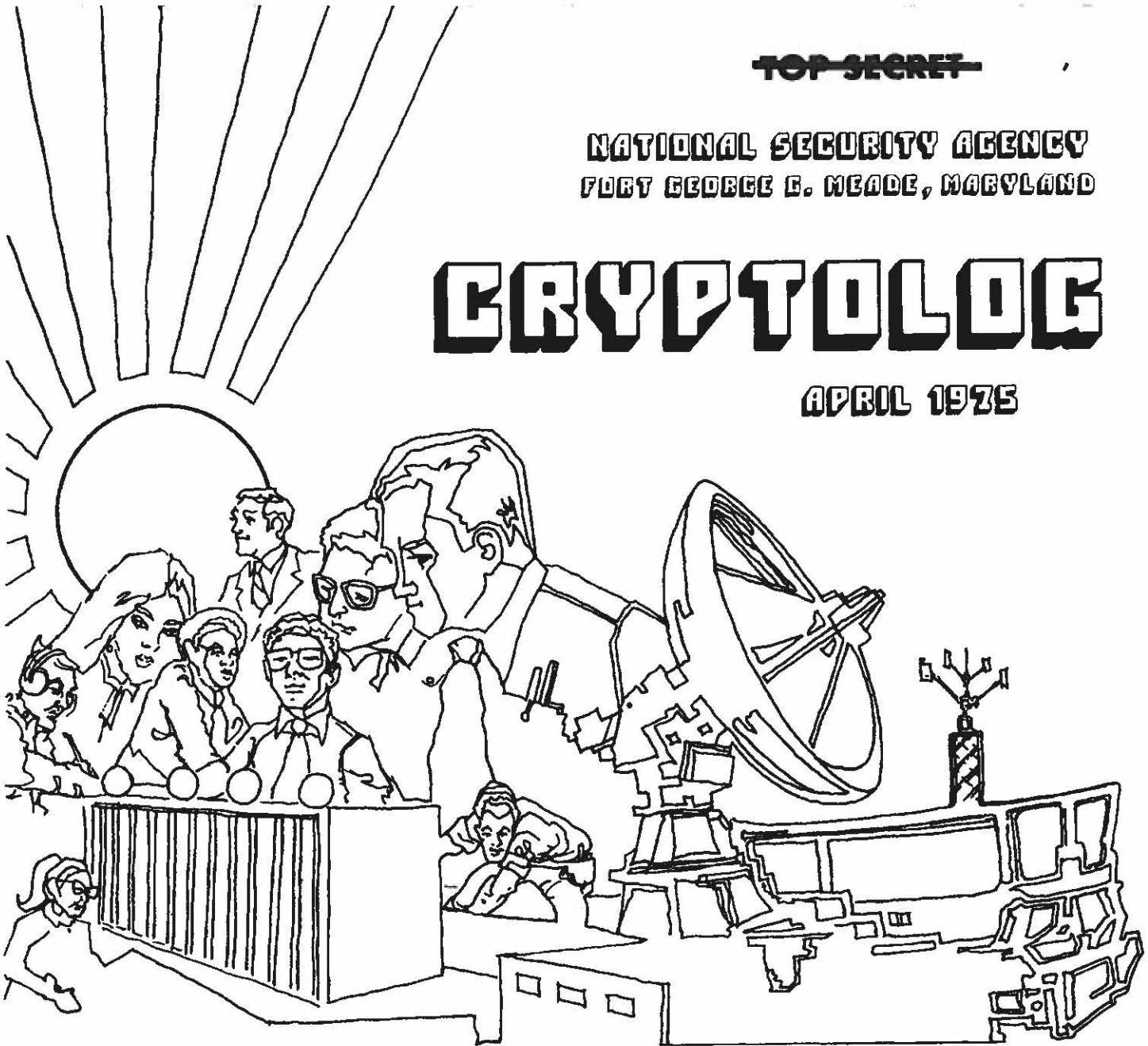


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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

CRYPTOLOG

APRIL 1975



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COVERTERMS.....	Vera Ruth Filby.....7
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Answer to CAN YOU MAKE OUT THE NAME?.....	Glenn Emery.....18
PSYCHING THE CODE CLERK	L. D. Callimahos.....19
[REDACTED]	

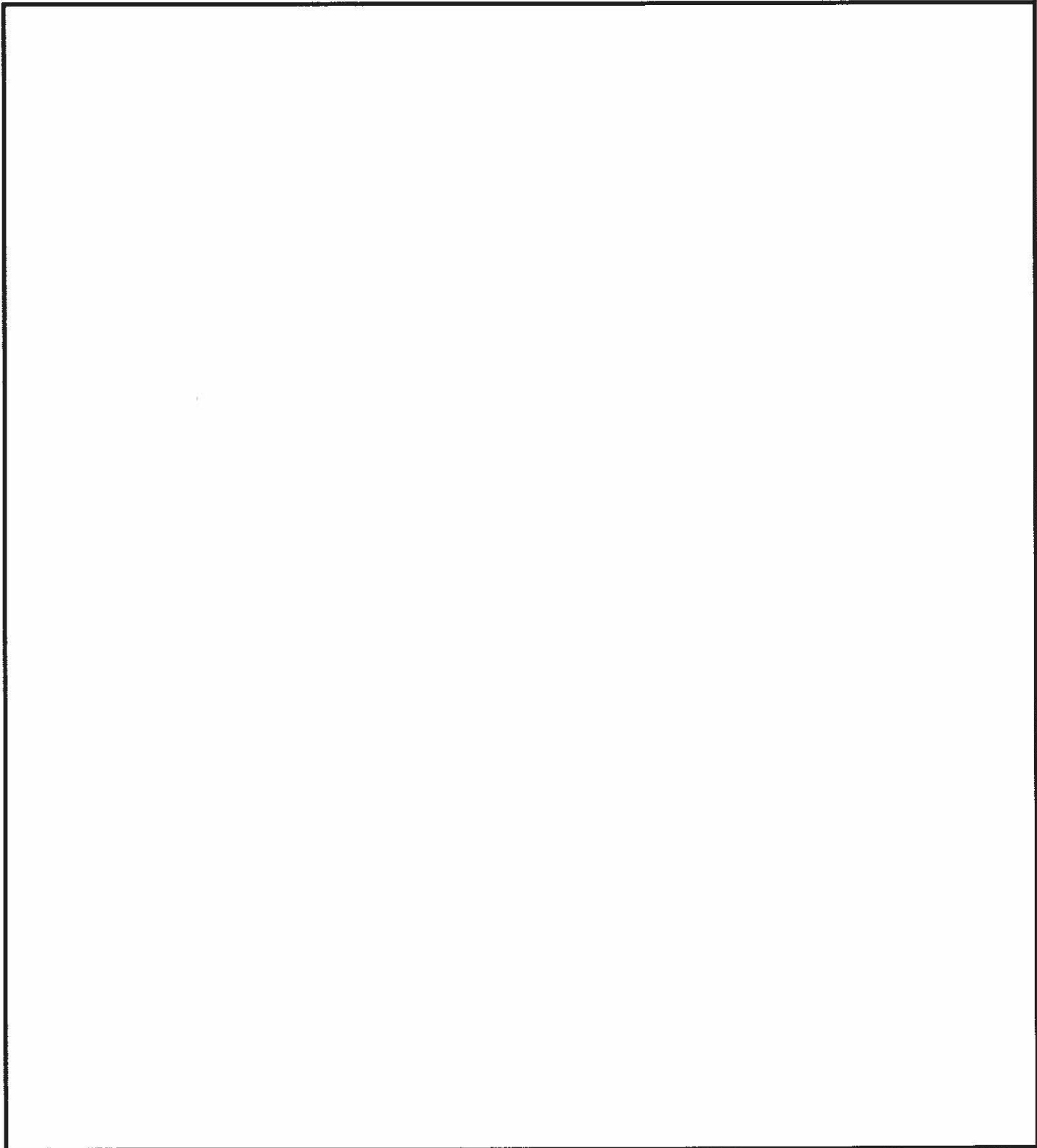
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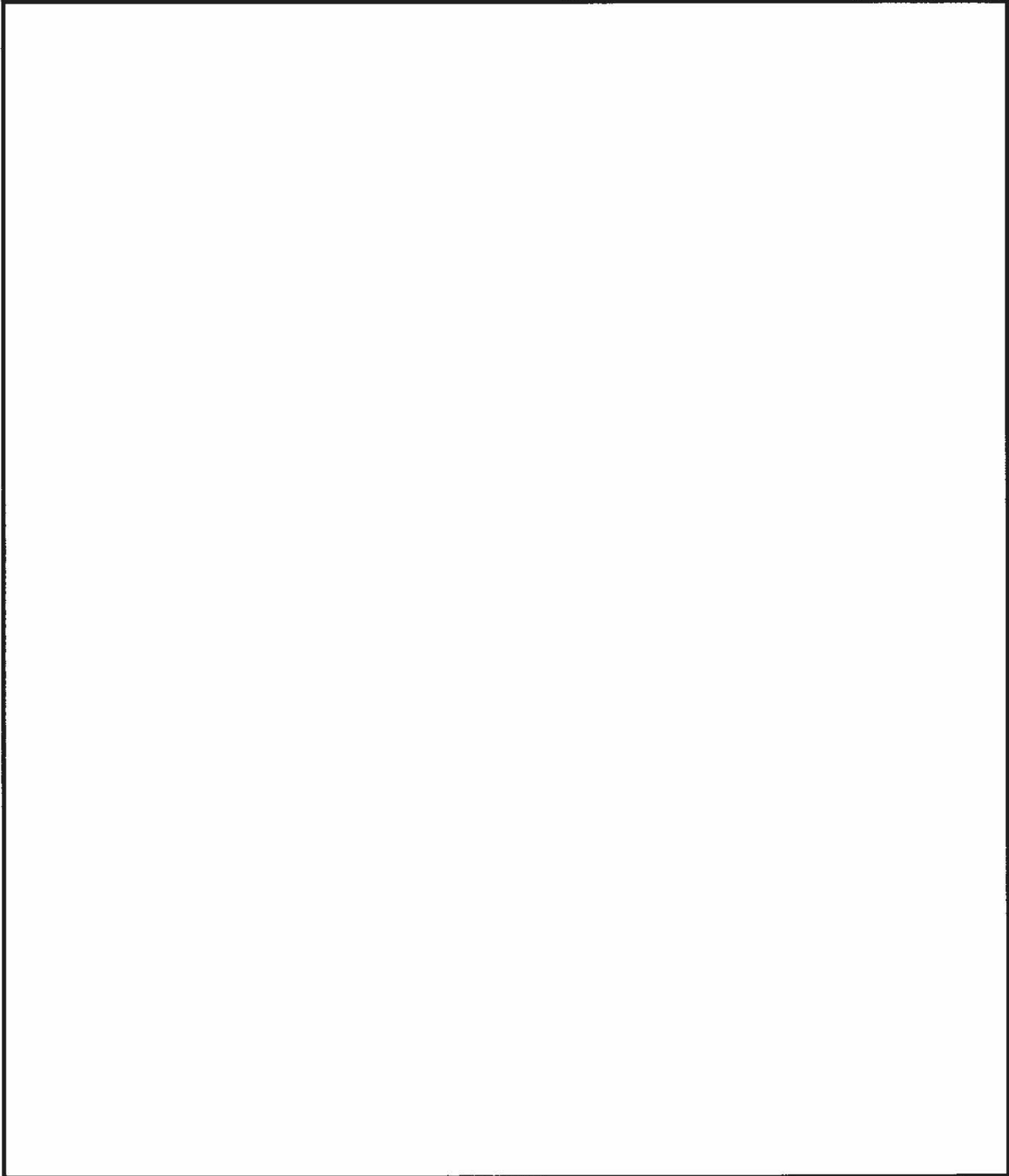
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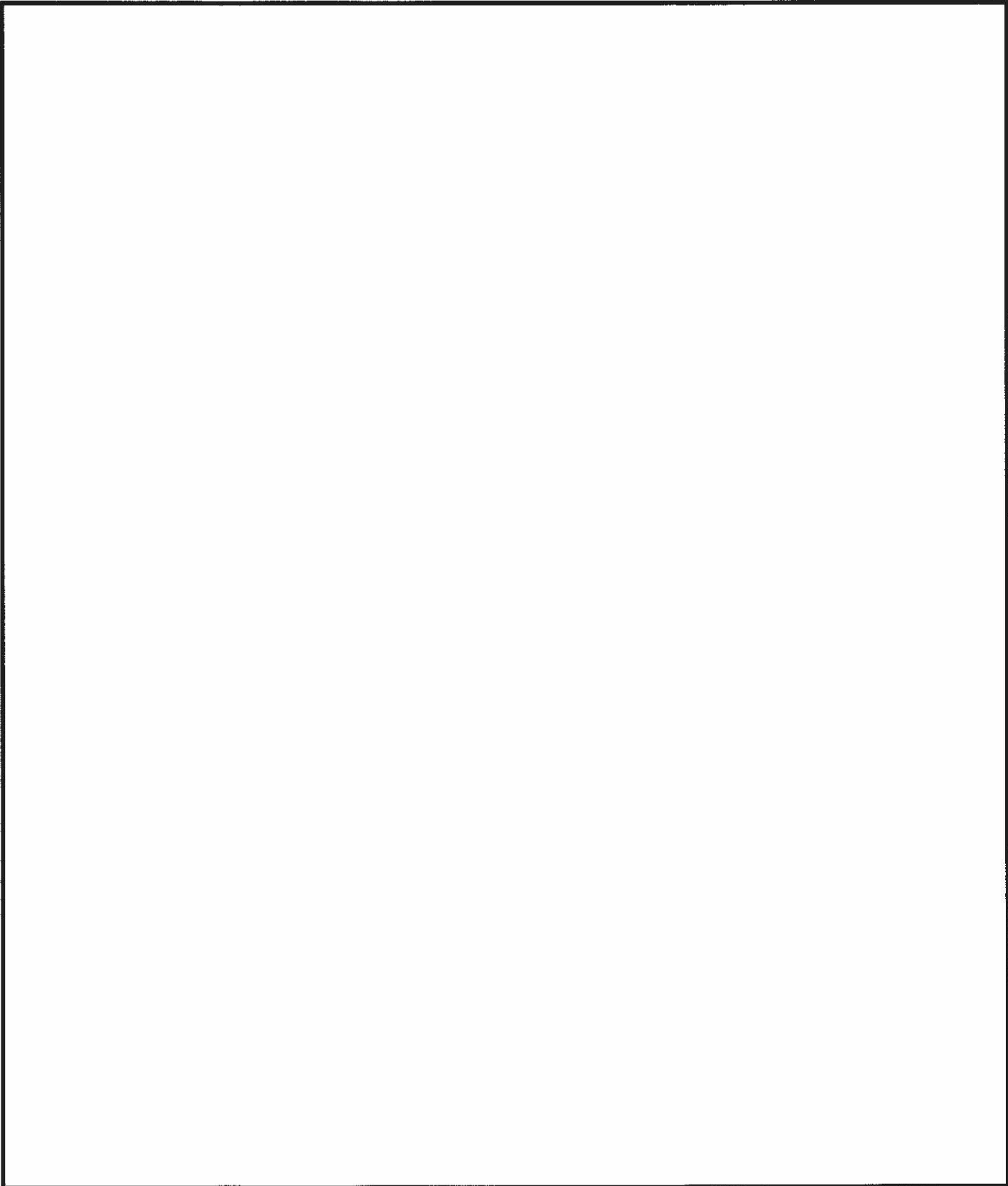
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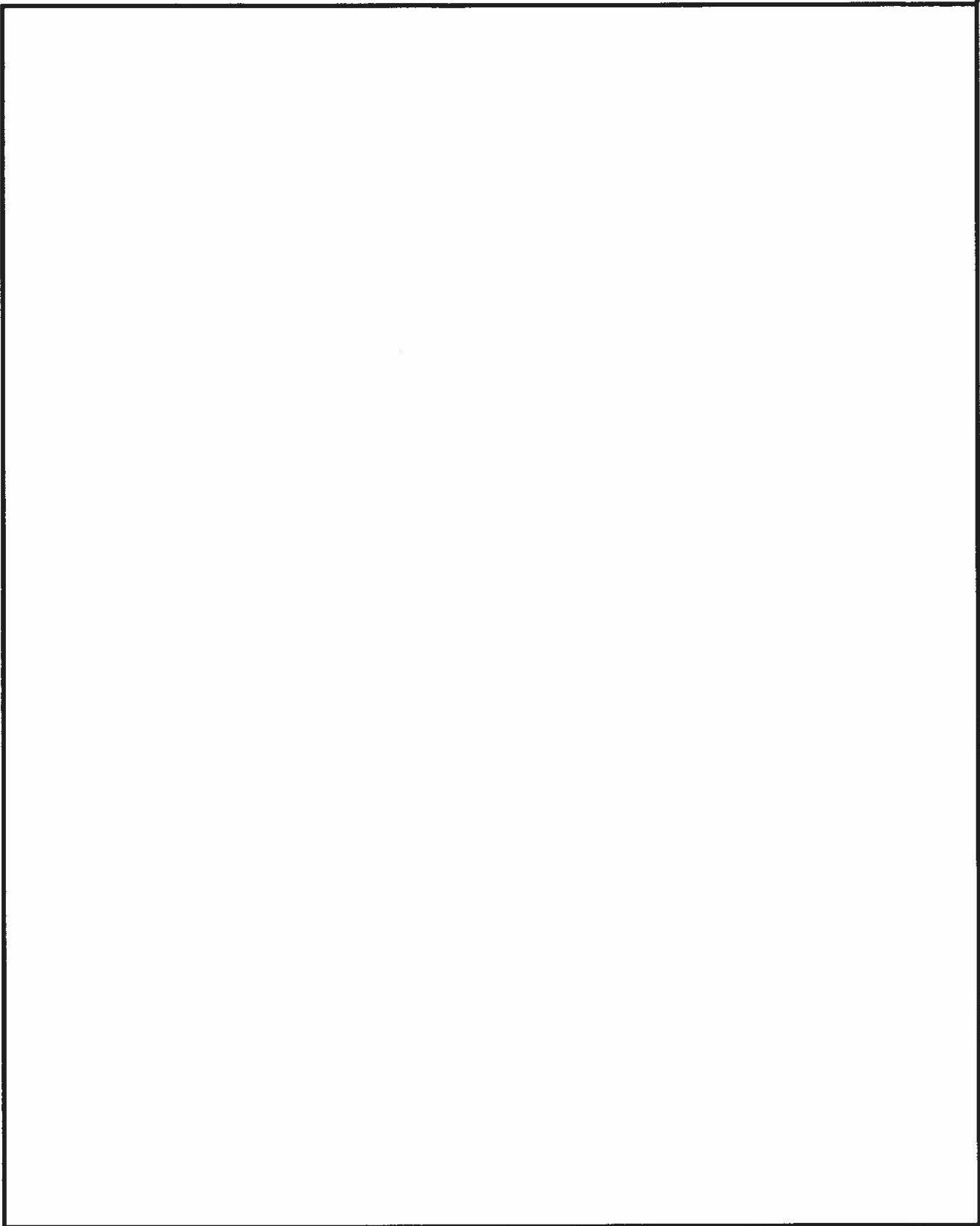


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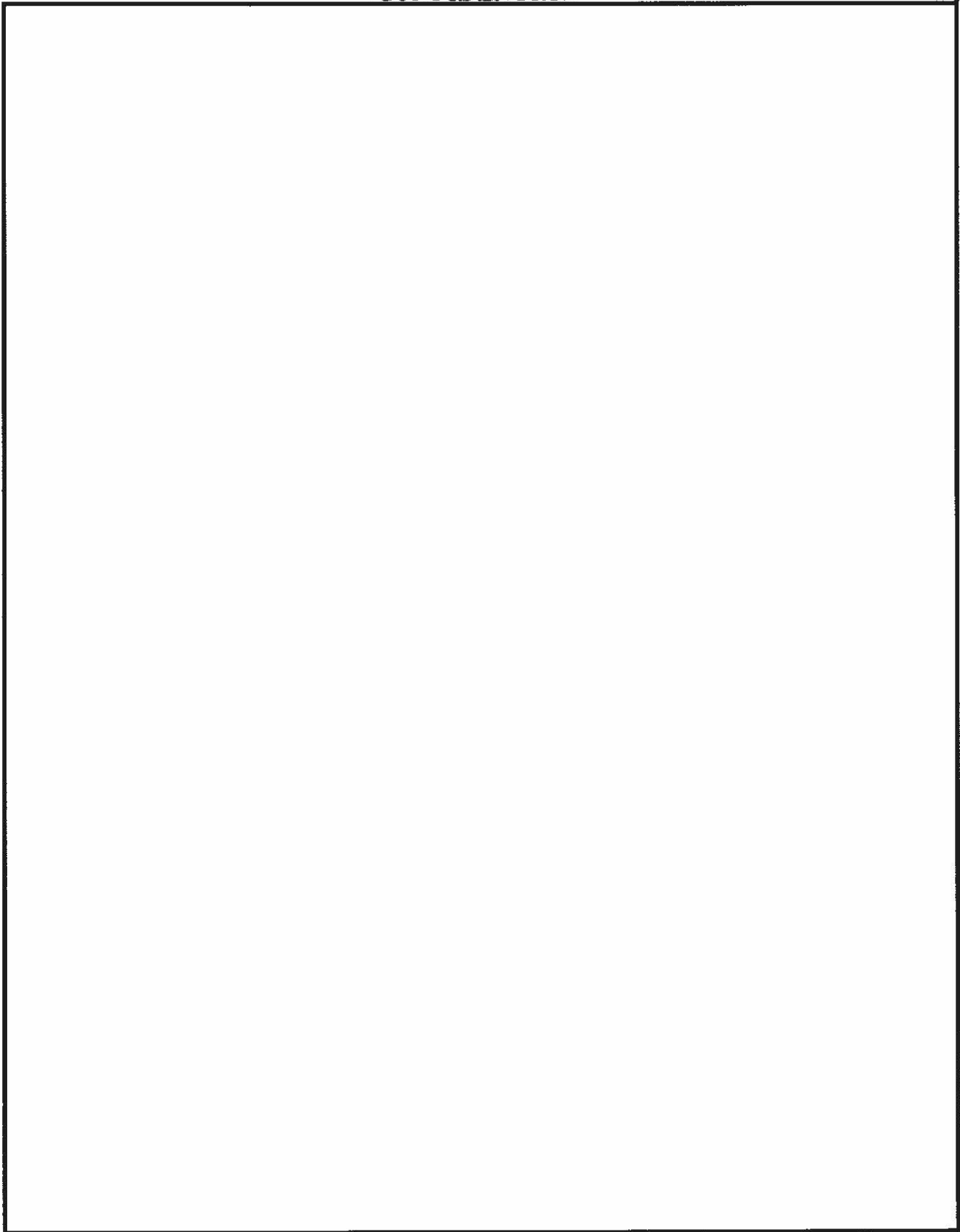
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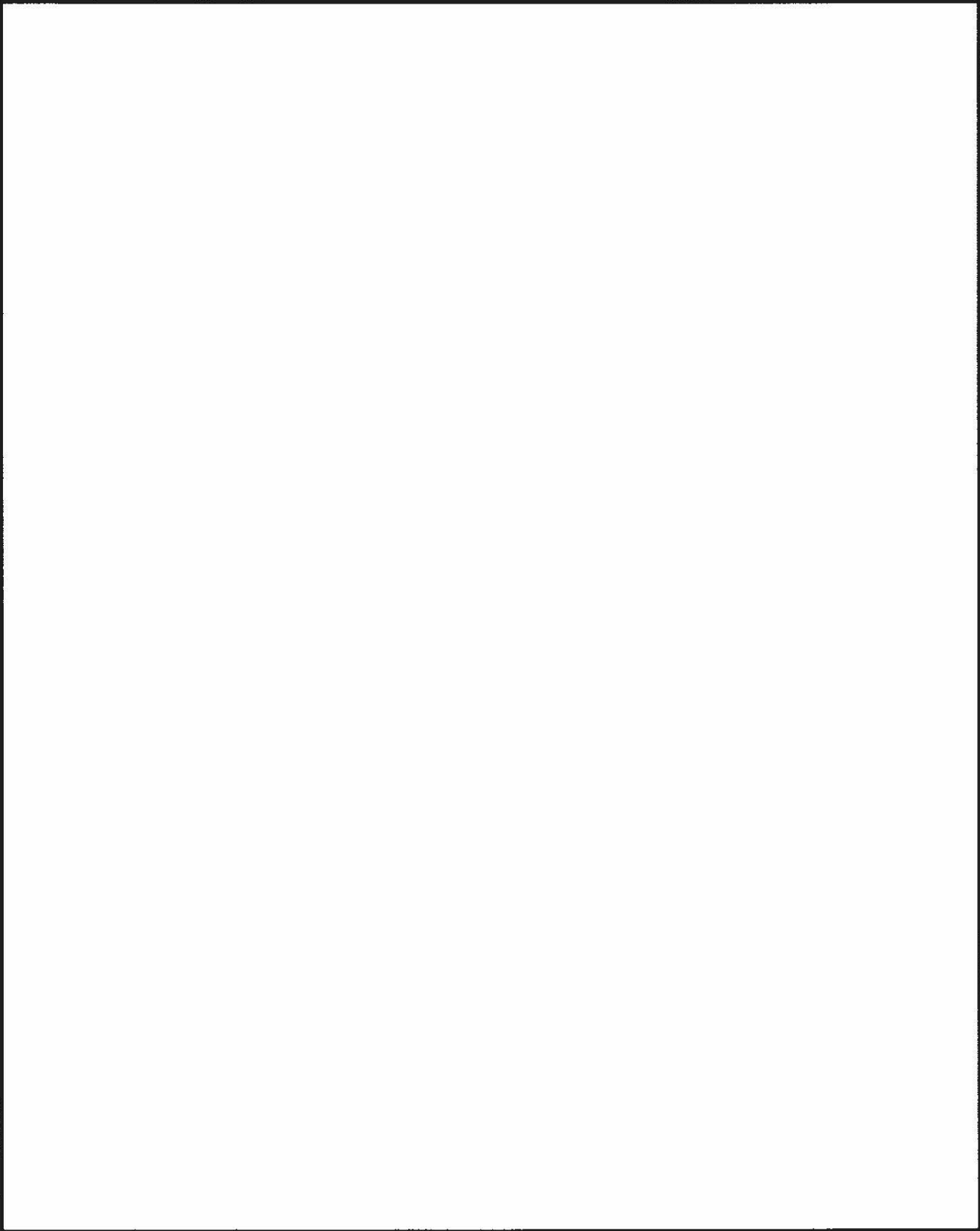
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COVERTERMS

Vera Ruth Filby, E12

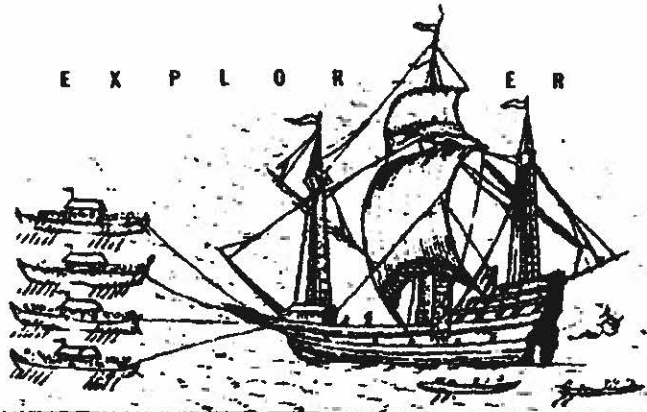
A Memo from Prime Minister Churchill to General Ismay, 8 August 1943

I have crossed out on the attached paper many unsuitable names. Operations in which large numbers of men may lose their lives ought not to be described by code-words which imply a boastful and overconfident sentiment, such as "Triumphant," or, conversely, which are calculated to invest the plan with an air of despondency, such as "Woebetide," "Massacre," "Jumble," "Trouble," "Fidget," "Flimsy," "Pathetic," and "Jaundice." They ought not to be names of frivolous character. . . . The world is wide, and intelligent thought will readily supply an unlimited number of well-sounding names which do not suggest the character of the operation or disparage it in any way and do not enable some widow or mother to say that her son was killed in an operation called "Bunnyhug" or "Ballyhoo"...Care should be taken in all this process. An efficient and a successful administration manifests itself equally in small as in great matters.

Let us suppose that the basic ideas for a project have been formulated and discussions of plans for field tests are about to begin. The time seems right to assign a name, for convenience--and for prestige. The project is designed to determine the amount and usefulness of a certain type of data recovered as a by-product of traffic intercepted for a different purpose. What should the name be? How about BYPRODUCT, since that is what the experiment is all about? That doesn't exactly stir the blood, though, does it? Well, how about something catchier, like SCAVENGER? Or SCRAPS? Or maybe just a pretty, pleasant name that everyone would like? Or maybe it would be nice to let Diana choose a name; she has done a really good job as secretary, typing up all those figures... That's it! Project DIANA!

There is only one thing wrong with that scenario: NSA REG. NO. 10-5 (~~SECRET~~), 4 January 1974, which says No to it. The Agency controls the use of coverterms and gives authority for allocating them, under provisions of the regulation, to the NSA/CSS Cover Term Officer, who is assigned to STINFO (Scientific and Technical Information) Services (CS13) of the NSA/CSS Library. The regulation is entitled: ASSIGNMENT AND HANDLING OF COVER TERMS (U). It defines *cover term* as "a generic phrase describing the six categories of designative terms that may be assigned to NSA/CSS projects, equipments, exercises, or operations." These categories, each defined in a separate annex to the regulation, are: covernames, nicknames, mythological designators, COMINT codewords, and code words and exercise terms.

According to the regulation, "a covername is a single word, under the exclusive control of NSA/CSS, used to designate classified cryptologic projects, equipments, or operations directly involving the cryptologic community."



Covernames and their uses are hedged about with many limitations and restrictions, and none of those thought up by our hypothetical project officer would do, for a variety of reasons. BYPRODUCT, SCAVENGER, and SCRAPS could all be considered descriptive, and since security is part of the function of a covername, a descriptive name defeats the purpose. DIANA would be unacceptable as a covername because it has five letters, because it is a word from pagan mythology, and because it has been used. Five-letter words, with certain exceptions like mythological names, are reserved for COMINT codewords. Mythological names are reserved for U.S. and allied cryptographic systems, and DIANA has been used in the past for a literal one-time pad. Besides that, the use of mythological names for missile and space projects (APOLLO, JUPITER, SATURN, and all the others) has endowed them with astronomical connotations throughout the world. Other names to be shunned, in addition to those proscribed for any of the reasons noted, are words listed in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) publications JANAP 299, UNITED STATES JOINT SERVICES CODE-WORD INDEX, and ACP 119, ALLIED TACTICAL

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~~HANDLE WITH EXTREME CARE~~

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VOICE CALL SIGN SYSTEM INSTRUCTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

There is no question, of course, that there are a great many unofficial, semiofficial, informal, local, and oddball coverterms around. To go back to our forbidden PROJECT DIANA again, the name DIANA has long been used for one of the GUPPY programs on RYE (and guppy on rye is not a Swedish sandwich). Here DIANA is not a covername but an acronym formed from the words DIGraphic ANALYSIS, and acronyms are not controlled in the sense that coverterms are. GUPPY is also an acronym, from General Utility Program; but RYE is a proper covername for an Agency remotely controlled computer system.

To facilitate the assignment of official coverterms, STINFO and other responsible organizations compile and maintain lists of available coverterms. Despite the enormous stock of English words, coverterm lists are remarkably difficult to compile because of restrictions and a number of other considerations. None of the following, for example, would be eligible:

- ALOUETTE: because it is a foreign word not used in English, and: because it is the name of a French helicopter
- BUGGER: because although it is innocuous in American usage, it is vulgar in British
- CANOE: because it is a five-letter word, and: because it was once used as a COMINT codeword
- CHELTENHAM: because placenames are reserved for machine programs and systems, and: because it is already in use
- COWPER: because two-syllable surnames are reserved for research and engineering projects,

[REDACTED]

HADRIAN: because names of Roman emperors are [REDACTED]

HONKY: because it is a five-letter word, and: because it is offensive and derogatory

JAGGER: because it has been used as a coverterm within the last five years

KLEENEX: because it is a registered trademark

MARLIN SPIKE: because it is listed as a root word voice callsign in ACP 119(A)

NECTAR: because it is in use as an exchangeability covername

PEDRO: because it is a five-letter word, and: because it is a fixed callsign, listed in ACP 119(A), for search and rescue helicopters

PERSEPHONE: because mythological designators are reserved for cryptosystems of the United States and its allies

PHOOEY: because it is trite, pejorative, and potentially displeasing to senior officials

SOBRIQUET: because it is listed in JANAP 299(A)

WAVEGUIDE: (if descriptive) because it reveals the nature of the activity

ZEALOT: because it is a root word callsign listed in ACP 119(A).

A further limitation in the selection of covernames, even those on the STINFO reserved list and available, is that they may not form a "family." For example, if a project is named FORSYTHIA, related projects may not be named DEUTZIA, HYDRANGEA, RHODODENDRON, or other names of shrubs, the obvious reason being that if one name is compromised, then all are compromised. Randomness in all covername features is normally preferred, but sometimes special requirements prevail. For example, when the quadripartite SIGINT Alert system was developed in 1972, it was decided that Alert covernames [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Getting a reserve list together proved to be something of a problem, since most of the words on the first list proposed by one center were already in use at another. Eventually, however, a list was developed, and at present five or six are waiting in alphabetical order for whatever crises may be lurking in the future.

Covernames available in STINFO's general reserve list include ALLOTMENT, BIAS, CANTALOUPE, and DAFFODIL, as well as WATERMELON, WEEKEND, WELTERWEIGHT, WHALEBOAT, and WHIPPOORWILL. This range ought to include something for any taste, but occasionally a requester will look over the list and complain, "But I don't see anything I like." Elements with frequent requirements will sometimes reserve several in advance; one, for example, recently chose MARKDOWN, NUTCAKE, PIECRUST, SPEARMINT, and TOFFEE. A housewife's shopping list?

Programs written for NSA/CSS machines are named from a special reserve list of geographical names compiled from maps and gazetteers. Both placenames and geographical features are used, but with the restrictions [REDACTED]

As examples: CANYON would qualify but does not happen to be on the current reserve list; KOKOMO has been used; MATAPAN is listed and available; YUCATAN would be possible but is not on the current list. Example of program covernames in use include AMHERST, BRIARTOWN, CEMETERY, and KOOKIEJAR (yes, KOOKIEJAR really is a placename!).

One of the snags with placenames is that they are often surnames, and two-syllable surnames are allotted to the R & E organization of the Agency. Among R covernames recently assigned are AUGUST, NYLAND, and WASHBURN. The current reserve list was picked from the Washington telephone directory, but the choices were not random. Limitations included avoidance of surnames which are also placenames and of names easily misunderstood, misheard or misspelled because of homonyms, common variants, or other

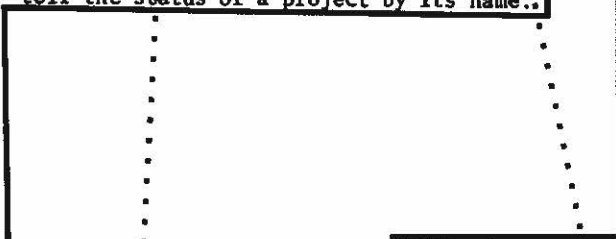
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reasons (CARNEY/KEARNEY/KEARNY; D'ARCY/DARCY/DARCEY; HAYWOOD/HEYWOOD; WALLACE/WALLFS). Names with spaces, apostrophes, or hyphens (DE GROFF, O'KEEFE, RAFT-KERR) would not necessarily be ineligible, but their marks of punctuation would be eliminated.

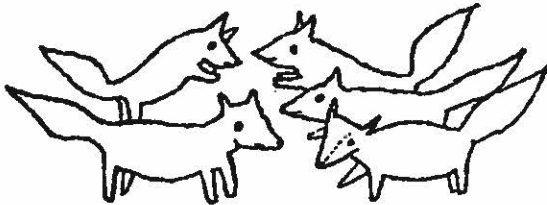
Despite the systems established for assigning covernames, it is not always possible to tell the status of a project by its name.



ADVENTURER, EXPLORER, and SARACEN, for example, are all different names

An effort is made, however, to prevent proliferation of covernames along with proliferation of subtasks.

Sometimes covernames themselves, as well as their definitions, are classified, even though this tends to nullify the benefits of assigning a covername. Those probably most familiar to most Agency analysts are names for signals. It was formerly the procedure to assign classified covernames to new signals, but this practice is now out of favor, and many of the covernames formerly classified--ALBEMARLE, MARKHAM, MARULA, and SWAMP are among them--are now unclassified. Project names that are classified must be so indicated: COVERNAME (S-SECRET); but very few of these remain. The latest revision of the NSA coverterm regulation states that "a covername itself is unclassified unless its classification is approved by D/DIR, DDC, DDO, or DDR."



LEFOX GREY LEFOX GREEN LEFOX

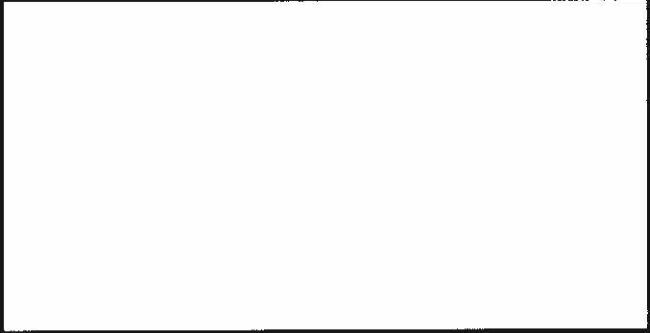
Although classification may sometimes be a hindrance in using covernames, it never affects nicknames. Nevertheless, they too have their restrictions, governed by DoD and JCS instructions, which in turn govern NSA/CSS REG. NO. 10-5 (SECRET). The basic regulation is the DoD INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM REGULATION, DoD 5200.1-R, November 1973. Appendix D, INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING USE OF CODE WORDS, NICKNAMES,

AND EXERCISE TERMS, defines a nickname as a "combination of two separate unclassified words which is assigned an unclassified meaning and is employed only for unclassified administrative, morale, or public information purposes." A nickname may not be a two-word call sign listed in ACP 119. The first word may not appear in JANAP 299. Nicknames may not be belligerent, derogatory, offensive, or off-color. Neither word may be a term like PROJECT, OPERATION, EXERCISE, or TEST. The two words of a nickname may not be valid as a single word (LIGHT HOUSE, PUSSY FOOT, ROAD RUNNER). For NSA/CSS nicknames, neither word may be a five-letter word, a mythological designator, or an NSA/CSS coverterm in use. And the first word must begin with the letters assigned in JCS Memorandum, Serial MJCS-207-73, 14 July 1973: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE USE OF CODE WORDS, NICKNAMES, AND EXERCISE TERMS.

This memorandum provides for the needs of 21 elements of the Department of Defense, including NSA/CSS, which is allotted the first-word letters DA-DF, HM-HZ, and MA-MF, which in practice means DA, DE, HO, HU, HY, MA, and ME. Agency nicknames in use include DARK TEA, DARTING SEAM, HONEST INDIAN, and MAI TAI. As examples of their application, DARTING SEAM refers and MAI TAI

It is not at all uncommon for a coverterm to be defined by reference to another coverterm; an example is the Agency's DARTING BEE, which is defined as a FROSTING group project which will modify an existing computer executive program for a large scale digital computer. A colorful reserve of nicknames is available for Agency users. If DELIGHTFUL TRIP does not appeal, then other possibilities include HONEST CREDIT and HOPPING JUMP. And if HOWLING BANSHEE seems not quite the thing, then HOWLING SUCCESS could express not only the project but the desired outcome. If these still lack that special something, then there is MASKED MAGICIAN, MATCHED MATE, MELTING METEOR, or MELTING SNOW (MELTING ICE has been used).

In fact, however, the Agency employs very few nicknames of its own, and many of the wild and wonderful swarm buzzing around in the heads of Agency analysts belong to the other 20 users

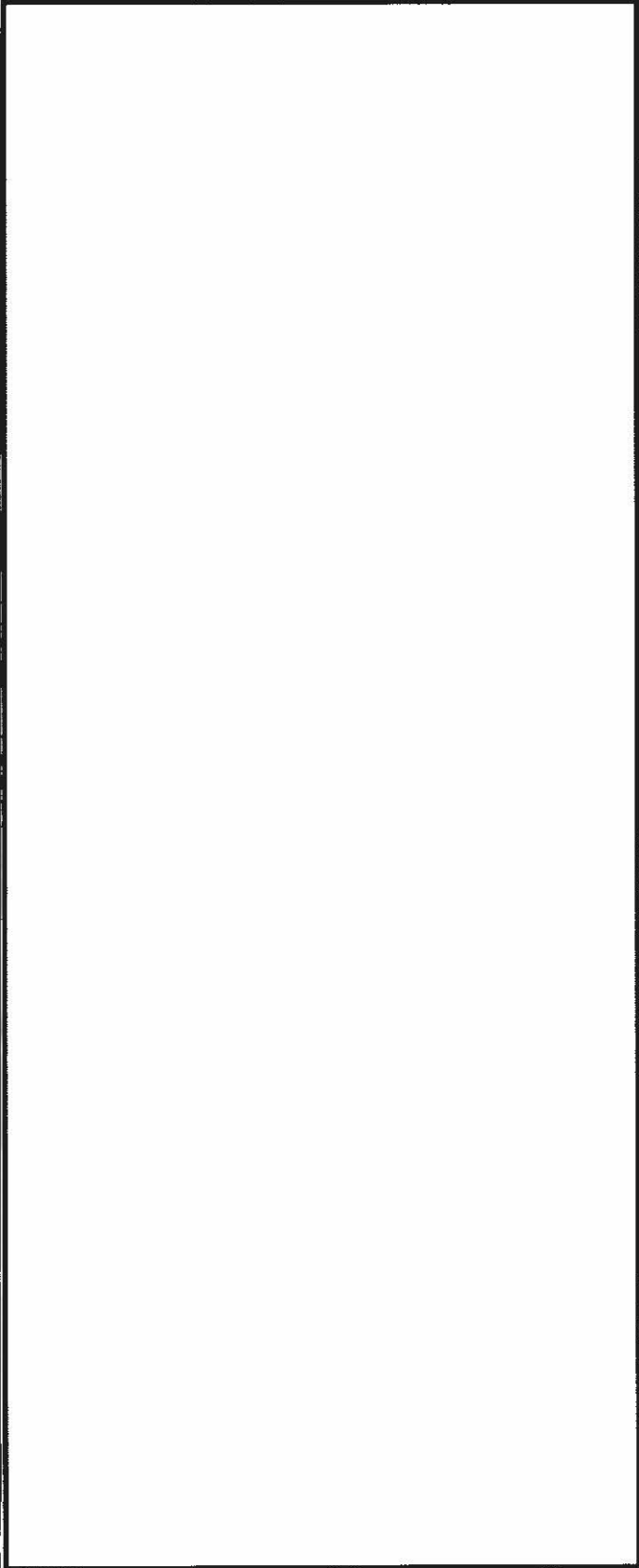
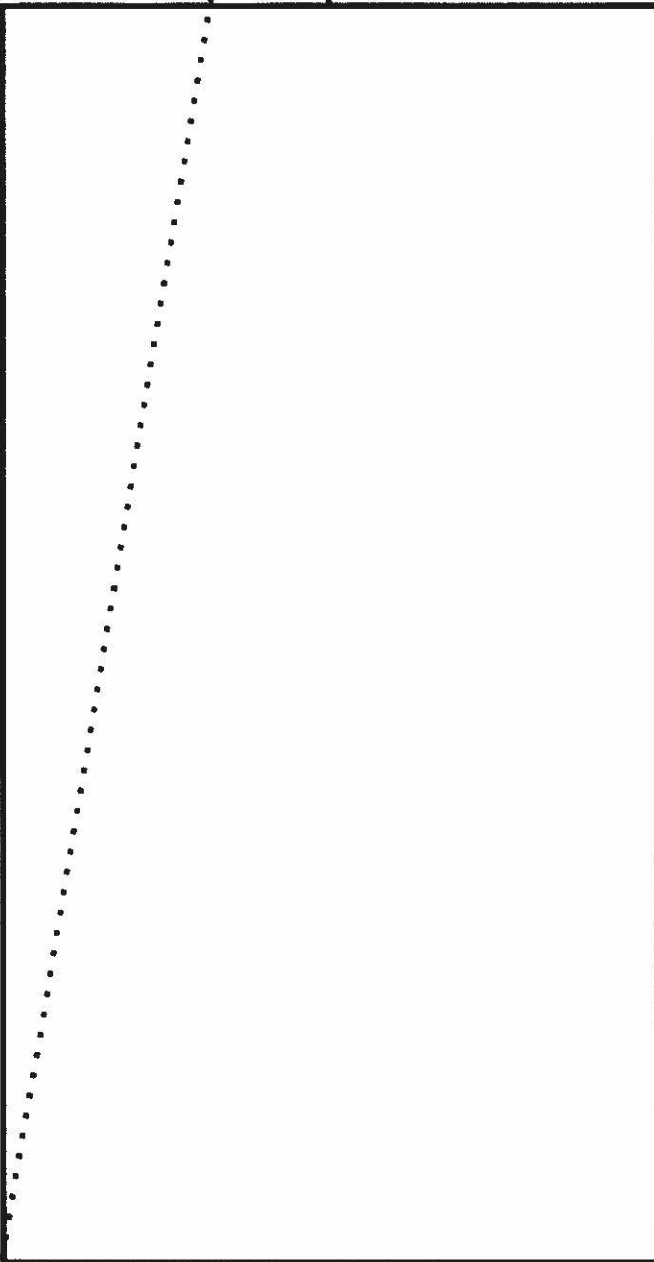


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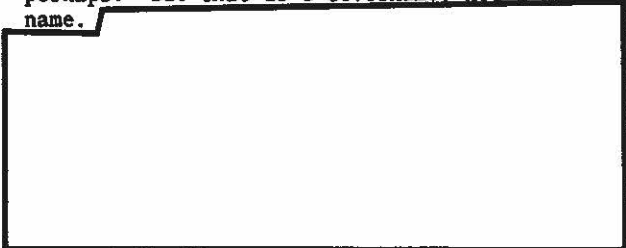
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but
that limitation is apparently not strictly ob-
served outside NSA) will probably remind Agency
analysts of still other MOON words. MOONPENNY,
perhaps? But that is a covername, not a nick-
name.



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ASCC Nickname	GMAIC Designator	Description
SCARP	SS-9	Third-generation intercontinental ballistic missile
STYX	SS-N-2	Naval aerodynamic antiship missile
SCUD A	SS-1b	Short-range tactical ballistic missile
GRAIL	SA-7	Man-portable, shoulder-launched, heat-seeking SAM
GALOSH	ABM-1	Ballistic missile defense system
KIPPER	AS-2	Supersonic aerodynamic cruise missile carried by BADGER C (TU-16)
ASH	AA-5b	Infrared homing variant missile carried by FIDDLER (TU-128)

Another missile name probably familiar to many readers is FROG, which is not a nickname but an acronym for Free Rocket Over Ground. Abbreviations, like acronyms, are not controlled, and considering all the complexities and ramifications of coverterms of all kinds, freedom from control may be an attractive feature for some potential namers of projects.

Consider the following description of a published product: "This is a SOLIS retrieval of a product based on AUTOLINE BLUEMAX [redacted]"

[redacted] Now that statement would be unintelligible to anyone not in the know, and probably not entirely intelligible to a good many who think they are. It represents a conglomeration of abbreviations, acronyms, and coverterms; not only that, but one of the coverterms does not belong to any of the systems so far described. With the exception of SOLIS, which is an acronym formed from the initial letters of SIGINT On-Line Information System, a system providing remote terminal access to SIGINT end product, the terms in the statement belong to the National SIGINT Operations Center, which is itself usually called by its acronym NSOC. AUTOLINE is an abbreviation serving as a project name for an

For guided missile designators, as for aircraft names, the first letter expresses the type: S for surface-to-surface missiles (SSM), G for surface-to-air (SAM), K for air-to-surface (ASM), and A for air-to-air (AAM). The 1972 reserve list of names perhaps reflects expectations for the future; 29 names, ACRID to AUBURN, are held in reserve for A, 19 for K, nine for

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NSA system of on-line processing interfacing communications centers with computers.

[Redacted]

But BLUEMAX is something else. BLUEMAX is a coverterm, a member of one of the many "families" of AUTOLINE systems

[Redacted]

Under BLUEMAX are several subprograms, such as BLUEPULL, which is the basic retrieval program; BLUESALVO, which provides for recognition and forwarding of time-sensitive warning information; and BLUEWIRE, which can automatically produce a first-instance intelligence report

Other systems are similarly named in color series CORALREEF, for example,

[Redacted] and SPECTRUM is the name of the second-level processing and reporting system

These NSOC coverterms are a blend of covername and nickname, and they are outside the standard coverterm system followed by the rest of the Agency. They have been developed internally in NSOC because of the special, extensive, and highly time-critical nature of NSOC needs. They have their own logic, though it is not always rigorously followed. For example, while the color part of the name tells

the second part describes the nature of the program, so that PULL has the same meaning in CORALPULL or in RUSTYPULL or REDPULL that it has in BLUEPULL. NSOC coverterms also have their limitations, in addition to those imposed by the meaningful naming pattern. Most of them consist of two words, not necessarily spelled in the orthodox way (BLUEFLITE and PURPLTREE), but the two are not separated by spaces, and they are limited to 10 letters (BLUEWINDOW, CORALPRINT, PURPLCHECK). There are, of course, obvious data-handling advantages in having these names single words not exceeding a fixed length.

NSOC has thus created its own names for its own new world of automated instantaneous processing and reporting, but in yet another part of NSA, the old worlds of pagan religion are still a source of names. This part is the other side of the Agency's split personality, its COMSEC persona. ADONIS, a coverterm for one of the U.S. cryptographic systems, is an example of a mythological designator in use. DRYAD, the name for a numeral cipher/authenticator system, is another. A third is NESTOR, the designator for a family of equipments which are designed for different environments but can "talk to" one another: the KY-8, which can be mounted in a jeep; the KY-28 for aircraft; and the KY-38, a manpack version of the system.

C A D

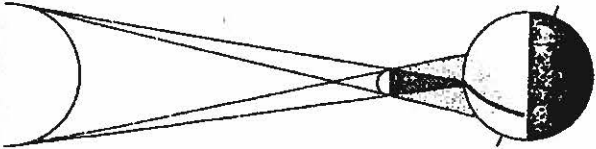


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U S

The use of mythological designators is declining, though still favored for manual systems. As an example, application has recently been made to hold the name NEBO, currently on the reserved list of mythological designators, for a new cryptosystem based on memory phrases.

For the more sophisticated machine systems, many retain the names assigned during the research and development stages. One of these, as an example, is VINSON, covername for a half-duplex wideband tactical speech security system. At a certain stage in the development of a cryptosystem, when it is to become part of the inventory, a designator in the TSEC (Telecommunications Security) system is supplied, and in general this nomenclature is preferred for equipment identification. An example is TSEC/KG-30, part of a family of compatible key generators. The development covername may also be retained, since the meanings are not identical. PARKHILL, for example, refers to narrow-band tactical speech security equipment and encompasses both the TSEC/KY-65 and the related TSEC/KY-75.



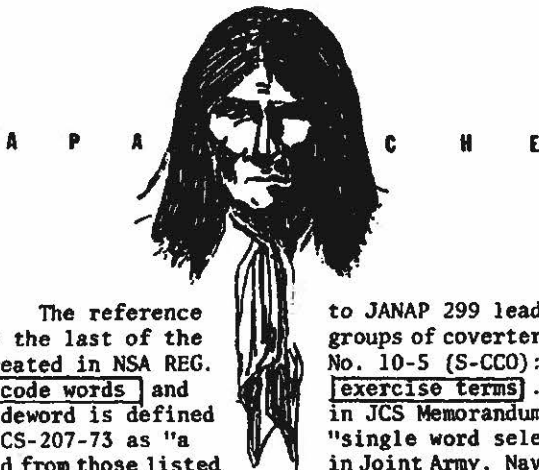
U M B R A

One peculiar communications security requirement is reflected in a special group of coverterms used to identify and protect COMINT and distinguish between its categories. These are the familiar COMINT codewords. They belong to the cryptologic community, and ultimate authority for them lies with the United States Intelligence Board, the London Signal Intelligence Board (LSIB), representing the U.K., Australia, and New Zealand, and the Canadian Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC).

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USIB, LSIB, and IAC jointly select the COMINT codewords and decide when they are to be changed. The current three, used for Category III, Category II, and Subcategory II(X) COMINT, came into effect in 1969, about nine months after the compromise of the previous codewords resulting from the PUEBLO seizure. Change has been infrequent in recent years, because change means massive and costly administrative problems and is necessarily slow. Just the practicalities of disposing of and arranging for preprinted paper stock and rubber stamps take time and work, to say nothing of all the computer programs that have to be updated to incorporate changes.

COMINT codewords must be five-letter, pronounceable, infrequently used words that are not offensive or derogatory and do not reveal their COMINT meaning. The codewords are unclassified by themselves. When used on rubber stamps or preprinted paper stock they are CONFIDENTIAL, HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY. When used in their codeword sense they take the classification of the category to which they apply. That means that when, for example, the word SPOKE is defined as the codeword for Category II COMINT, or when it is used in any way in specific reference to COMINT, then it is itself classified SECRET, HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY. Other restrictions are the same prohibitions that apply to other coverterms: they must not be the name of an English poet or a Roman emperor, not a mythological designator, and not listed in JANAP 299 or its successors.



The reference to the last of the treated in NSA REG. code words and codeword is defined MJCS-207-73 as "a ted from those listed to JANAP 299 leads groups of coverterms No. 10-5 (S-CCO): exercise terms. A in JCS Memorandum "single word selected in Joint Army, Navy, Air Force Publication (JANAP) 299 and subsequent volumes, and assigned a classified meaning by appropriate authority to insure proper security concerning intentions, and to safeguard information pertaining to actual, real world military plans or operations classified as CONFIDENTIAL or higher." The memorandum defines exercise terms as "a combination of two words, normally unclassified, used exclusively to designate a test, drill or exercise." Code words and exercise terms are rarely used by NSA/CSS, but the

activities they represent may affect the Agency in various ways. For example, an operation by one or more of the Services could be reflected in the foreign signals that the Agency is required to intercept and process. SIGINT resources may be used to participate in field training exercises or support command exercises.

JANAP 299 (A), dated September 1971, contains an index of all codewords authorized for use by the Armed Forces of the United States. Codewords are assigned to designate classified plans, projects, operations, movements, locations, etc., and they are assigned in blocks of 10 to components of the Department of Defense.

One final source of prohibited words is another JCS document, ACP 119(A). This document provides lists of voice callsign root words for Allied tactical use, convoy internal voice callsigns, and search and rescue callsigns.

Voice callsigns for tactical aircraft are based on a root word assigned to the parent command or activity, with a suffix for the aircraft. APACHE ZERO SEVEN, for example, means aircraft 07 of the 541st Tactical Fighter Interceptor Squadron (APACHE).

A convoy is assigned a two-letter or figure-letter group called a convoy radio distinguishing group before sailing. Fixed suffixes denoting function are used with these distinguishing groups for internal convoy communications. Among these fixed function suffixes are CHIEF for the commodore, LUCK for the vice commodore, and TEAM as a convoy collective, so that the internal callsign for the commodore of a convoy assigned radio distinguishing group XY would be XRAY YANKEE CHIEF.

In the search and rescue callsign system also, a basic callsign is assigned to a function. These function callsigns are supplemented with a geographical reference for certain operations and a number suffix for others. BULLMOOSE is the callsign for any and all search and rescue airplanes, so that BULLMOOSE ARGENTIA would be the callsign for any search and rescue aircraft operating in the area of Argentina, Newfoundland. SAPPHIRE is the callsign for a search and rescue boat, so SAPPHIRE FOUR would be search and rescue boat number 4. In addition to these, four-letter scene-of-action callsigns are used in both military and non-military communications. The callsign HAWK, for example, is used for any air force airplane at the scene of action, ABLE for any helicopter, CREW for any navy airplane, and TIFF for the senior officer present.

Finally, certain voice callsigns are known and used internationally:

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| MAYDAY | Distress signal (SOS) |
| SECURITY | Safety signal |
| PAN | Urgent signal |

~~SECRET~~

As always, when you have a problem, the best thing to do is ask someone who knows the answer. The people listed below have been most helpful in supplying information for this article, and will assist you, too. Mrs. Miller will give you guidance on the general procedure for a coverterm request, and the others will help in their special fields, at need.

- GENERAL Mrs. Marjorie E. Miller, CS13, Room 2N090, tel. 5301s
- ASCC NICKNAMES [redacted] CS34, Room B6114, tel. 8657s
- CANUKUS NICKNAMES Mr. Paul W. DeCamp, W2, Room B4135, tel. 8891s
- " " [redacted] W09, Room 3W116, tel. 3401s
- COMINT CODEWORDS Mr. G.P. Morgan, D41, Room 9A187-3, tel. 5825s
- COMPUTER PROGRAM NAMES [redacted] C09, Room 1S015, tel. 3321s
- COMSEC DESIGNATORS Mr. John J. Sullivan, S133, Room C2A24, tel. 2346s
- NSOC/AUTOLINE [redacted] V36, Room OE229, tel. 3412s
- RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING Mr. Russell G. Fisher, R043, Room 2W038, tel. 5603s

If you are a potential user of a coverterm, you may feel, now that you appreciate all the complexities, that life would probably be simpler if you just skipped the whole thing and used an acronym or abbreviation. But, as Mrs. Marjorie E. Miller, the NSA/CSS Cover Term Officer, writes:

"Besides the fact that you would possibly be in violation of security, abbreviations and acronyms are sometimes misleading or confusing due to multiple use of the same letters for various words or phrases. The acronym BOSS, for instance, has the meanings: BMEWS Operational Simulation System, Broad Ocean Scoring System, Bioastronautics Orbital Space Satellite, Burroughs Operational Simulator. PAR means--in addition to its common use for 'paragraph' and 'parallel'--Precision Approach Radar, Perimeter Acquisition Radar, Palletized Airborne Relay, and probably many other things. Others with multiple meanings that we have run into in this office are AIDS, ADAS, ATR, DDC, MAD, MTR... After looking this over you may decide that what appears to be 'an attractive feature' (freedom from control) is not a bargain after all."

Anyhow, the problem isn't really all that bad. The whole system can be summarized in the chart below.

ASSIGNMENT AND HANDLING OF COVER TERMS (U)

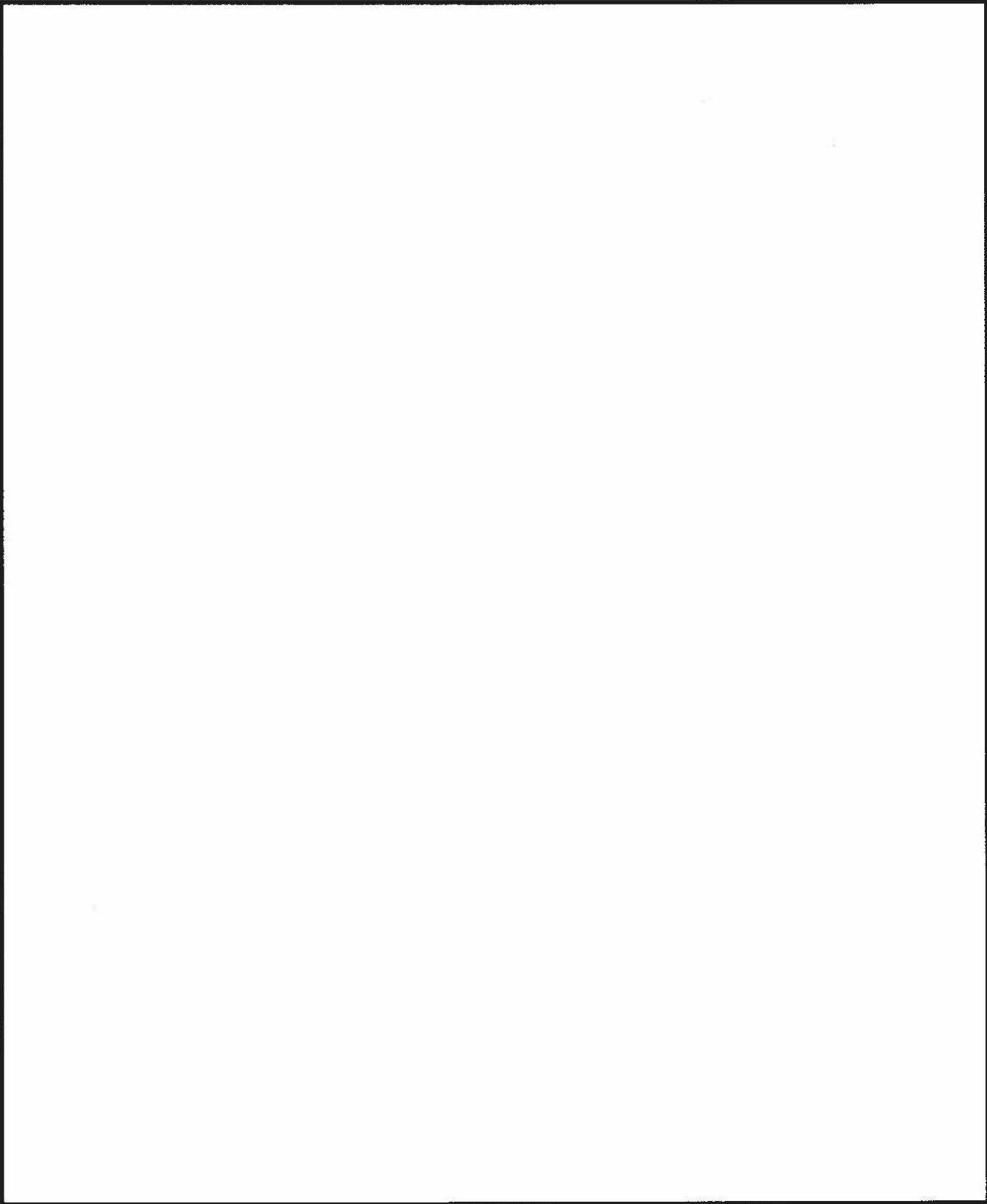
type of cover term	definition	authority	length	alphabetic allocation	security classification		exclusions
					word alone	word meaning	
1. Covernames a. general b. for use by R c. for use by C	A single word, under exclusive control of NSA, used to designate classified cryptologic projects, equipment, or operations.	NSA	one word (not five letters)	no restr.	usually unclass.	must be classified	Words listed in JANAP 299 or ACP 119; mythological characters; English poets, Roman emperors; first words of JCS nicknames; registered trade names; abbreviations, acronyms, etc.; two-syllable surnames; geographical locations
2. Nicknames	A combination of two separate unclassified words employed for unclassified administrative convenience.	DoD(JCS)	two words	first word must begin with DA, DE, HO, HU, HY, MA or ME	unclass.	unclass.	Words listed in JANAP 299 (first word) or two-word combinations listed in ACP 119; mythological characters; registered trade names; NSA covernames; trite words
3. Mythological Designators	Names from ancient pagan mythologies applied to general cryptosystems.	NSA	one word	no restr.	unclass.	unclass.	(Not Applicable)
4. COMINT Codewords	Designators assigned to identify source as COMINT.	USIB, LSIB, IAC	one word (tradition-5 letters)	no restr.	C-CCO when used w/o class.	class. of category plus CCO	Words listed in JANAP 299; mythological characters; English poets; Roman emperors; first words of JCS nicknames; registered trade names; abbreviations, acronyms, etc.
5. Code Words	Designators for classified military plans, operations, or geographic locations.	DoD(JCS)	one word	must come from JANAP 299	must be classified	must be classified	(Not Applicable)

(As of March 1975)

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Non - Responsive

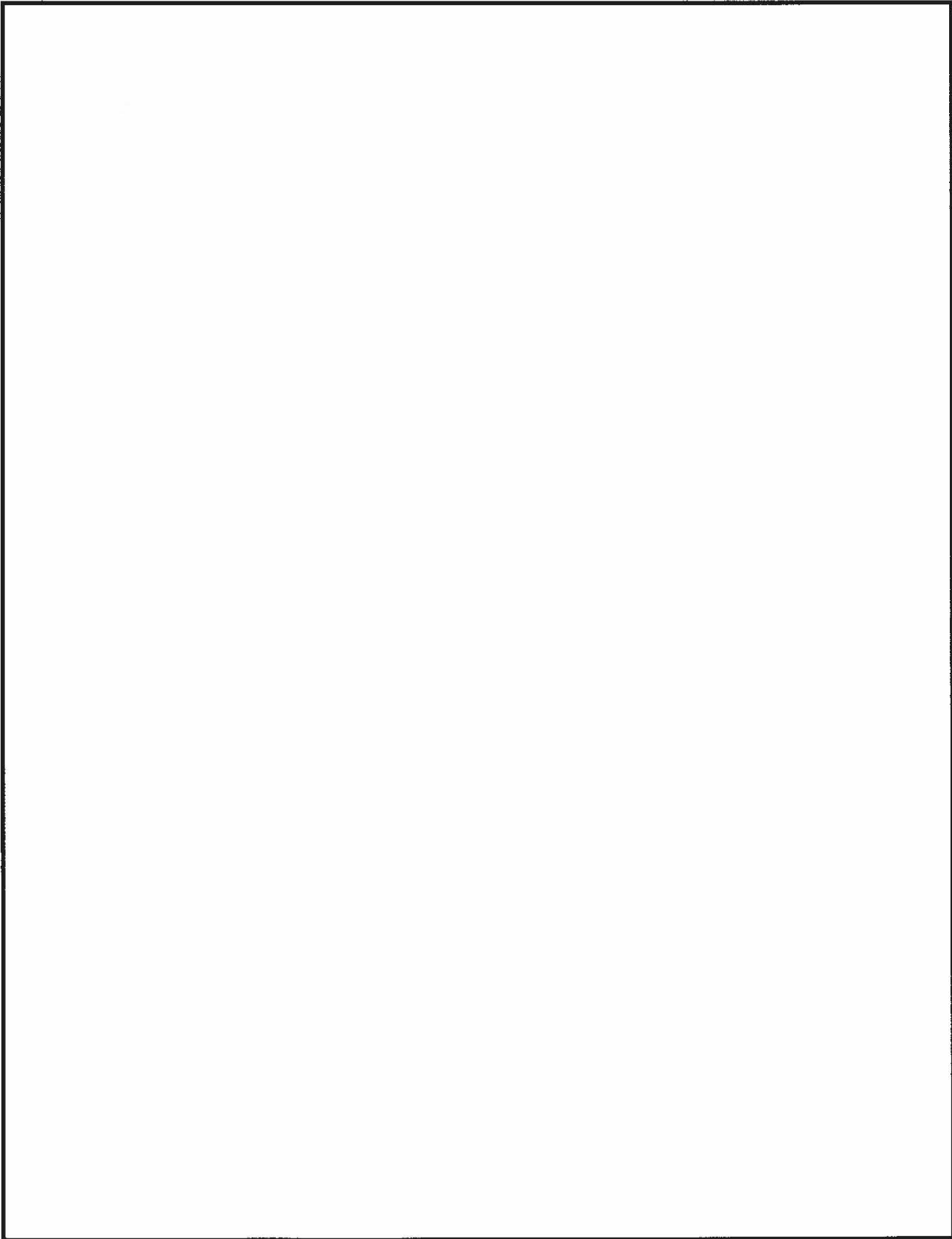
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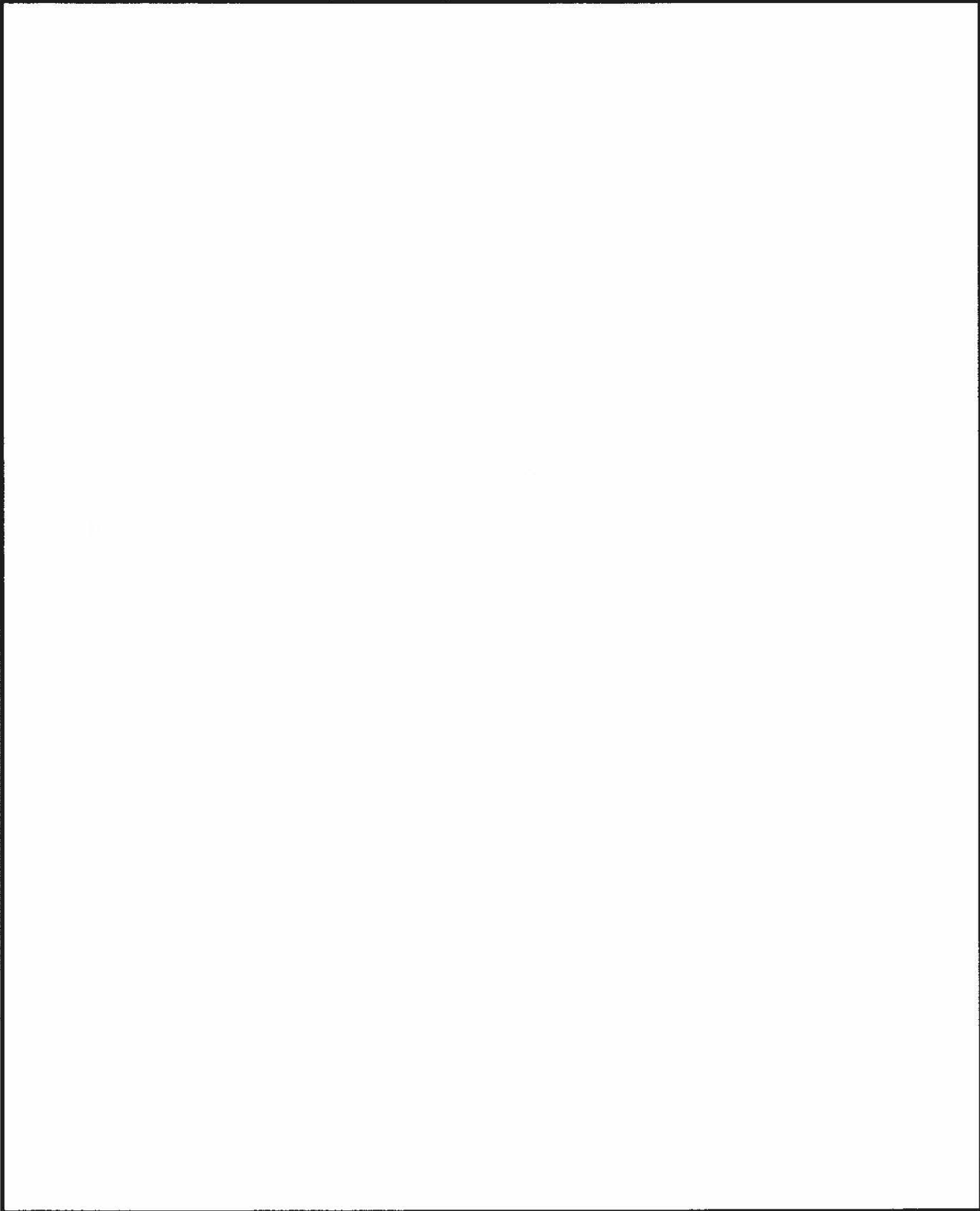
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Non - Responsive



~~CONFIDENTIAL - UNCLASSIFIED CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~TOP SECRET UMBRA~~

Answer to last month's puzzle:

Can you make out the name?

The cryptolinguistic solution to this real-life puzzle was achieved as follows:

The analyst first assigned arbitrary values to the letters indicated by the digits, giving him a pattern ABCD ADCEF, and plotted them on a chart, in order to be readily reminded which letters fell in the same column or row:

4	9	3	6	7	
A	B	C		F	2
			D		7
					5
				E	

Then, by about ten minutes' worth of trial-and-error substitution on the code book page, he came up with the answer: BEAR BRAND.

				A	B	C	D	E	F	2
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	5
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	7
6			3	4		7	9			

There is, however, another way of solving such a problem, and that is how this problem actually was solved when it occurred in operations: that is, by information research. (The cryptolinguistic solution was demonstrated several days later.) The junior linguist assigned to the problem was unsuccessful in his attack, and after some hours the supervisor, pressed to get on with the code recovery and with production work, decided on another approach. He went to the library, where the reference librarian in C522 quickly located for him a volume called The Trademark Register of the United States, which contains a listing of some 300,000 names, alphabetically arranged. Fortunately it is also broken down by product types. He therefore began scanning the list of "Foods and Ingredients of Foods," looking for a name that would fit the above pattern. This list contained some 30,000 entries, but it, too, was listed alphabetically, and about 20 minutes' work brought our searcher to BEAR BRAND.

Glenn Emery

Moral: When you run into trouble on the conventional road to results, consider the possibility of a shortcut via Central Information.

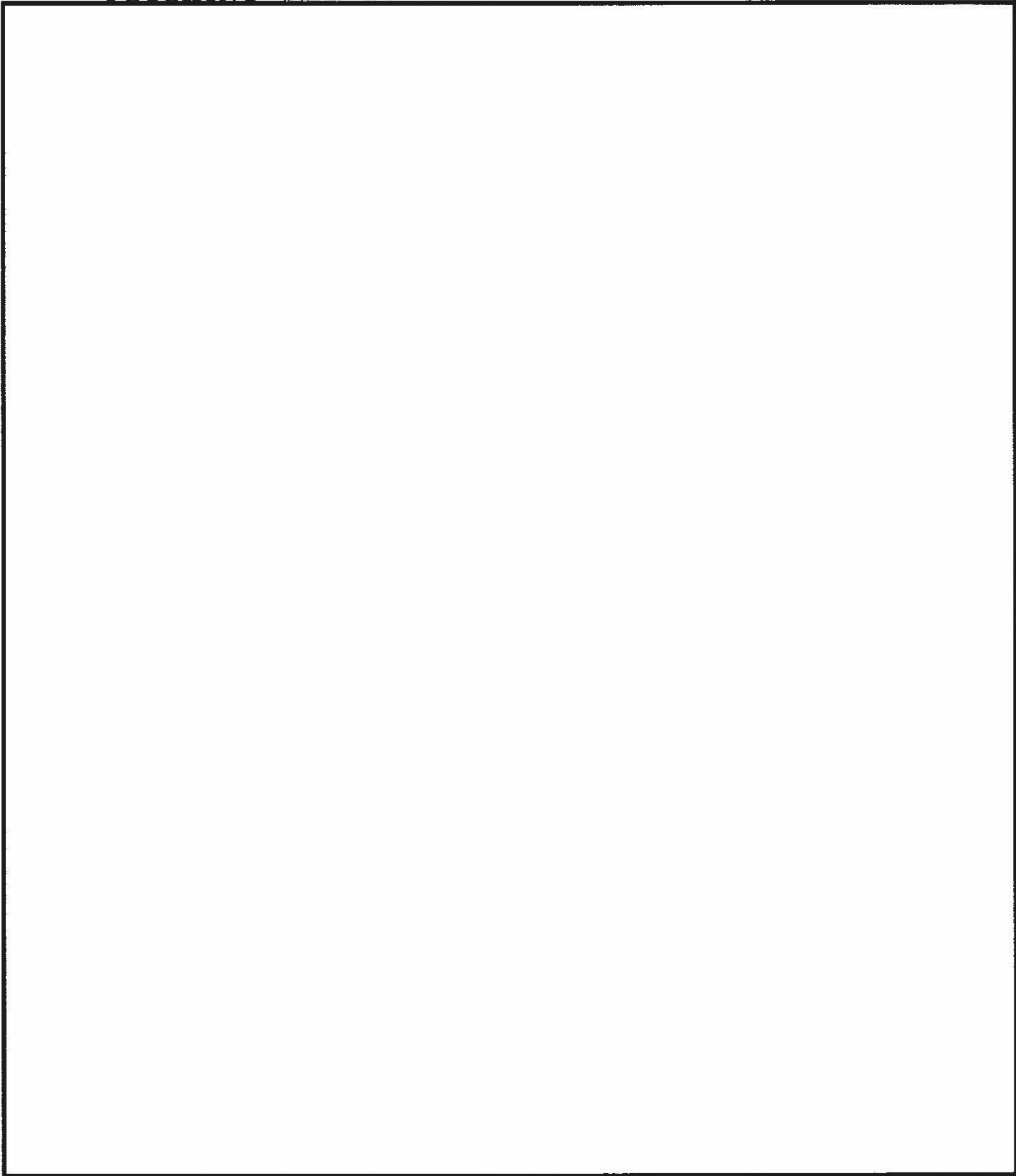
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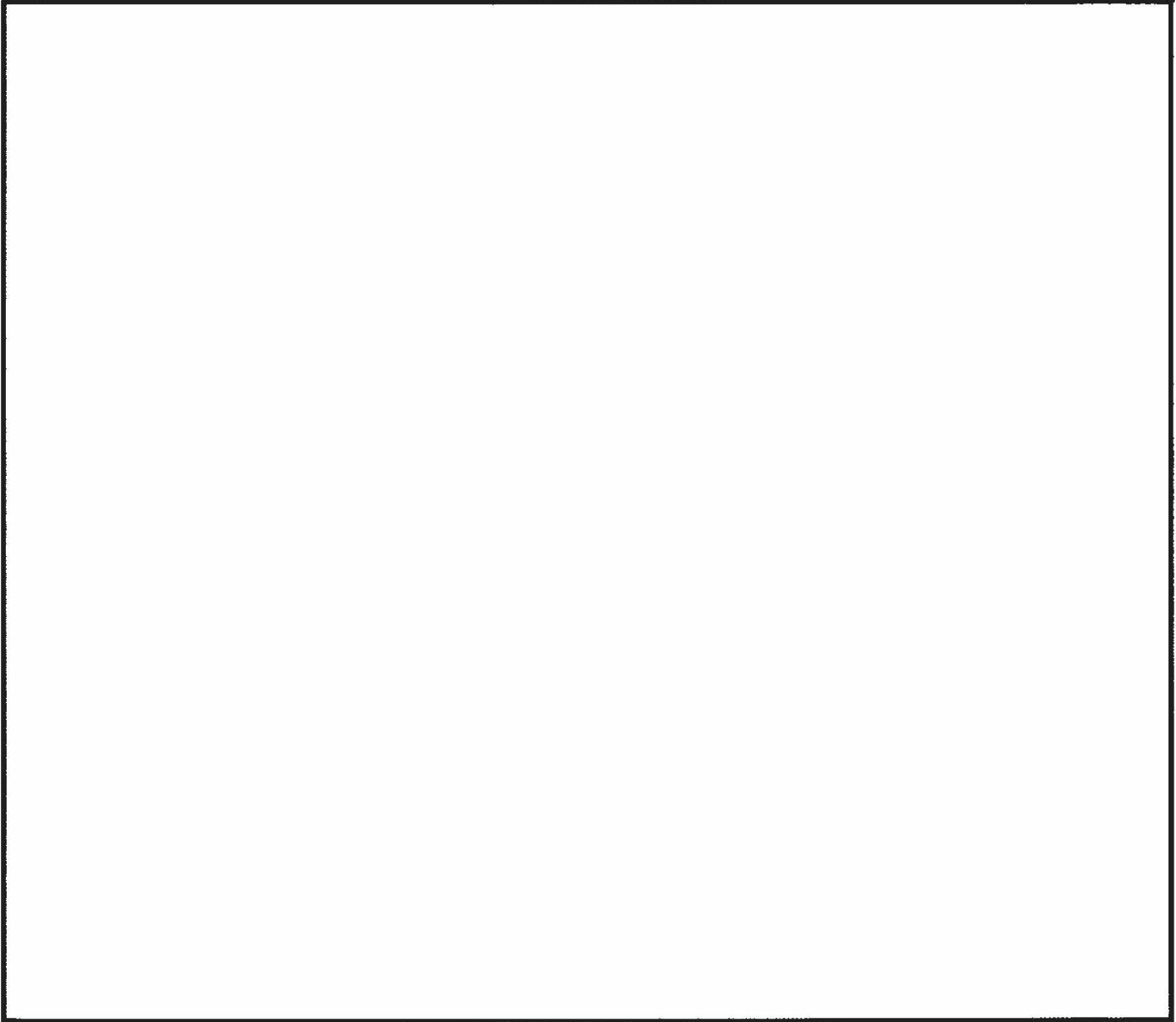
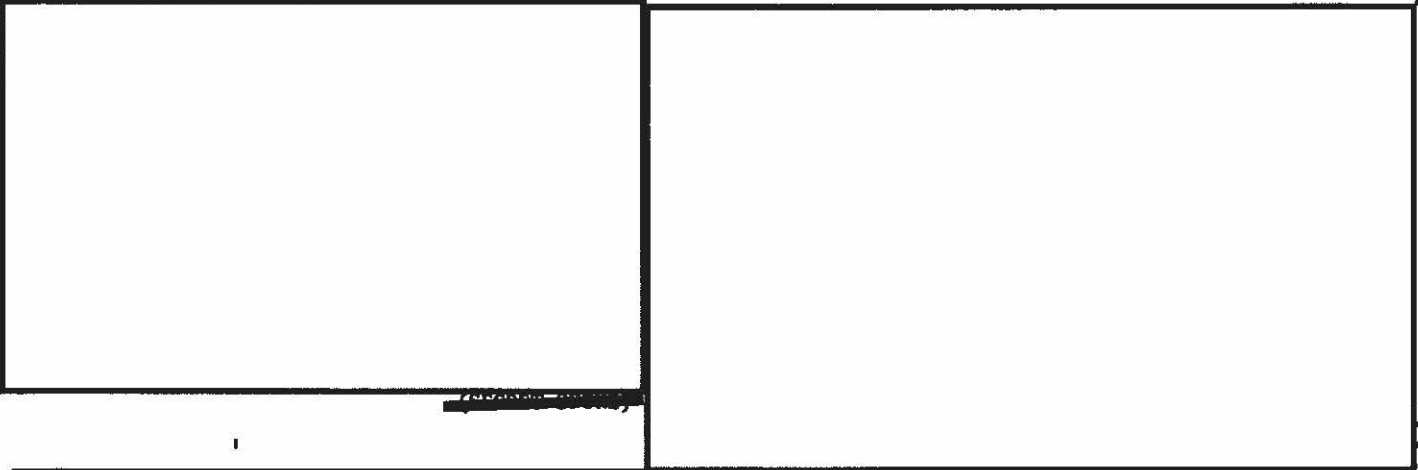
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PSYCHING THE CODE CLERK: SOME REMARKS ON

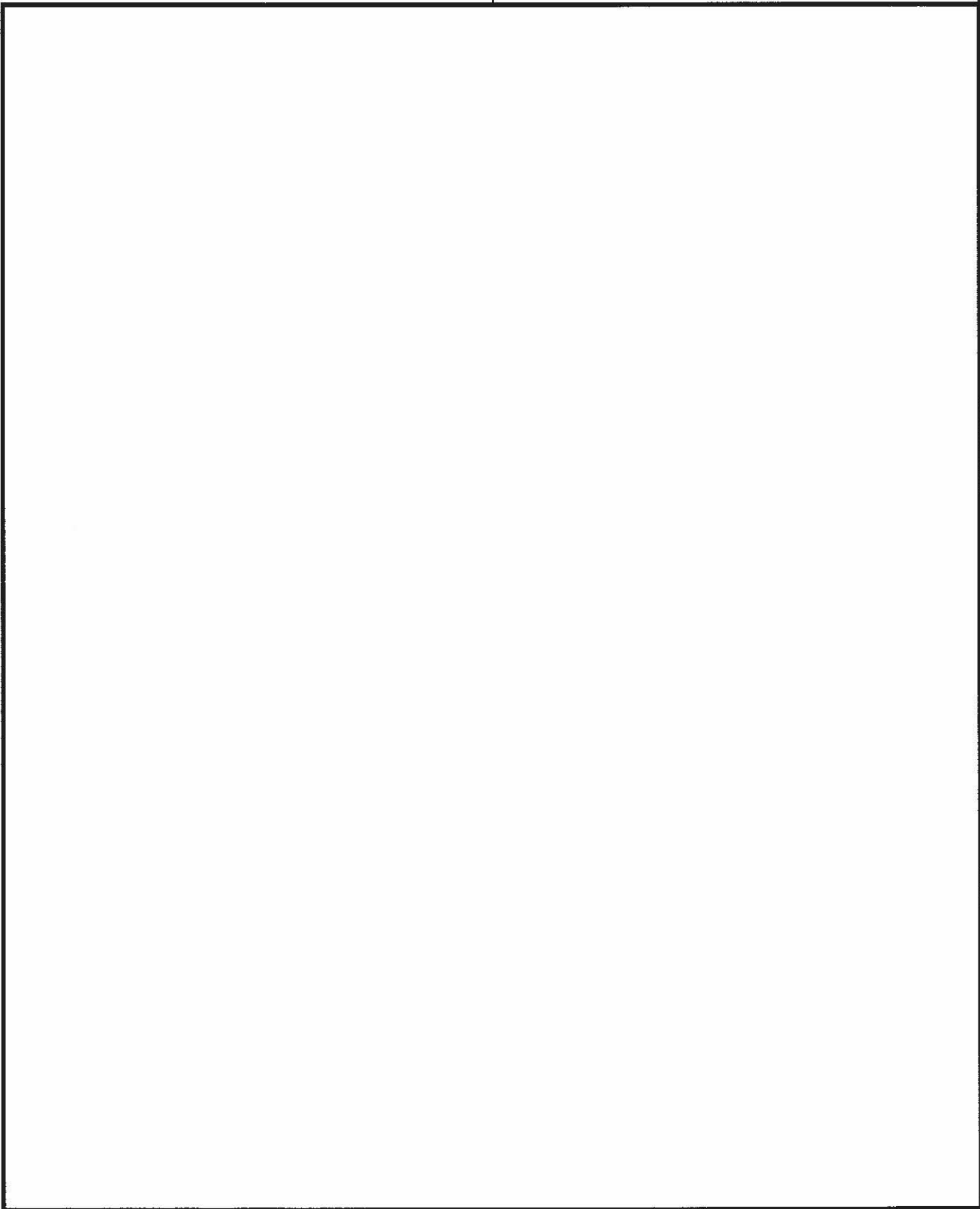


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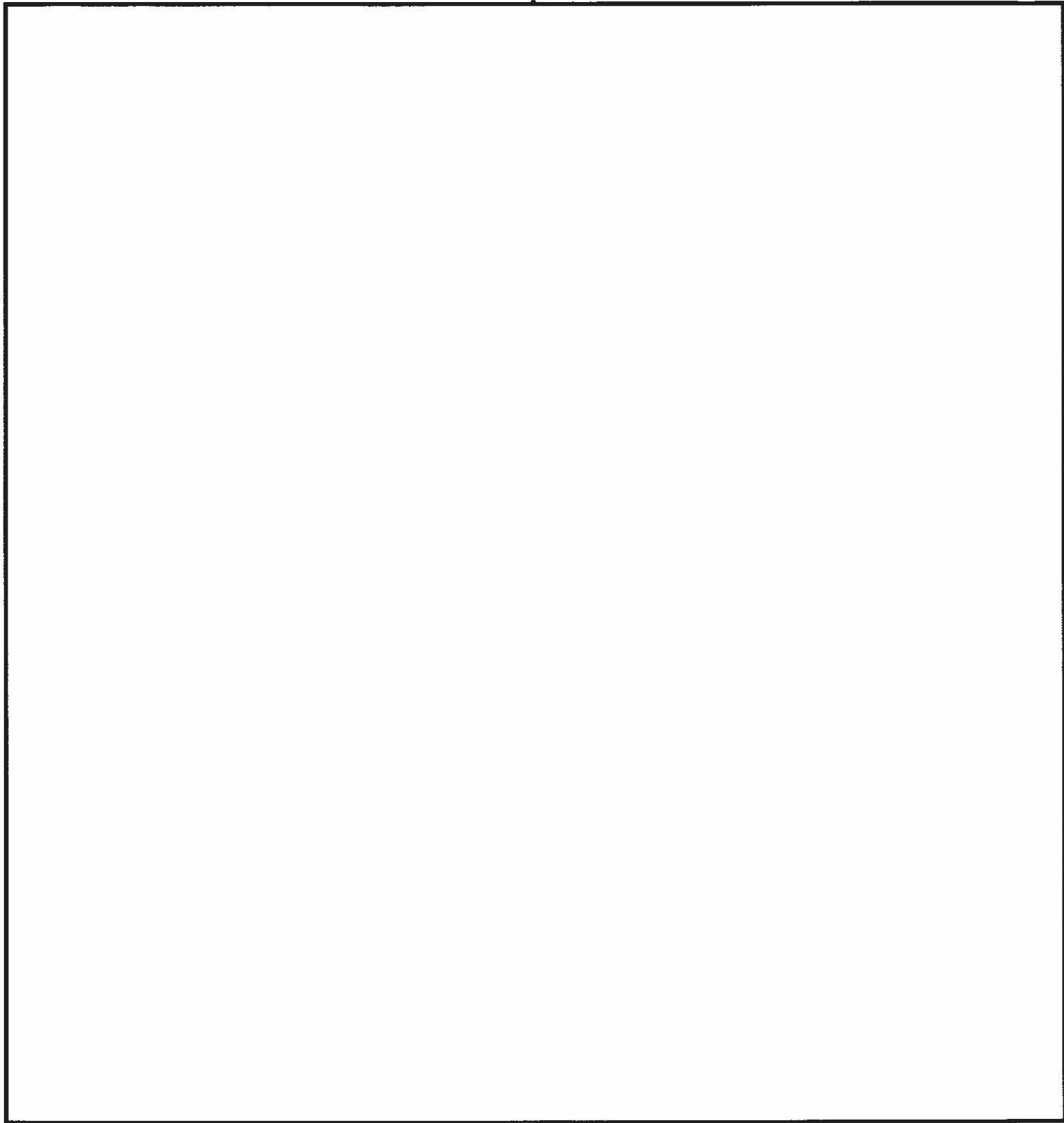


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~~THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CODWORD MATERIAL~~

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