



CENTRAL BUREAU INTELLIGENCE CORPS ASSOCIATION

Number 3, 1993

SEPTEMBER

DEATH OF CAPTAIN THEODORE ERIC NAVE, OBE.

Eric Nave died on 23rd. June at 94 years of age. Despite his age his death was sudden and unexpected. When Lester Truex spoke to him by phone to arrange for his address to our members in Melbourne in November Lester noted that he sounded very chipper and seemed to have many fruitful years remaining.

One of the many fine obituaries published in Australian newspapers hailed him as the "father of Australian signals intelligence (sigint)." The death was also reported in the New York Times. Yet British historian James Rusbridger claims that the Royal Australian Navy stated to him in a letter a few years ago that no one of that name existed. With the help of a Naval historian in Canberra Mr. Rusbridger did eventually find Capt. Nave and the book "Betrayal at Pearl Harbour" resulted. The British Government, however tried to put obstacles in the way of publication reminding Capt. Nave of his obligations under the Official Secrets Act.

In 1949 Eric Nave became Deputy Director in Victoria of the newly formed ASIO. According to the Herald-Sun friends say he was vitally involved right through the Petrov affair. One of his fellow members of the Naval Association of Australia claims that Capt. Nave was considered a genius and was sadly neglected and not honoured in the way that he should have been. This seems to be the fate of people in the intelligence business.

Lester Truex wrote to Eric's widow, Margaret conveying the condolences of colleagues from Central Bureau days.

FAME COMES TO JOSEPH E. RICHARD

The work of the late Eric Nave is well documented in "Betrayal at Pearl Harbour". A publication associated

with the U.S. Military Intelligence Hall of Fame records the work of Retired Chief Warrant Officer Joseph E. Richard.

"Joseph E. Richard's breakthrough of Japanese coded messages enabled Army intelligence to read Japanese high-level radio messages during WWII.

Drafted in April, 1941, Richard ultimately was assigned to Fort Monmouth N.J. After completing a course in radio repair, he entered the Signal Intelligence School. In January 1942, Tech-4 Richard became a member of the second small group of cryptanalysts assigned to the Signals Intelligence Service, Washington, D.C., where he worked in the Traffic Analysis Section of the Japanese Army communications effort.

He initiated the analysis of the speller section of the code system the Japanese Army used to designate the location of the sending and receiving units in the preambles of their high-level messages. In May he volunteered for overseas duty and was sent to Australia to work in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Area Signals Intelligence Agency. In January 1943, Richard requested from then Maj. Abraham Sinkov, his direct supervisor, that he be allowed to analyse high-level Japanese Army traffic after duty hours. With Sinkov's permission Richard worked independently and in February, 1943 made the first breakthrough in one of the Japanese high-level systems.

First he isolated a number of messages that belonged to a particular cipher system associated with the Japanese Army Water Transport System. He also discovered a key piece of information about the mechanics of the cipher. This resulted in the discovery of the entire procedure, which indicated what particular part of the cipher book was used for each message. This led to the first break into the Japanese Army Water Transport System in April, 1943. During three months of study and analysis, Richard shared the fruits of his meticulous work with Arlington Hall. Working with Capt. Harry L. Clark, Richard completed the first decryption of Water Transport Code material on April 6, 1943.

Arlington Hall and Central Bureau immediately established a division of labour to exploit the compromise. By June, 1943 Southwest Pacific ground, air and naval headquarters were receiving translations of the code, which they, in turn, used for operational planning and targeting. The resulting success of reading messages provided high-level intelligence on ship movements, supply problems and strengths at various garrisons.

Richard's initial breakthrough also opened the way to reading all of the Japanese Army's high-level radio messages.

Thus the Japanese Army and Airforce high-level systems became vulnerable to analysis.

By mid 1944 all three systems were being read in quantity, most completely by Arlington Hall, (Washington) with Central Bureau (Australia) and Wireless Experimental Centre (India) reading messages concerning operations in their area."

C.O.I.C ANOTHER PIECE OF THE JIGSAW.

Discovering the facts about the workings of Allied signals intelligence in World War II (or as the insiders call it, SIGINT) is akin to travelling through a maze; a complex labyrinth of pathways along which information was supposed to flow between a variety of military organisations.

If you have been a long term subscriber to "Newsletter" and you have zealously read every page, you may have been able to garner some knowledge of the myriad of organisations in this Sigint business. There were those units which actually did the eavesdropping and those which decoded and analysed the stolen information so secretly gathered. Other units received the resulting intelligence reports and integrated them with other information to reveal 'The Big Picture' and then there were the end users who made use of the information to plan immediate operations like the destruction of enemy aircraft located at accessible locations or to shoot down an Admiral if he came in range. Some end users worked out longer term strategies for defence and attack with insight into the enemy's available forces, their disposition and the enemy's plans of action. Major contributors to the body of literature about these things include Geoff. Ballard, Jack Bleakley, James Rusbridger and the late Eric Nave.

Anyone interested has had the opportunity to find out something about Central Bureau {CB}; The Australian Special Wireless Groups and their Sections {ASWG};

The RAAF Wireless Units {WU's}; The American Signals Radio Intelligence Companies {SRI's}; The American Signals Intelligence Service {SIS}; Fleet Radio Unit, Melbourne {FRUMEL}; RAAF Command which owned the WU's until the Americans took over at least one of them late in the war; British Government Communications Headquarters {GCHQ} at Bletchley Park; Special Liaison Units [RAF] {SLU 9 is the one we now know about}; Allied Intelligence Bureau and now "Newsletter" can introduce a newcomer. Well—— not new; indeed older than C.B.itself but only recently revealed to many of our number.

"Newsletter" found out about Combined Operations Intelligence Centre {C.O.I.C} across a bare and hard wooden table amid the good natured vociferance of the Anzac Day Reunion at Phillip's Foote. That seems to be a good place to induce members to vocalise some of their recollections so that they may be recorded before much anecdotal history is irretrievably lost.

Member Bob James is an ex Army man who served with C.O.I.C. Said Bob, trying to make his voice rise above the noise of our members consuming beer and barbecue, " You know what intelligence was like—— everyone was in their own little compartment." Prompted by a transcription of the tape of what he said Bob prepared the following exposé.

"At the beginning of the war the various services had their own intelligence branches but each in its own compartment and information was carefully vetted before it was shared with other arms; consequently the Navy, for example, was loath to share its secrets with the Army and the R.A.A.F. except in an obscure and carefully edited manner.

Prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Army, Navy and Airforce) decided to expedite the flow of intelligence through all arms of the services and from any new theatre of war that may commence and accordingly established the Combined Operational Intelligence Centre. The centre was established initially in Melbourne adjoining the War Room (nerve centre for all operational decisions.) The role of C.O.I.C. was to feed the Chiefs of Staff and all Directors of Intelligence in each service with the latest operational intelligence including "Y" intelligence from secret sources with appropriate comments or a brief appreciation as events unfolded.

Group Captain O'Malley commanded the Centre and W.A.A.F. provided the office component. Navy, Army

and Airforce personnel staffed the Centre continuously. Subsequently branches of C.O.I.C. were established at Townsville and Port Moresby.

At the time of the Pearl Harbour attack by the Japanese I was completing an 'Intelligence School' at Randwick (N.S.W.) when the Director of Military Intelligence arrived and selected three army officers for special appointments. I was extremely fortunate in being appointed to C.O.I.C. This was an important part of my life because the day Pearl Harbour was attacked also coincided with my engagement to Daphne, my wife. I found that events were moving fast.

In Melbourne old service customs seemed to die hard. The Navy was very secretive and tended to pass information reluctantly. It seemed to stem from British training of fleet officers over the years and anyone with a Germanic or "foreign" name was something of a suspect. Army HQ. also tried to nobble its officers at C.O.I.C. without success (*presumably to get special treatment in the disbursement of information Ed.*).

C.O.I.C. was well established and provided a valuable multi service agency before General MacArthur came down from the Philippines to assume command of Allied Forces in the South West Pacific Area. MacArthur found the Centre to be a very valuable asset in the intelligence field and immediately added a further element to the organisation with officers from the U.S. Army, Navy, Airforce and Marines. With the establishment of G.H.Q. South West Pacific Area C.O.I.C. became a unit under the direct control of General MacArthur and had an expanded role of intelligence reporting. Operational intelligence reports from Malaya, Burma, India, U.S. Pacific Fleets, Submarine fleet, Washington Operations and Radio Intercepts, Coast Watchers etc. supplemented the existing network of armed service information.

MacArthur's Chief of Staff, Lieut. General Sutherland, was the first officer of contact at HQ. for all vital new information and continuous contact with him was maintained throughout the war. An intelligence situation report was produced daily and selected command structures were recipients; in addition a constant O.O.B. of the enemy's army, navy and airforce was maintained on a daily basis, together with an assessment of capabilities.

Following the Coral Sea Battle MacArthur moved his HQ. to Brisbane: C.O.I.C. moving with the Commander. Subsequently an Advanced Echelon of G.H.Q. was set

up in Pt. Moresby and the small component of C.O.I.C. previously established was enlarged there in anticipation of the proposed South West Pacific operational role against the Japanese.

As the successful operations gained momentum C.O.I.C. moved with the Advanced Echelon to Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea and thence with the successful landings of U.S. forces in Leyte, Philippines, to Tacloban and later to Tolosa on Leyte Island. Subsequently with the landings on Luzon Island the unit moved to Manila and operated there until the cessation of hostilities.

When Central Bureau was established C.O.I.C. was a recipient of information from the Bureau. At various stages General Aiken, Commander, U.S. Signals endeavoured to have C.O.I.C. disbanded, probably due to the expanding role of signals intelligence. MacArthur, however, would not countenance such a ploy; he did not want any one organisation or commander to control information.

C.O.I.C. enjoyed a privileged position and all personnel worked extremely hard often under difficult conditions, particularly in New Guinea and the Philippines. All ranks were very loyal to the cause. Although staffed by many people of varying skills from typists, clerks to professors and lawyers one person of outstanding capabilities should raise a mention here; that person is Casper Weinberger, a Marine Officer who eventually became U.S. Secretary of Defence in the Regan Administration.

By the way, Geoff Ballard became acquainted with some of our C.O.I.C. people in New Guinea and in the Philippines; I think that the last time I saw him was in Manila.

Bob James."

EXECUTIVE NEWS.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK.

On 5th. August twenty six C.B. members and friends spent an interesting and entertaining visit to Spectacle Island, as our guide pointed out the Island was originally used as an armament depot servicing ships of the Royal Australian Navy. After the Island ceased to be used as an armament depot, the Navy has maintained

a repository for naval equipment and relics; the staff are dedicated and proud to show the visual proof of the history and tradition of the Royal Australian Navy.

I am sure all those present, on this day, join me in thanking, Norma Keeling for arranging this outing, also to Jim Williams for bringing it to Norma's attention.

After our visit to Spectacle Island, due to inclement weather it was decided not to land at Rodd Island for lunch. Instead lunch was served on board while the group were taken on a tour of the Parramatta River and Darling Harbour before returning to Man O'War Steps.

V.P. Day— I joined a small party representing C.B.I.A. at the Sydney Remembrance Service on 15th. August. On behalf of our Association a wreath was placed on the Cenotaph.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee Secretary Gordon Gibson reported the final arrangements for the Melbourne reunion. The efforts of those organising the activities on the 13th. and 14th. of November are greatly appreciated.

Initial preparations for the 1994 reunion are under way, as more details become available members will be kept informed.

Regarding the main banner reported in the June Newsletter as a casualty, a suggestion was received from Brian Lovett including a sketch for the Committee's consideration. The outcome of this resulted in a group being formed to investigate all aspects of a new banner, these would include: size, material, design, supports and of course cost. Any members who have any ideas or suggestions are requested to contact any one of the group or Secretary, Gordon Gibson.

Members of the group are:

Madeline Chidgey	Phone (02) 524 8739
Brian Lovett	Phone (065) 54 5405 or
Bruce Lovett	Phone (02) 498 4659
Aub Roberts	Phone (02) 807 1426

Hope to see you in Melbourne.

Aub. Roberts.
15 Gregory St.,
Putney 2112
(02) 807 1426.

HON. SECRETARY'S PAR.

COMBINED REUNION No. 5 - DEAD-LINE DATE.

Please find enclosed a "repeat" intention notice re the Melbourne Reunion on 13th. and 14th. November and if you have not already returned the first one be warned that this one must reach our eager Treasurer, Norma Keeling (7/11 Kiora Road, Miranda 2228) no later than 15th. October. So: Act Now! as those T.V. commercials have it but in this case Do send your money in and don't miss out on a great week-end of camaraderie with your old mates of CB, ASWG and RAAF WU.

After Dinner Speaker-Lester Truex.

I don't suppose that there were many better known members of C.B. during W.W. II than Lester Truex. Less well known, however, is the part played by Lester during the Korean War when he was Operations Officer for all COMINT during much of the heaviest fighting and thereby became conversant with many new developments which I am sure will create much interest when Les tells us about them after the dinner at the Caulfield R.S.L. on Saturday evening 13th. November. Many thanks, Lester, for volunteering to fill the gap caused by the sudden death of Eric Nave which sadly we had to report (at the last minute) in the June Newsletter.

Georgian Court Guest House

Accommodation is still available for those wishing, to have the company of other C.B.I.C.A. members during their stay in Melbourne. My apologies for the error in the last Newsletter when I gave the name wrongly. All other details were correct however. The address is 21-25 George Street, East Melbourne. Phone (03) 419 6353. If you book there they can send you a handy little brochure with a locational map on the back.

Bus Pick-up

Our special bus will pick up members who wish to use this service at the Georgian Court Guest House at 5.30pm. on Saturday 13 November to take them to the dinner at the Caulfield R.S.L. If you wish to use the bus be at the Georgian at 5.30. The return trip will be at 10.30pm.

Tours of the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

This is enough to make the blood of all cricket enthusiasts boil! We've been upstaged by an Irish pop group! In response to the suggestion re M.C.G. tours in the June N.L. Steve Mason wrote to me with the welcome news that he is one of the voluntary guides and offering his services in conducting a fully escorted tour for all interested members at a time to be fixed. The only obstacle that Steve could foresee was the possibility of a Sheffield match that week-end. Further investigation revealed no cricket match but two U 2 concerts on Friday 12th. and Saturday 13th. Worse still, it appears that the ground is closed for security reasons from Tuesday 9th. November till Monday 15th. November. That, it appears, is that unless there is anyone who will be staying on in Melbourne after the 15th. in which case they may be interested to know that tours leave on the hour between 10am. and 3pm. Steve's phone number for further information is (03) 882 6735. The address of the "Polly Woodside" mentioned in the previous N.L. is (once again) Maritime Park, Thayer Street, South Melbourne. Phone (03) 699 9760.

New Members.

Graham Lobb of Washington D.C. U.S.A., Bob Brown of Chirnside Park, Victoria and Veronica O'Neill (nee Drinkwater) of Frankston, Victoria, another "cipher girl". We are expecting to see Bob and Ronnie at the Reunion in Melbourne. Graham Lobb will very likely be attending an S.I.S. USAFFE Reunion to be held in San Francisco on 22nd. October, news of which was brought back to us by Mike Casey returning from his trip overseas. I have asked Joe Richard to convey our best wishes to all attending the San Francisco Reunion.

Gordon Gibson.
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Pymble 2073
(02) 449 9450

TREASURER'S REPORT.

I'd like to thank all those who joined in our Spectacle Is. outing and so helped to make the day a successful one — shame it wasn't finer weather but next year we may have another day there and perhaps be able to have a longer time to look at the treasures — a real treasure trove, and also to alight on Rodd Is. although I think we all enjoyed lunch on board. It was agreed by our Committee to make a donation of \$25 to Spectacle Is. and that was duly sent in appreciation.

Our Melbourne Reunion will soon be upon us and

already many members and friends monies have arrived and am looking forward to many more coming through. I'm sure we're all looking forward to another get-together.

Thank you Al (Jenkin) for your letter and hope the Wireless Unit Assoc. luncheon at the Caledonian Club was enjoyed by all. I remember how much we enjoyed being part of it when we were last in Brisbane. You noted the Unknown Soldier interment at the Aust. Memorial on the 11th. Nov. I'm sure most of us would like to be there for this ceremony but I guess being so close to our reunion will prevent this happening.

Glad to receive a letter from Ronnie O'Neill, a new member, who, with her daughter will be joining us at our Reunion. Yes, Ronnie, both Betty Chessell and myself will be there and looking forward to meeting you. Will make more enquiries re. the photo you sent and possibly someone who has the book you were asking about will be bringing it along to the Reunion.

Thanks so much Nancy (Johnson) for your letter and to read how much you enjoyed Spectacle Is.

Dear Betty (Chessell) I felt so sad when I read in your letter of the passing of Frances Cureton as I remember so well talking to her at our Canberra Reunion and she showing me a photo of her husband and I remembering how handsome he was, also she was in touch with Dennis Moore and said she would be at our Melbourne Reunion.

I've just read a short note from Gordon Lewis who tells me he will be in Canberra for the Unknown Soldier ceremony — maybe Gordon you could send me a photo — thanks for your best wishes for our Reunion.

I'm off back to the Blue Mountains where I've been for the last two weeks, dogs, cat and bird sitting for my daughter who is on her long service leave. What glorious sights there are to see up there — I never tire of driving my friends around to see those beauty spots — the best in the world I always say.

A little tip:- if you feel like being brightened up go and see "Joseph" at Her Majesty's Theatre for the dancing, singing, colour and laughter it's the best.

Now for my usual ending:-

"The grass next door may be greener, but it's just as hard to weed"

Norma Keeling.

LAST POST.



Sadly Frances Cureton's wish to be at the Melbourne reunion will not be fulfilled. Frances Mary Cureton (nee Reeves) AWAS VF 513122 died on 13 July 1993.

Frances was one of the original group of seven AWAS who travelled from Melbourne to join C.B. in Brisbane two or three days before Christmas, 1943. She was a cipher operator.

"It was in that little church that we [the AWAS] passed daily en route between Henry Street and Chermside; the little church with the square clock tower surrounded by palms took my fancy. Betty Patterson (nee Lording) was a bridesmaid in kahki." These are the words Francis used some years ago when she wrote of her "genuine C.B. wedding" to Jack Cureton four days after his return from two years service with a Sunderland squadron based in England. Jack served out the war in the Pacific theatre. He died in October 1988.

Here are Frances' last words to her C.B. friends not received by your Editor until after her death.

"I am writing from St. John of God Hospital in Warrnambool, where I have been for the last eight weeks, after having been diagnosed as having terminal cancer.

While lying here, I have had time to think over the past 50 years and among those thoughts are the happy memories of the comradeship and friendship of my C.B. friends.

Jack and I have had everlasting memories of the special friendship during that exciting time when he returned from England, and for the continued friendship over the years.

Thank you Girls,
God Bless
Frances Cureton."

IN BRIEF.

U.S. Connections

"Newsletter" travels beyond the boundaries expected. Earlier this year a letter came from Washington D.C. The writer had been receiving a second hand copy for some time. He now recalls arriving in Brisbane 50 years ago with Chester Lange, Stan Clark and others on the SS KLIPFONTEIN. In August 1943, instead of going to New Guinea some thirty former Code Clerks were sent to HQSUSAFFE at Luna Park. They were then

taken to 21 Henry Street and became members of Central Bureau. Graham R. Lobb has now joined the Association and will get his own copy of "Newsletter". Graham recalls preparing teletype tapes of intercept traffic for retransmission to Arlington Hall (Statesside) and operating IBM equipment in the Firehouse in Hamilton Park close to Ascot Racetrack.

Like so many of us he too finished up in San Miguel and finally went home to "Frisco" on that old ship familiar to pre-war Sydneysiders, the SS MONTEREY.

Graham reports that "Brown, an American Army Lieutenant" mentioned in John Walsh's recollections in the March Newsletter now lives in Salinas, California. His escape from the Philippines is the subject of a document in U.S. National Archives.

Both Graham and Howard W. Brown had post war service with the Department of State.

V.P. Day.

As reported by President Aub. your Association was represented at the Ceremony at the Sydney Cenotaph. It was a token crowd in Martin Place; the services were represented by high ranking officers; the politicians by their deputies. The ex-service people were old—even the Vietnam Vets remembering the Battle of Long Tan on that day are aging. But our Treasurer's great grandson, Brendan Moss wasn't one of the oldies. He was observant and curious about the Cenotaph and the Ceremony. This young seven year old wouldn't have learned much from the official speeches. It was as though history was being edited. Not only has "V.J." Day become V.P. Day but also the name of our enemy in that war was not once mentioned in any speech.

HMAS Canberra - Alleged U.S. Cover-up.

Member Jack Brown has had correspondence with Denis Warner, noted author, about an article published in the Asia Pacific Defence Reporter. Jack has sent the material to "Newsletter". It contains a brief reference to declassification in the U.S. of vast amounts of sigint material which may lead, in the view of one historian, to a rewrite of W.W.II history. Rather than abridge the story for this edition it has been held over until the next issue.

Diplomatic Signals handled by Optus.

Optus announced on 23 August the award of the contract to carry Australia's overseas diplomatic traffic. Optus is 49% foreign owned. We know what non-Japanese cable companies did with Japanese diplomatic traffic carried by them before WWII. They let representatives of their Governments have access to it.

THE AUSTRALIAN SPECIAL WIRELESS GROUP

PART THREE.

Uncle Jack!. They called the Commanding Officer "Uncle Jack"; and when ASWG people write about him it is clear that this informal appellation is used with respect and affection.

Lieutenant Colonel John William Ryan was Officer Commanding 4W/T in Greece and Crete. Subsequently he participated in the establishment of and commanded the Australian Special Wireless Group during its operations in the Pacific theatre.

Jack Ryan anticipated World War II and joined the Army at the time of Munich. By June, 1940, he had volunteered for the 2nd. A.I.F.. This was his first experience of the Army but not his first encounter with war against Germany. At about sixteen years of age he trod the decks of H.M.A.S. Sydney while the "Sydney" was sinking the "Emden" off Cocos Island during World War I. In the Navy parlance of those days he was "Boy Ryan", a term from the tradition of Lord Nelson's Navy. His name does not appear in the "Sydney" crew list displayed at Spectacle Island in Sydney Harbour because "boys" were associate crew and not formally listed. So said the guide during CB's visit to the Naval Repository.

After World War I Jack operated wireless communication equipment in the merchant marine. When civilian broadcasting services were being established in Australian cities from 1923 onwards he sold wireless sets, as they were called in those days, before joining broadcasting station 3AR. He had expertise in the developing technology of radio transmission and reception. It was this expertise which made him valuable to the Australian Army Signals Service.

His great friend and contemporary, Bill Fitzmaurice Hill worked at 3LO and has recounted how they arrived in Egypt together when Australia rushed in to help in England's war. In Bill's words "they shared the comedy

and tragedy of Greece together." Only someone who experienced the turmoil would be entitled to use those words to describe what happened in Greece.

From an eyrie (Bill's term) at Canea in Crete they intercepted and evaluated enemy wireless signals which confirmed May 20th. 1941 as "D" day for Crete. 4W/T was able to tell the Royal Navy where and when to post a welcoming committee for the invading German forces. Jack and Bill "were able to look from the cliff top and see the flashes and explosions of the sea battle we had made possible", wrote Bill. The Germans were deflected from their main objective which was Crete HQ. Had they succeeded in their plan "4W/T would have, at best, been taken prisoner". Here is Bill's first hand account of what happened next, written soon after John Ryan died in 1968.

"He led us every inch of the way to Sphakia when evacuation was ordered and how we who followed learned to love and respect him. His nuggetty build, the Navy style march, his out-thrust Gibraltar like chin. Hour after hour, day after day he led us on and on and when I would suggest a halt he would grit out — 'Time to rest up, Bill, when we reach Sphakia'."

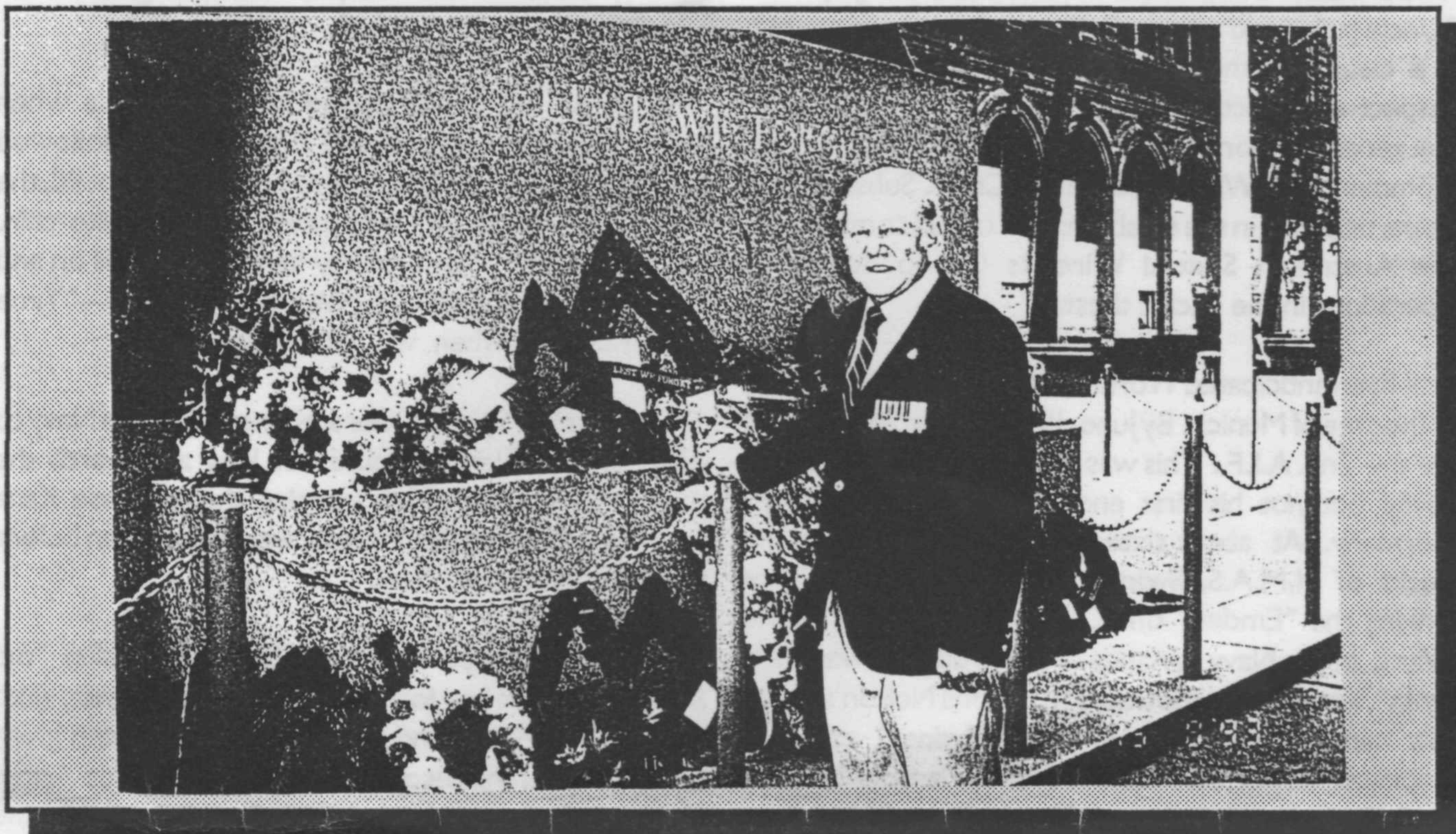
They did reach Sphakia, were evacuated by the Navy to Alexandria on 1st. June and not long afterwards the Army interceptors were learning the Japanese Kana code in preparation for the long war ahead; even before they left the Middle East.

And now, half a century later, Uncle Jack, alias "the Skipper" and more formally John William Ryan, (and through him 4W/T and the ASWG) have been given some long lasting recognition by the Australian Army. Up in Queensland at a place called Cabarlah is the Headquarters of 7th. Signal Regiment (Electronic Warfare). Not hard to guess that this regiment is the modern day equivalent of the ASWG. Perhaps in the next war Australia won't have to scabble around to develop specialist units from a zero base as we seemed to do in the 1940's. It is natural to contemplate whether 7th. Signal Regiment has links with D.S.D. as did ASWG with CB.. Newsletter recently noted the large injection of funds into D.S.D. Similarly there has been some recent capital injection into Army electronic warfare. At the Unit's 46th. birthday on 7th. February 1993 the Secretary to the Minister of Defence opened a re-development project costing M\$ 14. The operations buildings have been named "the Canea Block". Remember the eyrie in Crete? 4W/T's historic service in Crete is thus commemorated. Signal unit personnel

are now accommodated in "The Lt.Col. Jack Ryan Block". A framed photograph of The Skipper' presented to the Army by the ASWG Association in December, 1992 hangs near the entrance. Taped to the back of the frame is an envelope containing a statement of Uncle Jack's career from World War I to 1946.

[This article was compiled from a variety of source material supplied by Steve Mason. Steve's co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.]

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Jim Williams on V.P. DAY