

HUGHES GLOMAR



EXPLORER

Inside the Collection

Selections From CIA Museum's Artifact of the Week

Artifacts featured on the Front and Back Cover:

Hughes Glomar Explorer Coveralls (Page 29)

Coveralls issued to a Hughes Glomar Explorer crew member, one of the four heavy-lift system operators who maneuvered the capture vehicle that snared the submarine section and lifted it into the special ship.

Pocket Notebook From 2001 Afghanistan Mission (Page 47)

Notes from a CIA team member that arrived in Afghanistan three months after 9/11.

Maggie Frankot's Dress (Page 74)

Dress worn by Maggie Frankot when she was rescued by CIA paramilitary officer Jim Monroe and US Army Special Forces Staff Sergeant Drew Dix during the Tet Offensive. It is a brown plaid sheath with some black, red, and green. It has two patch pockets on the front and a center zipper down the back. (Note: pattern from dress is used as texture on cover.)

Additional texture used on cover is from CIA Museum ceiling graphics.

Inside the Collection

Selections From CIA Museum's Artifact of the Week

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC



FIU
MUSEUM

THESE DAYS ARE TO BEHOLD



ORIGINS

Entrance to CIA Museum's Permanent
Exhibition at CIA Headquarters.



Inside the Collection

Selections From CIA Museum's Artifact of the Week

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*Inside the Collection: Selections From CIA
Museum's Artifact of the Week*

Produced by the CIA Museum Staff

The CIA Museum gives special thanks to the generous artifact donors who made this publication possible.

The CIA Museum's mission is to inform, instruct, and inspire the CIA workforce. It accomplishes that mission by collecting, documenting, preserving, and displaying tangible pieces of the Agency's history. Since its founding in 1972, the Museum has collected historically significant objects that illustrate the ingenuity, creativity, and expertise of CIA's staff and contract personnel.

The Center for the Study of Intelligence (CSI) was founded in 1974 as an organization that could think through the functions of intelligence and bring to bear the best intellects available on intelligence problems. The Center, comprising both professional historians and experienced practitioners, attempts to document lessons learned from past activities, explore the needs and expectations of intelligence consumers, and stimulate serious debate on current and future intelligence challenges.

To support these efforts, CSI publishes books and monographs addressing historical, operational, doctrinal, and theoretical aspects of the intelligence profession, to include this publication. CSI also administers the CIA Museum.

Comments and questions may be addressed to:

*Inside the Collection: Selections From
CIA Museum's Artifact of the Week*

Center for the Study of Intelligence

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, DC 20505.

*Inside the Collection: Selections From
CIA Museum's Artifact of the Week*

is available on the Internet at:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence>.

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2430 E ST. N. W.

Preface

“We are the nation’s first line of defense. We accomplish what others cannot accomplish and go where others cannot go.”

For more than 50 years, CIA has collected historical objects of intelligence significance. When New Headquarters Building was added to the CIA Headquarters campus in the late 1980s, the designers included a space to display some of these items, and the position of Curator was established.

Today, CIA Museum continues that mission and identifies, documents, and preserves intelligence artifacts to capture CIA history. These fascinating artifacts—objects that have witnessed the work of our officers—tell stories of clandestine operations, undisclosed tools, and advanced technologies.

Yes, the Agency really engineered laser-guided insects that could fly to inaccessible locations and listen to enemy conversations. Extremely talented CIA engineers devised new metals for supersonic aircraft. Our ingenious designers and builders dreamed of and created the world’s largest and most sophisticated heavy-lift ship ever made. Skilled CIA aviators, mechanics, and airline personnel operated a commercial airline overseas for years without our adversaries ever discovering the true owners.

In these pages, you will learn what these artifacts, secret tools, and technologies have achieved, but more importantly, you will understand the impact they’ve had in nearly every corner of the world for the last 75 years. These stories reveal the tearing down of the Berlin Wall, freeing Europe from Communist rule, bringing the 9/11 terrorists—including Usama bin Ladin—to justice, fighting the spread of communism in South East Asia, and helping American prisoners of war survive brutal torture and captivity in Vietnam, just to name a few. These artifacts represent joyous triumphs and sad tragedies as well as humorous events and whimsical mementos—all in the name of intelligence operations that helped keep America safe.

This compendium of select CIA artifacts also invites you to discover the skills and unwavering commitment of CIA personnel in protecting the United States, its citizens, and our intelligence partners worldwide. Many of the artifacts presented in this publication are on display in the world-class CIA Museum. The Museum holds the remainder of the collection in storage. To experience even more of the Museum’s fascinating collection, visit us online at www.cia.gov. ★

E STREET SIGN

2430 E St. NW was the address of the original CIA Headquarters in Washington, DC. President Eisenhower’s brother had difficulty locating Headquarters, prompting the installation of this sign.



Introduction

The field of intelligence has a long and storied history in America, dating back to the Culper Ring, George Washington's Revolutionary War spy network that undoubtedly helped win the war. CIA's predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services, or OSS, operated during World War II providing invaluable intelligence and setting the stage for the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947 by President Truman.

In his farewell address when the OSS was disbanded in September 1945, General William J. Donovan said, "This experiment was to determine whether a group of Americans constituting a cross section of racial origins, or abilities, of temperaments and talents could meet and risk an encounter with a long-established and well-trained enemy."

Today's CIA has followed in the footsteps of the OSS, hiring a diverse range of talented people solving very difficult problems. The artifacts in the CIA Museum's collection can teach a new generation of officers about how the battle against America's enemies has been fought. These pieces of history can inspire the creation of a new generation of tools and methods for gathering intelligence.

Each week, CIA shares a story about its historical artifacts with its workforce. Known as the Artifact of the Week, these historical nuggets inspire our personnel to do their very best to keep America secure. In this publication CIA sheds light on the people of CIA and their long history of selflessness and dedication to duty. It is those qualities, along with their ingenuity, creativity, and technical savvy that keep CIA at the very top of the intelligence game. ★

Overhead view of
the George Bush
Center for Intelligence
in Langley, Virginia.



ONE

Office of Strategic Services

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) operated from 1942 to 1945, collecting intelligence and coordinating espionage activities in Europe, Asia, and the Mediterranean. More specifically, the OSS engaged in the collection and analysis of strategic intelligence, drafting of intelligence estimates, counterespionage operations, behind-the-lines support of indigenous resistance movements, psychological warfare, morale operations, sabotage, and maritime operations.

OSS left a legacy of daring and innovation that has influenced American military and intelligence thinking since World War II. OSS owed its successes to many factors, but most of all to the foresight and drive of William J. Donovan, who built and held together the office's divergent missions and personalities. Given the toughness of OSS's adversaries and the difficulty of the tasks assigned to the office, Donovan and his lieutenants could take pride in what they achieved.

OSS trained many of the leaders and personnel who formed the CIA. Their ranks included four future Directors of Central Intelligence: Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, William Colby, and William Casey. ★

General William J. Donovan greeted by Major Gustav "Gus" J. Krause in Xian, China, the Commanding Officer, OSS Hsian Unit in August 1945. This base, later called OSS Central Command, became the headquarters for dozens of operational teams conducting espionage, sabotage, and rescue missions in Japanese-occupied northern China, Manchuria, Korea, and even Japan in the final months of World War II. Collection of CIA Museum.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File O. & S. 6648
X Pres. Roosevelt
X Jt. Chiefs of Staff
X Exec. Order

June 13, 1942.

Dear Bill:

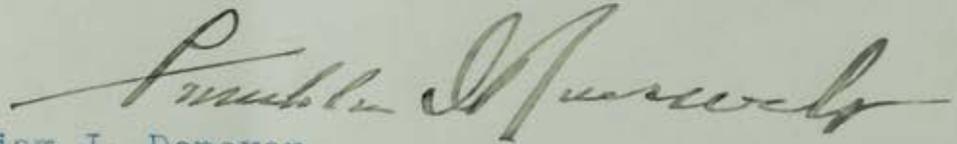
I know you are aware of what I am doing in the way of tying all the Information Services together. I am putting the C.O.I. under the Joint Chiefs of Staff under this new Order and you will head up the division to be known as "The Office of Strategic Services".

I think that Elmer Davis, with his long experience and his genuine popularity in press and radio circles, will be able to tie together the many factors of information in the broadest sense of the term.

I hope you had a grand trip to London.

With every best wish,

Always sincerely,



Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Letter on White House Stationery Establishing the OSS

On 13 June 1942, the year-old Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI) became the OSS, CIA's World War II forerunner. When he created COI in 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt tasked it to "collect and analyze all information and data which may bear upon national security..." thereby establishing the first central intelligence agency in US history. As COI, then-Colonel William J. Donovan encountered resistance from the FBI, as well as the Army and Navy, all wary, if not outright suspicious, of this new organization. However, Donovan quickly realized the military might well trust and use COI more if it were placed under the control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). Donovan worked with the Secretary of the JCS to move COI from the President's direct control to the JCS while still preserving the office's autonomy. Donovan asked to change the name to help solidify the transition. Roosevelt readily agreed with this strategy and made it official in this letter to Donovan from the White House.

As Roosevelt alludes to in the letter, one significant aspect of this decision was that COI's Foreign Information Service (mainly for radio broadcasting and "white," or overt, propaganda) shifted to the Office of War Information, led by famed reporter and broadcaster Elmer Davis. COI's propaganda branches now operated under separate controls and OSS maintained the "black" function within its Morale Operations unit. Morale Operations created black propaganda to appear as though it originated from German or Japanese sources.

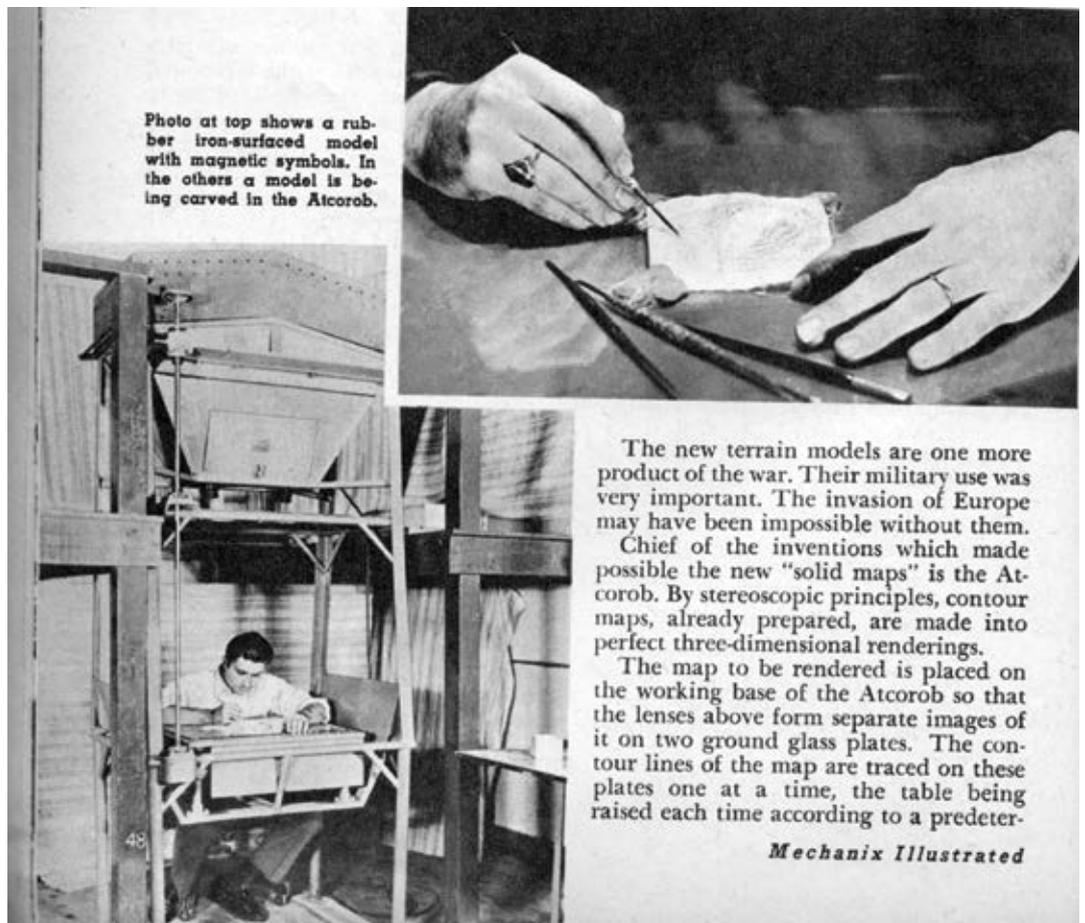
Although the OSS and other US intelligence organizations never achieved truly effective cohesion, Donovan's groundbreaking organization operated effectively in North Africa, Europe, and East Asia from 1942 until its dissolution on 1 October 1945. ★



Above: Research & Analysis's Map Division functioned as the central repository for target intelligence collected by OSS around the world. Wining out irrelevant details, the branch created accurate, customized maps for specific operations.

Right: Photographs of a model being carved using the Atcorob. Image Source: Bates, Harry, "Contour Mappers," *Mechanix Illustrated*, June, 1946.

Opposite: Photograph of Orthoprojector being used to project a map or photo transparency onto a relief model. Image Source: Bates, Harry, "Contour Mappers," *Mechanix Illustrated*, June, 1946.



OSS 3D Plaster Maps

In the fall of 1941, the COI, headed by General William “Wild Bill” Donovan, decided to set up a Cartography Section to produce maps. The section first hired Arthur H. Robinson, a graduate student pursuing a Ph.D. in geography. Following

created OSS in June 1942 to replace the COI, the section became the Map Division and continued to grow with an additional 28 geographers by the end of the year.

In March 1943, the OSS established the Topographic Model Section to

to the invention of several pieces of specialized map-making equipment and new cartography techniques.

One such invention was the Atcorob. Named after its inventors, Wallace Atwood, H.L. Cooke, and Arthur Robinson, the Atcorob used two vertical projectors to make overlapping aerial photographs appear as a floating three-dimensional image within a solid block of white plaster. Carving the plaster down to the surface of the image produced a highly accurate relief model. The Atcorob also accomplished in two steps what previously had taken eight steps.

In conjunction with the Atcorob, the same group also invented the Orthoprojector to project a map or photo transparencies onto any type of relief model without the distortion caused by previous methods. The Topographic Model Section also created the shadow painting technique to highlight, to the greatest extent possible, minor relief features on the models.

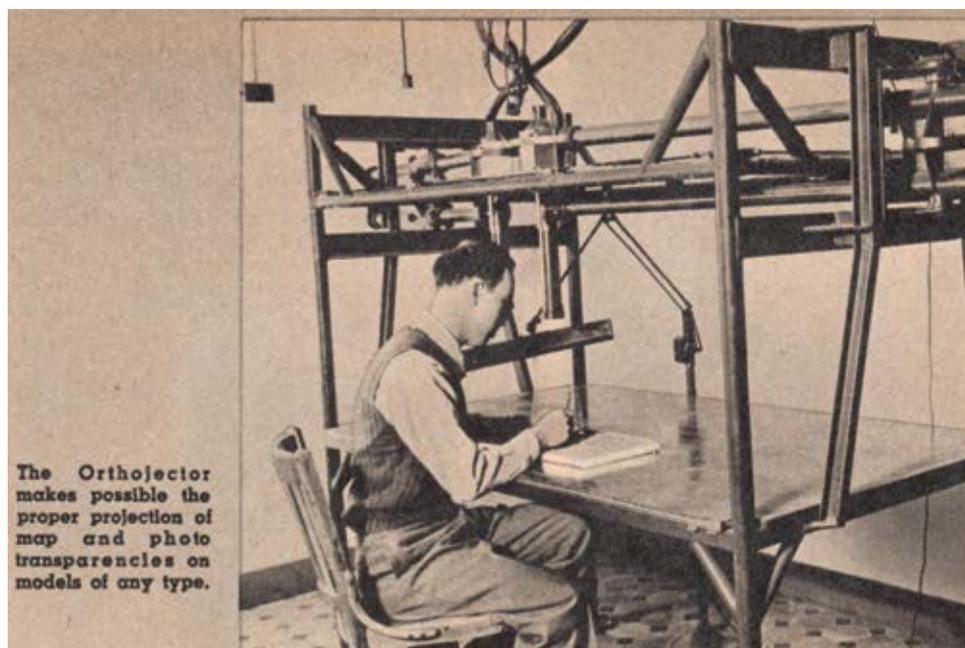
In just over a two-and-a-half-year period, a staff of 25 people produced an amazing 64 original plaster maps and 173 duplicate maps. CIA holds 10 of those original OSS plaster maps. This productivity would have been impossible without these incredible inventions and the associated hard work performed by CIA cartographers and engineers. ★

Did you know?

Geography is the study of the physical structure and the inhabitants of the Earth while **cartography** is the creation of charts and maps based on the layout of a territory's geography.

America's entry into World War II, demand for customized maps increased dramatically. To meet this demand, the section recruited staff, added equipment, and implemented training procedures. By February 1942, the section went fully operational with Robinson as its Chief. When Congress

construct realistic geographic models for both strategic and operational planning. The office, as pictured to the left, was located on the third floor of Ford's Theatre, the same Ford's Theatre where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865. Producing these three-dimensional models led







In 1942, the OSS Map Division created these large scale plaster maps of the Solomon Islands in the south Pacific and of the Korean peninsula with the Sea of Japan. These three dimensional maps provided highly accurate relief models critical to planning and operations.

Map Measuring Tool

On 20 September 1945, President Harry Truman sent a letter to General William Donovan informing him that he had signed an Executive Order to disband the OSS. Just 10 days later, on 1 October 1945, the OSS ceased to exist. Months earlier, Donovan proposed establishing a centralized intelligence service, but his critics won out and the duties of the OSS were divided between the State and War (later Defense) Departments.

The OSS Cartography Section, originally set up in 1941 in the COI, moved to the State Department,

becoming part of its Division of Geography and Cartography. It later transferred to the Central Intelligence Group and ultimately, in 1947, became part of the newly created CIA, where it's now known as the CIA Cartography Center.

This artifact is a map-measuring device called an opisometer, originally used by the COI/OSS Cartography Section beginning in 1941. Following the demise of the OSS and the creation of CIA, the CIA Cartography Center continued to use this tool into the 1960s.

The device was made in Switzerland in the 1930s and imported by Keuffel & Esser, a manufacturer and distributor of drafting instruments and supplies, founded in New York in 1867.

Cartographers used it to measure distances on maps, such as the lengths of boundaries or coastlines. Holding the swivel handle, they ran the tiny wheel at the tip of the device along a line on a map. Then, they used the readout (in both inches and centimeters) along with the map's scale to calculate the estimated ground distance.

The pictured instrument is just one item in a much larger collection of historic cartography tools donated to the CIA Museum by the CIA Cartography Center. ★



Scrapbook of Examples of OSS Forgeries

When Franklin D. Roosevelt established the OSS in June 1942, he put then-Colonel William Donovan in charge. To build an organization that could successfully operate behind enemy lines, Donovan knew he needed people with a wide variety of skills and with the ability to think creatively.

One of those skilled people was Stanley Lovell. When Donovan established the Research and Development (R&D) Branch of the OSS in October 1942, he appointed Lovell as its director. Lovell thrived as an entrepreneur and inventor in Boston and described himself as a “sauce-pan chemist,” with 70 patents to his name. Lovell led the R&D Branch to develop an arsenal of special weapons and equipment that ensured the OSS had cutting-edge collection, communication, and sabotage tools at its disposal. R&D worked in cooperation with Division 19 of the US National Research and Development Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and Britain’s Special Operations Executive.

Some of the most important tools needed were items related to identity. When operating behind enemy lines, clothing had to match, in every detail, the styles and construction methods used in those places. Likewise, identity papers, travel and work permits, ration cards, and other documentation had to appear to be genuine and look

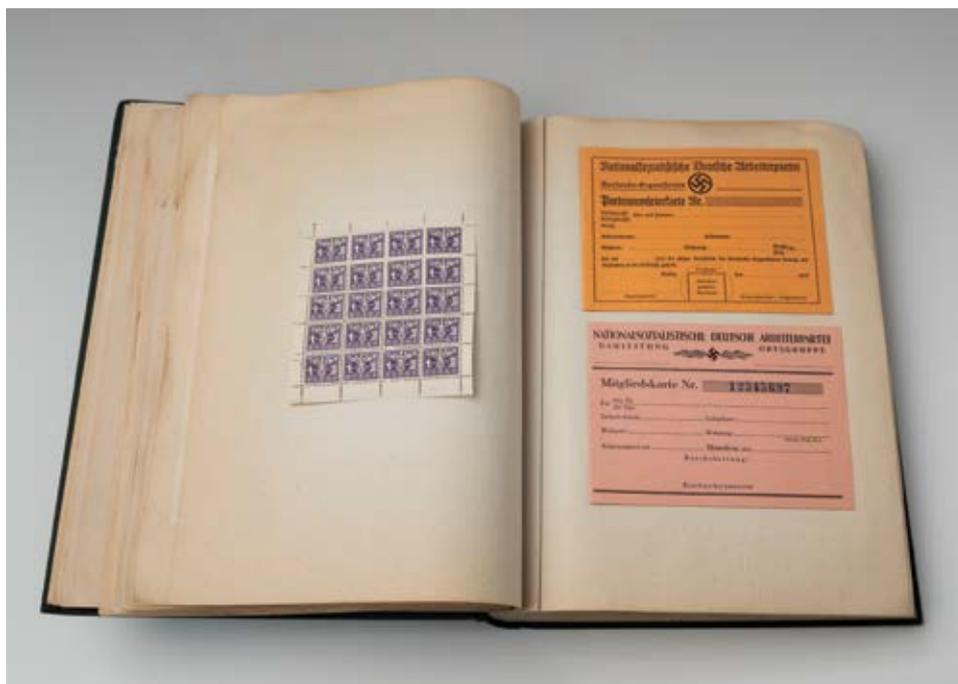
well used. The R&D Branch was equal to the task. Its experts created forgeries in exacting detail.

The CIA Museum’s collection includes Lovell’s scrapbook of document forgeries. It contains examples of identification papers and other foreign documents, postage stamps, and currency created by the R&D Branch. Many of the items in the scrapbook match entries in another artifact in the Museum’s collection, the OSS “Job Register.” The “Job Register” is a ledger listing all projects undertaken by Lovell’s talented R&D staff. Each entry includes the date, quantity, and other production details for items they created.

Lovell and his R&D Branch proved the value of science and technology to

intelligence work. After World War II, Lovell returned to the private sector but remained in touch with OSS colleagues who joined the newly created CIA. His suggestion to then-Director of Plans, Allen Dulles, led to the creation of the Technical Services Staff in 1951.

In addition to the scrapbook of forged documents and the “Job Register,” the Museum has copies of the “History of Division 19” and an OSS cover and authentication field manual. Although the documents came to the Museum from separate sources, together they provide a fascinating look at OSS’s process of creating cover documents, a.k.a. “alias documentation.” ★



OSS Gold Coins

The United States entered World War II following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. Just six weeks later, W.L. Rehm entered on duty with the COI, later the OSS, to establish the Special Funds Branch to handle unvouchered funds used for clandestine purposes.

Early on, the OSS recognized it needed a large supply of gold—both coins and bullion—to carry out its mission, but acquiring and distributing gold during that time was no easy feat. Executive Order 6102 of 1933 and the 1934 Gold Reserve Act required American citizens to sell their private possessions of gold, with limited exceptions such as wedding rings, to the US Treasury. The law banned the export of gold and made owning or trading gold a criminal offense. These restrictions were implemented to help the country get through the Great Depression. Laws passed in 1964 relaxed the rules, permitting investors

to once again hold gold certificates, but it was not until 1975 that Americans were allowed to freely trade in gold.

The OSS had to operate in this restrictive environment even though the US Treasury, in a letter to Rehm, recognized that OSS purchases of gold

\$2,000,000 by 1 June 1945.

The OSS's gold inventory was not limited to US coins. Because different situations and different cultures called for different types of gold, the OSS kept a variety of US and foreign coins and gold bars in its stockpile. The smallest

Did you know?

\$2M in gold from 1945 would be worth almost \$17M today.

from the Treasury were “solely for purposes vital to the war effort and in connection with certain operations for which other forms of payment would be inadequate.” The OSS brought Emerson Bigelow—with more than 20 years of financial consulting and foreign exchange experience—on board to handle its Foreign Exchange Division. Bigelow put his knowledge to good use helping the OSS build a gold inventory valued at nearly

pieces were valued at \$3.43 while the largest—the US double eagles—were valued at \$33.86. The double eagle is a \$20 gold coin authorized by Congress in the Coinage Act of 1849. It got its name because it was double the value of the existing \$10 eagle gold coin. The CIA Museum collection includes more than 40 gold coins from the OSS inventory, including this double eagle coin minted in 1884. ★





**Buone
Feste**

1944

Robert Miller's OSS Artwork

Buone Feste! Happy Holidays!

That's the sentiment expressed on the artwork pictured here. Tech. Sgt. Robert L. Miller, Jr., created the drawing while stationed in Rome with the US Army's 2677th Regiment in 1944. At the time, the 2677th was assigned to the OSS where it operated as the Morale Operations (MO) Branch, creating "black" propaganda to influence the hearts and minds of Axis soldiers and civilians.

MO Rome produced a variety of propaganda, including radio broadcasts, printed leaflets, and newspapers. One of the first items the unit created was *Das Neue Deutschland*, a newspaper designed to convince German citizens that an opposition party had sponsored it. MO Rome, as well as MO Bern, forged German postage stamps with a morbid depiction of Hitler's head as a skull.

Miller, a native Washingtonian,

worked as a clerk at the Department of Commerce while attending art classes at George Washington University and the Corcoran School of Art. After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, Miller enlisted in the US Army. He rose to the rank of technical sergeant and worked as a draftsman, eventually ending up in Rome with the 2677th. According to Museum records, he retouched reproductions, negative cuttings, and vignettes, and also produced various types of charts.

Miller drew this OSS artwork in late 1944 while stationed in Rome. It is a self-portrait showing Miller stuffed inside a Christmas stocking shaped like Italy. It is part of a collection of drawings and photographs providing a glimpse into OSS life from Miller's time with the 2677th in both Rome and North Africa. Because Miller identified his fellow soldiers in the photos, they are more valuable

as research tools than if the faces had remained nameless.

After World War II, Miller worked at the US Department of Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 20 years. Over the years, he used his artistic skills to design currency, medals, revenue stamps, and postage stamps. Two examples, the Carolina Charter and the Silver Centennial stamps, are pictured below.

Miller also played a role in helping design one of the most famous US postage stamps of the 20th century. On 29 May 1964, the Post Office Department (now the US Postal Service) issued a stamp commemorating President John F. Kennedy. The stamp, shown below, featured a drawing of the eternal flame at Kennedy's grave in Arlington National Cemetery and a portrait of Kennedy based on an *LA Times* photo and a Miller sketch. ★



5c Carolina Charter single
Image Source: *National Postal Museum, Smithsonian Institution*



4c Silver Centennial single
Image Source: *National Postal Museum, Smithsonian Institution*



5c John F. Kennedy single
Image Source: *National Postal Museum, Smithsonian Institution*



ALLIED
CHECKPOINT

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D

TWO

Cold War

The Cold War was a post–World War II period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union (USSR) and its Soviet bloc countries and the United States and its Western allies. The underlying cause of this war can best be described as a clash between democracy and communism. While there was no direct military conflict between the USSR and the United States, they engaged in embargoes, espionage, propaganda, and proxy wars in their efforts to achieve global ideological influence. This hostility between the two superpowers was first given its name in a 1947 speech by American financier and presidential adviser Bernard Baruch. The United States sought to contain the spread of Communism around the world. The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. ★

Checkpoint Charlie was the name given by the Western allies to the best-known Berlin Wall crossing point between East Berlin and West Berlin. Because of the repressive East German government, 2.7 million East Germans immigrated to the West between 1949 and 1961. To stem the loss, East Germany sealed its borders and built the Berlin Wall in 1961. Collection of CIA Museum
© Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany.

Kuklinski's Gift

Ryszard Kuklinski, a colonel in the Polish Army, was CIA's most prolific clandestine source during the Cold War. For nearly a decade, from 1972 to 1981, he turned over more than 40,000 pages of documents to the Agency.

As a senior officer on the Polish General Staff, Kuklinski had access to details about the Warsaw Pact's plans and capabilities. Recognizing that Poland was located between the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, he feared what might happen to his beloved homeland in the event of a nuclear war. In addition, he was concerned about

the efforts of Poland's communist government to crack down on political dissension among the Polish people. Kuklinski was privy to Polish military plans to implement martial law and suppress such dissension, and destroy the Solidarity democratic political movement.

Kuklinski's disillusionment with his government, concern about the prospects for war, and fear for the lives of the Polish people motivated him to offer his services to the West. In addition to providing Soviet documents to the Agency, he kept the United States informed

regarding the military's plans to implement martial law. When Polish authorities began looking for a spy in their midst, the United States exfiltrated Kuklinski and his family and resettled them in America.

Kuklinski died in 2004 and was buried in Poland. Poland's President Andrzej Duda posthumously promoted Kuklinski to the rank of brigadier general in honor of his work to gain independence for the Polish people.

Kuklinski presented his first CIA handler with the pictured memento as a token of appreciation. It is a wood-framed metal bas-relief depicting



the 1410 Battle of Grunwald. In that battle, the Polish-Lithuanian forces (the Grand Duke of Lithuania married the Queen of Poland) defeated the Teutonic Knights who set out in 1230 to conquer Prussia and expand their territory along the Baltic coast, eventually cutting off Poland's access to the Baltic Sea. Grunwald is considered a seminal

event in Polish history, symbolizing bravery and triumph. For Kuklinski, it represented his own struggle against the Soviet grip on his homeland.

The bas-relief depicts a turning point in the battle and the imminent death of the Teutonic leader. This scene was clearly inspired by artist Jan Matjeko's massive 1878 oil on canvas painting titled *Battle of Grunwald*.

Matjeko's work measures 14 feet by 32 feet and is displayed in the National Museum in Warsaw. During World War II, the Polish people hid the painting to protect it from the Nazis who were determined to destroy Polish cultural artifacts. ★

Did you know?

Jan Matjeko's painting *Battle of Grunwald*, which inspired this bas-relief, was one of the Nazi's "most wanted" pieces, but it remained safely hidden throughout the war, despite the Nazi bounty offer of 10 million marks (equivalent to about 4 million US dollars at the time).



HUGHES GLOMAR



EXPLORER

Hughes Glomar Explorer Coveralls

In March 1968, Soviet Golf II-class submarine K-129, carrying three SS-N-5 nuclear-armed ballistic missiles, set sail from its home base on Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula. It headed across the Pacific Ocean to begin a routine patrol northeast of Hawaii but never reached its destination. It sank in 16,500 feet of water approximately 1,800 miles northwest of Hawaii.

The United States located K-129, and recognizing its intelligence value, the CIA undertook one of the most complex technical missions of the Cold War to recover it. Thus began Project AZORIAN. To recover the sub from such an extreme depth, and without the Soviets' knowledge, CIA designed and built the Hughes Glomar Explorer (HGE). With the cooperation of billionaire Howard Hughes, the cover story portrayed the Glomar as a deep-sea-mining vessel searching for manganese nodules.

The HGE had a derrick similar to an oil-drilling rig, enough 60-foot-long steel pipes to reach the sub, a pipe-transfer crane, two tall docking legs, a huge claw-like capture vehicle (built by Lockheed Martin), a center docking well (called a "moon pool") large enough to contain the hoisted section of the sub, and doors to open and close the well's floor. With these capabilities, the ship could conduct the entire recovery under water, away from the view of other ships, aircraft, or spy satellites.

The ship left for the target site on 21 June 1974, arriving on 4 July. On 21 July, the crew began lowering the 4-million-pound capture vehicle that had been hidden in the moon pool underneath the ship, eventually assembling a marine riser weighing 8 million pounds to capture a target piece of another 4 million pounds. The heaviest lift in human history began on 1 August when the capture vehicle seized the target piece and reversed the lift assembly process to steadily raise the target piece back to the ship. On 4 August, with about half of the lift completed, part of the capture-vehicle structure weakened, causing the sub to break apart and a portion to tumble back down to the ocean floor. By 7 August, the crew succeeded in recovering the remaining section of the sub. Despite the lost portion, the mission was considered a success, both as an intelligence coup and an engineering feat. CIA planned to make another attempt to retrieve the lost portion but abandoned those plans after the press leaked word of the mission in February 1975.

The coveralls pictured here were issued to a HGE crew member, one of the four heavy-lift system operators who maneuvered the capture vehicle that snared the submarine section and lifted it into the HGE. His well-worn coveralls are stained with grease, dirt, and paint. This crew member also entered the submarine section after it was brought aboard the HGE,

although for that task he donned a hazmat "canary suit."

After its CIA career, the Hughes Glomar Explorer went on to work as a deep-sea-exploration ship. In 2010, Transocean, the world's largest offshore drilling company, bought the vessel. Falling oil prices in ensuing years spelled the end of HGE's long career; in 2015 the ship was sold for scrap. ★



Hanoi Hilton Brick

The brick shown here is from the Hoa Lo, one of the most notorious North Vietnamese prisons during the Vietnam war. Built in 1899 by France, Hoa Lo served as a French penitentiary until 1954. The Vietnamese then used the compound under the name “rehabilitation” until 1965 when American prisoners of war (POWs), mostly Navy and Air Force aviators, started to arrive. The Hoa Lo earned its nickname, Hanoi Hilton, in 1966 when one of the prisoners discovered a bucket from the Hilton Hotel in a shower.

Conditions at the Hanoi Hilton were brutal, especially from 1965 to 1969. The Viet Cong regularly used torture, physical abuse, and intimidation on its prisoners. After the death of North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, they began a propaganda effort to sway American public opinion by improving the treatment of prisoners. This

Did you know?

In 1995, the prison was demolished, ironically, to build a hotel on the site.

included increased frequency of letters and packages and less solitary confinement of US prisoners.

Prisoners communicated with each other using codes such as tapping out messages or by using a particular rhythm of sweeping with a broom. They sent cryptic messages home to alert family, and ultimately intelligence officials, about conditions at the prison and names of POWs. CIA was asked to create methods of covert communication for the POWs to use. Working secretly at night, an officer from the Agency’s Technical Services Division developed methods to allow POWs limited communications outside the prison, thereby helping boost morale.

US Army M/Sgt. Bill Cope acquired this brick in 1995 when the prison was

being demolished, ironically, to build a hotel on the site. Several years later, Cope presented the brick to Ernest Brace, the longest held civilian prisoner in Vietnam. Brace, a pilot for Bird & Sons, part of CIA’s proprietary airlines organization, was taken prisoner in 1965 when he tried to land his plane. Enemy soldiers appeared, and Brace attempted to take off, but enemy gunfire disabled his plane. The North Vietnamese captured him, and Brace remained a North Vietnamese prisoner for nearly eight years. In 2010, he donated the brick to the CIA Museum where it is now on display. ★



Gap Jumping Antenna From US Embassy Moscow

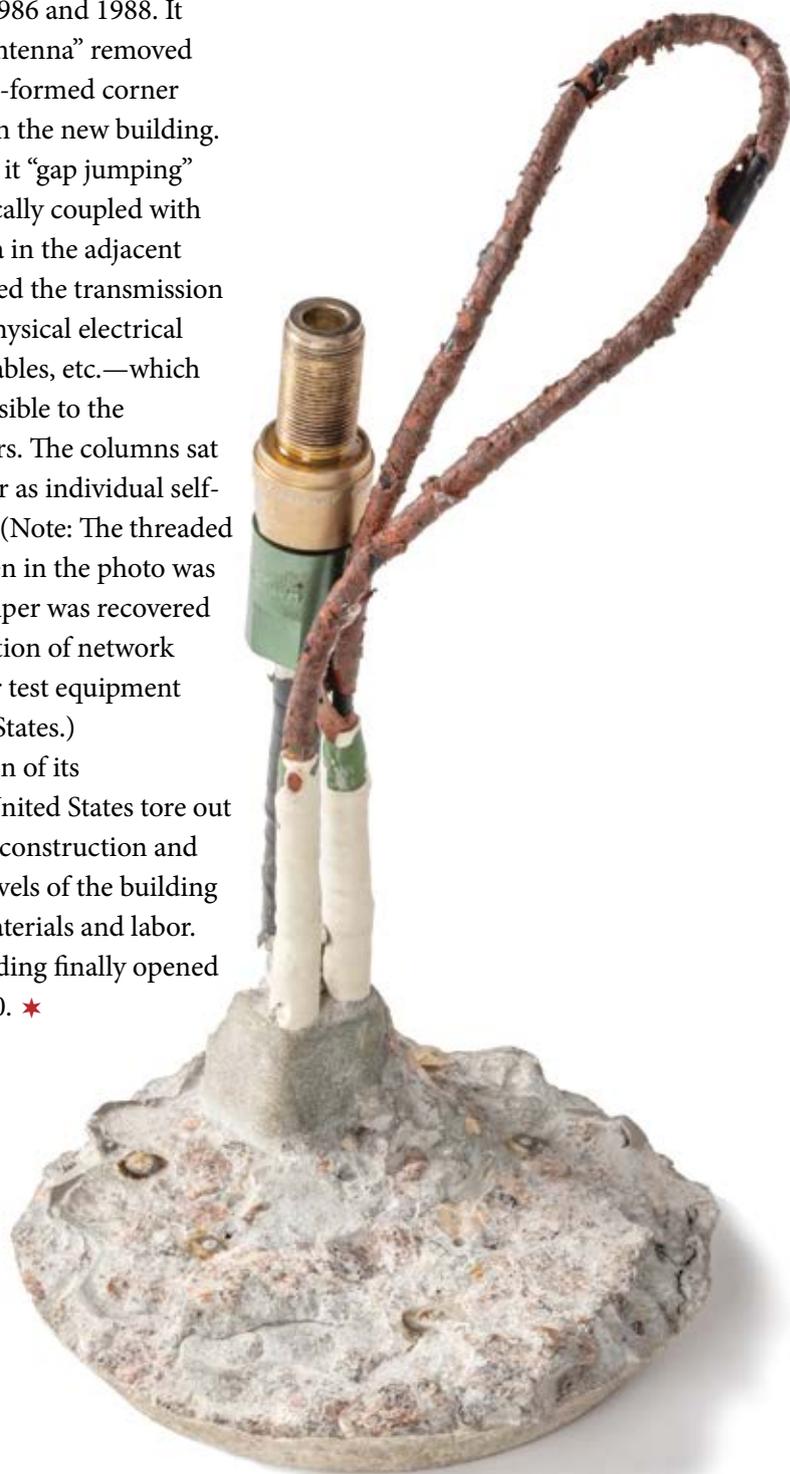
In the 1960s, the United States and the Soviet Union began negotiations to build new embassy buildings in each other's country. Although they reached a basic agreement in 1969, it took several more years to work out the details. Finally, in 1979, construction began to replace the outdated, deteriorating structure that the United States had used since the 1930s. As part of the deal, the Soviets provided the construction materials and the workers.

Soviet intelligence prefabricated most of the building components offsite. This gave them the ability to install modular intelligence collection systems within the concrete and steel components prior to arrival on the building site. Upon arrival, the Soviets assembled the individual components without further connection via electrical cables. Although the United States started finding problems as early as 1982, construction continued until 1985. When the United States finally halted construction, it began a thorough investigation of the systems the Soviets embedded in the building structure.

The pictured object is one of many devices discovered during intensive and intrusive security investigations

of the new US Embassy office building between 1986 and 1988. It is a "gap jumping antenna" removed from one of the pre-formed corner concrete columns in the new building. Investigators called it "gap jumping" because it magnetically coupled with a matching antenna in the adjacent column. This allowed the transmission of data without a physical electrical connection—i.e., cables, etc.—which would have been visible to the American inspectors. The columns sat on top of each other as individual self-contained systems. (Note: The threaded brass connector seen in the photo was added after the jumper was recovered to facilitate connection of network analyzers and other test equipment here in the United States.)

Upon completion of its investigation, the United States tore out much of the Soviet construction and rebuilt the upper levels of the building using American materials and labor. The new office building finally opened for business in 2000. ★



East German Secret Police (Stasi) Lead-Lined Briefcase

In the fall of 1989, growing unrest in East Germany ultimately led to the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November. After 45 years as a divided country, Germany reunified, and East Germany ceased to exist on 3 October 1990.

In February 1945, a few months before World War II ended, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR met at Yalta in Crimea to discuss plans for post-war Europe. In principle, the Allies agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones—one for each of those three Allied countries plus a zone carved from the US and UK zones for France. That summer, the Allies met again at Potsdam, Germany, where they confirmed the occupation zones and the steps required to dismantle the German war machine.

As a result, Germany became a divided country and Berlin a divided city. West Berlin was surrounded by the Soviet occupation zone, which became the German Democratic Republic on 7 October 1949. Better known as East Germany, it was one of the Soviet satellite states that made up the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War. Because people fled East Germany for a better life in the West, in 1961 the East German Government strengthened its western border by erecting a wall around West Berlin to prevent further exodus.



Throughout the country's relatively brief history, the East German Ministry for State Security, the secret police organization commonly known as the Stasi, influenced all areas of East German life. By the time the Berlin Wall fell, the Stasi may have had as many as 91,000 full-time employees and 300,000 informants.

The pictured briefcase is lined with lead. The Stasi used it in situations where briefcases, bags, boxes, and other containers were inspected using X-ray equipment. During the time

period when this briefcase was in use, X-ray equipment was so primitive that the lining of the case blocked the X-ray, making it appear to the X-ray machine operator that the case was empty. The exterior of the bag looks quite ordinary, but there is a lock under the flap and brass-colored latch. The lock requires a key to open it. ★



Fallout Shelter Sign

Signs such as the one pictured to the right were once commonplace. At the height of the Cold War, especially during the Cuban missile crisis, Americans worried about a Soviet nuclear attack. Although constant daily concerns about the superpowers trading nuclear weapons waned after the demise of the Soviet Union, the serious question remains what to do and where to go to survive a nuclear attack?

In the 1950s and 1960s, many office buildings and schools set up designated areas as fallout shelters with these signs indicating their locations. These areas often were nothing more than lower-level rooms with no windows; they were not radiation proof. Worried families and individuals hired specialized companies to build shelters at home. Typically, Americans stocked the shelters with non-perishable food, water, and other emergency supplies. How much protection the spaces actually would afford from nuclear fallout was questionable.

In conjunction with the shelters, the United States installed a system of air raid sirens to alert citizens of an impending attack, signaling that they should seek shelter. Public officials tested the sirens once a month on a particular day and at a specified time to ensure people knew it was only a test. Television and radio stations also practiced emergency alert drills. Radio manufacturers marked their products of the era with a Civil Defense emblem to help listeners tune to the proper location for more information in the event of an emergency.

As the Cold War threats waned, fallout shelters became mostly a memory. Signs disappeared and the air raid sirens around the country were dismantled in the 1980s. The last of the fallout shelter signs at CIA were removed in 2016. The pictured sign is an FS-1 model made of aluminum and measures 14 inches × 20 in. The US Government designed the FS-1 for outdoor use, but this particular sign hung inside CIA's Original Headquarters Building. ★

Did you know?

The United States aggressively pursued its nuclear weapons testing program from 1945 to 1992, conducting 1,054 nuclear tests by official count—including 216 atmospheric, underwater, and space tests. Most of the tests took place at the Nevada Test Site, the Pacific Proving Grounds in the Marshall Islands, and off Kiritimati Island in the Pacific.



Air America Dead Reckoning Navigational Computer

Captain Patrick Clinton “P.C.” Dorsey served in the US Navy as an aviator and intelligence officer until his retirement in 1963. A year later, he moved to Vietnam where he flew for Air America, one of CIA’s proprietary airlines, until 1969.

Dorsey kept a briefcase filled with memorabilia from his Air America career. The contents of the briefcase include numerous maps of Southeast Asia, travel brochures, photographs, and business cards for several Saigon tailors and bars. It also contained this mid-20th century pilot’s computer.

It is not a computer in today’s sense, since no electronics are involved. Known as a pilot’s dead reckoning computer, it’s used for navigational calculations. In dead reckoning, the pilot calculates a compass heading to reach his destination and basically holds to that heading to complete his flight.

According to the instruction booklet accompanying the dead reckoning computer, “The navigational computer has been developed to aid the pilot in controlling his flight under all conditions of wind and weather. Practically all problems encountered in air navigation except those involving celestial navigation

may be solved accurately and rapidly by the use of this computer.” The manual also recognizes that it takes some practice to become proficient at dead reckoning and so counsels the pilot to engage in “persistent practice” and to “work a number of practice examples on the ground” before trying to use it in the air.

The dead reckoning computer is currently on display in CIA Museum and the other contents of Dorsey’s briefcase are held in Museum storage. At some point in its journey, the briefcase was acquired by Maurice “Morey” Kenstler, another Air America

pilot, and later by a collector of Air America artifacts who donated his entire collection to the CIA Museum.

Air America, formerly Civil Air Transport, provided direct and indirect support to CIA operations in Southeast Asia, including transporting refugees, conducting supply drops, and flying photo reconnaissance missions. The airline also played an important role in the evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese civilians from Saigon when the North Vietnamese overran the city in April 1975. Air America ceased operations in 1976. ★



Turkey Trotters Beer Stein



During the Cold War, CIA strategically positioned its detachments of U-2 aircraft and crews around the world. In June 1956, a U-2 from Detachment A in Wiesbaden, Germany, took off on the program's first operational mission. In September, CIA placed Detachment B at Incirlik Air Base in Adana, Turkey, where they became the primary detachment for Middle East overflights. A third detachment flew out of Alaska and Atsugi, Japan. These U-2s provided reconnaissance flights over the Mediterranean area during the Suez Crisis and later flew overflights of the USSR. Francis Gary Powers was a member of Detachment B and began his ill-fated flight from Adana on 1 May 1960. After the Soviet Union shot down his aircraft, Detachment B's operations out of Turkey ceased.

According to reminiscences of an officer stationed at Incirlik, the group wanted a memento of their time in Turkey, but it had to be something that wouldn't jeopardize the classified nature of their work. Because Wiesbaden was their normal destination for rest and relaxation, they chose a specially designed beer stein, which is also a common practice for military units. Each member of Detachment B acquired

steins. Today it is possible to find one of the steins up for auction online. In recent years, Powers's family sold his stein at auction.

The Detachment B stein pictured here is like Power's stein. It has a painted scene of an outhouse and a pewter lid topped with a small airplane representing a U-2. Originally, there was a small circular crest with the words "The World's Biggest Cuckoo Clock WIESBADEN" on the back of the stein indicating it was made in Wiesbaden, a town famous for having the world's largest cuckoo clock. The decoration has mostly worn away, but part of the clock is still visible; online stories of other Turkey Trotters mugs describe what the full emblem looked like. The word "handgemalt" is printed on the bottom of the stein and indicates the piece is hand painted.

What can't be seen on the stein is as interesting as the visible decoration. Like many such steins, the Turkey Trotters steins have a lithophane in the base of the porcelain vessel. This lithophane is a three-dimensional image molded into the stein. It can only be seen when the piece is backlit with a strong light source. ★

Did you know?

A lithophane is a molded artwork in very thin translucent porcelain that can be seen clearly only when back lit with a light source.



THREE

The Fight Against Terrorism

On 11 September 2001, terrorists delivered a devastating attack on American soil. In response, the United States initiated an international military campaign to disrupt and defeat terrorists. Working with its international allies, the ultimate goal was to create an environment to keep terrorism at bay. CIA has been at the forefront of the fight. Despite the danger, staff and contract personnel continue to put their lives on the line. ★

On 26 September 2001, just 15 days after terrorists attacked the United States, a CIA team landed in Afghanistan, the first Americans to take the fight to Usama bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida. Once in country, they added the "91101" tail number as a tribute to those who died in the 9/11 attacks.

Gym Bag From Flight 93

Investigators recovered this gym bag from the wreckage of United Airlines Flight 93 that terrorists crashed in a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on 11 September 2001. The bag is tattered and torn, with its Flight 93 luggage tag still attached.

Passengers and crew on Flight 93 knew about the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center and Pentagon. They rallied onboard the plane in an attempt to overpower the hijackers and keep them from reaching their target—likely the US Capitol Building. The surprise attack by passengers and crew succeeded and forced the terrorists to abandon their plans and crash the plane just after 10 am, killing all aboard.

The courage and valor of the Flight 93 passengers and crew remains an inspiration. They were the first Americans to take the fight to the

terrorists. On the first anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, President George W. Bush described their decision to fight back against the hijackers as “the most vivid symbol” of American unity during the attacks and the aftermath.

The gym bag belonged to Deora Bodley, the youngest passenger aboard Flight 93. A junior studying French and psychology at Santa Clara University, Bodley loved children and volunteered with many charity groups, including the Special Olympics, a local animal shelter, and the San Diego Zoo. Aspiring to become a child psychologist, she was a peer counselor to troubled teens and tutored in an after-school program. Bodley was visiting in New Jersey and due to return home to California on another flight, but wanting to get back to friends and family as soon as possible, she took a standby seat on Flight 93.

Bodley’s mother donated the gym bag to the CIA Museum to serve as a reminder to Agency officers of the human cost of terrorism and the need to be ever vigilant to preempt, disrupt, and defeat those who wish to do the United States harm. ★



Did you know?

On average, the Flight 93 National Memorial near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, receives nearly 400,000 visitors each year. The National Park Service describes the memorial as a common field one day, a field of honor forever.





Dad's Lucky Boots

In the days immediately following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, CIA deployed officers into Afghanistan. The first contingent arrived on 26 September to prepare the way for a US invasion that would eliminate al-Qa'ida's safe haven and remove the Taliban from power. That initial Agency team worked with indigenous Northern Alliance (NA) forces in the Panjshir Valley. Additional CIA teams arrived in the following weeks. Coordinating with the NA, they prepared for a ground war, selecting bombing targets, securing the road between Mazar-e Sharif and Kabul, and forcing out the Taliban.

One of the Operation JAWBREAKER teams, Team Alpha arrived in mid-October at its destination south of Mazar-e Sharif to join Uzbek General Dostam. Team member David wore these boots during the

team's deployment. Other team members arrived at the staging area in Uzbekistan having been outfitted for Afghanistan back at CIA Headquarters. David, however, came from a different location and did not have access to the top-of-the-line gear such as Gortex coats, gloves, boots, and other items his teammates had bought at REI just before deployment. Mike Spann, the first American killed in Afghanistan, and other Team Alpha members gave David some of their extra clothing and equipment, but no one had extra boots in his size, so he wore these old leather ones almost 24 hours a day for three months. Spann joked that the boots looked like those of his great-grandfather, a poor Alabama sharecropper.

Despite their humble appearance, these boots climbed Afghanistan's high rocky mountains, forded

Afghanistan's rivers and streams, and fit into the small stirrups of the crude Afghan wooden-framed saddles. They also served David well on 25 November 2001 in the running gun fight with al-Qa'ida prisoner-fighters in the Qali-Jangi fortress when Mike Spann was killed.

By the end of David's deployment, the soles on both boots were falling off. He had them resoled by an Afghan shoemaker for the equivalent of 85 cents. After David returned to his family, his 8-year-old son, understanding that his father had survived some difficult times in Afghanistan, began calling them "Dad's lucky boots." The name stuck. ★



Khowst Memorial Stars

Each winter, the CIA family marks a somber tragedy from 30 December 2009 when seven CIA officers died in the line of duty during a suicide bombing in Afghanistan. The tragedy is second only to the 1983 bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, for the loss of CIA officers. In addition to the loss of Agency officers at Khowst, including the bomber's handler, seven other people were injured.

The bombing took place at a small, heavily fortified base near the town of Khowst on Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan. The suicide bomber was a double agent loyal to Islamist extremists, and he had been providing detailed information to CIA about Taliban and al-Qa'ida operations in the area. As an asset, he came to the base on 30 December for a scheduled

meeting. Upon arrival, he detonated explosives hidden on his body.

A few days after the attack, one of the Agency's volunteer chaplains arrived in Afghanistan to help survivors through the ordeal and to hold a memorial service. Back in the United States, another volunteer chaplain comforted the families of the fallen officers as their remains arrived at Dover Air Base in Delaware. CIA held a memorial service at Headquarters a few weeks later.

Nearly two years after the Khowst attack, the pictured memorial was presented to the Agency on 11 September 2011—the 10th anniversary of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks. Using steel recovered from the New York World Trade Center after those 2001 attacks,

a member of the New York/New Jersey Port Authority Police Department crafted this sculpture of seven stars. There is one star representing each of the seven CIA officers who died in the line of duty during the suicide bombing in Khowst. The Port Authority presented the memorial stars to CIA “in remembrance of all those who lost their lives and for those who were wounded while making the world a safer place to live.” ★



A memorial that was created at Forward Operating Base Chapman in Khowst, Afghanistan, to the seven CIA officers killed in the line of duty on 30 December 2009.



UltraBlast: Post-9/11 Personal Safety Device

On 11 September 2001, nearly 3,000 people died in coordinated terrorist attacks in the United States. Not since Pearl Harbor had such a brazen deadly attack taken place on American soil. Hijacked aircraft flew into both World Trade Center towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. A fourth plane crashed in a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Severely damaged by fire and debris from the twin towers, World Trade Center Building 7 collapsed later that day. Several other buildings in the area were also destroyed that day or were so badly damaged they had to be demolished.

Following the 9/11 attacks, emotions ran deep and Americans felt vulnerable. The Agency distributed the pictured device to employees and contractors for use in case additional terrorist attacks destroyed CIA buildings. It is an UltraBlast Model 42000, a commercially available device with a flashlight on one end and a whistle on the other. The gray plastic device has a loop at one end that could be attached to a keyring or a lanyard.

The donor of the UltraBlast wore it on her Agency lanyard for 16 years following the attacks. The battery died long ago, but that did not matter to the donor. Wearing the device was not about her own safety. She wore it in

remembrance of all those who died in the attacks of 9/11.

CIA Museum has several items related to 9/11 in its collection, including a piece of a metal safe from the World Trade Center, military awards belonging to a US Navy officer serving at the Pentagon, and a gym bag from Flight 93. In addition, a steel beam from World Trade Center Building 6 is displayed outside of CIA Headquarters. ★



Did you know?

The donor of the UltraBlast wore it on her Agency lanyard for 16 years following the attacks.

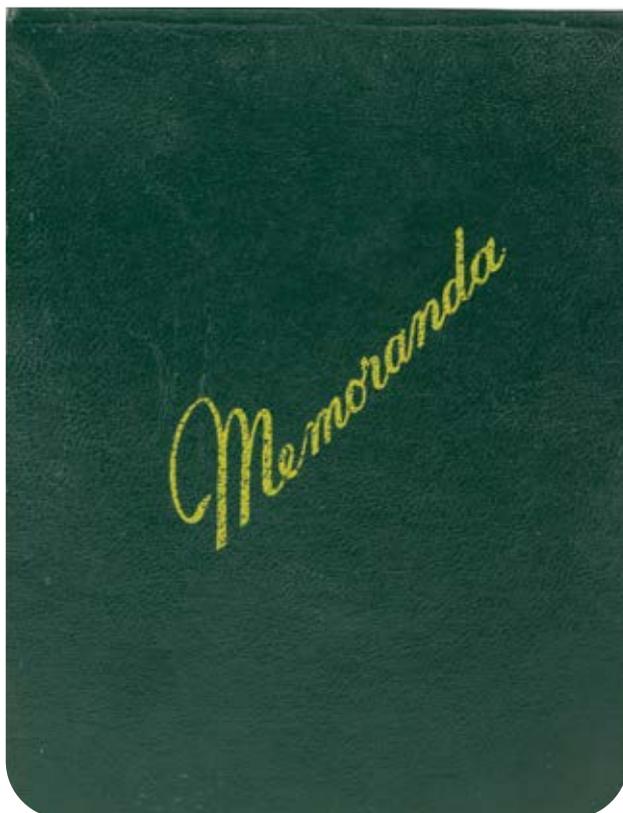
Pocket Notebook From 2001 Afghanistan Mission

In the weeks immediately following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, CIA deployed teams of officers into Afghanistan. A member of a team that arrived in Afghanistan in December donated his pocket-size notebook to the CIA Museum. At first glance, the non-descript little book does not seem to be very interesting. There are notations that are meaningless to most readers. Digging deeper, however, there are notes from briefings that address one of the dangers CIA officers may face. In this case, it's the possibility of encountering landmines: "Mine awareness. Think about every step not every boobytrap can be cleared – just mark."

There are reminders of mission-critical tasks: "Get bag of money!" Other notes suggest the bag contained a substantial amount of money. Along the journey to Afghanistan, the officer was entrusted with additional funds to transport. When he delivered that money, he made sure to have the recipient sign a handwritten receipt in the notebook.

There are reminders of more mundane tasks, too: "Keep track of T&A." If you want your paycheck, you must keep tabs on your time and attendance, even in the middle of a warzone.

The notebook also served as a diary. Daily entries outline various events including the time the officer was assigned a mission via a pager (before smartphones and texting), the descriptions of multiple changes of aircraft due to mechanical problems, and the difficulties of locating mines. Shortly after arriving at the governor's palace in Kandahar, the officer and his team were awakened with news that a walk-in reported that explosives were buried on the palace roof. According to the diary, the team began to probe and dig and did, indeed, discover explosives. ★



MINE AWARENESS
THINK ABOUT EVERY STEP
NOT EVERY BOOBYTRAP CAN
BE CLEARED - JUST MARK

LAND - GO TO
GOVERNOR'S PALACE + UNPACK
~~THE~~ GET WOKEN UP AT 1400
AND TOLD THAT A WALK-IN HAS
REPORTED THAT EXPLOSIVES ARE
BURIED ON OUR ROOF. WE SEARCHED
+ FOUND IT IS TRUE. I PROBABLY
DIG - FOUND PROBS + MINES.



CIA's Mi-17 Russian-Made Helicopter

On 26 September 2001, just 15 days after terrorists attacked the United States, a CIA team landed in Afghanistan, the first Americans to take the fight to Usama bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida. As part of the JAWBREAKER operation, the Agency's Northern Alliance Liaison Team deployed to Afghanistan to work with the indigenous Northern Alliance forces to prepare for the military campaign that followed. The team arrived in a Russian-made, CIA-modified Mi-17 helicopter. Modifications ranged from new avionics, to English translations written in grease pencil above the Cyrillic instrument, and gauge labels in the cockpit.

The Mi-17 was widely used throughout the region and designed to operate at high altitudes in the rugged terrain and icy conditions. While this helicopter had basic radio communications and an emergency locator beacon, it lacked a transponder. To identify the aircraft as "friendly" to US and coalition forces, the crew painted a US flag and "USA" on the horizontal stabilizers. Once in country, they added the "91101" tail number as a tribute to those who died in the 9/11 attacks.

To identify the aircraft as "friendly" to US and coalition forces, the crew painted a US flag and "USA" on the horizontal stabilizers. However, they did not have blue paint, so only the red and white stripes were painted.

For many years, a cockpit clock was the only artifact the CIA Museum had from this critical mission. In 2018, the helicopter itself arrived at CIA Headquarters, joining the A-12 as part of the Museum's aircraft collection. This Mi-17 was built in 1991 and flew 310 Agency missions in Afghanistan with its last flight occurring in 2012. It was a workhorse for moving people and materials in Afghanistan and the surrounding area.

The aircraft was moved from its temporary location (where it had its own parking permit) to its permanent display location in 2019. The CIA Museum collection contains many artifacts from this historical start to the War on Terrorism, such as the cockpit clock and one of the

pilot's flight gear. *Cast of a Few, Courage of a Nation* by James Dietz, a painting from CIA's Intelligence Art Collection, depicts a Mi-17 conducting a night resupply mission in Afghanistan. The painting is on display at CIA Headquarters.

Did you know?

On 26 September 2019—exactly 18 years after the members of Operation JAWBREAKER set foot in Afghanistan—CIA held an exhibit dedication ceremony for the Mi-17 that shuttled team JAWBREAKER over the "Hindu Kush and into history."









FOUR

People, Places, and Things

People are the heart of CIA. Dedicated to the mission, they are a family who show compassion and empathy for others. They use their tenacity, ingenuity, creativity, and talents every day in their jobs to catch moles, survive in a foreign prison, build foreign relations, and make sacrifices to keep America safe. Sometimes, CIA tucks away its tools of the trade for historical purposes, training exercises, or future usage. These artifacts from CIA's unique business can turn out to be very interesting. ★

Jeanne Vertefeuille and the team of counterintelligence officers who worked to catch CIA mole Aldrich Ames.
L-R: Sandy Grimes, Paul Redmond, Jeanne Vertefeuille, Diana Worthen, Dan Payne.

Turkmenistan Hat

Artifacts in the CIA Museum collection come from a variety of sources. Sometimes people save items from a historic event or an important operation with the idea of giving them to the Museum to preserve a piece of CIA history. Other items might represent advances in technology, and some might just be a reminder of a particular aspect of life at the Agency. The hat pictured here came to the Museum upon the retirement of a CIA officer. While it is a fun, quirky piece, it also offers a valuable reminder of the importance of language skills.

In 2001, the artifact's donor made a trip to Turkmenistan. One weekend, she and several colleagues visited a local camel market. On a dirt road in the middle of nowhere, traders arrived on camelback, pulling caravans of other camels that were for sale. Female camels were prized for their abilities to produce milk as well as baby camels. Males, in contrast, were much less expensive.

The market attracted more people than just those interested in camels. Its dealers sold a variety of items other than camels, such as this hat, clothes, and thousands of rugs. The market also had several useful amenities, including a parking lot for people traveling by car from the city, food stalls, and bathrooms—of sorts.

A group from the US Embassy wanted to arrange an ongoing deal with the market's rug makers, but the language barrier made negotiating difficult. The very best rug maker not only did not speak any English but also spoke very poor Russian. Embassy employees used a calculator to communicate—until they introduced our hat's donor to the rug maker. The two women discovered they both spoke French. The rug maker had limited opportunities to use her French and was delighted to meet the Agency officer. They talked for hours, sitting in the camel market's rug area, in the hot

sun, drinking tea, and talking about life in Turkmenistan. The result of the conversation was a lifelong friendship and a negotiated arrangement for the rug maker to come to the Embassy a couple of times a year to sell her rugs at bargain-basement prices to everyone in the Embassy.

The CIA officer also purchased the pictured hat that day at the camel market. Although this style of hat is usually worn by men, its unusual look appealed to the buyer and reminded her of Phyllis Diller, the comedienne popular in the 1960s. ★



Thornton “Andy” Anderson’s Homemade Cigar Box Slide Rule



On 14 September 1960, three Agency technicians—David Christ, Walter Szuminski, and Thornton “Andy” Anderson—toiled in the heat and humidity to install listening devices in a Havana apartment.

Stripped to their shorts in the heat, the three technicians concentrated on their work until they were interrupted by banging at the door. Cuban authorities were there to take them into custody. When interrogated, they told the Cubans someone at the US Embassy asked them for help with some electrical equipment, and they obliged. Ultimately, they were tried by a military tribunal, convicted of

Did you know?

The slide rule was first developed in the 17th century.

activities against the security of Cuba, and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

The three Americans spent 949 days in prison before being released in the spring of 1963. Prison conditions were squalid and often dangerous. The food was bad and in limited supply. Besides trying to keep their bodies as healthy as possible, they also had to keep their minds busy. To pass the time, they created a monopoly board, relying on their memories to get the details correct. Anderson also made the slide rule pictured here.

A slide rule is a mechanical analog computer. Shaped like a regular ruler but with a sliding center section and more complex markings, it is used for

multiplication, division, logarithms, exponents, roots, and trigonometry. First developed in the 17th century, the slide rule became obsolete with the arrival of the electronic handheld digital calculator in the 1970s.

Anderson made this slide rule from a cigar box and used it to work out logarithms from an engineering book he found in the prison. The slide rule helped occupy his mind during his imprisonment. Following his release, Anderson brought it home and framed it for posterity. After Anderson’s death in 2017, his son donated the slide rule and numerous other artifacts to the CIA Museum. ★



General Harold McClelland “Short Snorter”

General Harold McClelland is considered the founding father of communications at CIA. Brought on board by DCI Walter Bedell Smith in 1951, McClelland served as Director of Communications until his death from a heart attack in 1965. His tireless efforts produced a worldwide secure communications network for CIA. In 1997, the Agency named McClelland one of CIA's first 50 Trailblazers.

McClelland's CIA service followed a 34-year military career where he spent most of his time in radio and radar-related assignments. In World War II, he was in charge of Army Air Corps communications and developed one of the most extensive communications systems in the world at that time. He returned to the United States in July 1942 and was assigned to Headquarters Army Air Forces in Washington, DC. McClelland finished his military career serving as the first director of the

Communications-Electronics Office in the Department of Defense.

It is possible McClelland carried the pictured dollar bill with him on his 1942 return flight to the United States. This bill has numerous signatures on both sides and appears to have a 1942 date written at one end along with the words “short snorter.” The term likely comes from “short snort,” a serving of liquor that is a little less than a full shot. The tradition of the “short snorter” appears to have started with Alaskan bush pilots in the 1920s and spread through the US military. People traveling together on a flight would sign a banknote such as a dollar bill. Similar to traditions with today's challenge coin, if someone from the flight later asked to see your “short snorter” and you couldn't produce it, you owed the person a drink. ★



Memorial Wall Mementoes

CIA holds an annual memorial service to remember CIA employees who have died in the line of duty and who have been honored with a star carved into the Memorial Wall. As of 2024, 140 stars adorned the wall.

The Agency created the Memorial Wall in 1974 after officers in the Directorate of Operations asked the Agency to honor its officers who died in Southeast Asia. CIA leaders expanded the concept to include employees from all Agency components who die in the line of duty and whose deaths are deemed inspirational or of heroic character while in the performance of duty. Memorial Wall stars are also placed for employees who die as the result of an act of terrorism while in the performance of duty or as an act of premeditated violence targeted against an employee, motivated solely by that employee's Agency affiliation. Employees can also be honored with a star if they die in the performance of duty while serving in areas of hostilities or other exceptionally hazardous conditions where the death is a direct result of such hostilities or hazards. Initially, there were 31 stars etched into the wall.

CIA held its first memorial ceremony in 1987 after a suggestion from a counterintelligence officer. CIA has conducted this powerful ceremony every year since. The new stars added each year may represent recent deaths or deaths from years past. CIA reviews Agency records periodically to determine if circumstances surrounding deaths of employees warrant adding stars. Since 1990, the Agency invites family members to the ceremony.

Did you know?

The Memorial Wall was commissioned by the CIA Fine Arts Commission in May 1973 and sculpted by Harold Vogel in July 1974.

Wreaths of flowers are typically displayed at the Memorial Wall for the ceremony. However, this is not the only time of year remembrances are found there. Periodically, a flower or a bouquet of flowers will appear anonymously, sometimes accompanied by a note. Many different items have been left at the wall.

This poignant artifact is a religious item left at the Memorial Wall in 2011, not long after the successful raid on Usama bin Ladin's compound in Abbottabad, Afghanistan. It is a brown Carmelite scapular, a Catholic devotional item worn around the neck with one fabric rectangle hanging in the front and the other in the back, usually worn underneath one's clothing. According to Catholic tradition, the scapular stands for the maternal love and protection of Mary and disposes the person wearing it to the love of the Lord. Three small medals are attached to the scapular—a crucifix, a medal commemorating the beatification of Pope John Paul II (who wore a Carmelite scapular himself), and a St. Benedict medal, signifying protection against evil.

No note accompanied the artifact to indicate it was meant to honor a specific person. As a result, it serves as a remembrance to those who are memorialized at the wall and is a special reminder of their sacrifices in the name of service to country. ★



WHOEVER DIES
WEARING THIS
SCAPULAR
SHALL NOT
SUFFER
ETERNAL FIRE

OUR LADY'S
SCAPULAR PROMISE



OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL,
& ST. SIMON STOCK

Jeanne Vertefeuille Watercolor

Jeanne Vertefeuille is a CIA legend best known for helping catch CIA mole Aldrich Ames. She started her 58-year career with CIA in 1954, and like many women at that time, her first job was as a clerk-typist. Over the years, she climbed the career ladder, eventually becoming a senior executive. Along the way, she learned Russian, became a counterintelligence expert, and served as a Chief of Station in Africa.

In 1985, an unprecedented number of Americans were arrested, charged, and convicted of espionage, enough that the media dubbed it “The Year of the Spy.” The Agency called Vertefeuille back to Headquarters from an overseas assignment to join a new task force charged with determining why so many of CIA’s Soviet assets were being compromised. This special team considered several possibilities,

including, that the KGB had hacked into CIA communications or that there was a CIA mole.

Aldrich Ames’s job with CIA authorized him to meet with Soviet officials, so he initially didn’t attract attention. However, suspicion began to grow in 1989 because Ames seemed to be enjoying a more extravagant lifestyle than his government paycheck would allow.

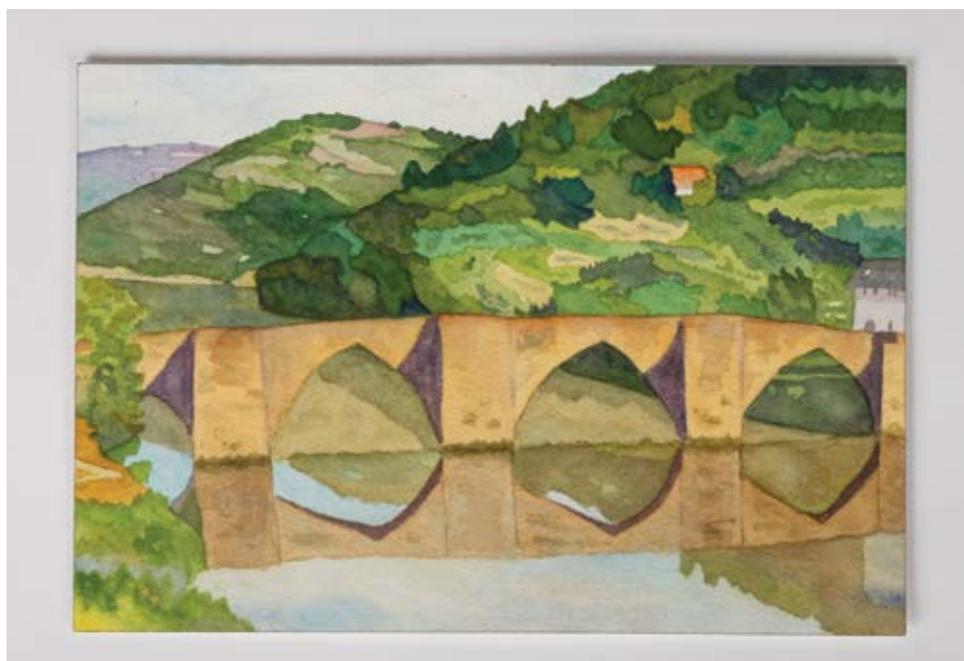
In 1992, Vertefeuille’s task force colleague, Sandy Grimes, discovered Ames deposited large sums of money in his bank account every time he met with a certain Soviet official. That same year, Vertefeuille reached the mandatory retirement age of 60. Instead of relaxing in retirement, she returned to work the next day as a contractor to see the investigation through to its conclusion, which



occurred in February 1994 when Ames was arrested. Remarkably, Vertefeuille continued working for CIA for another 16 years until shortly before her death in 2012.

While Vertefeuille is most often associated with the Ames case, there is more to her story. In addition to being an intelligence officer, she was also an accomplished artist. Like many CIA employees, she enjoyed participating in the Agency’s annual art show.

Among the personal items donated to the CIA Museum by Vertefeuille’s family are approximately two dozen of her watercolor paintings. They are small, typically measuring about five by seven inches. Two of her watercolors plus a pencil sketch are pictured here. The collection includes landscapes, street scenes, botanicals, and architectural features such as doors and columns. ★





Freedom Quilt Exhibit



Each summer, the United States celebrates its birthday on 4 July with fireworks, flag displays, concerts, and barbecues. Red, white, and blue tributes to our independence and freedom are everywhere. The date marks important events in CIA history as well. On 4 July 1956, a U-2 reconnaissance aircraft made its first overflight of the Soviet Union, giving the United States a way to monitor Soviet activities and

capabilities that previously had been impossible. On 4 July 1950, Radio Free Europe began broadcasting to Eastern Europe, starting with Czechoslovakia. Protecting freedom is an important CIA mission.

CIA Museum's collection contains many important expressions of American patriotism including a large exhibit entitled FREEDOM—17 quilt panels spelling the word “freedom” in Morse code. The narrow panels

represent dots, while the wide panels represent dashes. Each group of panels represents a letter. The panels also have either two or four white stars for a total of 50 stars—one star for each state.

Two additional quilts hang near FREEDOM. One panel depicts the lance from the insignia of CIA's predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services, and symbolizes that it is intelligence that first pierces the enemies' defenses. The other panel



depicts the eagle head from the Agency's official seal. Together, they represent CIA's rich history of preserving and protecting America's freedom. The quilt exhibit hangs in the hallway located directly below the Berlin Wall exhibit, providing symbolic support for the Wall.

Quilts are a vital part of American history. Originally done for utilitarian purposes, today's quilts are often both useful and stunning works of

art. CIA's Undercover Quilters guild, founded in 1988, brings together Agency employees who share a love of quilting. The results of their efforts range from bedcovers to table décor to wall hangings using traditional patchwork and appliqué techniques. The FREEDOM quilt exhibit took nearly a year to plan and execute, and the quilters spent approximately 100 hours designing and sewing each quilt.

In addition to the FREEDOM

pieces, the Undercover Quilters have made quilts for children in need and for newborns in local hospital neonatal intensive-care units. Most importantly, the guild makes a quilt for each immediate family of fallen heroes honored at the CIA Memorial Wall. ★





Farewell Letter of DCI George H. W. Bush

“It’s time to go now, and yet it seems as if I have just begun.”

Those are the opening words of former President George H. W. Bush’s farewell letter to CIA employees when he stepped down as Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). He served just under a year but remains one of the Agency’s most-loved leaders.

Bush became DCI on 30 January 1976. His appointment followed the controversial Pike and Church congressional investigations of CIA. President Gerald R. Ford wanted to appoint a new DCI who could use his personal skills to rehabilitate the image of CIA and its standing with Congress and the American public. He turned to Bush, an Agency outsider who had previously served as a Congressman, Chairman of the Republican National

Committee, US Ambassador to the United Nations, and the Chief of the US Liaison Office to China. Bush accepted the appointment as DCI, though he and his confidantes all believed the job would derail an otherwise promising political career.

Bush and CIA quickly proved to be an ideal match. He provided strong encouragement to the workforce and actively and publicly defended the Agency against unfair criticisms. He also worked with Congress as it established the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which largely stabilized Congressional oversight of the Intelligence Community after Pike and Church.

In his farewell letter, Bush reflected on the improving relations with

Congress, the need for stronger legislation to protect sources and methods, and the implementation of President Ford’s executive orders (one limiting CIA domestic surveillance and another establishing the Intelligence Oversight Board). He also showed his pride in the dedicated efforts of the CIA workforce, saying he had never “encountered the same degree of unselfish dedication to country” as he had at CIA.

Bush played a key role in briefing Jimmy Carter in 1976, the first presidential candidate (excluding sitting presidents and vice presidents) to receive intelligence briefings prior to being nominated at a national party convention. Although the briefings had been productive, after his election, Carter chose to appoint a new DCI and Bush left the Agency on 20 January 1977.

Any doubts about Bush’s future after his tenure at CIA proved unfounded as Bush served as Vice President (1981–1989) under President Ronald Reagan and then served as the 41st President (1989–1993)—making him the only president to have served with CIA. In 1999, legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Bill Clinton named the CIA Headquarters compound in Bush’s honor.





George H. W. Bush being sworn in as CIA Director, 30 January 1976.

"I am leaving, but I am not forgetting."

True to his word, Bush did not forget the Agency nor its employees. He remained a part of the CIA family, periodically visiting Headquarters. His most recent trip to CIA occurred in January 2016 to visit the workforce and commemorate the 40th anniversary of his swearing-in as DCI. The CIA Museum currently holds his farewell letter in storage. ★



Photograph used for George H. W. Bush's CIA badge.

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

January 19, 1977

To My Fellow Employees:

It's time to go now, and yet it seems as if I have just begun.

First, I want to say Thank You to all. I have never been associated with any institution that gives its leadership more cooperation and more support. I wish I could thank each of you personally.

As I leave the Agency and the Intelligence Community there are a few personal observations I would like to make.

First, I believe it is essential that the American people give this Agency its full and unqualified support. The world we live in demands no less. The support for the Agency was shaken during the height of the public hearings in 1975. It was shaken, not only because of a handful of abuses that did take place and which indeed had been remedied before the hearings took place; but also it was shaken even more by the endless stream of allegations which were untrue but which were given great attention.

This is changing now, and it is changing for the better. We are still slugged at times with unfair criticism, but the sensationalism is giving way now to legitimate inquiry; the adversary relationship with Congress has given way to thorough and constructive oversight; the frantic search for reorganization and dismantlement has given way to a legitimate search for ways to improve things.

It is essential that CIA continue to work with the Congress, with the rest of the Executive Branch, and to some degree with the public, to demonstrate that CIA the Reality is very different from CIA the Myth. We are cooperating fully with all concerned; and this is bound to result in the Truth. We honor the Truth; we do not fear it.

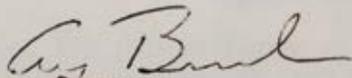
Secondly, we should continue to strive for fair and better legislation to protect sources and methods of obtaining intelligence. We should do all we possibly can to guard against unauthorized leaks, and I strongly urge that we have a reawakening of the need for present and past employees to honor their security commitments. No foreign intelligence organization can be run without careful adherence to security, and we should be ever mindful of the fact that security is everyone's job.

Thirdly, I am pleased with the way the President's Executive Order has been faithfully implemented. All components have cooperated fully. As a result we are operating within the guidelines--guidelines designed to safeguard the rights of private citizens. To deserve the confidence of the American people, we must continue to operate, as we are now, within the law, responsive to Congressional and Executive oversight. I congratulate all for working to make the Executive Order effective.

Lastly, a word about the Dedication here. I have been privileged to serve in many fascinating assignments in public and private life, but nowhere else have I ever encountered the same degree of unselfish dedication to country as I have encountered here at CIA. I thank each and every one of you for the cooperation you have given me over the past year. I know you will give our new Director the same support you have given me.

I am leaving CIA now, but I take with me many happy memories. Even the tough, unsolved problems don't seem so awesome; for they are overshadowed by our successes and by the fact that we do provide the best foreign intelligence in the world. I am leaving, but I am not forgetting. I hope I can find some ways in the years ahead to make the American people understand more fully the greatness that is CIA.

Sincerely,


George Bush

History of the CIA Seal

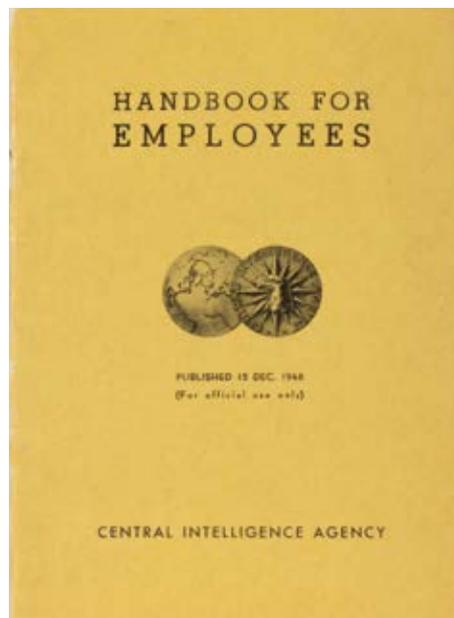
As World War II wound down, General William Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) proposed a post-war centralized intelligence organization, but President Truman and members of his administration opposed the idea. Instead, in September 1945, just after the war ended, Truman ordered Donovan to disband the OSS, giving him just 10 days to do so. Effective 1 October 1945, the OSS ceased to exist, leaving an intelligence vacuum.

A few months later, in January 1946, Truman, by presidential directive, established the Central Intelligence Group to operate under a Director of Central Intelligence. A year later, on 26 July 1947, he signed the National Security Act of 1947, which mandated a major restructuring of US foreign policy and military institutions. It established CIA as well as the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and the US Air Force. The provisions of the act took effect on 18 September.

One of the things the 1947 act did not do was establish a seal for CIA, and that caused consternation in some parts of the Agency. A seal, such as the one pictured to the right on a 1948 employee handbook, was used, but there was concern that people outside CIA would question the authenticity of documents bearing an unofficial seal.

Two years later, on 20 June 1949, Truman signed the CIA Act of 1949, which gave the Agency more latitude to operate without the financial and legal constraints that applied to other US Government entities. The act also provided for the creation of an official seal for the Agency.

Selection of the seal started with a contest. On 1 July 1949, Captain C. L. Winecoff (USN), CIA executive, issued a notice to all Agency employees, inviting them to submit suggestions for a "suitable design" for the seal. Originality and appropriateness, rather than artistic talent, were the criteria for judging. As an incentive to participate, the Agency dangled the possibility of a cash award for the winning employee design. According to the notice, the panel of judges would also consider the seal currently being used by the Agency.



Handbook for CIA Employees displaying an unofficial CIA seal. Collection of CIA Museum.

Employees had two weeks to submit their designs. Although 12 or more were offered, apparently none were acceptable to the judges. Captain Winecoff announced, "In view of the fact that the approved seal included ideas of a number of the suggestions submitted, no cash award could be made under the Employees Suggestion Program." However, "The Director extends his appreciation to all participating employees for their generous response to his request for suggestions."

CIA then turned to the US Army Heraldic Branch (today's US Army Institute of Heraldry). Three to four months of meetings and discussions ensued where both employee designs





and the existing seal were considered. While the employee suggestions are not known for certain, two submissions (shown on the previous page) were included in a package of information by the Institute of Heraldry.

The Heraldic Branch completed its work by mid-December 1949 and presented CIA with several designs (shown above) from which the Director of Central Intelligence selected the seal we know today. The

Heraldic Branch finalized the design, and the Agency submitted it through the Bureau of the Budget to the President for final approval. Truman approved the seal on 17 February 1950 and signed several copies, one of which is the framed version pictured on the following page.

The CIA Museum collection also includes an unusual version of the CIA seal. It depicts the CIA eagle wearing a swim mask and fins. It is based on

an editorial cartoon that appeared in *The Washington Star* newspaper (published from 1852 to 1981) following publication of news stories about Project AZORIAN, which involved an attempt to recover a Soviet submarine that sank northwest of Hawaii in 1968. This seal was created as a gift to the head of the Directorate of Science and Technology, Carl Duckett, who oversaw the project. ★

Did you know?

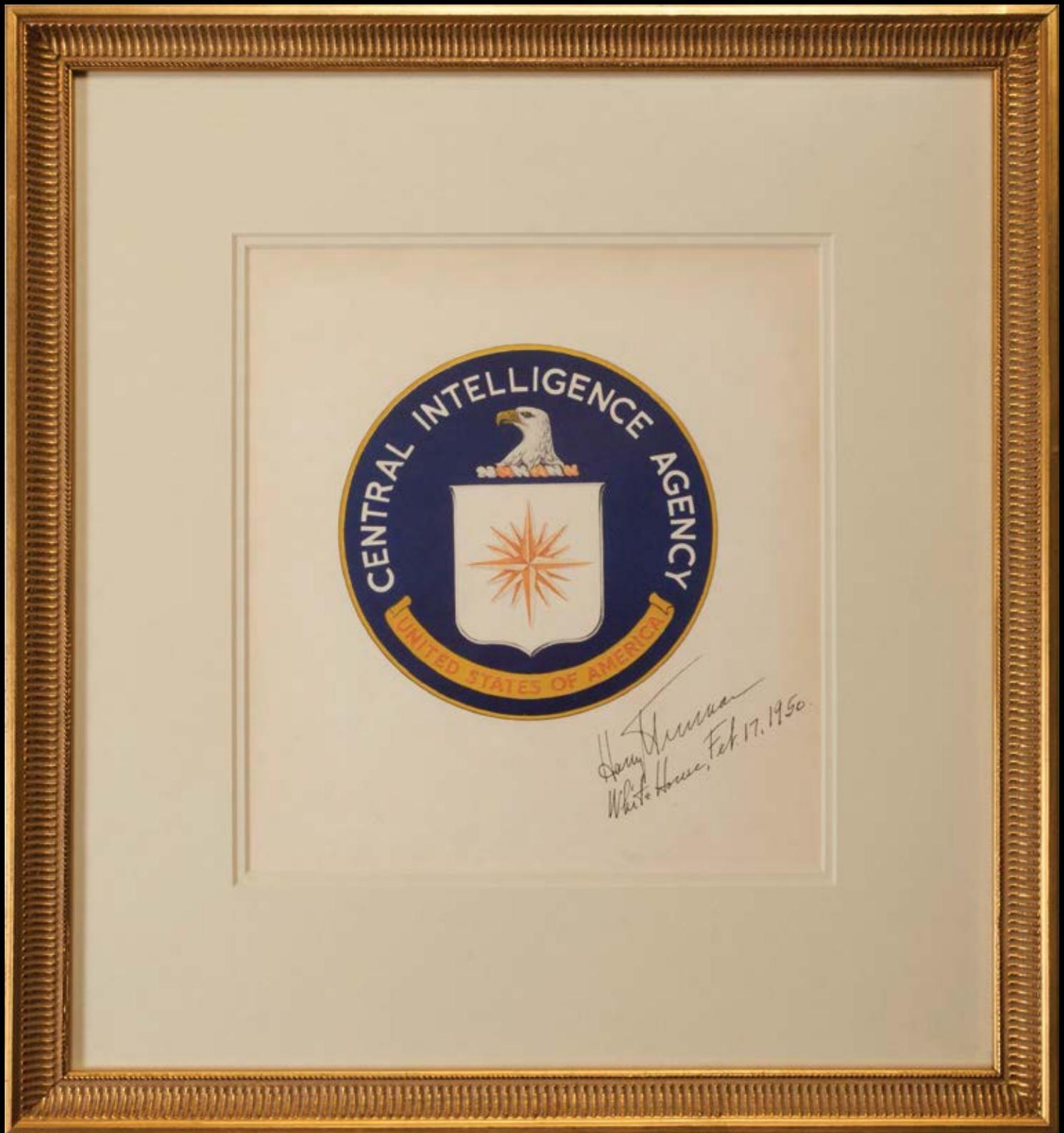
Each part of the CIA seal has meaning. The American eagle is our national bird and a symbol of strength and alertness. The shield symbolizes defense and the role intelligence plays in that defense. Finally, the compass rose in the center of the shield signifies the collection of intelligence information from all areas of the world and its convergence at a central location. According to interpretation by the Institute of Heraldry when those concepts are combined, one can understand that this represents how symbolically, the gathering of intelligence is the shield that protects the United States.

Left: Two examples of CIA employee submissions are shown here, featuring a raised torch with stars and a stoic owl with a suggested motto of "Forewarned is Forearmed." Images courtesy of Army Institute of Heraldry.

Above: Seven designs from the US Army Heraldic Branch. Images courtesy of Army Institute of Heraldry.

Right: Special aquatic version of the CIA seal in tribute to Project AZORIAN. Collection of CIA Museum.





Truman approved the CIA seal on 17 February 1950 and signed several copies, one of which is the framed version pictured above. Collection of CIA Museum.



Did you know?

Just inside the main entrance of CIA's Original Headquarters Building is a 16-foot terrazzo CIA Seal. This seal is one of the most identifiable symbols of CIA and has appeared in many entertainment and documentary motion pictures.

Maggie Frankot's Dress

As early as October 1967, US and South Vietnamese military and intelligence officials received indications that a major Communist offensive would likely occur in early 1968. Prisoner interrogations, a notable drop in communist defections, signals intelligence intercepts, and captured enemy documents all pointed toward increased enemy activity. Late in January 1968, the North Vietnamese launched a siege of the US Marine base at Khe Sanh. A few days later, on 30 January, the Tet Offensive began.

As South Vietnamese citizens and military stopped to celebrate the Tet holiday, Communist insurgents and North Vietnamese troops carried out coordinated attacks against allied forces throughout South Vietnam. The scale and severity of those attacks initially took US and South Vietnamese forces aback, but they responded quickly and effectively, decimating the Viet Cong (VC) ranks. It was a turning point in the war. While the VC suffered severe losses, the United States lost in the court of public opinion. A significant portion of the American people increasingly opposed the war, seeing high numbers of US casualties and no end to the conflict in sight. The Tet Offensive also ended the career of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

At the time, CIA paramilitary officer Jim Monroe was stationed in the province of Chau Doc. From the US compound known as Embassy

House, Monroe managed CIA's rural development security programs in the region. US Army Special Forces Staff Sergeant Drew Dix was detailed to Monroe to lead the Provincial Reconnaissance Unit, a diverse local force of 135 fighters.

As the Tet Offensive began, two VC battalions infiltrated Chau Phu, the provincial capital where they seized several buildings, trapping a number of US civilians and foreign civilians. One of those civilians was Maggie Frankot, an American volunteer nurse, trapped in her home. As Monroe provided overall direction and intelligence to units fighting the VC, Dix and his small force cleared the VC from the most important buildings in the city center. As they approached Frankot's house, they saw her bullet-riddled car and exchanged gunfire with VC troops who occupied nearby buildings and who were in Frankot's house.

Dix heard a faint response when he called out to Frankot. She then made her way out of her locked room, past two fleeing enemy soldiers, and headed toward Dix and the other rescuers. She found the key to the home's iron gate, but the badly damaged barrier would not open. Dix's team pulled Frankot through an opening in the gate, causing a minor injury to her knee. They then carried her to one of their vehicles, covered her with their own flak jackets, and raced to safety. Luckily, no one was injured or killed by the barrage of VC gunfire.

At the time of her rescue, Frankot was wearing the dress shown here. It is a brown plaid sheath with some black, red, and green. It has two patch pockets on the front and a center zipper down the back. The dress appears to be homemade with hand-sewn, back-stitched side seams finished with pinking shears, and machine stitching elsewhere. After her ordeal, Frankot stayed in Chau Doc and



returned to her nursing duties. In May 1969, she married US Navy Lieutenant William "Buddy" O'Brien.

Besides helping Frankot, Dix and his team rescued eight US Agency for International Development employees and two Filipino civilians surrounded by the enemy. Then, incredibly, they mounted an assault on the home of the acting province chief to rescue his wife and children. In total, Dix killed at least 14 VC, captured 20 prisoners and 15 weapons, and rescued 14 American and international civilians. Despite overwhelming 30-to-1 odds over a 56-hour period, Dix and Monroe rallied local South Vietnamese

forces and reduced the VC to isolated pockets of resistance.

In recognition of their heroic efforts, both men received the highest honors available. President Lyndon Johnson awarded Drew Dix the Medal of Honor, making him the first enlisted member of the US Army Special Forces to receive that award. The Agency awarded the Intelligence Star to Monroe and later upgraded it to the Distinguished Intelligence Cross.

CIA Museum currently holds Maggie Frankot's dress in storage along with a note from Frankot authenticating the dress. ★



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PERSIAN, 2011



"I'm not a spy, I'm a professional."



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 SO WE TURN
 ALL 500 LBS INTO
 BED. THEN THAT

LAND -
 GOVERNORS PALACE &
~~THE~~ GET WORK UP
 AND TOLD THAT A W
 REPORTED THAT EXPL
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