

Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene

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EDITOR: THOMAS F. TROY

VOLUME I, NO. 1

By Way of Introducing The Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene (FILS)

The reader surely expects to find in this issue, which is No. 1 of Vol. I of the *Foreign Intelligence Literary Scene* (FILS), some justification for its being. Just as surely, the editor would be a rare one who could resist the temptation or compulsion to say what he is about.

The root of the matter lies in three aspects of modern foreign intelligence. First is that transformation of intelligence which has occurred in the modern era, especially in the last 100 years. No longer primarily espionage, no longer the sometime spying of generally disreputable and disowned opportunists in the service of wily princes, intelligence has slowly emerged as a distinct, varied, overt, sophisticated, and permanent field of human and political knowledge and activity. It has become institutionalized, bureaucratized, and professionalized. It has become a recognized department of state—a partner, perhaps the coequal, of diplomacy and defense in the modern state's conduct of foreign affairs.

A second element of this matter—a consequence of the transformation or emergence of modern foreign intelligence—is a corresponding transformation of the literature of intelligence. No longer simply an occasional purloined letter, or a highly unreliable "I Was a Spy" story, or a devitalized government account of its military or naval intelligence service—although all of these show no sign of dying out!—the literature of intelligence has today become a much larger, richer, more informative, even scholarly, and certainly more varied body of writings than one would have envisioned a few decades ago. While there is considerable room for improvement, there is no end of biographies, histories, journalistic accounts, reports, studies, analyses, laws, and government documents. So

many are they that bibliographies of intelligence literature have begun to appear. So also have a journal or two, and now this newsletter.

Most pertinent is the third element. Along with the growing distinctiveness of both intelligence and its literature have come those people who are both its producers and products. They are the practitioners, the consumers, the beneficiaries, the critics, and—for whatever individual reasons—the devotees of intelligence. Given the permanence and size of modern intelligence establishments, this corps of men and women grows daily, has become organized socially and professionally, and actively pursues a community of interests and values clustering about the concept of intelligence. These shared concerns, a bond among intelligence people, need articulation and support. This community of interest requires a literary vehicle wherein "intelligencers" can openly read, write, and talk about intelligence. It is for this need that FILS makes its appearance.

FILS will offer news and views of books, articles, and other literary productions substantially concerned with intelligence. It will keep its readers abreast of the activities and views of the authors of this intelligence literature—on their work in process, their publications, lectures, etc. It will pay close attention to another new phenomenon, the teaching of intelligence in colleges and universities. So also with the research and writing being done in the think tanks, the public talking about intelligence that goes on in conferences, conventions, and symposia, and all the organizational activity aimed at spreading an understanding of intelligence. Inevitably FILS will be concerned with the overall developments, trends, opportunities, and problems affecting the research, writing, and publication of

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Highlights of '81

BALLANTINE'S FIVE-FOOT SHELF

As much the year's publishing highlight as anything was the launching by Ballantine Books, a Random House subsidiary, of its new "Espionage/Intelligence Library"—perhaps the one and only one of its kind, a series of paperback reprints of generally new hardbacks. To date there have appeared 13, among which are Beesly's *Very Special Intelligence*, Top Secret *Ultra* by Calvocoressi, Hyde's *Atom Bomb Spies*, Myakov's *Inside the KGB*—which for the publisher has the best reorder record—Sakharov's *High Treason*, and an oldie by Yardley, *American Black Chamber*.

At least 30 more are yet to come. According to the editor of the series, Mr. Owen Lock of Ballantine's Del Rey Books, new volumes are scheduled to appear through August 1984 at the rate of one a month. On this futures list are such as the *Penkovsky Papers*, Deriabin's and Gibney's *Secret World*, Masterman's *Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945*, Hilton's *Hitler's Secret War in South America 1939-1945*, and Khokhlov's *In the Name of Conscience*.

All these volumes have come in the popular paperback size of 4 x 7", are attractively covered in red and black with a special logo, have been printed in excess of 70,000 copies each, and generally sell for \$2.75. While not indifferent to sales, Editor Lock, with Syracuse University and Hunter College and four years of intelligence service in the Air Force Security Agency behind him, sees this collection of espionage books—a new five-foot shelf, if one will—as useful and convenient outside reading for university courses on intelligence and world affairs. They also suggest, he thinks, the need for a good textbook on intelli-

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THE BOOK WITH THE BIGGEST BANG

The award for the book with the most impact on the public, particularly in Great Britain, probably should be given to *Their Trade is Treachery* by the British journalist Chapman Pincher. Certainly no other book provoked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to make a formal statement in the House of Commons; and no other book did as much as Pincher's to rekindle what one reporter labeled "Fleet Street's Espionage Fever." The rekindling provided reams of copy—of charge, countercharge, and speculation—for readers of both British and American newspapers.

In his book, serialized in the *Daily Mail*, Pincher charged that the late Sir Roger Hollis, who headed Britain's security service (MI5) from 1956 to 1965, had been a long-time agent of the Soviet intelligence service—in popular language, a "mole." On March 26, 1981, Thatcher admitted in a detailed public statement in Parliament that Hollis had been investigated as a possible Soviet spy but said that no evidence had been found to incriminate him. In rebuttal Pincher and others have been calling for a full-scale reinvestigation—a proposal so far rejected by the government.

THE BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR

You will read in "Some News from London" our reporter's assessment of the two volumes of *British Intelligence in the Second World War* as possibly "the most important volumes ever published on intelligence." The second volume, published in 1981, is probably the intelligence book most widely and favorably reviewed in the year—and deservedly so. Its publication, wrote Walter Laqueur in *The New Republic*, "requires the rewriting of several thousands" of other books.

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IN THE MAGAZINES

On the Ethics and Law of Intelligence: A Jesuit Philosopher, an Attorney General, and a General Counsel

Especially noteworthy in recent periodical literature is a trio of articles dealing with basic and difficult issues of ethics and law affecting intelligence operations. They come from the typewriters of an ethicist and two lawyers.

First under consideration here is the product of Fr. John P. Langan, S.J., a Jesuit philosopher working out of Washington's Woodstock Center for the study of the moral aspects of public policy issues. Fr. Langan has really broken new ground in his article "Moral Damage and the Justification of Intelligence Collection from Human Sources." (There is a title which tells much about the contemporary and unprecedented climate of opinion within which modern intelligence operates!) For the location and availability of this article and of that by Daniel B. Silver mentioned below, see the note at the end of these paragraphs.

Fr. Langan takes up the charge made by the late and ex-CIA official Drexel Godfrey in his "Ethics and Intelligence" in *Foreign Affairs* (April 1978, pp. 624-42) that "the biggest loser" in the relationship between the clandestine collection case officer and his source is the former in so far as it is his "ethical scruples (which) are most damaged in the process."

While Godfrey assumes that "moral damage" is suffered, Fr. Langan argues that that is not so for the case officer who sees himself involved, by his own free choice, in "a morally justifiable act." Fr. Langan sees that act as "the defense of a just political community" through the acquisition of vitally needed intelligence even though that intelligence is obtained through "the use of deception and other actions that deviate from generally accepted moral norms." Moral

damage might be suffered, warns Fr. Langan, if clandestine collection efforts exceeded the requirements of national security or if the case officer applied morally questionable practices to the pursuit of private ends, or developed a "positive enthusiasm" for deception, manipulation, and "dirty tricks"!

Plowing, but not breaking, ground is Benjamin R. Civiletti in "Intelligence Gathering and the Law: Conflict or Compatibility?" (*Fordham Law Review*, May 1980, pp. 883-906). Civiletti, Attorney General under President Carter, writes authoritatively and comprehensively on the evolution, significance, and problems of that new American legal phenomenon, intelligence law.

A large and growing body of statutory law, executive orders, judicial decisions, executive branch rules, regulations, and guidelines, and the product of Watergate, that new intelligence law—new in both the United States and the world—has brought more gain than loss, argues Civiletti. Intelligence agencies now operate under "the most lucid statements of authority"; individuals' rights and liberties are protected and, he maintains, there have been few, if any, cases in which it has proved impossible under the law to collect truly vital information. Even so, he admits, much more—protecting agents' identities, for instance—remains to be done.

As for the future of intelligence law, Civiletti sees the need for legislative solutions to some problems and the need for continuing governmental self-regulation. The latter, especially where fourth amendment issues (searches and seizures) are concerned, will be particularly challenging, because modern technology,

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growing very rapidly, is outstripping decisional law. This imbalance will increase the responsibility for fashioning proper safeguards in intelligence law, but the author is confident that both national security and the protection of individual rights can be reconciled.

Writing a year later and echoing Civiletti on several points, CIA's former General Counsel, Daniel B. Silver, takes up "The CIA and the Law: The Evolving Role of the CIA's General Counsel." The new body of law, strict demands of accountability, and considerable publicity have enlarged and complicated the role and activity of that legal officer, and have certainly increased the size of his staff and case load. For instance, in the thirteen years following CIA's establishment in 1947 there were only two cases to which CIA was a party; at the time of his writing there were more than 180. The General Counsel has the three-fold job of developing agency-wide rules and regulations, meeting oversight responsibilities under executive orders, and ensuring both the propriety and legality of CIA's activities.

Like Civiletti, Silver sees more gain than loss in the new era of regulation. He sees more protection for case officers and senior officials; indeed, he sees "no one but the General Counsel exposed to the risk of recrimination and liability"—a risk that he admits is properly his. He also sees in government and "the responsible sectors of the public" an awareness that intelligence cannot be regulated by the "counsels of perfection," and he doubts that the Carter administration's "naive venture" in drafting very detailed intelligence legislation will be revived. (Both Silver and Civiletti wrote their articles before the issuance on December 4, 1981 of the Reagan administration's executive order on intelligence activities.)

Note: The Langan and Silver articles both appeared in an internal CIA publication and FILS hopes to make reprints of both articles available shortly. Also, the Langan article is likely to be published in another journal and such will be noted at the proper time.

A bibliography of other articles, especially those published in 1981, will appear in the next issue of FILS.

DOCUMENTATION

Intelligence and Attempted Reagan Assassination: Fifteen pages of analysis of the role of "protective intelligence" in the attempted assassination of President Reagan will be found in the 101 pages of the "Management Review on the Performance of the U.S. Department of Treasury in connection with the March 30, 1981 Assassination Attempt on President Ronald Reagan," a report made public by the Treasury's Office of the General Counsel in August 1981.

For the Casey inquiry see: U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence. *Report of . . . on the Casey Inquiry*. S. Rep. No. 97-285, Dec. 1981, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, DC: GPO, 1981, 5 pp.

New Rules for U.S. Intelligence: The

Reagan administration issued Executive Order No. 12333, Dec. 4, 1981, on "United States Intelligence Activities." This new basic rulebook for the conduct of such activities replaces President Carter's E.O. No. 12036 of Jan. 24, 1978, which, in turn, had replaced President Ford's E.O. No. 11905, Feb. 18, 1976.

The "Pueblo Affair": On Jan. 11, 1982, the *New York Times* carried an Associated Press dispatch entitled "Navy's Anguish Over Pueblo Case Described in a Long-Secret Report." The item said that the report on the 1968 North Korean capture of the U.S. spy ship consisted of "voluminous findings and recommendations" and had been "recently declassified."

Some News from London . . .

Walter Pforzheimer

1. A New Controversy

One of the proudest achievements of British intelligence in World War II was such an early and complete roundup of German agents that none survived or worked in England during the war except under British control. This has all been excellently set forth by Sir John C. Masterman in *The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945* (Yale University Press, 1972). Masterman was the head of the Double-Cross (XX) Committee.

Imagine then the surprise of many of the British officers involved in that achievement, in that XX work, when this January a London publisher (Eyre Methuen) announced publication of a new (and allegedly nonfictional) work entitled *The Druid* by Leonard Mosley. (Actually *The Druid* was first published in the United States, by Atheneum late in 1981, but it has so far had no impact here.) The jacket of the book, when published in London, proclaimed "Druid" as "The Nazi Spy Who Double-Crossed the Double-Cross System."

In London the publisher's announcement bought a prompt protest from Col. T.A. ("Tar") Robertson, who headed the MI5 section which ran the double agents, and three other former MI5 officers also engaged in running captured German agents back against their German intelligence controllers. In a letter to the British publisher (see *London Telegraph*,

Jan. 5, 1982) they described the book as a "deplorable slur," said selling it as nonfiction was wrong, and threatened legal action under the Trade Descriptions Act. They were joined in a separate letter of protest by the Hon. Ewen Montague, the naval intelligence representative on the XX Committee throughout the war and the author of the classic *The Man Who Never Was*.

Montague and two of the former MI5 officers were taped for a BBC-TV program shown on Jan. 5, as was author Mosley, who was taped separately in America. Montague characterized *The Druid* as "rubbish" and cited many major errors which could easily be independently checked. Mosley contended that he had included some errors deliberately to cover up some of the information that he had been given and also said he may have been misled by some of his sources. When challenged on the show on another point Mosley said he had not "consulted" Masterman's book; actually Mosley's book contains two quotations, with source footnotes, from the Masterman book.

As this writer sat with Montague in his cozy sitting room during the TV program, we were amazed to see Mosley, in support of some of his positions, draw from his pocket a letter he claimed to have received from the notorious former British intelligence

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officer, Harold ("Kim") Philby, now residing in Moscow. In fact, at the end of *The Druid* Mosley describes a meeting between his subject "Druid" and Philby in which the former is recruited by Philby into the Soviet service!

Space does not permit setting forth all of the factual errors in *The Druid*. Here, however, is an example: Mosley lists Professor Sir John C. Masterman as "retired and living in Oxford." Alas! Masterman was not a professor, became the vice-chancellor of Oxford University, and died in 1977, some years before *The Druid* was published!

Another example: The distinguished British historian, Ronald Lewin, in reviewing this book for *The Listener* (Jan. 21, 1982), notes the alleged meeting between "Druid" and the XX agent code-named SNOW when "Druid" was parachuted from a German plane into Wales in May 1941. Unfortunately for Mosley, MI5 had become suspicious of SNOW and had interned him for the duration in March 1941.

2. A Notable Two Volumes

It is possible that the most important volumes ever published on intelligence are the two volumes of the official British history: *British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations* (NY: Cambridge University Press, Vol. 1, 1979; Vol. 2, 1981). The first volume takes us into the German invasion of Russia in June 1941; the second completes the campaigns in North Africa; and covering the air war in Europe and the naval conflict, with emphasis on the battle of the Atlantic, it takes us up to mid-1943.

Originally planned to cover the war in three volumes, it will now—so we are informed—run to four. Hopefully the next volume will appear at the end of this year, but experience with the first two volumes makes that date doubtful. Complicating factors are that the principal author, Prof. F.H. Hinsley, has been designated vice-chancellor of Cambridge University—in effect, a university president—and thus will have a much heavier work load; and that one of the three other coauthors, Dr. R.C. Knight, died as Vol. 2 neared completion. Thus an added burden falls on Edward E. Thomas on whom much of the research depends.

3. A Notable Death

We note, with regret, the death on Jan. 11, 1982, at age 81, of the well-known British intelligence officer, Maj. Gen. Sir Kenneth W.D. Strong. Strong served as General Eisenhower's intelligence chief from early 1943 in North Africa through war's end in Europe. After the war, Sir Kenneth became the head of the British Joint Intelligence Bureau and subsequently became the first director-general of intelligence in the reorganized British Ministry of Defence.

General Strong was the author of two interesting books on intelligence: *Intelligence at the Top* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1969) and *Men of Intelligence* (London: Cassell, 1970). An old associate of Strong recently wrote this reviewer that his death—coming peacefully after weeks of not stirring from his room—was "the end of an era for many of us."

(Introducing ... cont. from p. 1)

works on intelligence. Need it be said that in this activity FILS seeks to make a positive and fruitful contribution to that literature and to the field of intelligence itself? Most important of all, FILS wants to serve those who enjoy books on intelligence.

The Name: An Explanation

The title of this newsletter could not do without the word *intelligence*. No way could its serious and comprehensive purpose be served by the use of such as *spy*, *cloak and dagger*, or, least of all, *dirty tricks*. At the same time, it was thought that *intelligence* could not stand by itself, that it would lead to confusion with all that stuff about tests and measurements, arguments about I.Q.s, and so forth. Hence, as a modifier, *foreign*—in the sense of intelligence of one state or government about another—seemed the only appropriate one. With *Foreign Intelligence* in place, *Books*, as the primary focus of interest, followed easily, and then *Scene* fell in place. But lo! When reduced to its acronym, the *Foreign Intelligence Book Scene* stood revealed as FIBS! Call it a failure of nerve; FIBS gave way to FILS.

The Editor: A Few Facts

He is Thomas F. ("Tom") Troy, who retired this year after 30 years with the Central Intelligence Agency. Building on World War II service, he had joined the CIA as an analyst of political and military developments in the Middle

East. Next he spent several years developing and teaching a variety of area and language courses in which the relevancy of foreign cultures to the work of intelligence was a major consideration. From there it was an easy jump to the subject of intelligence itself—its history, philosophy, organization, structure, and numerous problems; and on all these he has done much researching, teaching, and lecturing. While in the CIA he wrote numerous book reviews and articles. His *Donovan and the CIA: A History of the Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency* was published in softcover and publicly released by the CIA and has now been published in hardcover by University Publications of America, the publisher of this newsletter. Elsewhere in this issue of FILS the editor has immodestly included an outsider's (favorable) review of the book.

The Publisher: UPA

FILS is published by University Publications of America, Inc. (UPA). Its founder and president is a young Georgetown University graduate, John Moscato.

UPA, though young, has become a leading academic publisher of books and microforms. It has published numerous works and archival records in the fields of modern history, world affairs, and current national problems. Thus, it has published briefs and arguments of the Supreme Court, hearings of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, historical collections on oil and energy, and thousands of reports of the OSS, the CIA, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. UPA will gladly send catalogs and brochures to interested readers!

THE ENIGMA OF 1980

Not the one on which so much has been written since 1972 when Group Captain Winterbotham wrote *The Secret War* but that "Soviet enigma" spoken of by Winston Churchill.

The Soviets published in 1980 for the first time ever, so reports an experienced observer of the Soviet scene, a Russian translation of *My Silent War* by their erstwhile man in London, Kim Philby. The original English edition (NY: Grove Press) appeared in 1968, but the Russian version, *Moya Tainaya Voina* (Moscow: Military Press) only showed up 12 years later.

Why now? asks our observer.

Books Published in 1981 on Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Topics

Here for the first time is a listing by year, in this case 1981, of the books published in English on intelligence and intelligence-related topics. Inclusion of a book means not that it is primarily concerned with intelligence but that it contains enough material on the subject to warrant bringing it to our readers' attention. Since most of these books have not been reviewed, or hardly mentioned elsewhere, it is likely that many readers will find this list their introduction to them.

This compilation and the accompanying notes are largely the work of Col. Russell J. Bowen, who has added the books to the Bowen Collection in Georgetown University's Lauinger Memorial Library.

Pre-20th Century

Brett-James, Antony (ed.). *Escape from the French: Captain Hewson's Narrative 1803-1809*. Exeter, Eng.: Webb & Bower, 1981, 192 pp. Escape and evasion, Napoleonic Wars.

Davis, Richard Harding. *Real Soldiers of Fortune*. Boulder, CO: Paladin Press, 1981, 228 pp. Reprint of articles published in 1906: military scouting, guerrilla warfare, soldiers of fortune, mercenaries.

Godechot, Jacques. *The Counter-Revolution: Doctrine and Action 1789-1804*. Transl. from French by Salvator Attanasio. Princeton: Princeton Univ., 1981, 405 pp. Anarchists, white terror, Jacobins, conspiracy, counterrevolution, insurrections, espionage and intelligence, Committee of Public Safety, internal security.

Garrett, Richard. *P.O.W.* London: David & Charles, 1981, 240 pp. Stories of POW treatment and behavior over the years; state security, military security, monitoring of POW conversations, censorship of mail, escape and evasion, informers, intelligence gathering, propaganda, torture.

Early 1900s

Antonov-Ovseyenko, Anton. *The Time of Stalin: Portrait of a Tyranny*. NY: Harper & Row, 1981, 374 pp. State security, Cheka, GPU, NKVD, assassination, conspiracy, Abakumov, Beria, Dzerzhinsky, Great Terror, Menzhinsky, Mekhlis, NKGB, Okhrana, organs, OSO, prison camps, Serov, Yagoda, Yezhov.

Hoyt, Edwin P. *Guerrilla: Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck and Germany's East African Empire*. NY: MacMillan, 1981, 216 pp. Counterintelligence, defensive camouflage, propaganda, guerrilla warfare, intelligence, Meinertzhagen, HUMINT, espionage, sea raiders, Schutztruppe, raiding parties.

Katz, Friedrich. *The Secret War in Mexico: Europe, the United States and the Mexican Revolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1981, 659 pp. Period from 1910 to 1920: secret diplomacy, espionage, sabotage, Zimmerman telegram, propaganda.

Leggett, George. *The Cheka: Lenin's Political Police*. Oxford, Eng.: Oxford, 1981, 514 pp. State security, Cheka, political police, OGPU, Okhrana, Dzerzhinsky, NKVD, Menzhinsky, GPU, Latsis, Special Department.

Nelson, Steve; Barrett, James R.; and Ruck, Rob. *Steve Nelson: American Radical*. Pittsburgh: Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1981, 454 pp. Memoir of a working-class intellectual who rose high in the U.S. Communist Party; underground activities, state security, conspiracy, espionage, atomic bomb, Comintern, HUAC, Robert Oppenheimer, anarchists, Matthew Cvetec.

Roskill, Stephen. *Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty: The Last Naval Hero*. NY: Atheneum, 1981, 430 pp. Naval intelligence, Admiral Sir Reginald Hall; contains historic reference to the liquidation of the British spy Alexander Szek in World War I.

Ulam, Adam B. *Russia's Failed Revolutions: From the Decem-*

brists to the Dissidents. NY: Basic Books, 1981, 453 pp. State security, dissidents, terrorism, assassination, underground activity, Okhrana, KGB.

World War II Era

GENERAL

Haestrup, Dr. Jorgen. *European Resistance Movements, 1939-1945: A Complete History*. Westport, CO: Meckler Publishing, 1981, 660 pp.

Russell, Francis, and Editors of Time-Life Books. *The Secret War*. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1981, 208 pp. Photographs and text from World War II intelligence; espionage, Abwehr, Canaris, codes and cyphers, Donovan, XX Committee, Enigma, cryptanalysis, intelligence estimates, guerrilla operations, flying bombs, rockets, OSS, propaganda, resistance groups, deception, sabotage.

Stanley, Col. Roy M., II. *World War II Photo Intelligence: The First Aerial Photoreconnaissance and Photo Interpretation Operations of the Allied and Axis Nations*. NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1981, 374 pp. World War II, Allied and Axis PHOTINT, aerial reconnaissance, camouflage, Sidney F. Cotton, photointerpretation, Auschwitz photo story.

Weigley, Russell F. *Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany, 1944-1945*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana Univ. Press, 1981, 800 pp. Reconnaissance, British JIC, cavalry, commandos, SS, estimates, FFI, intelligence, national redoubt, Maj. Gen. K.W.D. Strong, Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Ultra, V-weapons, Window.

UNITED STATES

Baron, Richard; Baum, Maj. Abe; and Boldhurst, Richard. *Raid! The Untold Story of Patton's Secret Mission*. NY: Putnam, 1981.

Brownell, George A. *The Origin and Development of the National Security Agency*. Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1981, 96 pp. (paperback). NSA, COMINT, codes and cyphers, communications security, organization of COMINT agencies.

Coon, Carleton S. *Adventures and Discoveries: The Autobiography of Carleton S. Coon*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1981, 404 pp. Contains two chapters on the author's World War II service with OSS in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

Costello, John. *The Pacific War*. NY: Rawson, Wade, 1981, 742 pp. British intelligence, censorship, intercepts, G2, Pearl Harbor attack, Magic, NSC, Doolittle raid, Allen Dulles, Enigma, Kamikazes, Adm. Kimmel, Col. Frank D. Merrill, Midway, OSS, Purple decoding machines, Ultra.

Daniels, Gordon (ed.). *A Guide to the Reports of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey*. London: Royal Historical Society, 1981, 115 pp. (paperback). Collection of information on World War II bombing results.

King, Michael J. *William Orlando Darby: A Military Biography*. Hamden, CT: Archon Books, 1981, 219 pp. U.S. Rangers,

World War II, Darby's Rangers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Ranger battalions, special forces, Dieppe.

Prange, Gordon W. *At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor*. NY: McGraw-Hill, 1981, 873 pp. Pearl Harbor investigation, security of findings, aerial reconnaissance, Army Signal Intelligence Service, intelligence, censorship, deception, codes and cyphers, Magic, Combat Intelligence Unit, communications security, COMINT, conspiracy theory of Pearl Harbor, Japanese espionage, sabotage, FBI, ONI, Purple, Cdr. Joseph Rochefort, sabotage, Wind messages.

Rostow, W.W. *Pre-Invasion Bombing Strategy: General Eisenhower's Decision of March 25, 1944*. Ideas and Action Series No. 1. Austin, TX: Univ. of Texas, 1981, 166 pp. (paperback). One of a projected series on the relationship between the ideas—the abstract concepts which public officials bring to bear in making decisions—and actions in which the author had some personal involvement. In this first monograph Rostow touches upon the role of intelligence in Eisenhower's bombing strategy.

Schultz, Duane. *Hero of Bataan*. NY: St. Martin's Press, 1981, 479 pp. The story of Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright; Japanese-run POW camps, guerrilla operations, blockade running, cavalry, scouts, reconnaissance, OSS rescue operations.

Stillwell, Paul (ed.). *Air Raid: Pearl Harbor*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1981, 299 pp. Naval intelligence, censorship of communications, Combat Intelligence Unit, Pearl Harbor, counterintelligence, Communications Intelligence Unit, code-breaking, communications intercepts, Magic, patrolling reconnaissance.

Troy, Thomas F. *Donovan and the CIA: A History of the Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency*. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, Inc. 1981, 589 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN

Beevor, John Grosvenor. *SOE: Recollections and Reflections 1940-45*. London: Bodley Head, 1981, 269 pp. Organization and operations of SOE in Europe and Southeast Asia, secret service, Abwehr, D Section, sabotage, intercepts, MI5, MI6, MI9, intelligence, escape and evasion, MEW, counterespionage, special forces, Col. Passy, OSS, resistance movements, V-weapons, Ultra.

Brown, John H.O. *In Durance Vile*. London: Robert Hale, 1981, 160 pp. The story of a British agent who, as a POW, was instructed by MI6 to observe and record the activities of noted British traitors and not so noted British POWs who joined the British Free Corps, which was developed by the Nazis to fight for them against Russia.

Colville, John. *Winston Churchill and His Inner Circle*. NY: Wyndham Books, 1981, 287 pp. Churchill's private secretary discusses affairs of state and personalities; atomic weapons, intelligence activities, Coventry raid story, espionage, Stewart Menzies, Desmond Morton, Ultra, V-weapons, Sir William Stephenson.

Fraser-Smith, Charles, with McKnight, Gerald, and Lesberg, Sandy. *The Secret War of Charles Fraser-Smith*. London: Michael Joseph, 1981, 160 pp. Story of British "Q" gadgets, special equipment for secret agents, escapees, special operations personnel, SOE, escape and evasion, XX Section, MI5, MI6, MI9, photographic reconnaissance, Official Secrets Act, BCRA, defensive camouflage.

Griffiths, Frank. *Winged Hours*. London: William Kimber, 1981, 192 pp. An escape and evasion story. A flight commander

crashes near Annecy in August 1943 and then makes his way through Switzerland and France into Spain. Three months of eluding capture.

Hampshire, A. Cecil. *Undercover Sailors: Secret Operations of World War II*. London: William Kimber, 1981, 208 pp. Secret British naval operations in World War II, special operations, commandos, COPP, A Force, Deuxieme Bureau, LRDG, MI9, OSS, raiding forces, Sea Reconnaissance Unit, SOE, Special Boat Section, SAS, escape and evasion.

Hinsley, F.H. et al. *British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations*. London: HMSO, 1981, 850 pp. Covers period from mid-1941 to mid-1943 and all aspects of strategic intelligence; has 22 appendices dealing with such as cryptography, Ultra, Enigma, deception.

Peskett, S. John. *Strange Intelligence: From Dunkirk to Nuremberg*. London: Robert Hale, 1981, 208 pp. A British Air Staff intelligence officer for seven years, the author nostalgically recounts the varied—and for the RAF—unusual jobs he was given: studying downed enemy aircraft, interrogating POWs, broadcasting propaganda, working on Ultra at Bletchley, and interviewing Albert Speer at Nuremberg.

Pincher, Chapman. *Their Trade is Treachery*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1981, 240 pp.

Sproat, Ian. *Wodehouse at War: The Extraordinary Truth about P.G. Wodehouse's Broadcasts on Nazi Radio*. New Haven: Ticknor & Fields, 1981, 167 pp. Story of British security's investigation of the alleged treasonous broadcasts of Wodehouse from Germany at the outset of World War II; though Wodehouse was cleared, the investigation results remained classified until relatively recently.

West, Nigel. *MI5: British Security Service Operations 1909-1945*. London: Bodley Head, 1981, 366 pp. MI5, MI6, AbStelle Bremen, double agents, deception, British security personnel, French security, DNI, GCCS, Intelligence Corps, JIC, MI8, Official Secrets Act, sabotage, Ultra, XX Committee.

White, Patrick. *Flaws in the Glass: A Self Portrait*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1981, 260 pp. In this autobiography there are fragmentary references to the author's service as an RAF operational intelligence officer in World War II.

Winton, John. *Below the Belt: Subterfuge and Surprise in Naval Warfare*. London: Conway Maritime Press, 1981, 192 pp.

U.S.S.R.

Ginzburg, Eugenia. *Within the Whirlwind*. Transl. from Italian by Ian Boland. NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981, 423 pp. Labor camps, U.S.S.R., Stalin era, state security, NKVD.

Tolstoy, Nikolai. *Stalin's Secret War*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1981, 463 pp. Covers Stalin's internal and external policies between 1938 and 1945; state security spies, concentration camps, GULAG, Katyn, NKVD, propaganda, purges, SMERSH.

GERMANY

Brice, Martin H. *Axis Blockade Runners of World War II*. London: B.T. Batsford, 1981, 160 pp.

Cooksley, Peter G. *Operation Thunderbolt: The Nazi Warships' Escape—1942*. London: Robert Hale, 1981, 190 pp. Aerial reconnaissance, offensive tactical deception, RADINT, ELINT, PHOTINT, camouflage, communications security.

Dallin, Alexander. *German Rule in Russia: A Study of Occupation Policies*. 2nd ed. London: MacMillan, 1981, 707 pp. Abwehr, Berger, Bormann, collaborators with the Germans, Canaris,

forced labor, Gehlen, Gestapo, Gisevius, Goebbels, von Hassell, Heydrich, Himmler, anti-Hitler movements, Kaltenbrunner, NKVD, NTS, Nuremberg trials, Ohlendorf, antipartisan warfare, Schellenberg, Vlassov movement.

De Jaeger, Charles. *The Linz File: Hitler's Plunder of Europe's Art*. Exeter, Eng.: Webb & Bower, 1981, 192 pp. Bormann, Reichsleiter Rosenberg's secret operation, Gestapo, Himmler, Heydrich, Wilhelm Hoettl, Kaltenbrunner, SS Col. Muhlmann, resistance groups, SD, SS General Wolff, Waffen SS, Italian SAP, secret operational group.

Galante, Pierre. *Operation Valkyrie: The German Generals' Plot against Hitler*. NY: Harper & Row, 1981, 274 pp. Conspiracy, SS, Abwehr, Canaris, Gestapo, state security, Himmler, assassination attempt, SD Col. Stauffenberg.

Hilton, Stanley E. *Hitler's Secret War in South America 1939-1945: German Military Espionage and Allied Counterespionage in Brazil*. Baton Rouge: La. State Univ. Press, 1981, 353 pp.

Marrus, Michael R. and Paxton, Robert O. *Vichy France and the Jews*. NY: Basic Books, 1981, 432 pp. Concentration camps, assassinations, SS, Dreyfus affair, Final Solution, Gestapo, Himmler, propaganda, RSHA, SD.

McKale, Donald M. *Hitler: The Survival Myth*. NY: Stein & Day, 1981, 270 pp. Survey of the stories of Hitler's survival in World War II; U.S. intelligence, British intelligence, Martin Bormann, Heinrich Himmler, NKVD, SMERSH, SS, analysis of information, state security.

Pryce-Jones, David. *Paris in the Third Reich: A History of the German Occupation, 1940-1944*. NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1981, 294 pp. Abwehr, Mathilde Carre, censorship, concentration camps, state security, Resistance, FI, FTP, Milice, sabotage, SD, Gestapo, SS, terror, Underground.

Speer, Albert. *Infiltration*. Transl. from German by Joachim Neugroschel. NY: MacMillan, 1981, 384 pp.

OTHERS

Anger, Per. *With Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest: Memories of the War Years in Hungary*. Transl. from Swedish by David Mel Paul and Margareta Paul. NY: Holocaust Library, 1981, 187 pp. (paperback). Wallenberg in Budapest at the end of World War II; state security, concentration camps, SS, Eichmann, special operations, Arrow Cross party.

Bierman, John. *Righteous Gentile: The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust*. NY: Viking, 1981, 218 pp. Concentration camps, Budapest, World War II, SS, state security.

Clarke, Thurston. *By Blood and Fire: The Attack on the King David Hotel*. London: Hutchinson, 1981, 347 pp. Irgun Zvai Leumi, Irgun leaders, Manachem Begin, British intelligence, Haganah, LEHI, Stern Gang, Palmach, Operation Agatha, Operation Chick.

Torbado, Jesus, and Leguineche, Manuel. *The Moles: An Account of Courage and Tenacity During the Franco Years*. Transl. from Spanish by Nancy Festinger. London: Secker & Warburg, 1981, 226 pp. A story of opponents of the Franco regime in hiding in Spain after the Spanish Civil War.

Post-World War II Years

GENERAL

Barker, Wayne G. and Coffman, Rodney E. *The Anatomy of Two Traitors: The Defection of Bernon F. Mitchell and William H.*

Martin. Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1981, 130 pp. (paperback). NSA, defection, treason, state security, codes and cyphers.

Garrow, David J. *The FBI and Martin Luther King, Jr.: From 'Solo' to Memphis*. NY: Norton, 1981, 320 pp. FBI, internal security, Communist conspiracy. A powerful argument against FBI procedures against King, even though much of the analysis is based on inadequate data.

Kohn, Howard. *Who Killed Karen Silkwood?* NY: Summit Books, 1981, 462 pp. (paperback). Nuclear materials processing, Kerr-McGee, plutonium, state security, FBI, investigative reporting, Karen Silkwood, possible assassination, whistleblowing, antinuclear movement.

Martin, David, and Johnson, Phyllis. *The Struggle for Zimbabwe: The Chimurenga War*. London: Faber & Faber, 1981, 378 pp. CIA, Cuba, Frelimo, Frolizi, guerrilla warfare, ZIPU, SANU, SANIA, NATPAC, NRM, NSSM, Selous Scouts, guerrilla leaders.

MacLear, Michael. *The Ten Thousand Day War: Vietnam, 1945-1975*. NY: St. Martin's Press, 1981, 368 pp. CIA, chemical warfare, Daniel Ellsberg, guerrillas, Gen. Edward Lansdale, OSS, Maj. Archimedes Patti, Phoenix program, Frank Snapp, William Colby.

Moczarski, Kazimierz. *Conversations with an Executioner*. Ed. by Mariana Fitzpatrick. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1981, 282 pp. Author was jailed with SS General Jurgen Stroop in Poland in 1949 and stayed with him for 255 days; numerous references to: SS, concentration camps, state security, Canaris, Gestapo, Himmler, Jewish Fighting Organization -ZOB, SA, SD.

Neff, Donald. *Warriors at Suez: Eisenhower Takes America into the Middle East*. NY: Linden Press and Simon & Schuster, 1981, 479 pp. Israeli military intelligence, CIA, Allen Dulles, SIS, spies, Irgun, Fedayeen, U2 planes.

Sinha, B.M. *The Samba Spying Case*. New Delhi, India: Vikas Publishing House, 1981, 220 pp. An Indian army officer is freed of charges of spying for Pakistan.

Wynne, Greville. *The Man from Odessa*. London: Robert Hale, 1981, 235 pp. More details on the life of intelligence agent Greville Wynne; Penkovsky, defection of Maj. Sergei Kuznov, service in MI5 and MI6, deception of the Russians.

U.S. and LATIN AMERICA

Diedrich, Bernard. *Somoza: and the Legacy of U.S. Involvement in Central America*. NY: Dutton, 1981, 352 pp. CIA, Bay of Pigs, guerrilla forces, assassination, FSNL, MPU, conspiracy, counterinsurgency, censorship, Sandanistas, UDEL.

Hinkle, Warren, and Turner, William W. *The Fish Is Red; The Story of the Secret War Against Castro*. NY: Harper & Row, 1981, 373 pp. An anti-CIA polemic; assassination, Bay of Pigs, Richard Bissell, General Cabell, CIA, Allen Dulles, FBI, Richard Helms, William Harvey, J. Edgar Hoover, E. Howard Hunt, Robert Maheu, Lee Harvey Oswald, special operations.

Poelchau, Walter (ed.). *White Paper Whitewash*. NY: Deep Cover Books, 1981, 204 pp. (paperback). Being interviews with Philip Agee on the CIA and El Salvador, a propaganda tract against the Department of State white paper on El Salvador; purported copies of documents forged by the CIA for a variety of South American operations.

Taylor, Gen. Maxwell D. et al. *Operation Zapata: The Ultrasensitive Report and Testimony of the Board of Inquiry on the Bay*

of Pigs. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, 1981, 367 pp. CIA, Bay of Pigs, special operations, Cuban resistance, guerrillas, NSC, propaganda, paramilitary force, Operation Zapata, CIA project personnel.

U.S. and IRAN

McFadden, Robert D.; Treaster, Joseph B.; and Carroll, Maurice; et al. *No Hiding Place: Inside Report on the Hostage Crisis*. NY: Quadrangle and N.Y. Times Book Co., 1981, 314 pp. The Iranian hostage crisis.

Pelletier, Jean, and Adams, Claude. *The Canadian Caper*. NY: William Morrow, 1981, 239 pp. Story of smuggling of several American diplomats out of Iran at the end of 1979; covert activities, references to CIA, smuggling of weapons and personnel.

Rivers, Gayle, and Hudson, James. *The Tehran Contract*. NY: Doubleday, 1981, 260 pp. The failed rescue mission.

Salinger, Pierre. *America Held Hostage: The Secret Negotiations*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1981, 349 pp. The Iranian hostage situation; CIA, coup d'etat, secret diplomacy, PLO, SAVAK, rescue mission.

○ Sullivan, William H. *Mission to Iran*. NY: Norton, 1981, 296 pp. Embassy security, CIA, Islamic revolution, PLO, SAVAK, intelligence, state security.

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. *Iran's Seizure of the United States Embassy*. Wash., DC: GPO, 1981, 285 pp. (paperback). Hearings on Feb. 17, 19, 25, and March 11, 1981; hostage situation in Iran, PLO, embassy security, rescue attempt, Iranian militants, intelligence analysis.

Present Scene

Aubrey, Crispin. *Who's Watching You: Britain's Security Services and the Official Secrets Act*. Harmondsworth, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1981, 204 pp. (paperback). Investigative reporting on British security services; Agee-Hosenball Defense Committee, signals intelligence, CIA, communications security, surveillance, Official Secrets Act, MI5, MI6, NSA, Special Branch.

Baker, Blake. *The Far Left: An Exposé of the Extreme Left in Britain*. Nicolson, 1981, 182 pp. (paperback). Britain, Communist subversion, all aspects of far left, state security, personalities, Soviet influence.

Blumberg, Stanley A., and Owens, Gwinn. *The Survival Factor: Israeli Intelligence from World War I to the Present*. NY: Putnam, 1981, 307 pp. A general treatment of the role of Israeli intelligence in the growth of the state of Israel.

Cline, Dr. Ray S. *The CIA Under Reagan, Bush and Casey*. Washington, DC: Acropolis Books, 1981, 351 pp. This is Dr. Cline's earlier book (*Secrets, Spies, and Scholars*) updated with three additional chapters; touches all aspects of strategic intelligence as related to the CIA.

Halabi, Rafik. *The West Bank Story: An Israeli Arab's View of Both Sides of a Tangled Conflict*. Trans. from Hebrew by Ina Friedman. NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981, 304 pp. Arafat, PLO, El-Fatah, Black September, terrorism, counter-terrorism, George Habash.

○ Hurt, Henry. *Shadrin: The Spy Who Never Came Back*. NY: Reader's Digest Press, 1981, 301 pp. Espionage, double agents, CIA, FBI, James J. Angleton, British intelligence, Shadrin, DIA, HUAC, IOB, KGB, ONI, Stansfield Turner, Rufus Taylor.

Kumar, Satish. *CIA and the Third World: A Study in Crypto-Diplomacy*. London: Zed, 1981, 200 pp.

Oberg, James E. *Red Star in Orbit: The Inside Story of Soviet Failures and Triumphs in Space*. NY: Random House, 1981, 272 pp. Soviet secret weapons programs, state security propaganda, space-spying, spy-satellites, space program.

Plate, Thomas, and Darvi, Andrea. *Secret Police: The Inside Story of a Network of Terror*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1981, 458 pp. State security, secret services of Israel, Argentina, So. Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Chile, U.S., Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, France, Syria, Great Britain, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Philippines, So. Korea, U.S.S.R., Palestinians, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Taiwan, Poland, Yugoslavia, Uganda, Uruguay, West Germany.

Rositzke, Harry. *The KGB: The Eyes of Russia*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1981, 295 pp.

Seagrave, Sterling. *Yellow Rain: A Journey Through the Terror of Chemical Warfare*. NY: Evans, 1981, 316 pp. Secret weapons systems and gas warfare.

Shackley, Theodore. *The Third Option: An American View of Counterinsurgency Operations*. NY: Reader's Digest Press, 1981.

Weissman, Steve, and Krosney, Herbert. *The Islamic Bomb*. New York Times Books: Quadrangle and N.Y. Times Book Co., 1981, 339 pp. Detailed treatment of the nuclear arms race in the Middle East; secret weapons programs, atomic bombs, conspiracy, smuggling, illegal technology transfer, terrorism and sabotage by country, secret operations to obtain materials and equipment.

Current Issues

○ Godson, Roy (ed.). *Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's: Covert Action*. Wash. DC: National Strategy Information Center, 1981, 243 pp. (paperback). Covert action, political warfare, morale operations, propaganda, political action, unconventional warfare, CA methodology.

Jordon, Amos A., and Taylor, William J., Jr. *American National Security: Policy and Process*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1981, 604 pp. (paperback). CIA, counterintelligence, electronics in intelligence operations, guerrilla warfare, assassinations, aerial reconnaissance, NSC, terrorism.

Lendvai, Paul. *The Bureaucracy of Truth: How Communist Governments Manage the News*. London: Burnett Books, 1981, 285 pp.

Pollock, John Crothers. *The Politics of Crisis Reporting: Learning to be a Foreign Correspondent*. NY: Praeger, 1981, 221 pp. Information collection and analysis by newsmen, Bay of Pigs, investigative reporting, personal networks of sources, analogy to intelligence; based on answers to a questionnaire.

Scoville, Herbert, Jr. *MX: Prescription for Disaster*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981, 231 pp. Numerous references to: C³, observation satellites, verification of MX, security of MX bases, strategic threat estimation.

Tyson, James L. *Target America: The Influence of Communist Propaganda on U.S. Media*. Chicago: Regnery Gateway, 1981, 284 pp. Propaganda, subversion, CIA, Church committee, FBI, KGB, disinformation, Victor Marchetti, dissident groups.

Weinberg, Steve. *Trade Secrets of Washington Journalists*. Wash., DC: Acropolis Books, 1981, 253 pp. Freedom of Information and Privacy acts.

An Exceptionally Good Novel

THE MAN WHO LOST THE WAR.
by W.T. Tyler.
NY: *The Dial Press*, 1980.

This is an exceptionally good novel by a very gifted writer. Like many of the novels published during the last few decades its raw material is the world of espionage. It presents that world as a metaphor of a radically defective society, "people, like nations, pushing their lives to the limit, and then standing in terror at the vacuum on the other side," as the American agent Plummer expresses it to himself. It surpasses most fiction of this type in the skill with which that metaphor is stated and developed through fully realized characters compelled to acknowledge and articulate more and more explicitly their deepest motives and the essential nature of their actions.

The principal protagonists, Plummer and the KGB officer Strekov, proceed from a profound but inadmissible sense of alienation from the societies they serve to acts of explicit defiance of those societies. They are by no means mirror images of each other, and there is no room here for the tiresome inference that the Soviet and Western worlds are after all pretty much alike. Each man has for different reasons been forced into the isolation he suffers, each confronts his problem in an entirely personal manner, and each encounters a fate wholly characteristic of the separate systems in which they live. The events of the last weeks of their finally interlocked careers constitute a story which is skillfully developed in a succession of dramatic scenes supported by vivid subordinate characters and subplots. The love between Plummer and the politically naive Elizabeth Davidson, the identification of a Soviet penetration of British Intelligence, Strekov's remembered love for a wife now dead, even the defecations, kidnappings, murders, and other acts of violence serve to press the main action towards its finally terrifying scenes.

One of the more remarkable features of the book is its sustained mood of despair which nevertheless does not in the end communicate despair to the reader. The resistance of Plummer and Strekov is of course

irritated by the tenuous careerists and insensate automata of their own services, the really lost souls who deter recognition of the truth of their condition in pointless activity and occasional bouts of sensuality. But the act of resistance has been made, the essential freedom of the human person to recognize truth and assert it has been established. This is of course not very consoling, and it cannot be meant to be. At the end we still confront a world of arrogant power in which only the very ignorant or the deliberately evil can enjoy any confidence. But the thoughtful reader may close the book feeling perhaps a little less lonely.

The jacket material tells us that "W.T. Tyler" is a pseudonym for an American foreign service officer. It also tells us that this is the author's first published work. Which means, we hope, that there will be more. His perception of character is precise, his events are well selected and paced, and his power of physical description contributes significantly to the total effect of the book.

—Joseph F. Hosey

Hosey, with a Ph.D in English Literature from the University of Pennsylvania, has long maintained interest in contemporary fiction.

The Origin of CIA

DONOVAN AND THE CIA:
A HISTORY OF THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.
by Thomas F. Troy.
Frederick, MD: *University
Publications of America*, 1981.

Only now available to the public, this massive study was initially written following [prior to] the Watergate era to provide young recruits to the CIA with a noninflammatory account of the agency's origins. Because the author, himself a CIA veteran, was commissioned to write an internal history, he received access to classified documentation and the cooperation of many agency and other government officials. Troy acknowledges that the security review of the 1975 edition led to the deletion of "no more than six typewritten pages." Otherwise he revised the manuscript only slightly.

The result is an exceptionally detailed, well-referenced, yet highly readable narrative of the development of an independent intelligence agency in the U.S. With painstaking

care Troy traces the torturous path of the CIA's origins, from its earliest roots prior to Pearl Harbor, through its germination as the COI (Coordinator of Information) and OSS (Office of Strategic Services) under Donovan, its abolition in 1945 and resurrection as the NIA (National Intelligence Authority) and CIG (Central Intelligence Group), culminating with its emergence in 1947 after the passage of the National Security Act.

Along the way Donovan and other advocates had to overcome both innate hostility to the concept of an American "gestapo" and the bureaucratic infighting of jealous competitors—particularly the FBI, military, State Department, and Budget Bureau. Troy sympathizes with the struggle, although he does not attempt to evaluate the CIA's or its ancestors' effectiveness and leaves it for the "future historian" to examine covert actions and dirty tricks. The 47 illustrations, 26 appendixes, and lengthy bibliography enhance the volume's great value as an institutional history. Recommended for advanced undergraduate and graduate use.

Reprinted from Choice, a publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

THE AMERICAN MAGIC:
CODES, CIPHERS, AND THE
DEFEAT OF JAPAN.

by Ronald Lewin.

NY: *Farrar Strauss & Giroux*, 1982.

The distinguished British military historian Ronald Lewin has followed his fine book on the impact of cryptology on World War II in Europe (*Ultra Goes to War*) with a first-class work on the contribution of cryptology to the American victory in the Pacific. *The American Magic* is both readable and accurate.

While the fact that the Americans had broken into the high-level Japanese ciphers has been known since the 1945-46 congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack, *The American Magic* is the first comprehensive book to relate the effect of this work on the battles and campaigns in the Pacific. (In this regard, British writers have outstripped us in the several excellent books they have produced on the impact of Ultra on the war in Europe. In part, this may have been the result of a more rapid British declassification of the Ultra decrypts for historical use.)

(cont. on p. 10)

Lewin clearly sets forth the American cryptologic attack on the highest-level Japanese Purple (diplomatic) cipher, which took some 18 months to break and which was read steadily from 1940 until the end of the war. Behind success lay a team effort and the towering figure of Col. William F. Friedman, perhaps America's finest cryptanalyst ever and high among the all-time greats of the world in this vital field.

Thus, before Pearl Harbor, the Americans had the inestimable advantage of reading the Japanese diplomatic traffic, especially that which passed between Tokyo and Washington. Interestingly, on occasion the Japanese speculated (as did their German allies with the Enigma system) on whether their high-level ciphers had been broken. After respective investigations, the Germans and the Japanese always came back with their self-assuring answer: impossible! In discussing Pearl Harbor, Lewin considers the arguments of those who felt that President Roosevelt (armed with this fine intelligence) deliberately allowed the attack to occur in order to bring the United States into the war. Sharing the view of most reputable historians, and finding no credible evidence of so sinister a plot, Lewin answers this charge in the negative.

However, the utility of the break into the Purple system—the decrypts of which are code-named Magic—did not end with Pearl Harbor. Throughout the war, as General Marshall pointed out in his 1944 letter to Governor Dewey, a letter with which this book begins, the Japanese diplomatic traffic, particularly from Ambassador Oshima in Berlin, was an important source of intelligence on German strategic capabilities and sometimes their intentions. This was particularly true when Baron Oshima met with Hitler and other senior German officials. Lewin makes a unique contribution when he discloses the contents of the Japanese diplomatic traffic as the German war was drawing to a close, and as the Japanese became concerned that perhaps they too should sue for peace if they could get any terms short of unconditional surrender.

Essential to the winning of the war in the Pacific was the American break into the Japanese military and naval codes and ciphers, now generally described under the code-name of

Ultra. This did not come in time to be a major factor at Guadalcanal and the early battles of the Solomon Islands. As Lewin points out, major intelligence there came from traffic analysis and the intrepid coast watchers, of whom many were Australians, who were secreted with radios at vantage points among the islands. Certainly, some low-level military and naval codes had been broken, but there was not enough to have a serious impact.

Space does not permit lengthy discussion of Lewin's lucid exposition of the cryptanalytic work which brought victory at such battles as the Coral Sea and Midway. To be sure, the Americans had broken the high-level Japanese naval (JN-25) cipher in time for Midway; but the Japanese routinely changed it after Midway, and we did not recover it for many months thereafter, certainly not in time for the battles for the Solomons.

Lewin gives attention to the shooting down of Admiral Yamamoto, an action which was a very dangerous use of Ultra since it might well have been the key warning to the Japanese that we were reading their traffic—if they had studied it properly. Lewin thinks—and he is not alone—that General MacArthur showed "intermittent blindness" to some intelligence, particularly when it was supplied by sources not under his control.

In sum, this is an important book which can be enjoyably read as history. We are fortunate indeed that at last we have the broad story of America's cryptologic war in the Pacific in more detail than heretofore and have its telling in such competent hands.

—Walter Pforzheimer

THE THIRD OPTION: AN AMERICAN VIEW OF COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS.

by Theodore Shackley.

NY: Reader's Digest Press, 1981.

Arguing that the survival of the free world is at stake unless Soviet expansionism in the third world is halted, Shackley urges a rebuilding of CIA's covert action capability, particularly in the paramilitary field. He sees this capability providing policymakers with a "third option" between surrender and preemptive nuclear war.

Shackley, a former high CIA official with Far East experience, identifies the various phases in Communist insurgency movements and illustrates them with case studies: the

So long, detailed, comprehensive, and authoritative is it that different reviewers can find many different reasons for considering it a book of great quality. What particularly commends it here is the high and unusual prominence it gives—perhaps unintentionally but effectively—to the work of those people who generally get short shrift in the literature of intelligence, namely the scholars and theoreticians, the scientists and technicians, the historians, economists, the analysts of so many disciplines—the people whose work is fundamental and pervasive in modern intelligence.

Though reviewed and praised, and though it will surely be well studied by some, it probably is one of the year's most unread books. Its scholarship will deter the nonexpert. Its style is severe. Its namelessness—if we cannot identify all individuals, we will identify none—takes all the fun out of history.

Basque dissidence in Spain (cadre phase), El Salvador (incipient phase), Western Sahara (operational phase), and Angola (covert war phase). He concludes each case with suggestions of steps the U.S. could take to assist in confronting these insurgencies, ending with a scenario for overt American military intervention in a Middle East War. This would arise from an insurgency in North Yemen in which the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force drives Russia's Cuban surrogates back into South Yemen.

Throughout, his focus is on techniques, tactics, and programmatic actions, rather than on policies and strategies; and he largely limits his discussion to intelligence and covert operations and omits consideration of supportive political, economic, informational, and military programs. He brushes aside the problem of encouraging political reforms that might disarm an insurgency lest "political naivete" get in the way of "reality."

This book is a useful guide to combatting Communist-inspired insurgencies, but should be read in conjunction with the more comprehensive work by his former colleague—and predecessor in directing the "secret war" in Laos—Douglas Blaufarb. His *The Counterinsurgency Era: U.S. Doctrine and Performance, 1950 to the Present* (NY: The Free Press, 1977) underlines the pitfalls of

(cont. on p. 12)

Two on General Donovan

Authors Anthony Cave Brown and Richard Dunlop each have biographies of Maj. Gen. William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan slated for publication this year.

Britisher Brown, who wrote *Bodyguard of Lies* and edited *The Secret War Report of the OSS*, reports that his new book on Donovan will be published by New York Time Books in June. It is entitled *Donovan: The Last Hero*, a description coined by General Eisenhower. For his research Brown has had exclusive access to the Donovan Papers, which had long been on loan to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency but have now been deposited in the U.S. Army Military Institute at Carlisle Barracks, PA. Brown, who lives in Broad Run, Virginia, has a second book, *Donovan in Asia*, down the road a bit.

In Arlington Heights, IL, OSS veteran Richard Dunlop is putting finishing touches on his *Donovan: America's Master Spy*. It will be published in September by Rand McNally. Dunlop served in OSS Detachment 101 in China and Burma and is the author of *Behind Japanese Lines: With the OSS in Burma*.

For his book Dunlop reports he has interviewed over 200 people, corresponded with another 100 and worked in 30 different archives, here and overseas, and draws on a personal acquaintance with the late General Donovan.

Both of these biographies promise to tell us more about the General's full career than is presently available in book form. There is really only Corey Ford's *Donovan of OSS*, which was not based, however, on any great research and is more a tribute to than a critical study of Donovan, under

whom Ford had served. Other volumes, such as *OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency* by R. Harris Smith, concentrate on his role in starting and running the Coordinator of Information and its successor the Office of Strategic Services.

Reviews of 500 Books

Also ahead is *Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography*. It is the fruit of years of critical reading of the literature of intelligence. It is the work of a retired foreign service officer, George C. Constantinides, who lives in Potomac, MD. He has served for 25 years in the field of national security and intelligence and has been a consultant on national security studies to Ketron, Inc. of Arlington, VA.

Constantinides' book, to be published this summer by Westview Press in Boulder, CO, will offer 400 pages of critical reviews of 500 books on intelligence. The reviews will run from half a page to two pages in length. According to Constantinides the reviews will judge the books in terms of accuracy, originality, and thoroughness; they will also point out those areas in which research has been either lacking or inadequate.

"A Scholar's Guide" to an Unusual Collection

"A Scholar's Guide" to an unusual intelligence book collection will be ready for the printer in March and available to the public this year, according to Mrs. Marjorie W. Cline of the National Intelligence Study Center (NISC).

The collection is "The Russell J. Bowen Collection on Intelligence, Security and Covert Activities," now on deposit at the Georgetown University Library in Washington, D.C. Containing over 5,500 volumes, the Bowen collection is probably the largest body of published intelligence materials in any university library. It is the harvest of years of collecting by a military intelligence officer now retired, Army Col. Russell J. Bowen, and has been deposited with Georgetown as an aid to researchers, students, and writers concerned with intelligence.

The preparation of "A Scholar's Guide" to the collection has been for two years a special project of NISC, which, under its president, Dr. Ray S. Cline, has provided financial and professional assistance. The work itself—the cataloging, categorizing, and cross-referencing—has been in the hands of Mrs. Cline, a former Harvard librarian, assisted by Carla Christensen, Elizabeth L. Lacy, and several of Dr. Cline's Georgetown graduate students.

Of great importance to future users of the guide is the detailed breakdown by which the 5,000 volumes will be organized for quick and profitable use. The numerous headings will cover all aspects of intelligence, various intelligence organizations and activities, different historical periods, countries, and geographical areas, and such intelligence-related topics as assassinations, economic warfare, escape and evasion, foreign relations, sabotage, terrorism, and so on.

Assisting in this work of organization have been Colonel Bowen himself, Walter L. Pforzheimer—who also has a noted collection on which FILS will report later—and Herbert Fockler, Special Assistant to Joseph Jeffs, the Georgetown librarian.

Writers and Scholars at Work

Edward Alexander of Bethesda, MD, is finishing a manuscript on Soviet efforts over a 15-year period to recruit him—a USIA (now ICA) officer of Armenian origin. He has titled his manuscript *The Serpent and the Bees: A KGB Chronicle*. Scott Breckinridge, once CIA's deputy inspector general, now retired (The Oaks, #13, 395 Redding Road, Lexington, KY, 40502) is working on an intelligence

textbook entitled *National Intelligence*; it closely follows the organization of a course he taught in 1980 at the University of Kentucky. Donald Coers, associate professor of English at Sam Houston State University (Huntsville, TX, 77341) is looking for confirmation of, or at least material on, the reported influence of COL's then Col. William J. Donovan on the writing of John Steinbeck's 1942

novel *The Moon is Down*, which was Steinbeck's first since *The Grapes of Wrath*. Douglas L. Wheeler (Department of History, HSSC, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, 03824) wants help on intelligence operations in Lisbon, Portugal, 1941-1945, and would particularly like to hear from former OSS officers who served in Lisbon and/or Lourenço Marques (Mozambique).

for your Information . . .

October 1, 1981.

At Annapolis, MD, at the Fifth Naval History Symposium, Patrick Beesly, author of *Very Special Intelligence*, spoke on "Cryptanalysis and Its Influence on the War at Sea, 1914-18"; as fellow panelist, Jurgen Rohwer, co-author of *Radio Intercept and Its Role in the Second World War* (in German), covered "The Role of Radio Intelligence in the German Coastal Bombardment of December 1914 and the Battle of the Dogger Banks, January 1915."

December 31, 1981.

The Justice Department announced in Washington that former CIA director William E. Colby had agreed to pay \$10,000 to the government to avoid being sued for breaking a secrecy agreement involving the French edition of his 1978 memoir *Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA*. Through a mixup, the French edition had gone to press before changes requested by CIA and incorporated in the English edition could be made in it.

January 11, 1982.

Maj. Gen. Sir Kenneth W.D. Strong, intelligence officer and author, died in Eastbourne, England at the age of 81. (See, "Some News from London," p. 3.)

January 19, 1982.

Leopold Trepper, founder and leader of the "Red Orchestra," one of the Soviet Union's World War II underground networks, and author of *The Great Game: Memoirs of the Spy Hitler Couldn't Silence* (1977) died in Jerusalem.

January 23, 1982.

CBS-TV newsmen Mike Wallace and George Crile revived, reexamined, and reignited a famous Vietnam War controversy when they aired their documentary "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception." Appearing on the program—the result according to Crile, of CIA analyst Sam Adams's "magnificent obsession" with the Vietcong troop estimate controversy—were Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Gen. Joseph McChristian, Col. Gaines Hawkins, and George W. Allen. On Jan. 26 an angry Westmoreland held a news conference at Washington's Army-Navy Club to voice several

objections to the CBS show. The controversy had not died down when FILS went to press.

January 31, February 1-2, 1982.

The *Washington Post* ran a series of articles on the contents of a 13-volume paperback set of purported secret U.S. documents on sale "for a few rials" in "the bazaars of downtown Tehran." According to one article, one of the documents allegedly is a CIA survey of Israeli intelligence. The documents were reportedly found and reproduced by the Iranians after the seizure of U.S. Embassy personnel in November 1979. The *Post* said it obtained the documents from three free-lance journalists who brought them into the U.S.

for your Calendar . . . Spring, 1982.

The Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) will participate in a one-day "National Intelligence Symposium" in Naples, FL, on a day early this spring. Topics to be discussed are the KGB and the Cuban threat, terrorism, and the FBI's domestic intelligence function. The exact date and speakers' names can soon be obtained by interested parties by either writing AFIO at 6723 Whittier Ave., McLean, VA 22101, or calling AFIO at 703-790-0320.

April 21-23, 1982.

The U.S. Military Academy will sponsor a symposium at West Point, NY, on "The Theory and Practice of American National Security 1945-1960." While none of the proposed papers will concentrate solely on intelligence, says Col. Paul L. Miles of the Department of History, a number of speakers—Richard D. Challener from Princeton University and I.M. Destler of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—will consider the role of the intelligence community in shaping U.S. foreign policy and strategy. Additional information may be obtained from Colonel Miles at the Department of History, U.S.M.A., West Point, NY, 10996.

(Third Option . . . cont. from p. 10)

committing U.S. prestige and resources in support of regimes unwilling or unable to risk the reforms necessary to win the popular support essential to successful counterinsurgency operations.

—George W. Allen

Mr. Allen, a retired CIA official, has worked extensively on counterinsurgency.

BOOSTING INTELLIGENCE IN ACADEMIA

Two different groups have recently established memorial funds for fostering, among other objectives, the teaching of intelligence in American universities. One group is the New York-based Veterans of Strategic Services (VSS), which has established the William J. Donovan Memorial Foundation, Inc. The other, consisting of friends and classmates of Richard S. ("Dick") Welch, has established at Harvard University the Richard S. Welch Memorial Fund.

The Donovan fund is headquartered at the offices of the Donovan law firm, Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine (39th Floor, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10020). It was established through the efforts of such VSS members as William J. Casey, now CIA director, Henry Hyde, James Withrow, and Geoffrey M.T. Jones, the VSS president and treasurer. Among the Foundation's purposes, for which contributions are being sought, is the encouragement of research and educational activities centering on intelligence. Envisioned is the awarding of scholarships and research grants to individuals and institutions, and the initiation of lecture series and university chairs of instruction.

Former CIA officers Christopher May and John A. Bross have been spearheading the fund-raising efforts of the Welch Fund, established in honor of CIA station chief Dick Welch, who was assassinated in Athens, Greece, on Dec. 23, 1975. The Fund has the further support of Harvard's Center for International Affairs, headed by Samuel Huntington, and of the John F. Kennedy School of Government under Graham Allison. The Kennedy School's Dean Bayley Mason (79 Boylston Street, Cambridge, MA, 02138) is the treasurer of the Fund whose immediate goal is \$50,000.

The Welch Fund hopes to encourage teaching and talking about intelligence, at Harvard and across the country. It stresses the rationale and historical importance and contribution of intelligence to the making of informed foreign policy. Welch classmate Frank Boaz has already established at the Center for International Affairs a substantial fellowship for research on intelligence.