

LOS NUMEROS cont'd

SOME of these stations transmit upper sideband AM.

HOT "NUMBERS" FREQUENCIES

You'll find 5-digit Spanish most evenings and early morning hours on these frequencies:

- 3445 kHz....0440Z
- 4055 kHz....0330Z
- 4125 kHz....0230Z
- 4443 kHz....0200Z\*
- 5220 kHz....0600Z
- 6225 kHz....0400Z
- 6770 kHz....0700Z
- 6780 kHz....0730Z
- 6880 kHz....0430Z
- 6895 kHz....0700Z
- 7525 kHz....0300Z

\*This repeat frequency for 4443 is 3444 kHz at 0230Z.

These two frequencies have been monitored only on Saturday. There are several "numbers" frequencies that are active only one or two days a week. Messages are usually very short on these transmissions.

THE ON-AGAIN, OFF-AGAIN SAGA OF RADIO MARTI

There's another delay in Radio Marti's transmission target date. No official reason except for vague mentions of technical problems. The last anticipated target date was January 29th.

You may hear them by late spring on 1180 kHz. I often wonder if the folks in Washington are really all that serious about this broadcast venture; they've certainly spent enough of the taxpayer's money over the months!

It's doubtful if you'll ever see a Radio Marti QSL on the pages of Monitoring Times.

THE RETURN OF ALPHA 66

Is Alpha 66 fed up with the delay of Marti transmissions? Whatever the reason, the Voice of Alpha 66 can be heard around 0200Z on various frequencies just above 7400 kHz. Signals are weak with heavy distortion.

A CITY OF INTRIGUE: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Secret meetings among various exile groups with strange sounding names as Miami fast becomes the "intrigue center" of the United States.

My sources tell me that Miami has now become the meeting place of choice for Latin American and Cuban intriguers.

Many deposed leaders of Latin American countries have resided in Miami as exiles over the past years. The most recent of note was the late General Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

My Florida sources also

indicate that 5-digit daytime Spanish transmissions are common on 3090 and 4030 kHz. Another highly reliable source says that a "numbers site is located very near Miami." The same source also says that it's his opinion, from past experience, that sites also exist near Havana, Cuba.

It's most curious that this source does not think that these 5-digit transmissions are spy related; he will not go into further detail.

KEY WEST, KEY LARGO AND POINTS BETWEEN

Those KGB and GRU nasties are at it again. Recent press reports indicate that OUR Government--in anticipation of the opening of the new and strategically located Washington Soviet Embassy--has undertaken some very-high-tech safety measures to prevent the KGB and GRU snoops from using electronics means to listen in on conversations of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee.

Among other things, offices are said to be shrouded in aluminum.

A STRANGE GROUP OF TRANSMISSIONS

A "phonetic alphabet" station transmission mixing (?) with a 4-digit Spanish transmission? The time was 0200Z on 02/11/85 on 6840 kHz. EZI2 (phonetically) joined by a 4-digit transmission about five minutes after start of EZI2 transmission. The 4-digit Spanish transmission ended abruptly after about 30-seconds. Transmission ended in the middle of a group. EZI2 transmission also ended at this time. Very strange "knocking" type sounds heard for several minutes after this curious mix.

THIS EZI2 IS SAME AS SKPA2 YLI SIGNAL ON BOTH WAS VERY STRONG!

To Larry in Miami = AL-44 not agreeable. Hal M.

THE LIBRARY SHELF

GOVERNMENT RADIO SYSTEMS. That's the title of a new publication by Robert Kelty of San Jose, California. I'll venture this is a great publication without even taking a look.

The fact that Mr. Kelty is a long lost friend that suddenly appeared on the pages of Monitoring Times really blew me away. It's your turn to be shocked, Robert. I'm going to let you wonder for a while before I contact you. Here's a clue for you: remember all of that stale coffee and those long and

often boring Honolulu nights? You might also remember the Santa Cruz merry-go-round.

It's good to know that you're doing well, friend. Next time I'm in San Jose I'll give you a call just like last time.

I JUST CAN'T RESIST

I just can't resist terminating this column with a few codes groups. Have a go at these groups: 35221, 30301, 60690, 90070, 94604. Clue: You can find this code in a book. Have a go at this one, Bob Russ.

LOS NUMEROS READERS

Thanks for your letters and continued support. I

"CRYPTO"

by Bob Russ

Because the need to conceal meaning was born within a few minutes after man invented speech, the art we know as "crypto" is as old as spoken language.

As soon as man devised ways to make marks in sand, or to paint on rock walls, the art of crypto was carried over into written forms. The techniques we make use of today in our wonderful high tech culture have roots that run way back into the times before cities were invented or rocks were shaped into blocks to be piled into structures.

We find clear evidences of this in the ancient records and carvings that have lasted through time until our period. In fact, in the beginning, writing itself was crypto. The chieftain kept trained men near him who could read and write.

Because the true beginnings are hidden in the haze of ages, we cannot really know who invented the different kinds of hidden writing but because the first large body of literature we have is Greek, we tend to credit various types of crypto to Greek authors.

A moment's reflection shows that Sumer had much the same need as did the much later Athens, and that it is probable that the cuneiform tablets could show us much older versions of "slides," "grids," and "tables." Nevertheless, if we are to appear properly scholarly, we must use the names we have for the crypto methods we have received from our cultural stream.

One of these modes of concealment is called the "polybius." In the Greek version of this crypto, each letter of the encrypted text is represented by two

wish I could answer, or even acknowledge, every request you make. While this isn't always possible, each letter or request is seriously considered. Every effort will be made to reply to your letters personally or through this column. Your patience is appreciated. Your views, opinions and intercepts are most welcome.

Time now for a Tecate and...

Adios,  
Havana Moon y Amigos

The views expressed in this column are those of Havana Moon and do not necessarily represent the views of the Monitoring Times management, staff or readers.

letters or two numerals in much the same way that we note a location on a roadmap like a town, a river, or a mountain. Some authors refer to polybius as a "bi-literal" crypto.

The idea is to set up a block of letters:

- ABCDE
- FGHIJ
- KLMNO
- PRSTU
- VWXYZ

Then the ranks and files are annotated:

- abcde
- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

This is simple to set up and easy to use. But a little playing with it shows that it is among the most vulnerable forms, being easy to recognize and to duplicate with little effort.

About the time of Martin Luther, European politics were pretty hairy, and the men in top positions simply had to have more secure communications. The old techniques were refined and vastly improved.

The ancient polybius, a very poor crypto, was recast in a novel form by a secretary to the Vatican, and a most powerful tool came into being. This new crypto kept the block format, but tossed in an "uncertainty factor" by not annotating certain lines; thus, some encrypted letters were represented by only a single symbol.

To further complicate matters for a snooper, the least used letters were dropped, and the most used were duplicated. Even worse, certain spots in the block were meaningless, while others represented common words.

The result was a nightmare for a mind trying to

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"CIPHERS" cont'd

crack the code. The guess of this writer is that unless the men using the system were very careless, this excellent crypto could not be broken. Because of the way the Vatican version skipped over some files the technique is called a "straddle," and because it indicates both words and letters, it is a code.

In more recent times, a different version of the straddle has been used by Communist secret agents. This version was used as a "cipher" for letters and punctuation only. I call it the "able" straddle in the illustration. Both types were written without spaces between letters.

VATICAN STRADDLE CODE

0123456789

a	i	o			
0	p	e	t	&	
2	r	b	c	d	f
4	g	h	%		
6	l	m	@	n	o
8	q	u	s	u	z

(& = and; % = the; @ = with)

But It's Not In The History Books...

The most flagrant example of industrial espionage in the history of civilization occurred some two centuries ago when George Washington, in need of information to begin industrialization in the United States, sent Paul Revere to England.

Revere was a skilled artisan; more important, he had an incredible memory. After touring factories and mills in the mother country he returned to the states and prepared detailed, scale model drawings of everything he had seen.

Certainly, Revere would never had been allowed near the mills if his photographic recall had been suspected!

THE ABLE STRADDLE

0123456789

a	c	i	n	o	r	s	t			
8	u	b	w	y	c	d	f	g	h	j
9	k	l	m	p	q	v	x	z	/	

#10. Cuyahoga

DAYTON POLICE DEPARTMENT  
Dayton, Ohio

- 158.730 Channel A
- 460.375 1st & 2nd districts
- 460.050 3rd & 5th districts
- 460.475 Channel 4 (detectives, spec ops)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY SHERIFF  
Dayton, Ohio

- 155.415 Channel A
- 155.670 Channel B
- 155.565 Channel 5 (detective, spec ops)
- 154.785 Jail operations

Montgomery County consists of 465 square miles, over 881 miles of roadway, 25 different police agencies, 325 emergency units and LEADS (Law Enforcement Automated Data System).

NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA  
SCANNER MONITORING

contributed by Jimmy Howell, Miller's Creek, NC

- 155.610 Wilkes Co. #1
- 154.830 Wilkes Co. #2
- 155.790 N. Wilkesboro PD
- 155.010 Wilkesboro PD
- 154.400 Wilkes Co. Fire
- 45.60 Wilkes Board of Ed
- 154.845 Ashe Co (Jefferson & W. Jefferson)
- 155.775 Ashe Co Fire
- 154.815 Alleghany Co(Sparta)
- 154.430 Alleghany Co. Fire
- 155.070 Surry Co.
- 154.800 Mt. Airy P.D.
- 155.640 Pilot Mr. P.D.
- 155.490 Alexander Co. (Taylorsville)
- 154.325 Alexander Co. Fire
- 155.655 Watauga Co.
- 155.130 Boone P.D.
- 155.265 Beech Mt. Ski Patrol
- 158.850 A.S.U. Campus Police
- 155.625 Avery Co.
- 159.165 Virginia H.P.
- 159.000 Virginia H.P.
- 158.895 Virginia H.P.
- 39.56 Hillsville & Independence VA
- 39.54 Carroll & Grayson Co. VA
- 158.730 Galax VA P.D.
- 39.64 Wyth Co. VA
- 39.40 Smyth Co. VA
- 39.68 Patrick Co. VA
- 39.62 Washington Co. VA
- 39.72 Floyd Co. VA
- 155.670 Henry Co. VA

NEW MEXICO SCANNER LISTENING

contributed by Richard Martinex and Tracy Hooker

- ALAMOGORDO
- 155.760 Dept. of Public Safety CH 1
  - 155.430 " , CH 4
  - 155.820 Local Govt.
  - 453.675 Parks/Recreation Street Dept.
  - 155.220 School Bus Co.
  - 48.3000 ElectricCo.
  - 48.0200 Gas Co.

- 152.120 Contact-Mobile Phone/Paging
- 152.240 Contact-Paging
- 151.715 TV Cable Co.
- 161.640 KINN radio
- 161.700 KPSA radio
- 161.760 KKEE radio
- 146.850 Amateur Radio-Alamogordo
- 146.940 " - Alamo Pk.
- 145.230 " - Benson Ridge
- 44.8000 NM Game & Fish Dept
- 151.100 NM Highway Dept
- 151.130 "
- 463.100 Hospitals/Ambulance Med 5
- 453.950 NM Local Govt.
- 153.875 NM State Parks Dept
- 155.550 NM State Police-Alamogordo CH 2 mobile-mobile
- 155.730 "- CH1, mobile-base
- 155.790 "- CH1, base-mobile
- 154.920 "-Statewide CH4
- 155.370 "- Law Enforc. Net
- 155.160 "- CH3, search & rescue
- 154.875 "-Alamogordo, Inner City CH

OTERO COUNTY & AREA

- 153.785 Otero Co Sheriff CH1
- 154.310 State Fire Preq
- 155.040 Tularosa P.D.
- 155.115 Cloudfcroft P.D.
- 155.175 " Ski Patrol
- 166.635 White Sands Nat'l Monument
- 161.550 Southern Pacific RR
- 153.725 Otero Co.Elec COOP
- 155.055 Mescalero Indian Res. Police
- 155.085 " " Administration
- 171.750 " " BIA
- 155.295 Alamogordo Search and Rescue
- 143.450 MARS repeater
- 143.950 MARS simplex
- 148.150 Civil Air Patrol repeater

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST

- 169.125 Repeater
- 415.250 Benson Ridge-Rptr
- 415.350 Wofford-Rptr
- 415.550 Weed-Repeater

LINCOLN COUNTY

- 155.310 Sheriff CH 1
- 154.740 Ruidoso P.D.
- 155.160 Ruidoso Search & Rescue
- 463.975 Sierra Blanca Ski Patrol CH 1
- 463.100 Hospitals/Ambulance Med 5
- 168.500 B.L.M.
- 162.550 NOAA weather radio-Buck Mr.
- 147.330 Amateur Radio-"
- 155.550 State Police mobile-mobile
- 155.370 " Law Enforc. Net
- 154.920 " CH 4
- 154.875 " Inner City CH
- 155.655 " mobile-base
- 155.565 " base-mobile

LAS CRUCES

- 155.190 P.D. CH 1
- 154.815 P.D. CH 5
- 154.845 P.D. CH 3
- 154.400 Fire Dept.
- 155.550 P.D. CH 6
- 154.800 P.D. Inner City CH
- 152.240 Contact-Paging



Listener's log

GOING TO DAYTON?  
MONITOR THESE  
SCANNER FREQUENCIES!

contributed by Mike Day

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

Ohio has 88 counties, divided into ten districts as follows:

District	Base	Mobile	Inter-System
1	44.94	45.26	42.56
2	44.98	44.82	45.86
3	44.74	44.86	45.14
4	44.98	44.82	45.86
5	44.74	44.86	42.08/45.14
6	44.94	45.26	42.42
7	44.94	45.26	42.42
8	44.98	44.82	45.86
9	44.74	44.86	42.56
10	44.74	44.86	--

OTHER STATEWIDE FREQS OF INTEREST

- 45.02 Intersystem: Aircraft/radar
- 45.10 Backup Intersystem: Special operations
- 154.680 OH State Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Network
- 154.935 Same as 154.680
- 155.370 Intercity Network
- 155.475 Nat'l Police Emergency Channel

DISTRICTS

(By counties)

- #1.Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Lucas, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams, Woods
- #2.Crawford, Erie, Huron, Marion, Morrow, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot
- #3.Ashland, Holmes, Lorain, Medina, Stark, Summit, Wayne
- #4.Ashtabula, Columbiana, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull
- #5.Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby
- #6.Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Perry, Pickaway, Union
- #7.Belmont, Carroll, Coshoc-ton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Tuscarawas, Washington
- #8.Adams, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Highland, Warren
- #9.Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

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# Cryptography

## PART II

by Bob Russ

As mentioned earlier, the "slide" crypto is possibly the oldest form of alphabet cryptogram; for a brief message, it is probably as good as any other kind of crypto.

The longer a message is, regardless of form, the more vulnerable it becomes. Top experts have said that one thousand characters are enough of any crypto to allow entry and solution.

### THE SLIDE

By a "slide," we mean taking one alphabet and sliding it against itself, thusly--

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
DEFGHJLKLNOQRSTUVWXYZABC

This "D shift" slide crypto is said to have been used by Julius Caesar to communicate with his generals. It could well have been as it fits all the characteristics of a good "field" crypto. Battles and wars have been lost because an otherwise brilliant commander used poor crypto.

The difficulty with the simple shift is that a few trials will solve it--no sweat. A slide of this type can be broken in ten minutes or less.

The next step up the ladder of complexity is to slide an alphabet against itself, but reverse one of

the two alphabet series, thusly--

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA

This is still pretty simple, and could only resist breaking until the series of tests showed it to be a reversed slide--possibly a total of fifteen minutes. Hardly time enough to warm a pencil.

Yet, oddly enough, the slide is still with us today. It has survived because of adaptations made in the golden age of crypto, the years when the city-states slowly built themselves into trading empires, and Machiavelli was prime minister to a Borgia.

We have recognized the weakness of the simple slides in that elementary tests could crack them open in minutes. There had to be a quick and easy solution to this weakness. One such answer was the crypto wheel.

In this, the alphabets are wrapped into concentric circles, mounted inside one another. Then, the wheels are shifted in relation to each other according to some understood sequence. This idea works well, and was soon refined by using a "keyword" to give successive values of "A".

About the same period, another crypto genius published a "table" of 26 alphabets, each beginning with the next letter of the standard alphabet. This was used with a keyword also.

This system, either table or wheel, was used for several centuries, and was

generally thought to be invulnerable. Of course, it was not. The major powers of Europe read each others' crypto easily, each one pretending that it was deaf and blind.

Finally, the secret got out. The way to break the wheel and table crypto was to treat each position separately. Guess the length of the keyword, set the crypto up in rows of that length, and analyze letter frequencies in each position.

Running over possibilities takes longer, but this type of crypto is broken in several days when trained men work on it. Jefferson saw this difficulty and sought to make it harder for breakers by using alternating, mixed alphabets. His system used 30 different mixes and was used until WW II by the U.S. Navy.

In U.S. history, aside from a few outstanding men who understood the importance of good crypto and could handle it well (like Jefferson, Washington, and J.Q. Adams), the crypto scene might be called a disaster area until the time of Grant's first administration.

Grant's Secretary of State suddenly introduced a new crypto, unlike any used in our history. He used it for several years until the first of our new code books was introduced.

The crypto apparently was devised by Grant's V.P., who seems to have been one of the best crypto minds of



BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A SCHOLAR'S GUIDE TO INTELLIGENCE LITERATURE: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE RUSSELL J. BOWEN COLLECTION. University Publications of America, Frederick, MD \$60. This book lists and categorizes some six thousand titles in intelligence and military literature. The Bowen collection is one of two famous collections of intelligence literature. Bowen turned over his collection to Georgetown University but continues to build the collection.

The titles are grouped under various categories, but the book is simply a listing of titles, authors and dates of publication. There is no analysis as to the relative worth of a particular book. Sigint related material listed comprises 54 titles. Because

CRYPTOGRAPHY cont'd

the century. It was basically a slide, but used a mixed alphabet slide against itself. It is the only example of such a technique that I have found in the reference books.

To make it even messier for a breaker, this crypto used very unusual keywords, such as "scythe," "sceptre," "sphinx," and other horrors. The whole thing was a nightmare.

In this day of computers, the shift has been jumped up still higher in complexity. Now, the best computer crypto uses a "key phrase" which may be up to 256 characters in length. The breaker's agony has been prolonged to where it may take weeks of computer time to sweat out solutions.

And in answer to H. Moon: The "numbers" are probably wheel or table slides, with keys less than a dozen characters in length -- classic field crypto. Text for drills are mottoes and should be recoverable.

ALPHABET SHIFT WITH WHEEL

RSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
PQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN  
BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC  
RSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
PQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
TUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNO  
PQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMN

PART OF A POLYALPHABETICAL TABLE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN  
BCDEFGHIJKLMNOP  
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ  
DEFGHIJKLMNOPQR  
EFGHIJKLMNOPQRS  
FGHIJKLMNOPQRST  
GHIJKLMNOPQRSTU  
HIJKLMNOPQRSTU  
IJKLMNOPQRSTU  
JKLMNOPQRSTU  
KLMNOPQRSTU  
LMNOPQRSTU  
MNOPQRSTU  
NOPQRSTU  
OPQRSTU  
PQRSTU  
QRSTU  
STU  
TU  
U

the book was published in early 1981, it does not list David Kahn's latest book, KAHN ON CODES, nor James Bamford's THE PUZZLE PALACE. George Constantinedes' AN ANALYTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTELLIGENCE LITERATURE. The author was a senior CIA official before retirement and is a considerable scholar of intelligence literature. In my estimation, this is the most valuable of the current bibliographies although it, too, is somewhat dated, having been published in 1981 by the Westview Press of Boulder, Colorado (\$60).

Constantinedes lists over six hundred books, appending each with an analysis describing the contents, assessing the author's credentials, and the relative merits of the book. There is no comparable bibliography.

U.S. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COLLEGE, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTELLIGENCE LITERATURE. This official document listing and analyzing some 300 titles is intended as a reading guide for those studying at the College. It is edited by Walter Pforzheimer, who, together with Bowen, is considered the leading authority on intelligence literature. As an official document it reflects official thinking as to the merits of the works covered. A new and expanded edition is due soon.

The guides listed above are expensive but valuable if one wishes to assess what a particular book is about and what the experts think of it.

RECOMMENDED READING

The classic sigint related books which stand high on my own particular list are as follows:

David Kahn, THE CODEBREAKERS. Macmillan, NY 1967 (now out of print).

James Bamford, THE PUZZLE PALACE. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1982 (out of print in hardback, still available in Penguin paperback which includes material on GCHQ and the Prime case not included in the earlier hardback edition.)

Patrick Beesly, ROOM 40, BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE 1914-18. Published in 1982 by Hamish Hamilton in London, I am unsure whether this book was ever reprinted in the U.S.

Gordon Welchman, THE HUT SIX STORY - BREAKING OF THE ENIGMA CODES. McGraw Hill, 1982.

Ronald Lewin, THE AMERICAN MAGIC: CODES, CIPHERS AND THE DEFEAT OF

JAPAN. Farrar Straus Giroux, New York, 1982. Lewin, who died recently, was a highly regarded British military historian. This book deals with the U.S. successes in breaking the Japanese codes.

Herbert O. Yardley, THE AMERICAN BLACK CHAMBER. NY 1931. This classic early book in the sigint field was written by one of the most gifted and colorful figures in the field (and an arch enemy of William Friedman). It is long out of print.

-- Yardley, YARDLEY-GRAMS. NY 1932. This is a fascinating and little known book dealing with actual intercepts of German submarine traffic during World War I. The author describes the incident and gives some hints on the message itself which is then printed in its unbroken form. Following each narrative page is a full page blank matrix which the reader is invited to use in breaking the code (with hints and guidance supplied by Yardley). Long out of print, copies can be found now and then.

-- Yardley, THE CHINESE BLACK CHAMBER. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1983. This is a long suppressed partial autobiography by the author relating to his days as an employee of the Nationalist Chinese in wartime Chungking. The book contains an introduction by James Bamford. Copies can still be located now and then at new bookstores.

Yardley also wrote a best selling book on poker, THE EDUCATION OF A POKER PLAYER which is regarded as one of the classics in the field. It went into over 20 printings and can often be found in used bookstores. It contains no sigint material but does serve to give an interesting profile of this unusual man.

Yardley also tried his hand at spy fiction with mediocre results. His novels were: THE BLONDE COUNTESS, RED SUN OVER NIPPON and CROWS ARE BLACK EVERYWHERE. His books are interesting reading but difficult to find.

Finally, many of William Friedman's training manuals and dissertations have been reprinted in large format paperback form by the Aegean Park Press which has published a total of some 39 books by Friedman and others under their "Cryptographic" series.

SOURCES

As a dealer in rare and out of print books under the name of WESTON BOOKS, I can supply or have on hand most of the titles listed above-- or can order them. The only

exceptions are the scarce novels by Yardley.

One of the major difficulties encountered by those seeking out of print intelligence and sigint books is to find them at your neighborhood used book store. Not only are these books scarce today, but their subject matter meant more than likely that few copies were originally printed. This is compounded by the fact that most antiquarian book dealers know little and usually care less about such books and regularly misfile them on their shelves and in their catalogues.

Weston Books publishes quarterly lists of intelligence/sigint books, most of which are out of print or are foreign and have never been reprinted in this country. My most difficult task is to find such books, a task which usually takes me and my associate, Dian Soucy, months of seeking out at used book stores, through dealer's catalogues, at bookfairs, and library sales. It is a painfully slow and frustrating process.

I also receive books in trade from customers who have substantial collections, often built while on active service in intelligence. My first list, published four years ago, contained some 200 titles; my latest list contains over 600 separate titles.

I am probably the only specialist dealer in such books, not because of my great knowledge in the field, but because I like to read them myself. Customers often have to wait for their order until I have finished reading one of the books!

JUST BECAUSE IT'S IN PRINT..

A word of warning: there are many authors and many books in the field which should be viewed with caution if not outright disbelief. A very interesting new book has been published in English by my partner and co-editor of our newsletter, The Intelligence Quarterly.

The book, soon to be published in this country, is entitled UNRELIABLE WITNESS - INTELLIGENCE MYTHS OF WORLD WAR II by Nigel West. It deals with a number of well known books and popularly believed facts (Pearl Harbor, for example). By careful and logical reporting, West demonstrates how much of what we have come to believe is, in fact, untrue.

One of those to fall before West's analysis is William Stevenson, author of THE MAN CALLED INTREPID. The book is shown to be well

