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WILLIAM LUTWINIAK

by

Robert Farley
P1, Headquarters, NSA
18 Octobe: 1981

FARLEY:

Today is the 18th of October 1981. Our interviewee, Mr. William Lutwiniak. Mr. Lutwiniak, one of NSA's foremost cryptanalystajointed the Signal Intelligence Service as a civilian in 1941 as a result of recruitment by Mr. William Friedman. Mr. Lutwiniak later enlisted in the U. S. Army and was immediately assigned to Arlington Hall in 1942. In 1943 he joined the Signal Intelligence Service in New Delhi, India, or the CBI Theatre. On this tape Mr. Lutwiniak will discuss his career. The interview is taking place in the Pl area, 8th Floor, Headquarters Building at NSA. Interviewer, Bob Farley. Classification of this single tape is SECRET HANDLE COMINT CHANNELS.

FARLEY:

Why don't we get underway? I do appreciate your time; I you're know your a busy man. But first of all, let's get underway and what I'd like is a little information on your teenage days, where you went to school before military, and then we could pick it up, military basic training and Arlington Hall and whatever else you want to talk about, sir.

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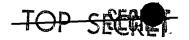
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LUTWINIAK:

I'm a high school graduate, I never got to any college. My military career is closely connected with working for NSA and its predecessors $d \not \in \mathcal{A}$ I guess by way of background on that, I had an early interest in crossword puzzles which led to an interest in cryptograms and I entered a contest in a detective magazine, Detective Fiction Weekly, 17 memory serves, which had a cryptogram department came out every week, they had five or six cryptograms in it. and this one time they had a contest where the first five or six allusions got subscriptions to something called the Cryptogram which is the publication of the American Cryptograms Society. I entered the contest and I won a year's subscription which interests which got me exposed to the great world of ciphers. I guess I was all of 13 or life at the time. I found that facinating. I rapidly became one of the foremost solvers in the ACA and I kept that up for some years and then in late '39 or maybe early '40, I got a communication from the Signal Intelligence Service, William Friedman, asking me if I'd be interested in signing up for the Army extension courses on cryptography and cryptanalyses with a view perhaps to subsequent It had been employment. Been one of my fondest dreams to some day be a cryptanalyst as a profession. It never occurred to me that it might actually happen o I didn't think there was any such place in the government. So I took these extension courses and I worked my way through military cryptography and military cryptanalyses I and military



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gryptanalyses II and I guess I was almost entirely through military grypt III when I got an offer for employment which I jumped at. They asked me how much I wanted and I would I was then employed in the garment sector and I figured would \$30 a week a be a munificent raise. I asked for that and 1440.00
I wound up getting \$14.40 per annum, per annum.

FARLEY:

That's about a week's salary now.

WM: Lutwiniak Then they asked me to get a physical and send them the (Chara WM to Lutwiniak Thaosama) pill of health from the doctor which I did and I subsequently got a notice to report to work on February 1st 1941.

FARLEY:

This was at the Munitions Building?

WM: L - -

At the Munitions Building, that's right. I walked in and briefly chatted with Mr. Friedman who turned me over to my subsequent boss, Solomon Kullback and I went to work.

And I guess I was very gainfully employed and having a lot of fun working on all kinds of stuff, mostly German, was the German section, but we had an awful lot of the spy ciphers to work on it was a lot of fun. The place got crowded rather fast and being a young bachelor I wound up on swing shift naturally. Matter of fact I think I worked the whole war on swing shift. But by then we were at war and the draft board was breathing down my neck, so I got an interview with then Captain Hayes of the Signal Corp.

FARLEY:

Harold Hayes?

WM:

Harold Hayes, Harold G. Hayes and told him I didn't want

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to get drafted because I was afraid I'd get out of the business, I'd become an infantryman. I asked him if there was any way at all I could arrange to volunteer and get inducted into the Signal Corp, and continue to work at SIS. And I explained to him that there was some financial difficulty involved because I was sending half my salary home. Hwas Imy mother was a widow, I had three younger brothers and I worried about that. I quess he took some notes and I must# said the right things in the right way because I subsequently was told to go down to the greyhound bus station on New York Avenue and relative Street and enlist in the recruiting office there where I would get orders. So I went down there and I passed the physical, wasn't much to that, and the sergeant there gave me an understand #96 they'd been expecting me, and after I was sworn in he said here, are your orders, and my orders were to report to Captain Hayes at the Munitions Building.

FARLEY:

Beautiful.

WM:

Went to Captain Hayes at the Munitions Building, he said, "Well okay go back to work and we'll worry about getting you a uniform and some basic training and things like that.

FARLEY:

Did you come in as a PVT?

WM:

That was the other part of it. He immediately promoted Tech. No me to $\frac{No}{Texan}$, and it was the three stripes with the T on it,

FARLEY:

Okay, technician fourth, wasn't (t?

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WM:

That's right, yeah, technician fourth.

FARLEY:

Well, that was great to come in with stripes on your arms.

WM:

Yeah, that's right, and that enabled me to send as much home, money home as I had been sending. And I never did get

basic training.

FARLEY:

That was one question I was going to ask.

WM:

I never did, it came in bits and pieces. I had to take the Army aptitude test in the office under, who was first sergeant then, Flynn, does that sound right, in the second Myer signal, and I was trucked down to Ft. Meyer along with a couple of other guys to get my uniforms and, and that was that's about all there was until the great day when they moved the Munitions Building to Arlington Hall and all of a sudden heard we're gonna live in barracks.

FARLEY:

WM:

That was quite a comedown for a lot of people.

And I, by then I was a tech sergeant, probably was the master sergeant by then, and NCO ACOB and never had a minute's worth of basic.

FARLEY:

Was it rough, I mean not completely understanding the left and the right flank and to the rear march and all that, or did you have enough sergeants to tell them to take care of it?

FARLEY:

No, I had to do it, you had to run your own barracks, but, you know one has a quick study and the barracks I inherited was full of these privates who were all Japanese students.

All all out of places like Yale and Harvard and NYU and they do never seen more than two stripes while they were in the

Army had that going for me. Then they found out in Cryptanalyst, So short order I had a reputation as a cryptanalst, so there's a lot of respect going there, too. And I'm sure they did a fair amount of covering up for my deficiencies.

FARLEY:

How much dry of your time was devoted to administration rather than cryptanalyses because you were the senior NCO?

WM:

Very little, very little.

FARLEY:

So you were able to spend most of your time in Building A or Building B, whichever it was?

WM:

Particularly since I was on the swing shift and they were

FARLEY:

Okay. So you could handle the administration during the stay until day then til midnight?

WM:

That's right.

FARLEY:

Okay. What sort of an assignment did you get from the Munitions to Arlington Hall? When you moved to Arlington, were you given pretty much the same duties as you had at the SIS in Munitions?

WM:

There was a point in time when a Japanese problem grew so much that they needed to beef it up and I was transferred from the German section to the Japanese section. I had gotten a lot of notoriety as a depth stripper in German and they had an awful lot of key to recover on the Japanese systems. I'm not sure when I was though, I guess it was after we flogged the GEE, German Dip System.

FARLEY:

Late '42 or?



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WM:

Yeah, to death, and that problem was winding down. So I was assigned to the Japanese problem, but Kullback was running that too at the time. I guess he'd already moved over and I didn't have any administrative duties, I was simply a cryptanalyse, worked swing shift, recovered keys like crazy, and recovered keys that and they couldn't believe the next day, day after day after day.

FARLEY:

Just had that talent, that knack I guess. Was Rowlett involved at all in the Japanese area?

WM:

In the Munitions Building yes. In those days we only worked DIP problems because and then yeah, he ran the Japanese Diplomatic section. I wasn't in that. Security was very good. By osmosis you gathered when they'd broken something, but the details weren't readily apparent and you got the buzz words like MAGIC and PURPLE and the RED machine and so on.

FARLEY:

Where those words used pretty much around that area at that time?

WM:

Oh yeah, the MAGIC SUMMARY, yeah, and that was clearly the SIS intelligence wrap up that was picked up by courier and hand-carried, but yeah, the buzz word, the PURPLE machine, that's what we called it, the RED machine.

FARLEY:

Right. If you were to pick somebody as a mentor or somebody who guided you during that period, who would you SAY it was?

WM:

Oh, it'd be Kullback, yeah I always looked up to him, I

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still do.

FARLEY:

Good old Solomon, right?

WM:

Yeah. Yeah he was unflapaborly, very sensible, be didn't mince words, he said what he meant, nothing devious or underhanded about him about I always figured, gee, if I

ever got to run anything around here that I'd run it the

way Kullback did - and I did the best I could. In no-nonsense, blunt, straight to the point,

FARLEY:

where the big three in uniform by then that is?

WM:

Yeah, that, you know it's all hazy, so much happened so fast in those days, but one day all of sudden there was Abe Sinkov in a uniform and Rowlett in a uniform and Kullback in a uniform and they didn't look very military, but there they were in uniforms.

FARLEY:

Especially Abe.

WM:

Yeah, full colonels.

FARLEY:

Yeah, right. And then Abe went to Australia, in mid. It was mid '42 wasn't it, or was it earlier than that?

WM:

I think mid '42 is about right.

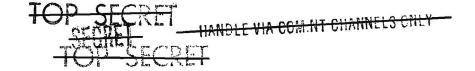
FARLEY:

What systems do you recall that you were working, on that were

knocking off the additives? Was it 2-4-6-8 or?

WM:

2-4-6-8, 7-8-9-0. I guess those were the two main ones from to the time you recovered all the additive in the book, they put out a new book and there were always key squares to recover and stuff like that.



FARLEY:

WM:

Never bothered me. When I enlisted in the Army I forfeited something like, as a civilian, hundreds of hours of compensatory time that I never got to take and when I put on the uniform I didn't change my habits. I worked about 12 hours a day, six or seven days a week, almost never took a day off. there was a war on. Besides I liked what I was doing.

FARLEY:

Is there anything else we can put on tape regarding the cryptanalytical period? What I want to do is get to the Japanese where you were sitting and working with Colonel Reischauer.

WM:

I didn't work with Reischauer at alls he had the whole language end of it and I was on the crypt end.

FARLEY:

Oh I was under the impression that you had been with Reischauer.

WM:

No &

FARLEY:

George Reddick and couple of other people that thought so.

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WM:

Nope.

FARLEY:

And they said that you were in charge. Did you know him

at all?

WM:

Oh sure, sure, he held character everybody, Reischauer.

But no, he had the job of running the big translation



effort on the Japanese, heading up all the book-breaking and training all these young GIs who he hoped to beat into linguists, Japanese linguists. He was a very busy man. And I had nothing to do with that end of it, the book-breaking and the translation was kept very very separate from the depth stripping and the recovery recovery of code charts.

FARLEY:

How closely did you work with the translators, at all you had a problem or if you could help them or they could help you, how close was the liaison?

WM:

It was sort of on a who-you-know basis. they come to me and ask if this recovery might not be correct or I'd go to them and say, this group hasn't been noted yet and yet I think it exists and it ought to mean so and so and that kind of thing. But that would be because some of the guys I was doing business with were guys in my barracks and that would lead to other contacts who would seek me out. But most of that work was done by day and there I was from swing until the wee hours of the morning.

FARLEY:

Was liaison discouraged among the various elements in the building?

WM:

No, it's just that everybody had so much to do that there was not time to develop generalists, people who saw small pieces of all the action.

FARLEY:

How much machines or, well, what did they call them in those days, I guess it was early for computers, but how

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you receive ? much machine assistance did

WM:

IBM

FARLEY:

Yeah and the of National Cash Register equipments, how much help what value were those in '42 and '43?

WM:

Oh, they were quite valuable until the we got IBM and well were able to sort and collate. We couldn't have gotten very far hence the German Dip and of course they ran the SIS on the mere pitance and party of the reasony we went on swing shift was so we could use the IBM setup in the, I guess it's the adjutant general's section I forget what they called it then, logistics. Anyhow we used to go down about 4:30 - 5:00 when they got through and run all the sorters and collaters and everything else right Sometimes we'd render inoperable into the ground. four, five, six pieces of machinery, but we'd get our job done, we'd, go back upstairs and I don't know what they thought of us when they had to clean up the next morning, troubleshooting all that stuff. But gradually we got our own IBM facility in the Munitions Building. guess it was Rowlett who Athat was sort of an electromechanical genius as well as a cryptanalyst. He put some things together, one of which was the GEE WHIZER, when solve transpostions mechanically by log weight and Did you ever, in the earlier days, feed anything into the Bombes or were all the Bombes in Europe for the Enigma?

FARLEY:

WM:

No.I think thex we got one, but this is hearsay on my

part because by then I was in the CBI

FARLEY:

Sir do you remember the organization structure of the period, mid '42s that you were involved in?

WM:

Not very well because even now I see nomenclature, two capital B, small roman numeral and a small letter and I for the life of me can't attach any significants at all.

were

FARLEY:

You can't, no.

WM:

I can't even give you the wheels who running various things. I know Kullback was running the whole Japanese problem and Reichaut were under him was running the language part of it. But I don't know who was directly below Kullback on the crypt end, who I should speak to.

I don't think I ever saw the guy. I don't know who he was.

FARLEY:

Yeah. Lambrost didn't come in until '43 did he, do you

remember?

WM:

Yeah, in those days he spent his time mostly in Friedman's office and it was in the Headquarters Building, very little, almost nothing to do with operations.

FARLEY:

Yeah, I first remember him in mid '43, so I guess he'd been around there for a while.

WM:

And that was about the time I guess I got shipped to the $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{B}$

AHT.

FARLEY:

Did Colonel Arrell Was he a linguist?

WM:

Oh yes, yes he was. He may have been in charge and then Reishauer worked for him.

FARLEY:

Could be.



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WM:

Yeah of course it was Colonel Arrett, a chicken colonel, Rechaucr and I don't think Rieshauer was at that time.

FARLEY:

I don't recall. Oh I agree that's a long time ago, kind of hard to sort it out. Shall we move to CBI now or is there anything else that you'd like to talk about still at Arlington Hall? Okay, did you volunteer to go to the CBI or were you \$\sigma \sigma e^7\$.

WM:

Oh no, no, I was ordered. There was a time when a lot of the guys were volunteering for OCS and going and coming back as lieutenants, and Kullback called me in his office one day says, Sergeant Lutwiniak, figured he was mad at me, I said, said, I'm ordering you to go to OCS."

I said I don't want to, why should I waste three months when I can be solving all these things and stripping all this key. I'm not gonney be more valuable to you as a lieutenant than I am as a sergeant. Faid, I'm ordering you." I said, no, I'm not, salute and I walked out. It was shortly after that I got orders to go CBI. I don't think there's any connection. I think the Pacific war was getting to the point where they had augment the very small effort they had in New Delhi and I was one of a group of how many others there were, eight.

FARLEY:

What date was this, do you remember, was it in '43?

WM:

I think that's right.

FARLEY:

That would be early '43.

WM:

Yeah.

FARLEY:

How did they select them? Were they all, quote, volunteered or they needed certain specialties?

WM:

Well let's see. Two of us were cryptanalysts, Dirth?#2684 and Lutwiniak one was a traffic analyst named Pickering, two were Japanese linguists named Henley and, what the hell was that other guys name, another COMSECer named Murphy. was just sort of a slice of the cryptologic talent, all GIs, all non coms:

FARLEY:

What was your directive, what did they tell you to do, to go over and setup a SIGINT intelligence service support or what? element, pr?

WM:

But getting there We were carrying sealed orders. Started out getting on a train in Washington was some deal. and going clear across the country to some camp in California, and we stopped there for I guess a month then we went up to Northern California, Camp Spoman, yeah outside of Pittsburg. Sat there for another month, we We heard they were building our JERRAN ship, then got shipped south to Ansa and finally got on this LIBERTY ship which was brand new. We got of aboard and they went around the hull but once, that was the shake-down crews, and they lighted out for India, by way of Australia, underneath unbeneath Australia, unescorted.

FARLEY:

Hobart, Kasmania how/long did it take? Two months trip, National take on fresh water and vegetables, photit was a cargo ship

WM:

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() n loaded with munitions and on deck were crates, I think they were P-38 fighters that was hiphed watth there were two what we called dog houses right on deck, one on each 51de of the ship and those dog houses were ensconced, eight sergeants on one side and eight sergeants on the other. The eight sergeants on the other side were all our men, they were just as close-mouthed as be-After we'd been at sea I forget how long, I guess we'd A already crossed the equator and gotten initiated into the Royal Order of Shellbacks coyal order of shellbacks and one of my chores was to take a bucket and climb up at the crowsnest and get the eggs.

FARLEY:

What a mess.

WM:

The guy in charge of nominally, your transportation officer, lieutenant, very strange name, his name was They called us out on deck Larder, his initials were MP. one sunny and said I'm gonna renew your orders men, And I , whispered to the guy next to me, by a orders are to report to the SIS in New Delhi, India, and he reads his orders, Myoutand the report to the SIS building in New Delhi, India.

FARLEY:

Oh you had known that you were going there?

WM:

Why, sure.

FARLEY:

Oh yeah, okay.

WM:

They tried to keep it a secret but In The OSS guy didn't But I don't think they were going to New Delhi, they probably went to Burma we never saw them after. After we landed in Calcutta, we never saw them again.

FARLEY:

WM:

and had

Did, what sort of an operation was already there for SIS? The Jit was skeletal. The guy in charge Very small one'. was a Major Martan and he was responsible for all the usual things, signals intelligences was understaffed A almost no equipment and I was horrified to find out that the systems he was promulgating in the CBI Theatre were double-transposition systems with literal keys for deriving Tl and T2, instructions for use, you know, don't fill the matrix and things like that and W thought that was pathetic because I_{Λ} a lot of experience on transposition systems is used by the German spies in South America apart I knew how subject they were to abuse and it just doesn't stand up. And they had a series of related things from which the derived keys, English phrases A say lift you you know, if you made a recovery, you could recover the two keys, the literal keys, see how they're related and get an idea and gradually, I could just see

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our stuff being ripped to pieces and yet what else could he do he had no material de to get our good systems or They greeted us, boy they greeted us because that meant they were free to go back to the States.

FARLEY:

Is that right, they had served their time over there our

WM:

Yeah.

leave. They must have

FARLEY:

That's unusual that they would let them wither had accumulated their numbers of points pto

WM:

Well no I think they had two or three years in they simply were due to be replaced. PCO, was Leonard, colonel, yeah lieutenant colonel then, and later chicken colonel.

FARLEY:

Oh yeah.

WM:

He was major in the Munitions Building, I guess. that reminds me of an incident. When he came on board to take over the swing shift in the Munitions Building, ' **grown** had a groan by then, enough so it needed an officer-in-charge. He came in one evening and he had an intercepted cryptogram from, I guess it was one of the spy networks in South America, May said, here, Bill, see what you can do with this and he just tossed it on my desk. transposition it was single transposition, it had a lot of X's in it and then, and rather short order I put the thing together, solved it, it was English, something about a ship movement and cargo out of some port in South America and its destination and I put it back on his desk

the said, Welth good, Bill. And I went and he looked at, back to work, Hult her when he turned up in the CBI be power

Lieutenant Colonel Bickwit, Chief Signal Officer of the Theatre. I guess he (414)-I remembered that and I wound up sort of running the whole crypt effort. nominal captain in charge, Stowbridge, sound right? Yes. That's what I heard from three or people who were there that you ran the operation.

Yeah. And httpath I'm sure this is all connected, Bickwit just simply impressed with me, that the guy knows

what he's doing and saw to it that I was giving a fairly free hand My I never asked for permission. supplies I asked for I got right away and things like And I would have worried about you know it seemed natural of me, we were getting the job done and it's only

in retrospect that I see that you kind this had to be Kind of

kind# planned and made to happen that way.

Did you reorganize the group when you took over or was

there any need to do anything? wasn't je seems to me it was sort of habtin, I guess is the right word, and I had some very good people $oldsymbol{o}$

and we simply sorted things out by function and allocated functions for people and kinda put it on a sort of a assembly line basis, in fact we moved people around so that everybody could do everything after a while. And ##

know got it sort in a smooth flowing thing and I orchestrated

WM:

FARLEY:

FARLEY:

WM:

the whole bit. I was in charge of all the incoming and outgoing key recoveries and I kept all the records up to date and I provided all the working aids, all the recoveries of code groups and keys and things like that and just kept things running smooth. Smoothy,

FARLEY:

What systems were your target, were they all Japanese, medium rength $revel^7$

WM:

Yeah. Not at the beginning, we worked the Japanese main lines. The ones that had particular impact on the CBI Theatre, SMAT, and I forget what that breaks down to, that 6, 7, 7,8,9,0?

FARLEY:

I don't know, I believe so, right. And that was the main line. Was there a heavy volume of traffic or were you able to just hear three or four stations?

Well, we had an intercept station right outside Delhi, I forget the number, and we also got traffic from the one outside of Calcutta. Seems to me we had one in Burma,

WM:

FARLEY:

one in China.

WM:

And they'd feed all the traffic to you people?

It got to us, yes. We were reading the main lines currently and we were grinding out very good intelligence in support of I guess by then the fail to be Joe Stillwell's boy, and they'd come every month change of the square, and sometimes it would take three, four days before we got it from big effort at Arlington Hall. So one night Paul Der thick

Derthick

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out that if we could get the traffic in early we could recover the square probably that night. We got Stowbridge in, our Captain Stowbridge, commandeered a jeep and we ran a sort of a query into the intercept station outside Delhi and kept bringing in the traffic during the night. and birthle and I would take the preamble stuff and start trying to solve the square change and about 3:30-4:00 in the morning we had just enough traffic to put it all together. and I recall saying gee, for Antil we should probably send this back to Washington, there's no sense them going through the agony of recovering put wengot a hold of, who was the COMSEC sergeant, Jim Geeseman, Sergeant him to send it back to Arlington Hall, Geeseman, and a And he said well, it was the Sigaba we used, no numbers on it, very hard, I said, well right we'll spell out all the numbers, spell out all the rows, digit by digit, the dhecks spell out all the columns, and so it wound up to be a sizeable piece of thing. He said, "Well who does this go to? I said well kullback from Lutwiniak and we sent it. And a day later we got a message back from Kullback to Lutwiniak, Wyour mission out there is to exploit systems not to recover them, don't do

that again, he said. And I, you know, we'd spent the rest of the night celebrating, got a bottle of wine and -Something to celebrate.

FARLEY:

WM:

Yeah, but, then we got that slap in the face. It wasn't

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until I got back, found out what had happened. A guy named, civilian named Cassidy who was running the Jap problem back here, when that square came in just got into a towering tissy, "How dare they? That's a towering tissy, "How dare they? That's not their job! And Kullback, the only way he couldn't have the guy was to send this reprimand back to me.

FARLEY:

That's a shame. Guys so shortsighted that Ithin war should come first.

wm:

Well I think Kully knew I would take it applied to Mickwind just smiled when he handed it to me. He said whom to pay any attention to this Bill. Next time the square changes you guys can do it overnight like you did, go do it. Next time we won't send it."

FARLEY:

What support did you get from Arlington Hall?

Oh all the keys as they recovered them and so on. They used to come rolling. Gee, a large part of my job was simply taking these decrypts, we had type X which we could use for the keys, was to take these decrypts and write them up on the 5x8 cards with the proper row designators and columns designators and page designators have them and keep, those things up to date and them available for the guys that were doing the exploitation and the decryption. Sometimes a key page would be sketchily recovered and we'd have a message that was very interesting and if we had something around, we'll we had two deep, we'd try to fill in the unrecovered keys just to complete the translations, that kind of recovery we did.

WM:

FARLEY:

Switch to Side 2.

FARLEY:

How about support from Central Bureau in Australia, did
you have any liaison or any channel to the Australians or
Girhard, Erskine, that
the Sinkov, and Gerhardt, Ersk and that crew?

WM:

I heard several times directly from Abe Sinkov but whether there were official communications and an exchange that way I have no idea, that would have been done at the officer level and I didn't pay much attention to that.

There was a British group, WEC, in the area and they came down on occasion to talk to us and we went out there to talk to them. I recall one effort they had which they said was working very well of teaching South African natives how to intercept Japanese traffic by poking the right keys on the typewriter to correspond with what they heard in eves. They said it was working very well in them spite of the fact you couldn't get them to use a typewriter with their intercept, working their stuff was always in pencil or the red form sheets.

FARLEY:

Yeah, right, right, and it worked?

WM:

They said so, I remember being amazed. They had one guy who with the with earphones and the pring away and producing pretty nice looking traffic. Of course it wasn't in a live situation.

FARLEY:

Who did you support in New Delhi, the U. S. Commander, what was it Stillwell?

WM:

No he was in the charge of the troops in Burma. I don't know who the local CO, maybe if you threw some names I may could verify them.

FARLEY:

I don't know, I don't know. You wouldn't recall the G-2 or the officer to whom you provided the material? Let me ask again, you produced translations or reports or summaries. What how did you get your product into the hands of the G-2?

WM:

We produced decrypts which went over to the translation guys, Henley and Frank Tenney and Bernie Wiseburger, that was the sergeant who shift with us, I couldn't remember his the name of And they'd been augmented, people kept coming in all time, we kept growing and growing. And they'd translate them and the translations, the vears I bick with, could tell would go straight to the CO, Bickwith, and he'd do the desemination dissemination.

FARLEY:

I see. So would you guess that he made a daily run or a courier?

WM:

well somebody certainly did, somebody certainly did, but I he have no idea who well put the finger on. But I know the support to Stillwell was crucial several times. I think the intelligence we provided had a hell of a lot to do with the Battle of Michener coming up the way it did, and it seems to me that Flip forces is alide a driew (66) awed

crew owed

their lives to us, too. And you know that's a funny thing.

After I got back I met the woman I married at a party.

LOP CENT

town and he looked her up, invited us there we went to a party turned out that this guy was one of Flip town and he wouldn't be talking to me if I, you know

Corcovan's

I didn't tell him, of course, but I told her. She still can't get over it.

FARLEY:

You were able to read information that the Japanese were aware of their operations or a could you remember enough about it to put it on tape?

WM:

No I don't. The green it's a shame none of those translators stuck around, they re the guys you ought to talk to.

FARLEY:

Yes.

WM:

Because we recovered and decrypted in Japanese and while all of us knew all kinds of common Japanese terms, enough to know when we were reading things properly, we weren't translators, we'd have to take their word for it, that's translators, we'd have to take their word for it, that's hot stuff, pand gotta get that out.

FARLEY:

WM:

You had somebody scan it then when you had a sketch to the of yeah, they'd come in and look over our shoulders lot of times when things were kinds hard and we needed help on stripping. See, if the keys weren't recovered and the message was important and we had some other traffic around that fit on that page, the shallow depth, you needed all the help you could get to strip it out cause you couldn't wait another two weeks until Arlington Hall sent that particular page to you. And the interplay there was

important and there were times when the traffic was # Important

Myit Kyina

like Mitchenor and some other Burmese operations when

two or three of those guys would almost live in the same

and they would

office with us while we sweated these things out, snatch

it as

it would, soon as it's done or run across the hall and

translate it.

FARLEY:

Most of the information was pretty perishable then on the that main line?

WM:

Well you know the Burmese campaign was a small thing compared to what was going on in Southwest Pacfic and there what was going on in Europe, but they were GIs involved and yeah, it was important. Backwill got some kind of a decoration out of it for our support, I don't think it legion of Merit was a routine legion or merit, or something like that.

FARLEY:

He should have.

WM:

I can recall, I'm coming in the office and reading communications from half pint. Stillwell, and simply congratulating us on the support we were giving them.

So yeah, we were doing good things which is why we worked around the clock.

FARLEY:

That's another one I was going to ask. You did get

other than

feedback from the people you were supporting, compliments,

saying wive us more of this, what do you have on?

WM:

well it was the compliments that would be read to us. I assumed that what it hat largely this was orchestrated by Rickwith Effakwith If you knew the guy you realize that he'd be

the front man, god know getting all the credit and handling the consumers and things like that.

FARLEY:

Did you have specific EEIs or as we used to call PROD requirements, but earlier it was EEIs, did you get some guidance, precise guidance from the G-2 people or the intelligence officres?

WM:

WM:

I couldn't say, really, I was a cryptanalyst.

FARLEY:

I know, but I think in retrospect maybe you'd recall, okay.

We had a lot of offices who musta been doing something;

they sure weren't doing any of the real work.

FARLEY:

You were probably just told to give us as much intelligence as you can. Did you ever have the feeling that you were sort of step children out in the CBI, the Bletchley Park people and the Central Bureau and then on yeah, there's an outfit out in India?

WM:

No because the job was big enough to occupy us, we never had enough resources, never had enough men to do everything that needed doing. You don't worry about things like that. Later on when I got back and I what was going on in other places, yeah, I figured it was a pretty small operation and not of much interest.

FARLEY:

What other officers were there besides Beckwith and Latapus?

WM:

Bickwith Stowbridge, there's a Cameron Hosmer, Orlando

Pizurki

W. Stevenson III, Captain Razesky, Jerky Pazerky we called

him, of God, what a pistol. He got into a hell of a

mess. I guess he was on leave and got up to the Northern

part of India where it borders on Afganistan and they tell me he stepped across the border and pulled out his

FARLEY:

Crazy:

13ur RI

WM:

Yeah. Jerky Pazetky

FARLEY:

Did it cost him anything?

WM:

I guess he got a reprimand. Later on we finally got an ERequan.

IBM setup, a lieutenant named Ekegran, headed that up.

FARLEY:

When did Lambros come out there as a chief of some section?

WM:

I really couldn't tell you what he was really he didn't bother me, I know that. It was kind of late in the day, I

think we were althoughly counting down when he came out.

FARLEY:

Well let's talk about Mainline 6666, water transport.

WM:

Yeah, that's right.

FARLEY:

7755

WM:

WM:

Yeah, we worked on those.

FARLEY:

What did you get out of the water transport, do you recall?

On the end product end I couldn't tell you.

FARLEY:

Yeah, that right, that's the rough part. You just ground

out the groups and

WM:

That's right, that's right, and we got guidance from the linguists on what was important, what was hot traffic, and what wasn't, and we knew the keywords which would indicate messages of interest. Like on water transport, we knew the ports that they were very interested in the ports which would be supplying Burma and we'd give

that kind of traffic priority.

ku

FARLEY: Also my notes mention two companies, one was the 3147th Sig

Service Company and was there another one I couldn't find

any reference to a second one Was that your outfit, 3147th?

WM: Those are numbers I never heard before.

FARLEY: Is that right?

WM: Never heard of them before.

FARLEY: You were also acting first sergeant out there, too weren't

you, or first sergeant, not acting?

WM: For a while, yeah, I was the ranking guy in the camp, I

guess and somebody had to be that.

FARLEY: So you managed the troops as well as other duties?

WM: Well yeah by then I knew my way around the Army. No, in New

Delhi propident?(156) we had a first sergeant named Myron,

T., he was from Provo, Utah, I remember that first name

was Myron, I remember that, I can't think of his last

name. No I didn't they had broken the thing down into

units.

FARLEY: Yeah, there was a reference to 3147th, Sig Service Company.

Were you right at the Headquarters, SIS?

WM: Yes.

FARLEY: What did they call it Cannaught Circle, or?

WM: That sounds right, Cannaught Circle.

FARLEY: But you were right at the Headquarters, SIS?

WM: It was a building, of small two or three white building;

we were on the ground floor.

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FARLEY:

Was there any security at all? did you have guards and

barbed wire fence or anything of that type?

WM:

Well there was required grill work on the windows on

the lower floor but that's about all, and guards.

FARLEY:

Did you have any identification procedure, badges, or

personal recognition. What was it to permit people in?

WM:

Personal recognition I guess, yeah, while were ID

don't recall we had badges with pictures on and everything

like that. top fancy.

FARLEY:

That's right, that's right, your dog tags probably.

WM:

And the barracks were just a couple of blocks away from

the building, the in-town barracks.

FARLEY:

And you had a mess hall) your had your own cooks and bakers

there?

WM:

Yeah, yeah.

FARLEY:

Was the food palatable?

WM:

Well, swing shift you know, you made do.

FARLEY:

Oh yeah, you'd bring your own fresh eggs, anything you want after midnight right. You mentioned the British. Did the British come over and visit us as often as we did

them or was there any interchange at all?

WM:

I really couldn't say, I know that on one occasion they would came down to talk probably low-grade systems and that's when I got to talk to them. And on two occasions we went out there to talk to them about week, I'm not sure,

the division of effort, I guess. But I suspect most of the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that took place was officer to place the liaison that th

FARLEY:

Probably.

WM:

And only when they got down to the nitty-gritty would we be aware that there was this liaison going on where may have been an awful lot of it, I just don't know.

FARLEY:

Sure. How about people from Arlington Hall, any

cryptanalysts?

WM:

Never saw them.

FARLEY:

Okay, they didn't come out.

WM:

They didn't TDY, those that came stayed.

FARLEY:

They wouldn't let them go back, huh.

WM:

Well they came because they were assigned.

FARLEY:

How about the people from the U. S. Navy was there any

U. S. Navy operations in New Delhi, SIS type?

WM:

Not that I know of, not that I know of. If there were, they sure kept it quiet

FARLEY:

Were you aware at that time of the conflict, the friction the between Army SIGINTers and the Navy SIGINTers?

WM:

Oh yeah that's from the Munition Building days, sure.

The big hassle while we decided how to split up the work

on a PURPLE machine and things like that.

FARLEY:

Odd days, even days?

WM:

That's right. And don't forget the Munitions Building was right next to the Navy Building connected by a catwalk

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on the second floor, in I can recall going over to the Navy Building

FARLEY:

Aid It was not encouraged as I recall.

WM:

I don't know that it was discouraged. With seems to me that reasonably well, with some friction because people had sort of a squatters rights on various things.

But I know they were impressed with us and we with them, they by they were all pros, all good people, dedicated to what their doing

and it means an awful lot in this business.

FARLEY:

Is it because of the high level troopers that the jealously, envy, whatever you want to call it, the high level troopers precipitated on the Army side and the Navy side, is that what percupatated this friction? I know at the lower level the troops would interchange information, there's no problem we would be think it was purely politics on the upper

WM:

Sure, yeah I think it was purely politics on the upper level, who was gonna swallow whom, is really what it amounted to and the Navy, always traditionally smaller with less funding than the Army and the Army threatening to take them over, the Navy resisting. And maybe some foresight it's all worrying about the day the a merger would take place.

FARLEY:

Uh huh.

WM:

You know when your empire is at risk years you can get ornery awful honory?

FARLEY:

Toward the end of the war did things sort of taper down, was, there less traffic or less volume, information to work?

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wm:

Oh yes, yeah, we were sort of given make work, we were sent hundreds and hundreds of depths on a Japanese air system that needed recovering, I guess they couldn't man it at Arlington Hall and sent them out to us and we stripped the stuff to a fairly well, and sent back recoveries, had to learn a whole new jargon and new vocabulary, groups for airplanes and things. But that was sort of make work at wery little operational value to us, we just did it when there was nothing else to do but that.

FARLEY:

WM:

captured codebooks, captured materials?

Oh that came through very fast, it the jist of it electrically and photostats to with by courier. Yeah, when the Southwest Pacific campaign picked up and they started making captures of documents, the stuff got to us

How much support did you get in the way of collateral,

FARLEY:

Were there any materials captured in Burma or in the India area do you recall?

WM:

Would the British provide you anything if they had captured useful material; would they have provided?

FARLEY:

I'm sure they would, after all they dug the SIS- Delh

That rings a bell, but you know I just can't put any 1. ...

WM:

This liaison had to have some substance to it. I'm sure they weren't just serving each other tea. But I simply wasn't privy to that kind of thing.

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fairly rapidly, I would say.

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FARLEY:

Sure. Was there a TICOM effort out of New Delhi after

the Japanese surrendered?

WM:

Yeah I think that's what guys like Galemahous (250) and who some others who either volunteered or hadn't had enough time to rotate yet, were kept busy at. I was long gone by then so I couldn't give you the details. But some of them stayed on gee, a year or more after we got out, mostly traveling.

FARLEY:

You must have had enough points toward the end of the war to come back home hadn't you, overseas?

WM:

Oh yeah, we no sooner got out of New Delhi, flew to

Karachi

Arrotchy (2011) and got on a troop ship, debarked in Hoboken

I guess it was, took a train to Dix and temogged three

adams later.

FARLEY:

Did you. That was Apply late '45?

WM:

1945, Why discharge says October 37, 1945."

FARLEY:

Typist huh?

WM:

It should be that the 27th.

FARLEY:

minds, like well I won't tell you stories, I'm going to interview you. Is there anything else about New Delhi or about your unit in New Delhi that you should put on tape for our historians, antedotes, anything that you want, that are useful? Was it an enjoyable two years?

I didn't know whether it was 31 or 127, cryptanalytic

WM:

adjust to India as a country, the way it was in those

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was the most opulent magnificence you could imagine and

days because you'd have the most abject poverty, absolutely squalor, squaller, terrible sanitary conditions, Chek Wy Jow ?(280)

it. No, I didn't enjoy at India at all. I refused to

travel in the country. I wouldn't even take my authorized

furlough

weather, I never went to one of those things. But the work was greate we felt like we were doing an awful lot of good and there were concrete evidence of it, enough concrete evidence of it on occasion shows it kept you motivated.

FARLEY:

Aside from recovering that square overnight, what would signal out any accomplishment or personal achievement that you were proud of during that tour in India?

WM:

Oh, there were a whole series of sort of minor little triumphs, but something pumped you up almost every week, but nothing outstanding. The only reason I remember that square incident was the reaction from Washington, don't do that anymore."

FARLEY:

Oh boy, it's unbelievable.

WM:

No, we did lots of things like that and never sent the stuff home so we couldn't get gigged.

FARLEY:

That's a shame.

WM:

Well that probably goes on to this day. We're always $+c \circ b$ discouraging the field from going to far, exceeding their

authority directives.

FARLEY:

That's right. But it was a pretty satisfying two years?

WM:

For work, sure, oh yeah, had a ball. But I wish it'd

been in some other country. I never could adjust to there.

FARLEY:

That's terrible. I had 17 glorious months in Brisbane, so, quite a difference. Okay let's go back to Ft. Dix, you're home, you're now you're trying to decide what to do, what happened?

nappened

WM:

went home saw the folks I went down to Washington again reemployed. I had and told them I was interested in reemployed there's no problem about Mountain signed me up right away. Shortly after that I went back to work. I think I had the whole elapsed time was something like two and a half, three weeks, by time I got out of the Army and time I signed on again.

FARLEY:

Coming in as a civilian again, did you notice the change of pace or a complete relaxation of effort or how different was it from when you left in the '42?

WM:

Oh very different, very different. There still was some lingering military. They assigned me to one of the predecessors of Pl when I came back. I guess I'd had enough experience so I should have been a pretty good cryptanalyst functioning on my own and one of the people I worked with was then Sergeant Walter Jacobs, yeah.

FARLEY:

Bletchley Park.

WM:

He was back then, he was back. This would be after the war of course, because the was still in the Army, you see putting in his time.

FARLEY:

What sort of a system were you working on then or did you different go into a different area completely from the Far Eastern problems?

wm:

EO 3.3b(3)

PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

Oh, various things, sort of free-lanced, there's the

system, double-transposition to an recall

there's an Etriopeday double-transposition, Chinese

Nationalist

system involving transposition

Nationalisty grilles. That

and grilles, that was fun they had 26 discriminates, I

forget how they went, but they involved the 26 letters of The grille the thing, for A, had a great big A in it, the one for B had a B in it, once we tumbled that we had a hell of a lot of fun recovering that.

We broke in on one with a I set took up so little space it was almost simple transposition. Then we got

the nulls up there and the nulls down there, "I"

FARLEY:

How involved were we with Russian systems?

WM:

I'd so back quite a while I guess, I kept hearing about

BourBon.

One

Burman, yeah, and one day Captain Kirby called me in

"You come
said, you highly recommended Bill, would you consider

transferring to this problem? We need your talents." I

Wound

BourBon Problem.

To leave the

world up on the Burman. I guess I had a (359) a

predecessor to puto want to do that, but that was

10P 1100

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the problem was very interesting in those days.

FARLEY:

Had we been reading the system throughout number 2

not the the system Asoviet systems had bedy weld been

directing an effort against the Soviet systems during WW II.

WM:

I couldn't say, I wasn't here.

FARLEY:

Okay.

WM:

I only speak from about early '46 when I transferred to the problem, they had a large going effort so obviously it had been going for some time. I don't know whether there probably was a Soviet effort but....

FARLEY:

Were we successful?

There must been an Irish effort for instance, they were wM:

neutral, right'.

FARLEY:

Yeah.

WM:

And yet I don't now that for a fact, I don't know anybody that worked on it. There probably was a Soviet effort, but it was kept very quiet.

FARLEY:

But were we successful in '46 in reading Soviet systems? Sure, but I think that stuff is still compartmented.

FARLEY:

WM:

Okay, well fine, we won't talk about it then. I know it Any other systems that intrigue you, some

that are unbreakable.

WM:

Well now your getting too current and Thesitate to put anything on the record for fear that, you know I'd always have to be watching my words and making sure.

FARLEY:

Sure, all right I don't want to do that. That brings us

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up to about '46. Is there anything we've forgotten? I can sort of taper off if you wish. We've been here an hour already.

WM:

No, I think that's enough. Let me mull over what I've said and see what else I can dredge up that might be of interest.

FARLEY:

Al /right sir. I know from '46 to the present time there are four or five dozen projects in which you were involved.

WM:

Yeah, but all that stuff is very well documented.

FARLEY:

Yes, I know, I know.

FATIVI .

And

FARLEY:

The reason I asked you to talk about CBI is because there was so little and little Mu information on it.

WM:

Well there wasn't much an effort compared to the rest of the war.

FARLEY:

I've read their history and I've talked to people who were there like Don Snow and Lambros way back when and I him never could quite figure out, it worked and who you supported and what?

WM:

Well I'm afraid I wasn't much help there.

FARLEY:

You were, you were very much.

WM:

There was a minor systems group that we had to set up later on because they got so numerous and we were so busy exploiting the mainline a Lieutenant Barker, Wayne Barker, who now runs EG and Press.

FARLEY:

Would you mind talking about him as you recall.

WM:

A very obnoxious character, tremendous ego, he mystified

some of his GIs once by claiming to be able to break the Sigatea and he went through some hokus-pokus and got out some plaintext, a phony. He desperately wanted to be a cryptanalysts he desperately I think wanted to work for NSA when he came out. But he wasn't very good and he had just entirely the wrong attitude. He was a do-ityourselfer this is mine and you can't take it from me and if I can't solve it, I'll be damned if anybody is donna have a chance at it that might show me up " you know kind of thing. Thoroughly obnoxious guy. But he ran the minor systems and per force he would have to come and ask me what to do next on occasion and I'd tell him and he always had a chip on his shoulder and it was a blow to me when he crops up years later running the Aress and taking all our treasured documents and publishing them for profit.

FARLEY:

Yeah, we're giving them to him.

WM:

I know, well you have to, FOIA. ((freedom of Information Act))

FARLEY:

When did he get out of the service, would you recall, And Did

he stay on after the war?

those - -

WM:

I left him behind because he was one of they they kept augmenting and the guys who came a year or so after I left simply didn't have enough points to go back when I did.

Trickled Callimans
I have no idea how they trickled out. I think Caleemahos and one or two others closed up the place, but I don't know if Barker was one of those or not.

FARLEY:

I don't know either. I never knew the guy. I appreciate that comment because we've had various reports on this

individual.

He.

WM:

I couldn't stand him and he knew it, he knew it.

FARLEY:

Sir I've taken up an hour of your time, shall we knock it

off?

WM:

Yeah, I think so.

FARLEY:

All right, sir, thank you greatly and maybe later on we can

expand a little bit.

WM:

Allright.

FARLEY:

Thank you.

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NSA

SIS

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