

The Link

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL CRYPTOLOGIC MUSEUM FOUNDATION, INC.

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Spring 2005

NEW NCM CURATOR: MEET PATRICK WEADON

With the retirement of former curator Jack Ingram in January 2005, (The Link, Winter 2004-2005, Vol 7, No. 4) Mr. Patrick Weadon became Curator for the National Cryptologic Museum.

He is the third individual to hold this position, originated by Earl J. "Jerry" Coates.

During his 20 years with the National Security Agency, he has served in such diverse positions as Special Agent, Intelligence Research Analyst, and Public Affairs Officer.

Before coming to the Agency, he interned during the Carter Administration at the President's Council on Environmental Quality and worked on Capital Hill for Legislate Inc., a division of The Washington Post Company.

Mr. Weadon holds a B.A. in Politics from the Catholic University of America, an M.A. in Legal and Ethical studies from the University of Baltimore, and is currently pursuing his PhD at American



Mr. Patrick Weadon,
Curator of the
National Cryptologic Museum

University. He was inducted into Phi Alpha Theta (History Honor Society) in 2003.

Since 2000, Mr. Weadon has been a regular contributor on historical issues to the "OPSEC Indicator," the quarterly magazine of the Operations Security Community. In addition, he is a two-time winner of NSA's George Jelen Literature Achievement Award, and a monthly columnist for the Severna Park Voice.

Mr. Weadon is a native of Washington D.C and currently resides with his family in Severna Park, Maryland. He is an avid sports fan and coaches youth lacrosse and ice hockey in his local community.

His past involvement in museum and cryptologic history projects and his work with his predecessor, Jack Ingram promise a smooth transition in the administration of the Museum.

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OVERVIEW

Spring always brings a sense of change and renewal, and so it has been with the Foundation. We welcomed Keith R. Hall, a former director of the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), to our Board of Directors. Well known in the Community of Intelligence and Security, Keith brings fresh blood and talent to our ranks (and joins at the table Dr. Bob Hermann, another former NRO director). As the Faurer task group concentrating on our priority goal of a new museum took shape, Mrs. Sherri Legere, the Foundation's office manager of recent years, "chopped" to Gen. Faurer to serve him and the group in a similar capacity. (She is working in office spaces provided by our General Counsel, Mr. Len Moodispaw, Esq., at Essex Corporation in Columbia, MD, for which we thank Len.) Mrs. Mary Faletto now shares responsibility for our Administrative Staff with Mrs. Bonnie Hohenberger, whom we welcome to our ranks—they will be dividing the work week between them. Bruce Fletcher asked to be relieved of full responsibility for our Program committee, but offered to assist. Planning and delivering programs of interest to the membership is an important position to have vacant, and I hope that some stalwart will step forward to fill that slot.

Those are the highlights of personnel changes involving the Foundation and its "headquarters" directly. But as important to the future is the assumption of leadership of the National Cryptologic Museum by Patrick Weadon (who is featured in this issue) and the arrival of a new NSA director, which will be noted in our next issue.

Foundation member, and a former chairman of our Acquisition Committee, Jim Boone has had his book *A Brief History of Cryptology* published by the Naval Institute Press. A forthcoming issue of *The Link* will treat it in detail, but I'll jump the gun and pronounce it "a winner." Our congratulations to Jim! And our special thanks that, in a much appreciated gesture, he has announced that proceeds from the sale are to be donated to the NCM Foundation.

Eagle Alliance has once again benefited us with the proceeds from their annual golf tournament, as you will see.

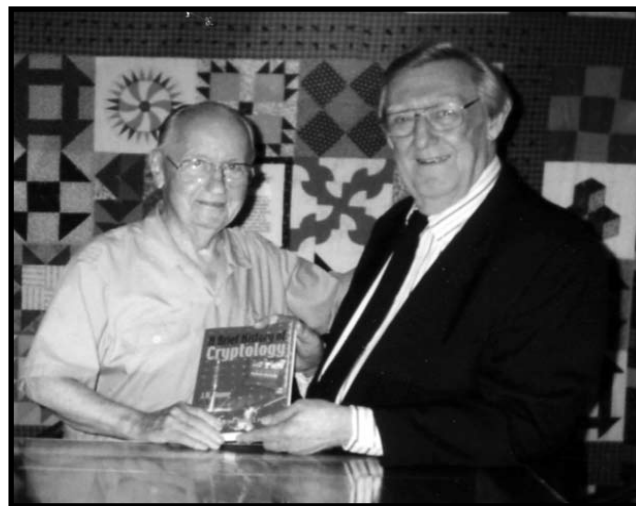
In an "old soldier's" return to his first command, I had the opportunity to pay a little

visit to an active post in Alaska during this period and see first hand the superb manner in which the current generation is performing its duty. It was a visit filled with nostalgia. I can only express my thanks to those who made it possible, but I do want to share some pictures of the occasion with you, as you will see in this issue.

John E. Morrison
President

MARKLE ON CIVIL WAR TELEGRAPHY

On 9 June, as one of a series of occasional presentations by the NCMF Program Committee, retired Agency employee Donald E. Markle spoke on "Civil War Cryptology and the Telegraph." In retirement, Don has indulged long-time interests in the American Civil War and WW II, and written, lectured, and published on the Civil War period (as well as introducing some Civil War cryptologic replicas sold in the NCM gift shop). Most recently he edited, with notes, the diary of David Homer Bates, a young cryptographer and telegrapher in the War Department telegraph office frequented by President Lincoln. Bates was also a post-war leader in the telegraph industry and lived well into the Twentieth Century. Mr. Markles' subject served as a reminder that "cryptology" and information security concerns pre-dated WW I and II and the advent of radio (originally "wireless" telegraphy). Don spoke, rather, of a time when electromagnetic telegraphy depended on wires.



Gen. Morrison presents Mr. Markle a copy of "A Brief History of Cryptology" by Jim Boone

EAGLE ALLIANCE GOLF TOURNAMENT

The Fourth Annual Eagle Alliance Benefit Golf Tournament was held on 24 June at the Fort George G. Meade Golf Club and an impressive number of company teams turned out for the event. General Morrison was presented with a check for \$40,000 from the tournament proceeds by the Vice President of Eagle Alliance, Mr.

Tim Slusser, during the luncheon that followed. General Morrison said the Foundation was indebted to Eagle Alliance for their sponsorship of the annual event and thanked all the participants for their generous gift of the "fee" proceeds. The winning team was sponsored by Wells-Lander Incorporated. The team members were Mr. Walt Vieser, Mr. Scott Epley, General Billy Bingham, and Mr. Dave Gauvin. (On 1 August the Foundation held a reception at the museum in honor of Eagle Alliance and the winning team. At that time General Morrison and Vice Presidents of Eagle Alliance, Mr. Tim Slusser and Mr. Paul Barker, added the winning team's engraving on the Crypto Cup trophy in the Museum.)



(Left to right) Golf Tournament Sponsors, Paul Barker, Vice President, Eagle Alliance; Tim Slusser, Vice President, Eagle Alliance and Golf Tournament Organizer; Sandi Bass, Administrator



The Winning Golf Team members with General Morrison and Vice President of Eagle Alliance, Tim Slusser, at the Aug. 1st Trophy Presentation Ceremony. (Left to right) Brig. Gen. Billy Bingham, USAF (Ret), Walter Vieser, Scott Epley, Dave Gauvin, General Morrison, & Tim Slusser



ABOVE (left to right) The Winning Team: Scott Epley, Billy Bingham, Dave Gauvin, and Walt Vieser representing Wells-Lander, Inc.



General Morrison and Tim Slusser shake hands beside the Crypto Cup Golf Tournament Towel. The towels were provided by CyberCore, part of Eagle Alliance - in addition to their \$3,000.00 entry fee.

General Morrison and Tim Slusser, Vice President of Eagle Alliance proudly display the \$40,000.00 check.



FUTURE OF INFORM SYSTEM STUDIED

At the 3 June meeting of the NCMF Board of Directors, attention was called to the approaching renewal date for the INFORM hand-held system developed for the NCM by Acoustiguide. Announced in *The Link*, Summer 1998 (Vol. 1, No. 2), as the first, major initiative by the fledgling Foundation, this then-state-of-the-art personal tour guide system, used in some of the world's most prestigious museums and art galleries, was recommended by the chairman of the Acquisition Committee, J.V. Boone, as our "earnest of intent" in moving the NCM to the status of a "world class" museum. Developing the copyrighted script was a joint effort between NSA and company staff, keyed to displays as they then existed.

Frank Saus, reporting for Facilities Chairman Rod Sorkin (who is recovering from a stroke) noted the decline in use of the equipment, its already outdated '90s technology and content (which had failed to keep pace with expansion and moving of exhibits) and posed the question of contract renewal on the leased equipment. Discussion drew out problems with reliability of power supply, difficulties in serving visitors while engaged in other duties, and how the NCMF had finally taken control of the units to relieve Museum (and Gift Shop) staff. New NCM curator Patrick Weadon (subsequently supported by his predecessor), stressed the limited resources of the Museum and the difficulty of attempting to "run a champagne operation on a beer budget." While recognizing that the Museum should not have an unwanted or burdensome system imposed upon the Museum, others expressed reluctance to abandon this pioneering effort and sought to renew the contract pending further study—while yet others proposed to "cut our losses" and discontinue. (It had been estimated that the system was costing the Foundation approximately \$13.00 per visitor use.) Pending a final decision, Mr. Saus was inquiring among other companies for less costly and more satisfactory alternatives.

GEN. MORRISON RE-VISITS FIRST COMMAND

In *The Link* (7/4, Summer 2004) we noted the first reunion—after more than a half century--of "The General's Old Gang," the 3rd Radio Squadron Mobile (RSM), held at the Museum. In an extraordinary set of circumstances, he had the opportunity this spring to visit the modern incarnation of his unit, commanded by Lt. Col. Paul Wade, USAF. As shown in the accompanying photographs, it proved to be a memorable event for him—and for the new generation.



General John E. Morrison, Ret. arrives at his very first Command Station in Alaska



General Morrison and Capt. Celina Croteau, USAF, Escort Officer



The past meets the present -
General Morrison
and Lt. Col. Paul Wade, USAF, commanding.

"A.K.A. SMART" ADVANCES

The "a[k] k[id]s a[re] SMART" program, sponsored by the Foundation is an interactive, computer-based program designed to stimulate student interest in mathematics (and cryptography) through the Internet, while facilitating computer competency. It incorporates games

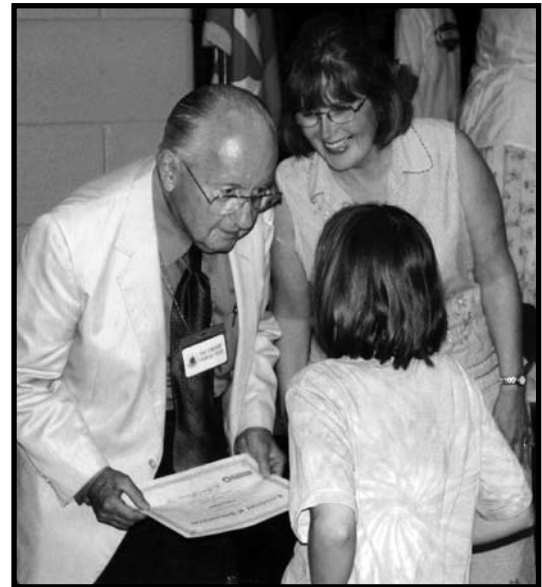


and puzzles designed in accordance with the individual schools' learning goals, using student textbooks and teachers' input as guides. In the Spring of 2003, a pilot program was introduced in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and Fairfax County, Virginia, schools. Reaction was highly favorable, and word spread. The following year, several more schools requested that a.k.a. SMART be added to their math curriculum by Fall 2004. Further expansion was set for Fall 2005.

Readers will recall the generous donation by Raytheon Corporation to further a.k.a. SMART, as reported in the previous issue of The Link (Winter, 2004/05).



General Morrison presents a "SMART" Certificate of Achievement at Jones Elementary School



General Morrison and another "SMART" student at Jones Elementary School

With favorable publicity in the local Maryland press, in June 2005, Gen. Morrison, President of the NCMF, and Mr. Morris Cove, project manager and principal developer of a.k.a. SMART, presented 354 Certificates of Achievement to participating students at Jones Elementary and Rippling Woods elementary schools in Maryland. Presented on behalf of the National Cryptologic Museum Foundation, these commended the recipients for their involvement and success in the program. (Certificates were mailed to the principals of the other schools participating in the program, for presentation to their students who were involved.)

By the end of the 2005 school year, a number of additional schools in Anne Arundel County (home of the National Security Agency) were using a.k.a. SMART as part of their curriculum. Several schools have implemented it in multiple grade levels, bringing the total number of participating students to over 600. Close to 1,000 students have now participated in the pilot and curriculum programs.

FOR THE BOOKSHELF

The Friar and the Cipher: Roger Bacon and the Unsolved Mystery of the Most Unusual Manuscript in the World Mrs. Eunice Willson Rice, Guest Reviewer

Readers may recall earlier articles about Mrs. Rice and her family. She is the daughter and widow of US Navy officers from World Wars I and II, and an intelligence analyst and cryptanalyst for ONI and OP-20-G during the 1930s and 1940s. She celebrated her 93rd birthday on May 5th, 2005 and maintains a vigorous walking regimen of several miles each day. Last winter, she invited the attention of The Link to a forthcoming book about the mysterious Voynich Manuscript, which has challenged would-be solvers of its unreadable text and illustrations for centuries. Written by bibliophiles Lawrence and Nancy Goldstone and published in this country by Doubleday in February 2005, the book promised to shed new light on our long-standing professional nemesis. So we invited Mrs. Rice to write a review of this new history of contrary thinkers and the old puzzle:

When *The Friar and the Cipher* first swam into my ken, I fervently hoped that it would contain several extracts from the cipher text (legibly printed for would-be experimenters), as well as samples of unsuccessful attempts to solve it. The book turned out to be something altogether different: a history of two millennia of struggles by men intellectually far ahead of their time to free themselves from the shackles placed upon them by religion and politics.

Starting with Socrates, put to death for “corrupting the youth with heresies,” the authors proceed to describe the frustrations of numerous scholars who had the misfortune to displease “the establishment.” They outline the theories of Ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle, who promoted logic as the guide to life, but which were soon swept away by the ever-increasing power exercised by leaders of the Catholic Church. Saints like Augustine and Thomas Aquinas preached the Catholic dogma with passionate zeal, while burning at the stake took care of the recalcitrant.

Two outstanding examples of brilliant men, held back by the necessity of steering a safe course amongst the constantly shifting politico-religious alliances, were the Bacons, Roger in the 1200s, Francis in the 1500s. Roger joined the Franciscan Order—hence the “Friar” in the title—but was constantly in trouble because of his scientific experiments and his most injudicious insistence on writing about them. He spent some years under house arrest in a monastery; it has been suggested that he kept busy by working on the manuscript! Lawyer, scientist, and consummate politician, Francis Bacon also was frequently in trouble with the authorities, and resorted to ciphers to protect his correspondence. If legend is to be trusted, there is, concealed in Shakespeare’s plays, a cipher which reveals Francis to be the true author of the Bard’s works! Roger Bacon runs through the book in a series of cameo appearances. But on page 201 he and the mystic manuscript take over the stage, front and center, and hold it for the remaining 98 pages. The manuscript was discovered, in 1912, by a London book dealer named Wilfred Michael Voynich, in a Jesuit monastery in Italy. Since then it has undergone endless investigations endeavoring to trace it back from the monastery to Bacon. It surfaces from time to time, but there are many gaps in the record. The final result of this 336-page inquiry?—Take your choice: positively Bacon’s; possibly Bacon’s; absolutely not Bacon’s!

As to a description of the manuscript, it is more than 200 pages of vellum about six inches by nine inches; inscribed in unidentified ideographic symbols by two scribes; illustrated with colored drawings of unknown plants, maps of unknown areas (both earth and sky), and naked women bathing in odd contraptions. Cryptologists from all over the world, including the Friedmans, have had a go at decrypting it, but all to no avail. One group of researchers even firmly believes that the whole manuscript is a hoax—maybe by Bacon, maybe by someone else. But it is difficult for me to believe that anyone might have the patience

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FOR THE BOOKSHELF

Continued from page 6

to create something so elaborate, all by hand, simply as a hoax.

This un-footnoted but well-indexed book is surely the result of lengthy research on the part of the authors. Occasional erroneous statements caught my eye and led me to wonder about the thoroughness of their checking on historical facts. Here is a sample error: They incorrectly identify King Henry VIII's father, Henry VII, as "his older brother, who died young." [Underlining added.] Surely they could not have forgotten Henry VIII's marriage to his brother Arthur's Catholic widow, which set the stage for "Bloody Mary" [daughter of Henry VIII who restored papal supremacy in England, which led to persecution of Protestants and burning of opposing bishops] and the English religious wars! Despite these few mistakes, my general impression is that the authors are very well informed about the Voynich Manuscript.

Voynich: Valuable Hidden Message or
Pointless Steganography?
CAPT Raymond P. Schmidt

For those who like a good mystery that no one else has solved, perhaps you may wish to try your luck! Or, if you are simply puzzled that a small volume handed down from Medieval Europe could stymie some of the best bibliophiles, linguists, mathematicians, cryptologists, historians, philosophers, and other great minds for so many centuries, here is another view about the Voynich Manuscript. It requires only a bit of careful thinking but it also helps to have a keen sense of humor. Mrs. Rice alluded to researchers who believe they have discovered the secret—the manuscript is a hoax!

You can look at pages yourself relatively easily and inexpensively. While the mysterious manuscript is now available to researchers at the Yale Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, anyone can download free JPEGs* of both its text and its images from the Web. One such site is <http://www.voynich.nu/gallery.html>

but there are others quickly found by using your computer search engines.

Once you read *The Friar and the Cipher*, or any one of hundreds of books,** articles, manuscripts, and Web sites that grapple with the Voynich story, consider the conclusion of English psychologist Dr. Gordon Rugg. A senior lecturer in the School of Computing and Mathematics at Keele University near Manchester, England, Dr. Rugg has established to his satisfaction that the manuscript is gibberish. Carefully generated nonsensical text it is, but gibberish nonetheless. His analysis is based on what he calls the "verifier approach" to understanding how experts acquire knowledge but still make egregious mistakes. He maintains that an "expertise gap" is rife in academia. (One version of this observation is the definition of an expert who knows more and more about less and less.) This technique requires experts to construct a mental map of their discipline, and then he forms an atlas of the universal knowledge of the subject. This enables him, in his judgment, to identify a potential gap in the knowledge.

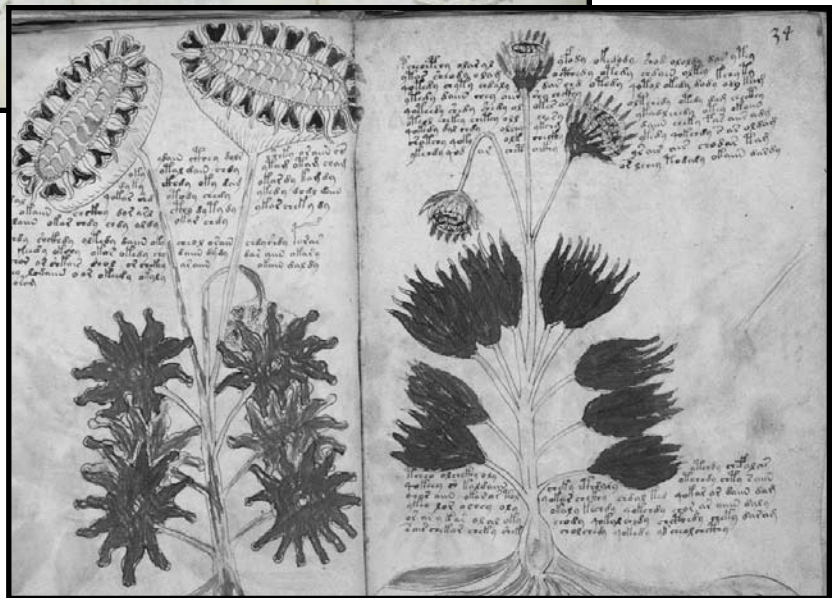
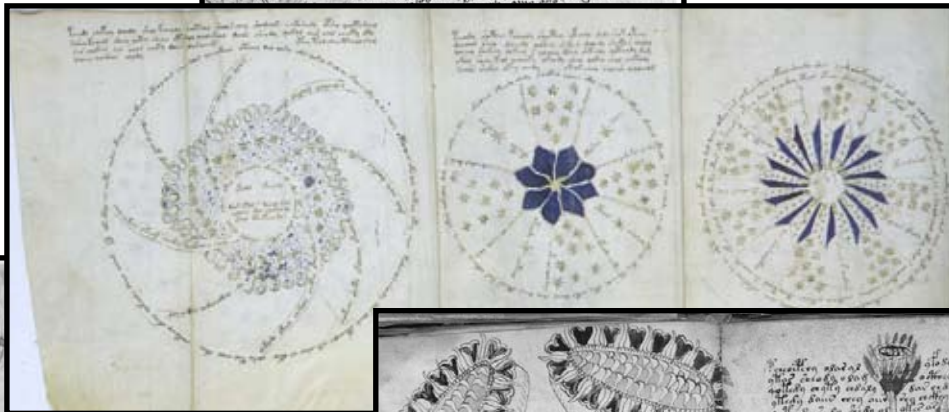
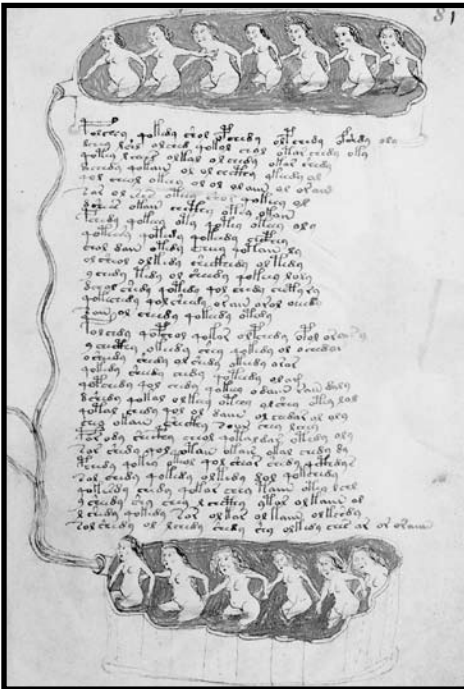
Dr. Rugg's study of the Voynich Manuscript constitutes a beta test for his seven-step process:

1. Gather knowledge of a discipline through interviews and reading;
2. Determine whether critical expertise has been applied in this discipline;
3. Analyze the research for bias and mistakenly held assumptions;
4. Examine the jargon of the discipline to identify different definitions of key terms;
5. Check for classic mistakes using human-error tools;
6. Follow the errors as they ripple through the underlying assumptions; and
7. Develop new paths for research that emerge from the preceding steps.

Dr. Rugg hypothesizes that experts do not have greater reasoning power than, say, a smart novice, but their years of experience lead them to short-circuit systematic thinking by use of a pattern matching process. Thus, a doctor

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VOYNICH MANUSCRIPT



Example pages of the Voynich are from the extensive Beinecke Library at Yale University beinecke.library.yale.edu/brbdl/

FOR THE BOOKSHELF

Continued from page 7

who has practiced medicine for decades might diagnose symptoms of an illness more quickly than an intern. And that diagnosis might be dead wrong. Through his psychologist training in using elicitation techniques to draw out and define what experts know, Rugg demonstrated that industrial and office managers make these kinds of mistakes. He also added skills and tools employing decision-making models, formal logic and reasoning, and a study of literature on human error. One supporter calls it a "scientific method to verify the methods of science." Rugg believes the hoax explanation has been prematurely discounted by experts.

In brief, once Dr. Rugg noted that the Voynich Manuscript appeared too linguistically strange to be an un-encoded natural language, and too linguistically complex to have been a hoax, and centuries of research still had not "broken the code," he posited an alternative theory. His solution employed a form of a Cardan grille*** and tables of gibberish syllables to produce quasi-random meaningless nonsense. This process has normally been used to communicate hidden plaintext (or often encrypted text) of importance to the sender and recipient, and is known as steganography from the Greek word for hidden writing. Rugg thinks that the "Voynich joke" was originated by one Edward Kelley, an accomplished charlatan who lived in the last half of the 16th century. (Note that the manuscript's date and place of origin and provenance have never been definitively confirmed. The Voynich Manuscript may indeed date from a time closer to Francis than to Roger Bacon.) He admits that he has not proven his theory of a hoax, arguing only that his approach produces the same qualitative and quantitative textual features as the manuscript.

You can find a detailed article explaining the hoax in the January 2004 issue of Cryptologia. Those who do not subscribe to that sometimes technical journal might appreciate a more general discussion the August 2004 issue of Scientific American. If that magazine has disappeared from your library, you can still

read the article online at <http://lists.virus.org/cryptography-0406/msg00146.html>. For those who wonder whether centuries of efforts at "reading" the Voynich Manuscript have been worth the time and expense, just imagine how much will be spent now that computers are aiding in the quest! I said you might need a keen sense of humor to gain the full perspective on this story.

* JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group. This is computer term named after its developers for a standardized format used to store data in binary computer files for faster image transfer rates. It allows for over 16 million different colors. It also compresses data into a form which re-expands into an image that is close to, but not quite identical with, the original image, making it very useful for photographs.

** A good but somewhat dated account is found in Dr. David Kahn's *The Codebreakers* (1967), and a later work by Mary E. D'Imperio, *The Voynich Manuscript: An Elegant Enigma* (National Security Agency, 1978, also published by Aegean Park Press, Laguna Hills, California, 1980). Two other books of note are Robert S. Brumbaugh's *The World's Most Mysterious Manuscript* (Weidenfield and Nicholson, London, 1977, and Southern Illinois Press, Carbondale, 1978) and Gary Kennedy and Rob Churchill, *The Voynich Manuscript* (Orion Press, 2004)

*** Named after Renaissance mathematician Jerome Cardan, the grille can be constructed out of a card perforated with holes at designated points. This card is laid over a page of text containing a hidden message and only the letters appearing through the holes of the grille are read.



MEMORIAL DAY AT NSA Honoring Sgt. Joseph Michael Nolan

In a departure from the past, Memorial Day services held within the National Security Agency on 25 May 2005 not only paid tribute to those who had made the supreme sacrifice while serving in a cryptologic capacity, but singled out and identified the person whose name had most recently been added to the Memorial Wall—SGT. Joseph M. Nolan,



Sgt. Joseph Michael Nolan
United States Army
3/10/77 - 11/18/04

USA. The ceremony was opened by Chief Master Sergeant Alan R. Dowling, USAF, the Director's Senior Enlisted Advisor. The National Anthem was rendered by the Agency's Parkway Chorale, followed by the Invocation by MAJ Terry Austin, USA, Chaplain of the 704th MI Brigade. Acting Director William B. Black, Jr. delivered the keynote address. "A Tribute to a Cryptologic Hero" was narrated by MG Richard J. Quirk, III, USA, Director of the Signals Intelligence Directorate. He then assisted Mr. Black in unveiling SGT Nolan's name, and a wreath was placed by Mr. Black and CMS Dowling. A reception followed, for family members and other participants, among whom were SGT Nolan's father (who spoke to the attendees) and some twenty members of the Nolan family.

Connecticut-born SGT Joe Nolan was graduated from St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia, a Jesuit institution that instills a sense of obligation to serve. With a father who was a Marine in Viet Nam, a grandfather who served in the Navy in WW II, and a great grandfather who had served in WW I, Joe (or Joey, as he was known in the family) enlisted in the Army upon graduation. He was chosen to attend a highly selective, 63-week course in Arabic at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California,

finishing fourth in a class of eighteen. He was assigned to the 312th Intelligence Battalion of the 1st Cavalry Division and sent to Iraq. Translating, reporting time-sensitive information, 27-year old SGT Nolan lost his life when an "improvised explosive device" blew up his vehicle. As the Memorial Day service reminded us, "success in the cryptologic realm is not always dependent on intelligence and talent; sometimes it depends on courage and bravery, as well."

BILL JENKINS

Retired NSA Senior Executive William Harry Jenkins, 73, of Millersville, MD—better known to his friends and colleagues as "Bill"—died 24 June 2005 after a seven year battle with multiple myeloma. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, his daughters Grace Jenkins (Powers) and Amy Mataban, his grandchildren, Marina and Anya Powers and Tyrus Mataban, and his sister, Dorothy Freeland.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Baltimore in 1931 and married Shirley Gunther in 1953. He attended the University of Maryland and received his Juris Doctorate from the University of Baltimore in 1958. He was also a graduate of the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, the U.S. Army War College, and the National War College. Mr. Jenkins is a former president and lifetime member of the Phoenix Society and former member of the American and Maryland Bar Associations. He served as legal counsel to the Phoenix Society for many years.

Mr. Jenkins served in the Army during the Korean War and subsequently had a distinguished career spanning thirty-six years with the National Security Agency. While with NSA, Mr. Jenkins held a number of the Agency's most senior posts, both in the U.S. and Europe, including Inspector General; Chief, NSA Europe; and Commandant of the National Cryptologic School, among others. He retired from NSA in 1987. Since that time, Mr. Jenkins worked as a security consultant and operated his own private law practice. He was well known in defense intelligence circles for his leadership and selfless patriotism, as well as his talents as a linguist and cryptologist.

MEMORIAL REGISTRY

The Foundation's "In Memorium" registry was initiated in 2002 (The Link, Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, and Vol. 5, No. 4) to provide for member recognition of departed colleagues, admired and beloved supervisors, and others, whose "silent service" deserved special recognition. The Memorial Book records the name of the individual so honored and the sponsor(s). Entry of that information is based upon receipt of a donation of \$100 or more to the NCMF. Multiple sponsorships are also listed, in the order received or alphabetically. (Of the 29 names listed in the first report in The Link, Winter 2002, the first 24 are in alphabetical order.) Donations of lesser amounts than \$100 are gratefully accepted, and acknowledged in a letter of recognition and appreciation to the donor.

In addition to the book, a memorial tablet or plaque records the names of individuals in whose memory a donation of \$10,000 (or more) is received. Both the book and the tablet are displayed at the entrance to the Museum. Donor-sponsors are reminded that their donations contribute directly to the work of the Foundation in support of the Museum, and that the amounts are entirely tax-deductible under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Service, which recognizes the NCMF as a not-for-profit 501 c (3) organization.

The following name has been added to the Memorial Book:

#62 Honoree: William Harry Jenkins
Sponsor: Harry G. Rosenbluh

NCMF WEB SITE NAME CHANGE

www.cryptfoundation.org

In order to more accurately reflect the "not-for-profit" status of the Foundation, a new domain name has been secured to replace what some thought was the world's longest URL: www.nationalcryptologicmuseumfoundation.com. The new URL is www.cryptfoundation.org. If you have "bookmarked" the old one, it will continue until the contract expires, when the new one will replace it altogether as the address of our NCMF web site.

MUSEUM VOLUNTEERS FETED

On 6 June, the Agency Public Affairs Office (PAO) and the Museum Curator's staff held an appreciation party for museum volunteers and staff, to which the NCM Foundation staff was invited. Docents and receptionists received from NSA silver nameplates with stars denoting years of service. Past docents and receptionists were awarded certificates. The NCMF presented an engraved desk calculator and clock to Mr. Jack Ingram for his dedication and contributions to the museum mission. He also received a Lifetime Membership in the Foundation. Jack thanked the Foundation and Board Member David Gaddy, editor of The Link, for their support. He said he looked forward to receiving the Foundation bulletin as one of his "perks." Mr. Art Green, who provided carpentry services to the Museum and the NCMF office, was also honored with an engraved clock. As always, Ms. Pat Clements honored the gathering with one of her appropriate cakes. Her latest culinary coup was in the likeness of a WW II Navajo "Windtalker."



WWII Navajo "Windtalker" Cake
Created by Ms. Pat Clements

Join the National Cryptologic Museum Foundation

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please begin/renew my membership in the Foundation

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter \$250 | <input type="checkbox"/> Contributor \$100 |
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