REPUTATION

The United Fruit Company was frequently accused of bribing government officials in exchange for preferential treatment, exploiting its workers, paying little by way of taxes to the governments of the countries in which it operated, and working ruthlessly to consolidate monopolies. Latin American journalists sometimes referred to the company as *el pulpo* ("the octopus"), and leftist parties in Central and South America encouraged the company's workers to strike. Criticism of the United Fruit Company became a staple of the discourse of the communist parties in several Latin American countries, where its activities were often interpreted as illustrating Vladimir Lenin's theory of capitalist imperialism. Major left-wing writers in Latin America, such as Carlos Luis Fallas of Costa Rica, Ramón Amaya Amador of Honduras, Miguel Ángel Asturias and Augusto Monterroso of Guatemala, Gabriel García Márquez of Colombia, and Pablo Neruda of Chile, denounced the company in their literature.

The business practices of United Fruit were also frequently criticized by journalists, politicians, and artists in the United States. Little Steven released a song called "Bitter Fruit" in 1987 in which lyrics referred to a hard life for a company "far away" and whose accompanying video, depicted orange groves worked by peasants overseen by wealthy managers. Although the lyrics and scenery are generic, United Fruit (or its successor Chiquita) was reputed to be the target. In 1950, Gore Vidal published a novel "Dark Green, Bright Red", in which a thinly fictionalized version of United Fruit supports a military coup in a thinly fictionalized Guatemala.

Diane K. Stanley, a former U.S. diplomat and the daughter of a Welsh-born employee of the United Fruit Co. in Guatemala, argues in the book *For the Record: The United Fruit Company's Sixty-six Years in Guatemala*, published in 1994, that the negative perception of the company's influence in Guatemala is largely undeserved, and could be due in part to the unwillingness of left-wing journalists and writers to critically examine the legacy of the administrations of Presidents Arévalo and Arbenz. According to her:

Most accounts about the banana company have also failed to describe the significant contribution that United Fruit made to Guatemala's human and economic development. In addition to providing employment to tens of thousands of workers and paying them the nation's best rural wages, the Company also offered its employees excellent medical care, rent-free housing, and six years of free schooling for countless children. By clearing and draining thousands of acres of jungle that are today among the country's most productive farm lands, United Fruit converted Guatemala into a major banana producer, thereby ending the country's unhealthy dependence on its exports of coffee. The Company's pioneering work in eliminating malaria and other tropical diseases early in the 20th century also demonstrated that Guatemala's sparsely inhabited coastal areas offered rich, previously unexploited agricultural zones. Ultimately, the taxes and salaries that the United Fruit Company paid, and the millions of dollars of foreign exchange earnings that it annually generated, impacted in an important way on Guatemala's economy.

Stanley also argues that while the company did orchestrate "an effective media campaign against the Arbenz government, it is clear that the Eisenhower administration was intent on ousting what it considered to be a Communist beachhead that threatened U.S. national security. Spurred on by John Foster Dulles,
his vehemently anti-Communist secretary of state, President Eisenhower would have moved to depose Arbenz even if the United Fruit Company had never operated in Guatemala.\[7\]

The integrity of John Foster Dulles's "anti-Communist" motives have been discredited, since Dulles and his law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell negotiated the land giveaways to the United Fruit Company in Guatemala and Honduras. John Foster Dulles's brother, Allen Dulles, also did legal work for United Fruit and sat on its board of directors. Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA under Eisenhower. In a flagrant conflict of interest, the Dulles brothers and Sullivan & Cromwell were on the United Fruit payroll for thirty-eight years. In fairness to the Dulles brothers, recent research has disclosed other passengers on the United Fruit gravy train:

John Foster Dulles, who represented United Fruit while he was a law partner at Sullivan & Cromwell - he negotiated that crucial United Fruit deal with Guatemalan officials in the 1930's - was Secretary of State under Eisenhower; his brother Allen, who did legal work for the company and sat on its board of directors, was head of the CIA under Eisenhower; Henry Cabot Lodge, who was America's ambassador to the UN, was a large owner of United Fruit stock; Ed Whitman, the United Fruit PR man, was married to Ann Whitman, Dwight Eisenhower's personal secretary. You could not see these connections until you could - and then you could not stop seeing them.\[10\]

HISTORY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The United Fruit Company (UFCO) owned vast tracts of land in the Caribbean lowlands. It also dominated regional transportation networks through its International Railways of Central America and its Great White Fleet of steamships. In addition, UFCO branched out in 1913 by creating the Tropical Radio and Telegraph Company. UFCO's policies of acquiring tax breaks and other benefits from host governments led to it building enclave economies in the regions, in which a company's investment is largely self-contained for its employees and overseas investors and the benefits of the export earnings are not shared with the host country.\[11\]

One of the company's primary tactics for maintaining market dominance was to control the distribution of banana lands. UFCO claimed that hurricanes, blight and other natural threats required them to hold extra land or reserve land. In practice, what this meant was that UFCO was able to prevent the government from distributing banana lands to peasants who wanted a share of the banana trade. The fact that the UFCO relied so heavily on manipulation of land use rights in order to maintain their market dominance had a number of long-term consequences for the region. For the company to maintain its unequal land holdings it often required government concessions. And this in turn meant that the company had to be politically involved in the region even though it was an American company. In fact, the heavy-handed involvement of the company in governments which often were or became corrupt created the term "Banana republic" representing a "servile dictatorship". The term Banana Republic was coined by American writer O. Henry.\[12\]

UFCO had a mixed record on promoting the development of the nations in which it operated. In Central America, the Company built extensive railroads and ports and provided employment and transportation. UFCO also created numerous schools for the people who lived and worked on Company land. On the other hand, it allowed vast tracts of land under its ownership to remain uncultivated and, in Guatemala and
elsewhere, it discouraged the government from building highways, which would lessen the profitable transportation monopoly of the railroads under its control. UFCO had also destroyed at least one of those railroads upon leaving its area of operation. [14]

In 1954, the democratically elected Guatemalan government of Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán was toppled by U.S.-backed forces led by Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas[15] who invaded from Honduras. Assigned by the Eisenhower administration, this military opposition was armed, trained and organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency[16] (see Operation PBSUCCESS). The directors of United Fruit Company (UFCO) had lobbied to convince the Truman and Eisenhower administrations that Colonel Arbenz intended to align Guatemala with the Soviet Bloc. Besides the disputed issue of Arbenz’s allegiance to Communism, UFCO was being threatened by the Arbenz government’s agrarian reform legislation and new Labor Code.[17] UFCO was the largest Guatemalan landowner and employer, and the Arbenz government’s land reform included the expropriation of 40% of UFCO land.[18] U.S. officials had little proof to back their claims of a growing communist threat in Guatemala,[19] however the relationship between the Eisenhower administration and UFCO demonstrated the influence of corporate interest on U.S. foreign policy.[18] United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was an avowed opponent of Communism, whose law firm Sullivan and Cromwell had represented United Fruit.[20] His brother Allen Dulles was the director of the CIA, and a board member of United Fruit. United Fruit Company is the only company known to have a CIA cryptonym. The brother of the Assistant Secretary of State for InterAmerican Affairs John Moors Cabot had once been president of United Fruit. Ed Whitman, who was United Fruit’s principal lobbyist, was married to President Eisenhower’s personal secretary, Ann C. Whitman.[20] Many individuals who directly influenced U.S. policy towards Guatemala in the 1950s also had direct ties to UFCO.[17] The overthrow of Arbenz, however, failed to benefit the Company. Its stock market value declined along with its profit margin. The Eisenhower administration proceeded with antitrust action against the company, which forced it to divest in 1958. In 1972, the company sold off the last of their Guatemalan holdings after over a decade of decline.

Even as the Arbenz government was being overthrown, in 1954 a general strike against the company organized by workers in Honduras rapidly paralyzed the country and thanks to the United States’ concern about the events in Guatemala, was settled more favorably for the workers in order to gain fuller leverage for the Guatemala operation.

Company holdings in Cuba, which included sugar mills in the Oriente region of the island, were expropriated by the 1959 revolutionary government led by Fidel Castro. By April 1960 Castro was accusing the company of aiding Cuban exiles and supporters of former leader Fulgencio Batista in initiating a seaborn invasion of Cuba directed from the United States.[citation needed] Castro warned the U.S. that “Cuba is not another Guatemala” in one of many combative diplomatic exchanges before the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961.

BANANA MASSACRE

One of the most notorious strikes by United Fruit workers broke out on 12 November 1928 on the Caribbean coast of Colombia, near Santa Marta. On December 6, Colombian Army troops allegedly under the command of General Cortés Vargas, opened fire on a crowd of strikers gathered in the central square of the town of Ciénaga. Estimates of the number of casualties vary from 47 to 2000. The military justified
Congressman Jorge Eliécer Gaitán claimed that the army had acted under instructions from the United Fruit Company. The ensuing scandal contributed to President Miguel Abadía Méndez’s Conservative Party being voted out of office in 1930, putting an end to 44 years of Conservative rule in Colombia. The first novel of Álvaro Cepeda Samudio, La Casa Grande, focuses on this event, and the author himself grew up in close proximity to the incident. The climax of García Márquez’s novel One Hundred Years of Solitude is based on the events in Ciénaga, though the author himself has acknowledged that the death toll of 3,000 that he gives there is greatly inflated. [21]

General Cortés Vargas, who issued the order to shoot, argued later that he had issued the order because he had information that U.S. boats were poised to land troops on Colombian coasts to defend American personnel and the interests of the United Fruit Company. Vargas issued the order so the US would not invade Colombia. This position was strongly criticized in the Senate, especially by Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, who argued that those same bullets should have been used to stop the foreign invader. [citation needed]

The telegram from Bogotá Embassy to the U.S. Secretary of State, dated December 5, 1928, stated: “I have been following Santa Marta fruit strike through United Fruit Company representative here; also through Minister of Foreign Affairs who on Saturday told me government would send additional troops and would arrest all strike leaders and transport them to prison at Cartagena; that government would give adequate protection to American interests involved.” [22]

The telegram from Bogotá Embassy to Secretary of State, date December 7, 1928, stated: “Situation outside Santa Marta City unquestionably very serious: outside zone is in revolt; military who have orders "not to spare ammunition" have already killed and wounded about fifty strikers. Government now talks of general offensive against strikers as soon as all troopships now on the way arrive early next week.” [23]

The Dispatch from US Bogotá Embassy to the US Secretary of State, dated December 29, 1928, stated: “I have the honor to report that the legal advisor of the United Fruit Company here in Bogotá stated yesterday that the total number of strikers killed by the Colombian military authorities during the recent disturbance reached between five and six hundred; while the number of soldiers killed was one.” [24]

The Dispatch from US Bogotá Embassy to the US Secretary of State, dated January 16, 1929, stated: “I have the honor to report that the Bogotá representative of the United Fruit Company told me yesterday that the total number of strikers killed by the Colombian military exceeded one thousand.” [25]

The Banana massacre is said to be one of the main events that preceded the Bogotazo, the subsequent era of violence known as La Violencia, and the guerrillas who developed during the bipartisan National Front period, creating the ongoing armed conflict in Colombia.
INFORMACION DE LA CIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

KNOWN CIA CRYPTONYMS
Cortesía de: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIA_cryptonym#Known_cryptonyms

1. AEFOXTROT: Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, a Soviet defector.
2. AELADLE: Anatoliy Golitsyn, a Soviet defector.
3. AMBIDDY-1: Manuel Artime.[7]
4. AMBLOOD-1: Luis Torroella y Martin Rivero, a CIA agent.[8]
5. AMCLATTER-1: Bernard Barker, one of the Watergate burglars.[9]
6. AMBUD
7. AMCLEOPATRA[10]
8. AMCOBRA[10]
9. AMCROW[10]
10. AMCRUZ or AMCRUX?[10]
11. AMFOX[10]
12. AMGLOSSY[10]
13. AMHALF[10]
14. AMJUDGE[10]
15. AMLASH: Plan to assassinate Fidel Castro associated mainly with Rolando Cubela. AMLASH has been referred to as a "basically one-person Cubela operation".[11]
16. AMLASH-1: Rolando Cubela Secades, a Cuban official involved in plot to kill Fidel Castro in 1963.
17. AMOT: Cuban exile informants of David Sánchez Morales.[12]
18. AMPALM-4[13]
19. AMQUACK: Che Guevara, Argentinian (later Cuban) guerrilla leader.
20. AMTHUG: Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba 1959-1976.[14]
21. AMTRUNK: A CIA plan by New York Times journalist Tad Szulc initiated in February 1963, also called the "Leonardo Plan," that was "an attempt to find disgruntled military officials in Cuba who might be willing to recruit higher military officials in a plot to overthrow Castro",[15] as well as to overthrow the Cuban government "by means of a conspiracy among high-level ... leaders of the government culminating in a coup d'etat".[11] AMTRUNK has also been described as a "CIA-DIA Task Force on Cuba",[16] and as "a plodding bureaucratic effort" that "had worked for months to identify Cuban leaders who might be able to stage a coup".[15]
22. AMWHIP-1: Business associate of Santo Trafficante, Jr. who was in contact with Rolando Cubela (AMLASH) in 1963.[17]
23. AMWORLD: A plan initiated June 28, 1963, to overthrow the Castro regime in a coup on December 1, 1963 (C-Day), that would have installed Juan Almeida Bosque, a top ranking Cuban military officer, as the new head of state.[13][18] Some Cuban exiles referred to C-Day as "Plan Omega".[19]
24. DBACHILLES: 1995 effort to support a military coup in Iraq.[20]
25. DBROCKSTARS: Iraqi spy ring recruited by the CIA shortly before the 2003 invasion of Iraq.[21]
26. HTAUTOMAT: Photointerpretation center for the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft project.
27. HTKEEPER: Mexico City
29. HTNEIGH: National Committee for Free Albania (NCFA) [1949-mid1950s]
30. HTPLUME: Panama
31. JMADD: CIA air base near city of Retalhuleu, Guatemala 1960-1961
32. JMATE: CIA Air operations office for the Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961
33. JMBELL: CIA office (location unknown) 1961
34. JMBLUG: John Peurifoy, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala.
35. JMFURY: Preparatory strikes against Cuban airfields before Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961
36. JMGLOW: CIA Washington 1961
37. JMTIDE: CIA air base in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua 1961
38. JMTRAX: CIA covert air base/training camp in Guatemala 1960-1961
39. JMWAVE: CIA station in Miami (that operated against Cuba).
40. JMZIP: CIA office (location unknown) 1961
41. KMFLUSH: Nicaragua
42. KMPAJAMA: Mexico
43. KMLEBE: Peru
44. KUBARK: CIA Headquarters, Langley
45. KUBASS: CIA Directorate of Science and Technology (DS&T)[22]
46. KUCAGE: CIA Overseas Paramilitary / Propaganda Operations
47. KUCLUB: CIA Office of Communications
48. KUDESK: CIA Counterintelligence department
49. KUDOKE: CIA Deputy Director for Operations (DDO)[22]
50. KUFIRES: CIA Foreign Intelligence Staff[22]
51. KUGOWN: CIA Psychological and Paramilitary Operations Staff[22]
52. KUHOOK: CIA Paramilitary Operations Staff[22]
53. KUJAZZ: CIA Office of National Estimates[22]
54. KUJUMP: CIA Contact Division[22]
55. KUKNOB: CIA Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI)[22]
56. KUMONK: CIA Office of Political Analysis (OPA)[22]
57. KUMOTHER: James Jesus Angleton, head of CIA counter intelligence.
58. KUPALM
59. KURIOJ: CIA Technical Services Division[22]
60. KUSODA: Center for CIA Security,).[22]
61. KUTUBE: CIA Foreign Intelligence Staff[22]
62. LCFLUTTER: Polygraph, sometimes supplanted by truth drugs: Sodium Amytal (amobarbital), Sodium Pentothal (thiopental), and Seconal (secobarbital) to induce regression in the subject.
63. LCPANGS: Costa Rica
64. LNHIPO: United States Government
65. LIENVOY: Wiretap or intercept program.
66. LINCOLN: Ongoing operation involving Basque separatist group ETA.
67. LIONIZER: Guatemalan refugee group in Mexico.
68. LITEMPO: Spy network, operated between 1956–1969, to exchange information with Mexican top officers.[23]
69. LITEMPO-2: Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President of Mexico 1964-1970.[24]
70. LITEMPO-8: Luis Echeverria, President of Mexico 1970-1976.[24]
71. MHCHAOS: Surveillance of antiwar activists during the Vietnam War.
72. MKCHICKWIT: Identify new drug developments in Europe and Asia and obtain samples, part of MKSEARCH.
73. MKDELTA: Stockpiling of lethal biological and chemical agents, subsequently became MKNAOMI.
74. MKNAOMI: Stockpiling of lethal biological and chemical agents, successor to MKDELTA.
75. MKOFTEN: Testing effects of biological and chemical agents, part of MKSEARCH.
76. MKSEARCH: MKULTRA after 1964, mind control research.
77. MKULTRA: Mind control research. MKULTRA means MK (scientific projects) and ULTRA (top classification reference, re: ULTRA code breaking in World War II. Renamed MKSEARCH in 1964.
78. ODACID: United States Department of State/U.S. embassy
79. ODEARL: United States Department of Defense
80. ODENVY: Federal Bureau of Investigation
81. ODOTH: United States Navy
82. ODOPAL: Counterintelligence Corps, United States Army
83. ODUNIT: United States Air Force
84. ODYOKE: Federal government of the United States[13]
85. PBFOURTEX: CIA project to supply forces opposed to Guatemala’s President Arbenz with weapons, supplies, and funding; predecessor to PBSUCCESS.
86. PBHISTORY: CIA project to gather and analyze documents from the Arbenz government in Guatemala that would incriminate Arbenz as a communist.
87. PBJOINTLY: Operation that built a tunnel from the American sector of Berlin, to the Russian sector.
88. PBPRIME: the United States[13]
89. PRUMEN: Cuba
90. PBSUCCESS: (Also PBS) CIA covert operation to overthrow the Arbenz government in Guatemala in 1954.
91. POCAPON: Taketora Ogata, Japanese politician in the 1950s.
92. PODAM: Matsutarō Shōriki, Japanese businessman and politician.
93. QJWIN: European assassin.[25] Also described as an "assassin recruiter".[26]
94. QKCIGAR: United States Government
95. QKDEEUSION: West German Social Democratic Party (SPD)[22]
96. QKCHANT: CIA program associated with E. Howard Hunt (1918–2007), who with G. Gordon Liddy and others, was one of the White House’s "plumbers" — a secret team of operatives charged with fixing "leaks".[27]
97. QKFLOWAGE: United States Information Agency
98. SMOTH: UK Secret Intelligence Service (MI6)
99. TPBEDAMN: U.S. operation to counter communist subversion in Iran with propaganda and bribes.
100. TPAJAX: Joint US/UK operation to overthrow Mohammed Mossadeq, Prime Minister of Iran.
101. TPAPREDO: Italy
102. TPAPROACH: Yugoslavia
103. TPAPTONIC: National Committee for Free Europe (NCFE)
104. ZRRIFLE: An assassination plot targeting Fidel Castro

UNIDENTIFIED CRYPTONYMS
AEBARMAN, AEFAX, AEROPLANE, AVBLIMP, AVBRANDY, AVBUSY, CABOUNCE, CLOWER, ECJOB, ESGAIN, ESODIC, FJDEFLECT, GOLIATH, HBDRILL, HOPEFUL, JUBATE, JUBILIST, LCPANES, LICOZS, LPHIDDEN, ODISEX, ODEUM, PBCABOOSE
OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS

1. **ALERT**: U.S. civil defense exercise 1954 to 1962.[28]
2. **APPLE**: Agent team seen in 1952 by CIA/OPC as best bet to successfully continue BGFIEND Project aimed to harass/overthrow Albanian communist regime. Team was arrested, communists controlled radio ops for 16 months, luring more agents into Albania in 1953, and trying and executing original agents in 1954 to suddenly end BGFIEND.[29]
3. **AQUATONE**: Project name for Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft project, succeeded by CHALICE.
4. **ARGON**: satellite-intelligence mapping project 1962 to 1964.[28]
5. **ARTICHOKE**: Anti-interrogation project. Precursor to MKULTRA.
6. **AZORIAN**: Project to raise the **Soviet submarine K-129** from the Pacific Ocean.[30]
7. **BGGYPSY**: Communist.
8. **BIRCH**
9. **BLACKSHIELD**: A-12 aircraft reconnaissance missions off Okinawa.[28]
10. **BLUEBIRD**: mind control program
11. **BOND**: Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.
12. **BYE MAN**: A retired control system covering certain overhead collection systems, including CORONA and OXCART. Transferred to TALENT and KEYHOLE.
13. **CAMTEX**: Undercover FBI operation targeting Carlos Marcello (CAMTEX, for Carlos Marcello, Texas). According to informant Jack Ronald Van Laningham, in 1985 Marcello admitted he was responsible for having President Kennedy assassinated.[31]
14. **CATIDE**: Bundesnachrichtendienst
15. **CHALICE**: Second name for the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft project. Preceded by AQUATONE.
17. **CHATTER**: Identification and testing of drugs to be used in interrogations and the recruitment of agents.
18. **CHERRY**: Covert assassination / destabilization operation during Vietnam war, targeting Prince (later King) Norodom Sihanouk and the government of Cambodia. Disbanded.
19. **CONDOR**: 1970s CIA interference in Latin American governments, some allege in the coup and assassination of Salvador Allende in Chile.
20. **CORONA**: Satellite photo system.
21. **DTFROGS**: El Salvador
22. **ECHELON**: Worldwide signals intelligence and analysis network run by the UKUSA Community.
23. **ESCOBILLA**: Guatemalan national.
24. **ESMERALDITE**: Labor informant affiliated with AFL-sponsored labor movement.
25. **ESQUIRE**: James Bamford, author of "The Puzzle Palace".
26. **ESSENCE**: Guatemalan anti-communist leader.
27. **FDTRODPINT**: Afghan tribal agents, formerly known as GESENIOR, reactivated in the 1990s by the CIA to hunt Mir Aimal Kasi and later Osama bin Laden.[32]
28. **FIR**
29. **FJGROUND**: Grafenwohr, West Germany paramilitary training ground.
30. **FJHOPEFUL**: Military base.
31. **FPBERM**: Yugoslavia
32. **FUBELT**: Project to prevent Salvador Allende rise to power, and to promote a military coup in Chile.
33. GANGPLANK: KYP, Greek Central Intelligence Service (1952–1974)
34. GESENIOR: Afghan tribal agents working with the CIA during the Soviet war in Afghanistan. Later called FDTRODPINT.[32]
35. GPFLOOR: Lee Harvey Oswald, J.F. Kennedy's assassin.
36. GPIDEAL: John F. Kennedy, US president.[33]
37. GRALLSPICE: Sergei Popov (bioweaponeer), Soviet defector.
38. GUSTO: Project to design a follow-on to the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft. Succeeded RAINBOW. Succeeded by OXCART.[34]
39. HBFAR: France
40. HTCURIO: American or U.S. [Not Government]
41. IAFE: Operation to support UNITA and FNLA during the Angolan civil war.
42. IDIOM: Initial work by Convair on a follow-on to the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft. Later moved into GUSTO.[35]
43. IVY BELL: Monitoring of a Soviet communications cable lying on the bottom of the Sea of Okhotsk.[28]
44. Project JBEDICT: Tripartite Stay-Behind project.
45. JENNIFER: Document control system for Project AZORIAN.[36]
46. KEMPSTER: Project to reduce the radar cross section (RCS) of the Lockheed A-12 reconnaissance aircraft.
47. KHYMNAL: Maine-built motor sailer JUANITA purchased by CIA to use as floating, clandestine, propaganda broadcast facility in Mediterranean/Adriatic (1950–53).
48. KEYHOLE: Compartment created August 1960 for satellite intelligence.
49. LANYARD: Satellite intelligence 1963.[29]
50. LEMON
51. LNWT: US Counterintelligence Corps (CIC)
52. LPMEDLEY: Surveillance of telegraphic information exiting or entering the United States.
53. MAGPIE: US Army Labor Service Organization
54. MATADOR: Project to recover section of Soviet submarine K-129 dropped during Project AZORIAN. Cancelled after Soviet protest.[37]
55. MOCKINGBIRD: Recruitment of American journalists for CIA work.[28]
56. MONGOOSE: "Primarily a relentless and escalating campaign of sabotage and small Cuban exile raids that would somehow cause the overthrow of Castro," which "also included plans for an invasion of Cuba in the fall of 1962".[39]
57. MURKIN: Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination files.[39] Cryptonym possibly based on Martin Luther King.
58. OAK: Operation to assassinate suspected South Vietnamese collaborators during Vietnam war.
59. OXCART: Lockheed A-12 reconnaissance aircraft. Succeeded GUSTO.[34]
60. PANCHO: Carlos Castillo Armas, President of Guatemala, also RUFUS.
61. PAPERCLIP: US recruiting of German scientists after World War II.
63. PINE
64. RAINBOW: Project to reduce the radar cross section (RCS) of the Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance aircraft.[40] Succeeded by GUSTO.
65. QKWAVER: Egypt
66. RUF: Satellite imagery intelligence codeword.
67. RUFUS: Carlos Castillo Armas, President of Guatemala, also PANCHO.
68. RYBAT: Indicates that the information is very sensitive.
69. SARANAC: Training site in Nicaragua.
70. SCRANTON: Training base for radio operators near Nicaragua.
71. SGCIDER: Germany
72. SGUAT: CIA Station in Guatemala
73. SHERWOOD: CIA radio broadcast program in Nicaragua begun on May 1, 1954.
75. SKIMMER: The "Group" CIA cover organization supporting Castillo Armas.
76. SLINC: Telegram indicator for PBSUCCESS Headquarters in Florida.
77. STANDEL: Jacobo Arbenz, President of Guatemala.
78. STARGATE: Investigation of psychic phenomena.
79. SYNCARP: The "Junta," Castillo Armas' political organization headed by Cordova Cerna.
80. TALENT: Codeword created in the mid-1950s for the Lockheed U-2.
81. THERMOS: Unclassified codeword used in lieu of RAINBOW.
82. THROWOFF/2: Albanian ethnic agent/radio operator employed by Italian Navy Intelligence/CIA in several early Cold War covert operations against Albania. Was captured, operated radio under communist control to lure CIA agents to capture/death, tried in 1954, death sentence commuted, freed after 25 years. CIA paid his son $40,000 in 1996.
83. OPERATION TILT: The CIA's name for "an operation put together by John Martino, who was fronting for his boss Santo Trafficante and his roommate Johnny Roselli." OPERATION TILT used "some of the same people working on the CIA-Mafia plots in the spring of 1963 ... [and] involved sending a Cuban exile team into Cuba to retrieve Soviet technicians supposedly ready to defect and reveal the existence of Soviet missiles still on the island".
84. TRINE: Signal intelligence codeword.
85. TROPIC: Air operations flown over North Korea, China, and the Soviet Union by CAT pilots during the 1950s.
86. TSS: CIA Technical Services Staff.
87. UMTRA: Particularly sensitive communications intelligence.
88. UNIFRUIT: United Fruit Company Note: unlikely to be a cryptonym as such.
89. VALUABLE: British MI-2 Albanian operations 1949 to 1953.
90. VENONA: Interception and decoding of Soviet messages 1940 to 1948.
91. WASHTUB: Operation to plant Soviet arms in Nicaragua.
92. WBFISHY: British Foreign Office
93. WSBURNT: Guatemala
94. WSHOOFS: Honduras
95. WTF: WikiLeaks Task Force
96. ZAPATA: Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961.