Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Deutsch, C. Harold. *The Historical Impact of Revealing The Ultra Secret*. Washington D.C.: NSA, 2006. Web. December 14th, 2020.

This document carefully analyzes the uses and impacts of Ultra and how those actions led to how different played out in World War II. Although this includes elements from F.W. Winterbotham's book *The Ultra Secret*, we believe this is a primary source because it provides insight from a government perspective for World War II.

Glyden, Yves. *The Contribution of the Cryptographic Bureaus in the World War.* Washington D.C.: Signal Corps Bulletins, 1935. *Library of Congress*. Web. Accessed February 1st, 2021.

We used this source to compare cryptography in World War I and World War II. This provided us with more context for our project.

Millar, Jean. "Jean Millar." GCHQ. Last modified date. March 8, 2017. https://www.gchq.gov.uk/information/international-womens-month-jean-millar.

This source was extremely helpful because it provided the perspective of somebody working on the Enigma code, a perspective that we had never thought of before finding this source.

Mundy, Liza. *Code Girls: The Untold Story of American Women Codebreakers of World War II*. New York: Hachette Books, 2018.

This source helped our group acknowledge how women code-breakers' contributions were powerful for the Allies. Most of the significant achievements in individual code-breaking during World War II had women working behind them but weren't recognized nearly enough.

Royal Air Force. *Frederick William Winterbotham*. 1917. Photograph. United Kingdom Government. https://i.pinimg.com/736x/69/06/49/6906499e87c71eaa46a3fe9e24ea9513--aviator.jpg.

This is an image of Frederick William Winterbotham, an important figure in World War II, who wrote *The Ultra Secret*, which revealed the work that Ultra did and the impact it had.

Turing, Alan Mathison. *Mathematical theory of ENIGMA machine*. January 1, 1939 - December

31, 1942, The National Archives.

This notebook of Alan Turing's explains his findings on the Enigma machine and how it works. There are many diagrams and explanations that aided us in better understanding the work of code breakers.

U.S. Department of Defense. *USAF Warrior Studies*. Washington D.C.: United States Air Force, 1987. *Library of Congress*. Web. Accessed November 29, 2020.

This documented interview shows the perspective and experience of Lewis F. Powell Jr. who worked with intelligence in World War II as well as work in the U.S. Army Air Forces.

Secondary Sources:

Ashish. "The Imitation Game: How Did The Enigma Machine Work?" Science ABC. Last modified November 20, 2019. Accessed November 27, 2020. https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/the-imitation-game-how-did-the-enigma-machine-work.html.

This article helped us further understand the breakthroughs of the Allied forces during World War II when cracking the Enigma codes, and how the Germans used and created the Enigma machine.

Casselman, Bill. "Marian Rejewski and the First Break into Enigma." American Mathematical Society. Last modified November 2009. Accessed November 29, 2020. http://www.ams.org/publicoutreach/feature-column/fcarc-enigma.

This online source provided great detail on not only how the Enigma codes and machines work, but how they were broken. The source also gives information about Marian Rejewski who created one of the first steps in breaking the Enigma codes.

Copeland, B.J. "Alan Turing." In *Encyclopædia Britannica.* 2020 ed.

This source gives a general overview of Alan Turing's life and influences during World War II. It examines his contributions at Bletchley Park and his impact on computer science for the years to come.

Copeland, B.J. "Ultra." In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 2019 ed.

This source provided general information about ultra and allowed us to have a greater understanding of who was there, what they were doing, and how they cracked Enigma codes along with how they accomplished many other feats during World War II.

D-day revisited. “Intelligence.” D-day revisited. Date unknown. Accessed November 30th, 2020. https://d-dayrevisited.co.uk/d-day-history/planning-and-preparation/intelligence/.

This website reviews the events of D-Day and also showed how the code-breaking efforts of Bletchley Park, as well as many others, helped to make D-Day a successful event.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Editors. “U-Boat.” In *Encyclopaedia Britannica.* 2019 ed. https://www.britannica.com/technology/U-boat.

This encyclopedia article addresses the effects of the German U-boats and the history of them.

Hagerty, Edward J., and Paul Paillole. Journal of Strategic Security, vol. 10, no. 3, 2017, pp. 87–90. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/26466835. Accessed 11 Nov. 2020

This summary of Hans-Thilo Schmidt helped us understand his contributions to the Allied Powers and the risks that he took to provide evidence of the Nazi’s plans and help undertake the success of Ultra.

Imperial War Museums. “How Alan Turing Cracked the Enigma Code.” Imperial War Museums. Last modified unknown date. Accessed November 27, 2020. https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/how-alan-turing-cracked-the-enigma-code.

This source provided background on Alan Turing’s life and Mathematical accomplishments along with describing his time at Bletchley Park and his role in cracking the Enigma Codes.

Jackson, John. “The Enigma Busting Bombe Machine.” Bletchley Park Research. Last modified January 11, 2019. Accessed November 27, 2020. https://www.bletchleyparkresearch.co.uk/the-enigma-busting-bombe-machine/.

This website introduced useful knowledge about Bombe and how they were used. It also provided information on how and when the Bombes were produced.

Kahn, David. “Codebreaking in World Wars I and II: The Major Successes and Failures, Their Causes and Their Effects.” The Historical Journal, vol. 23, no. 3, 1980, pp. 617–639. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/2638994. Accessed 22 Nov. 2020.

This journal provided us with the resources and understanding of how Ultra provided information to the Allies and how Ultra’s speed to handle the crisis helped the Allies as well.

Lycett, Andrew. “Breaking Germany's Enigma Code.” BBC. Last modified February 27, 2017. Accessed November 27, 2020.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/enigma_01.shtml.

This article provided useful information about the Enigma machine, Ultra's impact on the war, and more useful information about the Enigma codes in World War II. It also provides great information on how the Allied forces understood that there was a flaw in the Enigma machine.

Lytton, Charlotte. "Lifting the veil of secrecy: Meet the female code-breakers of WWII." *CNN*, November 11, 2013. https://www.cnn.com/2013/11/11/world/europe/lifting-the-veil-of-secrecy-codebreakers/index.html.

This article gives a look into the work of code-breakers, especially women. It looks at how these loyal workers kept the secret of Ultra and their reactions when it was finally released.

Murray, Williamson. "Ultra–The Misunderstood Allied Secret Weapon." HistoryNet. Last Modified Spring 2002. Accessed November 27th, 2020. https://www.historynet.com/ultra-the-misunderstood-allied-secret-weapon.htm.

This informative website discusses the impacts and effects of Ultra's work as well as the timeline of its progress. This source also gives examples of where Ultra intelligence was successful as well as unsuccessful.

Miller, Joe. "Joan Clarke, woman who cracked Enigma cyphers with Alan Turing." BBC. November 10th, 2014. Accessed December 3rd, 2020. https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-29840653.

This article helped us understand the positive effects that Joan Clarke had as a member of Ultra and it also helped us have a better grasp of the sexism that occurred in Bletchley Park and all over the country between 1939-1945. We used this source to show and explain the disadvantages women had at the time, especially the codebreakers at Bletchley Park.

Nicholas, Herbert G. "Winston Churchill." Encyclopedia Britannica. 20 Jan. 2021.

This source helped us find a crucial image that relates to our research. It has a photo of Winston Churchill, a very influential figure who made remarks on the project we are researching.

Norburn, Bryony. "The female enigmas of Bletchley Park in the 1940s should encourage those of tomorrow." *The Conversation,* January 26th, 2015. https://theconversation.com/the-female-enigmas-of-bletchley-park-in-the-1940s-should-encourage-those-of-tomorrow-36640.

This website brings insight and awareness to the women who were participating in the war effort. It discusses code-breakers such as Joan Clarke and Margaret Rock, along with images and videos from Bletchley Park alumni.

School History. “Joan Clarke.” School History. Last modified May 25, 2020. Accessed November 29, 2020. https://schoolhistory.co.uk/notes/joan-clarke/.

This online source provided excellent background information on Joan Clarke and how she aided in cracking the Enigma Codes. The article also provides information about Alan Turing and Joan Clark’s relationship while they were at Bletchley Park.

Secrets & Spies. “Cracking the Enigma Code.” Secrets & Spies. Date unknown. Accessed December 5th, 2020. https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/spies/ciphers/enigma/en1.htm.

This source helped us understand how the Enigma machine worked and some useful information on the leading powers of the Allied forces such as Gordon Welchman and Alan Turing.

Singh, Simon. *The Code Book: The Science of Secrecy from Ancient Egypt to Quantum Cryptography*. New York: Anchor Books; New York: Doubleday, 1999.

This book is a very helpful read, written by a popular science author; it illustrates how the Enigma code was broken in a way that websites could not have provided.

The George C. Marshall Foundation. “Codebreaking World War I Through World War II.” The George C. Marshall Foundation. Date unknown. Accessed February 1st, 2021. https://www.marshallfoundation.org/library/collection/subject-guides/code-breaking-subject-guide/#!/collection=926.

This website provides some historical context on the cryptography experience for both the Germans and Allied countries during World War I. We used this to compare the institutions in place during World War II.

The National Museum of Computing. “The Turing-Welchman Bombe.” The National Museum of Computing. Date unknown. Accessed December 3rd, 2020. https://www.tnmoc.org/bombe.

This website provided useful information on how the Bombe worked and educated us on how the Bombe influenced the war.

“The Ultra Enigma | Secrets Of War (WWII Documentary) | Timeline.” Video file, 50:51. YouTube. Posted by Timeline - World History Documentaries, November 29, 2019. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9mNRbx6LOM.

This documentary explained the general timeline of Ultra and the different people who helped make it happen. It was a great source for understanding the overall course of action.

Wei-Haas, Maya. “How the American Women Codebreakers of WWII Helped Win the War.” *Smithsonian*, October 5th, 2017. https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-women-codebreakers-wwii-helped-win-war-180965058/.

This article reveals the inequalities women faced while helping to break codes for the Allies, and how many didn’t receive the credit they deserved.