



**CENTRAL BUREAU INTELLIGENCE
CORPS ASSOCIATION
December 2005**

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PRESIDENT's PAR

Although it is now 30 years on since its inception in 1975, I am pleased to be able to report that in the year 2005 Central Bureau Intelligence Corps Association has remained a very active organisation continuing to fulfil its role, as defined in its constitution, of "stimulating active participation in the Association's social events, Anzac celebration, and other celebrations having relation to important service events during the 1939-1945 War." A longer than usual list of events in this category during 2005 include the Anzac Eve Wreath Laying (5 attendees), Anzac Day March (27 marchers), Anzac Reunion Luncheon (41 present), March Commemorating 60th Anniversary of VP Day (10 marchers), MacArthur Memorial Museum visit (26 attended), Brisbane Reunion Dinner (23), Australian Intelligence Museum Canungra visit (24). Though not directly related to the 1939-1945 War, the Remembrance Day Ceremony at the Roseville Memorial Club has now become another annual event for C.B.I.C.A. The luncheon that followed the ceremony provided yet another opportunity for us to gather in the usual spirit of camaraderie.

Throughout the year, members have been able to read Chris Clark's reports on his progress in researching our long awaited Unit History. As well as accessing masses of material photocopied on his visits to London and Washington, Chris has been in contact with colleagues having expertise in the SIGINT field and was about to make research visits to Melbourne and Brisbane at the time of writing. Chris was also present at our Anzac Day Reunion and took the opportunity to chat with as many of our members as possible. We are all hoping that an approach to fruition may be reached in 2006!

We still have 156 members, relatives and friends on our mailing list for the newsletters and we all owe a

debt of gratitude to Helen Kenny for the manner in which she has carried out the demanding task of producing them all these years. (I think we have finally persuaded her to reduce their number from 4 to 3 in 2006).

Others to whom special thanks are due are Joy Granger, Bruce Bentwitch, Frank Hughes, Bill Rogers, Arthur Skimin, Les and Eunice Smith and Bill Caelli, as well as our banner bearers Rob Moore and Ian McBride.

Finally, it is my sad but inescapable duty to record the passing during the year of Stan King, Hugh Dunn, Geoff Day, Al and Eunice Jenkin, Keith Lavers, Eve Scott, Joe Richard, Jack Reeve and Reg Murphy.

My best wishes to you all for a joyous Christmas and a very happy New Year. I hope to see you at the Annual General Meeting at the Roseville Memorial Club, Monday 6 February 2006 at 2pm.

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HON. TREASURER'S REPORT

Recently I had a telephone conversation with Joy Linnane, one of the WAAAF pioneers recruited for Kana training at Melbourne Showground in June 1942.

On completion of the training the 13 girls were then posted to Point Cook for highly secret operations. Joy also was one of the few females at 1 WU just west of Townsville. Jack Bleakley in his book "The Eavesdroppers" gives details of these operators as told by Joy. These days Joy lives at Wyoming near

Gosford on the NSW Central Coast, but like many of us does not enjoy the best of health, therefore does not get around much anymore. However, she was with us at the Melbourne Reunion a few years ago, especially the Point Cook visit.

As a matter of fact Joy was one of a handful of former CBers (RAAF Command) whom I knew way back in the 1950s.

Thank you to members who have brought payments up to date – some paying in advance.

Hope you all have an enjoyable Christmas and a healthy New Year.

Bruce Bentwitch
Hon. Treasurer
7 Holly Street
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HON. SECRETARY'S PAR

Hello everyone especially those not very well at present.

Another Remembrance Day has passed and due to a failed transport 'connection' I arrived at Roseville in time for the Last Post. Fortunately Helen was there to record the nitty gritty, so I'll just carry one with those present for the reunion lunch – Gordon and Sue Gibson, Bruce Bentwitch, Helen Kenny, Joyce Grace, Gordon Swinney and his support team, Susie and Peter, Noni Benn, Peg Teague, Lou Harris, David and Noeline Hansen, Joy Granger, Steve Kirsten who made it in time for dessert, advising in passing that he'd spent Anzac Day in Durban, S. Africa. Apologies were received from Keith Carolan (urgent visit to his very ill sister), Judy Carson (not feeling well), Jack Shoebridge (still recovering from surgery following return from Norway), Frank Hughes (Bowral – his plans all SNAFU!!). We almost had a surprise visit by Joe DaCosta (Vic) but his dog suddenly needed vet attention. It becomes more obvious every day that no matter from which direction the punches come we must now roll with them.

As usual the Club looked after us very well and I'm told that our Association's presence for the Day was announced during the Ceremony. That's nice.

Sadly, I must now record the recent decease of two long-time members – Hugh Dunn (Toowong, Q) and Keith Lavers (Mentone, V). VALE.

A message received from Melva Douglass (Sth. Maroota, NSW) that Jack, after a long battle, has been admitted to a Nursing Home for Alzheimer care. We well remember the effort they made to join us, when able.

For your new calendars – our AGM will be held at 2 p.m. on Monday 6 February 2006, at the Roseville Memorial Club. Ever optimistic!

In closing, may the Christmas season be peaceful, even if surrounded by ankle-biters. Spare a thought for the CARERS of the world – they should all receive gold medals and a good holiday.

Joy Granger, Hon. Secretary
WarVets
2/5 Endeavour Dr.
NARRABEEN NSW 2101
Ph (02) 9981 2397

Help Wanted

Eileen McKay of 16 Coorong St, Mitchelton, Brisbane, Qld, 4053 asks if anyone has information about her father, Herbert John Hoffman. He migrated to Australia from Germany via Japan before the war. He joined the Australian Army – his number was V146604, but was discharged from this on October 21, 1942. He then joined the USAFFE, and was posted to Ascot Park.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Our mini-reunion at the Roseville Memorial Club was preceded by a ceremony in which youth predominated.

Next to the club is a park with shady trees, flagpoles and a great stone boulder – the war memorial. At 10.30 am pupils from 24 schools gathered (eight schools sent apologies).

Their ages ranged from little ones in the primary to HSC students. Parents and teachers were with them. There was no rowdiness here but quiet dignity. Their behaviour was impressive. Some held laurel wreaths and sheaves of bright flowers.

Others carried neatly wrapped parcels. The custom here is that schools may choose to lay flowers or books by the war memorial – the books later finding a place in the club's library.

The ceremony began. The Club's president, Mr Mike Askey, welcomed politicians Andrew Humpherson, Barry O'Farrell and Dr Brendan Nelson as well as the Mayor of Ku-ring-gai, Councillor Malecki.

The flags – Australian and Union Jack – were at half mast.

Erica Boucher and Mark Schwartz, school captains of Killara High, gave the addresses

Then came the laying of floral tributes - and books. Gravely, two by two, the youngsters came forward, bent to place their offerings, then returned to their places. Their uniforms represented State and private schools, some Christian, some Jewish, some non-denominational. How smart and cool the uniforms of today looked, unlike those of our childhood when girls wore serge tunics, blouses and ties, long stockings, hats and gloves, and the boys endured woollen suits, shirts, ties and hats. (Air conditioning was nil.) Trumpeter Deborah Fargher of Killara High played the Last Post. Then came the Ode, and the Reveille (played by Deborah). There was one minute's silence.

Slowly the flags returned to the top of the mast. The President spoke, thanking the guest speaker and inviting everyone to morning tea. Within the club, all relaxed, the youngsters enjoying cool drinks, snacks and jelly beans.

They'd done well.

Mr Merv Riddell, Secretary of the Roseville RSL Sub-Branch, kindly gave Newsletter a list of the schools present. The List is long, but the schools deserve mention.

They were: Killara High, Ku-ring-gai High, St. Ives High, Turramurra Primary, Gordon West Primary, Killara Primary, St. Ives North Primary, St. Ives Primary, Wahroonga Primary, West Pymble Primary. Then came Brigidine College, St. Ives, Masada College, Pymble Ladies College, Ravenswood, Roseville Girls College, Abbotsleigh Junior, Corpus

Christi (St. Ives), Sacred Heart (Pymble) and Prouille (Wahroonga).

Following on were Roseville Public School, Lindfield East Public School, Beaumont Road Public School, Cromehurst Special School, and Holy Family Lindfield.

The very young excelled themselves on Remembrance Day.

IN BRIEF

Dr Ian Pfennigworth's book "A Man of Intelligence: Nave, Codebreaker Extraordinary" will be released at the end of March 2006 by Rosenberg Publishing Pty Ltd.

The author, also a "Man of Intelligence" spent 35 years in RAN in seagoing, staff and overseas postings. He served as Director of Naval Intelligence for 3 years and was the Defence attache in Beijing for two.

Publicity for the book says that "between 1940 and 1942 Nave, almost single-handedly, constructed Australia's first signals intelligence bureau."

The author hopes that CBers who were able to help him with preparation of the manuscript will judge that he has done justice to their contributions.

He writes: "I would enjoy the opportunity of talking about Eric and his amazing life at one of your meetings."

The paper back (ISBN 1877058 41 6) will be distributed by UNIREPS, University of NSW Sydney NSW 2052. The paperback with 224 pages and 30 photos costs Aus\$29.95 and may be ordered by emailing orders.press@unsw.edu.au or by telephoning +61 2 92385 0150.

JOE RICHARDS WRITTEN LEGACY

Before his death last April, Joe Richard sent Newsletter a 30 page account of his training as a code-breaker, and of his work for Central Bureau, where he broke the Japanese Water Transport Code. Historian Chris Clark has the full text. Last December we published part of it. More follows in this issue, and there is still more to come from this

American who was inducted into the US Army Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame, and who won many honours for his work. This is an edited version of what he wrote.

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About Central Bureau's work on Army codes. When I arrived in Melbourne in early July 1942, all the Americans were working on a three digit code. (Where these intercepts came from I was never told ...it is possible that Norman Webb had brought them from Singapore.) At any rate, I never saw any intercepts like them later in the war.

As I remember, they had only one three digit group in the preamble above the message text numbers, no date, no from and to or address that is the format for a one-time pad message which they turned out to be. I think Captain Charles Girhard was in charge. We were doing a cleverly designed hand brute force (trial and error) that would have found any messages that had used the same additive. If our IBM machines had been there they would have done in two weeks what we spent several months doing.

Unfortunately, some time in December 1942 (I think) as we were working upstairs at 21 Henry Street, Lt. Chester Ray, in charge of the American troops held an instruction class in taking down and assembling our 45 caliber automatics with live ammunition. John Bartlett entered the room to ask for leave the following weekend and was accidentally shot in the abdomen. He was taken to the Brisbane General Hospital, but died. All of us, including the man who held the gun, were affected by his loss. I secretly resolved to do extra work to make up for John.

I had noticed that the four digit traffic had just been fitted as received after Stan Clark's people had extracted all the traffic analysis details (frequencies, all signs, from and to numbers etc) so I went to Colonel Sinkov and offered to sort it by system and within system by message so that all duplicates would be together.

Sinkov sent me to Norman Webb who had at the time charge of the intercepted message files. (I think now that Colonel Sinkov knew he had some IBM machines coming and was glad to have

someone arrange the traffic in a way that it could be used by the IBM people.) Anyway, Lt. Webb agreed to let me have the traffic one day at a time. It was filed by intercept date which was Greenwich Mean Time, used for all Allied intercept so that no matter where it was intercepted it would be comparable. Webb first had an Australian soldier stamp it with a progressive number stamper so that, if necessary, it could be replaced in the folder in the original order. Colonel Sinkov and I decided to start with the date of 19 December, 1942, so that we would pick up any changes that might have been made on New Year's Day.

In January 1943 I started sorting in a room upstairs at 21 Henry Street with the blackout curtains drawn. By the light of a drop lamp I continued to sort traffic almost every night (I was still working on the three-digit code in the day time.) We were fortunate in our choice of starting date because the very first night, while sorting the 3366 system, which turned out to be the main Japanese Army Air Force system, I found 16 messages that began the same for about ten groups, then were different for the rest of the messages (about 20 groups). In all the rest of the war this never happened again. (Two messages that began the same for about 15 groups then differed were fairly common, happening every few days, but such a large number had never happened before.) Next day I showed them to Colonel Sinkov and asked him what to do.

He directed me to write them out over each other and start differentiating all the groups in each column then compare the differences. This was quite a task as you can calculate if you subtract the bottom group from the other 14, then the next group from the 13 over it and so on, then begin with the top group from all below it, etc. for 20 columns. Fortunately the centre at Arlington Hall, Washington, when notified, did most of the work. (Here Joe gives technical details.) In March 1943 the 3366 system went off the air for at least a week and when it came back it had changed...it was assumed that code books and additive books had changed. Therefore CB (and Arlington Hall until 1944) dropped work on 3336. GCCS (later GCHQ) at Bletchley Park took over work on 3336, I remember helping pack up all CB's 3366 traffic to send to England. They broke into it and sent people out to WEC (Wireless Experimental Centre, Delhi)

to exploit it. (See Alan Stripp's book "Codebreaker in the Far East").

Joe continues "By the third night of sorting traffic I noticed that the 2468 system's messages behaved differently from the messages in the 3366 and 7890 systems. I was sorting by the repeated group in each system in order to get duplicate messages together. All four-digit Japanese Army messages repeated a group from near the beginning at the end of the messages....I told Colonel Sinkov that the first digit of the third G.A.T. or repeated group in the 2468 system behaved in a non-random fashion. Sometime in February 1943 (I think) he showed me a three page letter from a British source, I think from WEC in India pointing out that the first digit in the 2468 system's repeated group was non-random....Next came a message from Arlington Hall saying they would make an IBM run to look for the non-random digit. Then about two weeks later in another radio message Arlington Hall said they had made an IBM run and this digit was random in this run. This puzzled me for a time until I remembered the change I had noticed and decided they must have combined all the 2468 together and sorting two periods together had given a random result. That same day I noticed a friend, Sergeant Harry Shiffman, making red pencil marks on some 2468 messages. He explained he was editing it for IBM punching, that Col. Sinkov had ordered it because I had told him that there was a non-random digit in the repeated group in 2468 messages. I immediately went to Col. Sinkov and told him about the change in the behaviour of the non-digit and told him I thought we should put something in the IBM cards so we could keep the messages from the two periods separate. He was not happy but sent me to see Major Zachariah Halpin, who was in charge of Central Bureau's IBM section. Halpin was quick to understand the problem and after a couple of hours work he had arranged for the cards to contain not only a period designation (a letter I think since that gave 26 possibilities as opposed to ten for a digit) but for a designation if the additive book changed and another if the codebooks changed.

That night I went back to the office (21 Henry Street, upstairs), determined to find the exact date and hour when the 2468 digit had changed. I drew out the folders for the 2468 messages for three days before and three days after what I thought was the

date of the change and started to list the message number and the first three text groups of each message. There were more messages than I remembered (at least thirty plus per day) and I was tired and saw it would take me all night to list them all when I noticed that there was a relationship between the first digit of the first text group (the non-random digit). I thought "If I make a table showing this relationship the editors can use it to identify the messages as to period and I won't have to list them all." So I made up a ten by three table for the first 2468 period and went to the house where Don Moreland and I rented a room (just across the road) and went to bed.

The next morning there was a conference to decide what to do with my table. Col. Sinkov decided to send it out in a radio message. I don't remember to whom besides Arlington Hall Washington (I think that the monthly progress reports went to Arlington Hall, Bletchley Park England, WEC India, and the Examination Unit Canada).

It took a few days to get the 2468 messages punched on IBM cards, then about the 6th of April 1943, Major Larry Clark, assistant to Col. Sinkov...was hired by Friedman before the war and had worked in a group under Rowlett that solved the Purple machine used by the Japanese diplomatic officers. He had found our IBM machines off loaded on a wharf in Sydney. He had also for Gen Akin, I think, established secure communications with the US Guerrilla Forces in the Philippines. I remember him talking about giving them Haghin machines and using personal questions like 'what was your mother's maiden name' to authenticate that the machines were in the right hands. Clark and Sergeant Fred Bright started examining the IBM sort of the first few groups of the messages. Then they went to a late lunch. I had already eaten and began to examine their work, hoping to copy their lists and work on them. I soon found that I would not have time to copy all their lists (there were one hundred of them) so I thought I might be able to put them in a table as I had the relationship between the first digits of the second GAT and the third GAT, using methods I had learned in Friedman's cryptanalysis course about recovered alphabet squares. I soon found I could condense all their one hundred lists into a ten by ten square and had this square recovered by the time Clark returned. Clark then tested my square and next said

“Those three columns you recovered should be in this square,” and after a lengthy search, for my column had the digits transposed between the columns as recovered in the square, identified them. Then we went to eat supper, but I returned to 21 Henry St to try to recover the column coordinates of the square, which would be the plain text component. I was assuming that the three original columns from my first table were book digits and were 0, 1, and 2 or 1, 2, and 3, and that the third GAT plain text was book page tens...page units 84m since 4 captured 5678 messages Washington had sent us copies of (captured I thinking Burma) had that format in the indicators. But I was sleepy and the solution kept slipping away. Then Clark called up, and finding I was back, came back to the office. Together we soon had the top or plain coordinates out.

The next morning we sent a radio message to all centers giving our square and how it could be used to decipher the indicator groups giving the text additive starting points of all the messages in the 2468 period. That afternoon we received an answer from Arlington Hall Washington confirming that square and sending the square for the second square period and telling Central Bureau to work on one of the three additive books saying they would work on the other two additive books and would exchange additive and code recoveries with Central Bureau by radio.

With the two centers Arlington Hall and Central Bureau working together, recovery of the 2468 codebook was swift with the first translations being made available to MacArthur's G 2 by June 1943. I remember Lt. Col. Hugh Erskine, officer in charge of the Central Bureau translation section, telling me how when he first had an important message translation available (I think a message about a convoy) on a Saturday evening he took it to Major General Charles Willoughby at his room in Lennons Hotel. Willoughby (who headed MacArthur's Intelligence Office) was entertaining and was not familiar with communications intelligence. He brushed off Erskine (at the time a Captain) telling him to come back the next day. Erskine then went to General Akin who acted on the message and made it a rule from then to the end of the war that a copy of all important message translations should come to him. I think he used to take some of them directly to MacArthur.

NEWS FROM CHRIS CLARK

Our historian, and RAAF Historian, Chris Clark published important articles this year.

The first, in issue 31 of “Wartime”, the official magazine of the Australian War Memorial, had the title “Code War”, and appeared in a special issue marking the end of World War II.

The introduction read: “Highly reliable intelligence supplied by Australians enabled MacArthur to make the successful strategic decisions that led to victory in the Pacific.”

Illustrating the four-page article were photographs of “Nyrarnbla” (21 Henry Street), the 1WU operations building at Stuart Creek (camouflaged as a farmhouse), and of CB officers and WAAAF kana interceptors.

Compressed into a few thousand words was this most readable account of CB's foundation, growth and activities.

Chris concluded: “Whether the Bureau's work helped to shorten the Pacific War by two years – as was later claimed by MacArthur's Intelligence chief, Major-General Charles A. Willoughby is problematic, but there seems little doubt that it contributed materially to shaping the way that MacArthur conducted the successful campaign.”

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The Australian newspaper's World War II, sixtieth anniversary series (part eleven) had another article by Chris. Entitled “Code Breakers and Cypher Aces” it told how Sigint “became a potent weapon in the war against Japan.”

Chris Clark points out that the Battle of the Coral Sea “was the first important engagement in which the Allies were successful in analysing intercepted radio messages to anticipate Japanese movements.”

At this stage the Allies had not fully broken the main Japanese naval code, and “could understand only 10 to 15% of each message.” Even so they could predict that in early May 1942 the Japanese, using aircraft carrier units, planned a landing on the north Queensland coast, or more likely at Port Moresby.

Immediately the US sent carriers to the Coral Sea, and “Other forces, including Taskforce 44, led by Rear Admiral John Crace, were there with the cruisers HMAS Australia and HMAS Hobart.

The Japanese turned back to Rabaul. (In June, the Americans, with knowledge gained by intercepts, fought the Battle of Midway. Casualties in ships and men were great, but the Allies regained the balance of power in the Pacific.)

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After writing of the Coral Sea battle, the author turns to land, to the use of IBM machines in the Ascot fire station, where banks of IBM tabulators, “the first generation of computers” stripped the ciphers from enemy messages. Yamamoto, he says, was a significant victim of Sigint. Traffic analysis, and intercept work by ASWG and RAAF Wireless Units are described, as is the movement of these operatives and those of CB northward to Hollandia and the Philippines. Intelligence provided by Central Bureau “formed a vital ingredient in MacArthur’s battle plan.”

General MacArthur’s “island hopping” strategy was based, not upon “inspired guesses” but from reliable information garnered from the Japanese by Sigint. “The Australian part in that achievement has not, so far, received the recognition that is its due,” concludes the article.

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BACK TO HENRY STREET

Most of us left Brisbane soon after the August reunion, but Frank Hughes stayed on. Result – an article in Brisbane’s Courier-Mail of August 31, headed “Frank’s Secret War kept Allies in equation.”

Dominating the article by Dianne Butler was a coloured photograph of 21 Henry Street, with Frank standing on the front lawn looking as if he owned the place, as we felt he did, so many years ago.

Frank is 80 now, but left his Hunter’s Hill, NSW, home when 18 to join the Army. He was sent to Dubbo. There, he recalls, “someone discovered I was good at mathematics and could add up.”

This led to transfer to an Intelligence unit, to interviews, and a baffling trip to Brisbane where his first accommodation was in a flea/bug-ridden guesthouse. Other lodgers, placed there, had one thins in common with Frank – beside the fleas – mathematics.

He was taken on 21 Henry Street where Commander Nave explained to Frank and his fellows that they would be trained in cryptanalysis, and would work for an organisation called Central Bureau. They were sworn to secrecy for 30 years. With CB, Frank moved up to Hollandia and the Philippines. The secrecy was abolished long ago, and Frank, with great persistence, has campaigned to have CB’s history written, and has represented CB on the General MacArthur Memorial Committee.

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VALE

Hugh Alexander Dunn, AO, 20/8/1923 – 5/11/05, was diplomat, academic, scholar, Sinologue, and a CBer who joined the Army in 1942.

His skill in language saw him recruited to the 1st Australian Specialist Intelligence Personnel Group, attached to General MacArthur’s headquarters. With this unit he moved from Brisbane to Hollandia and then to the Philippines.

As soon as war ended he became one of CB’s “Marco Polos”, joining those who hitched rides in American aircraft to parts of Asia. Most reached Japan. Hugh Dunn’s choice was a flight to Chungking – China’s wartime capital. This brief trip foreshadowed the future. Hugh Dunn became Australia’s Ambassador to China from 1980-1984.

He was brilliant, even as a boy. Townsville-born, he won a state scholarship and went to Brisbane Boys’ Grammar. There he was to be captain and dux, and “received colours for the First XI in cricket, in rowing, in Rugby and in athletics. He ... eventually represented Queensland in Rugby.”

After the war he returned to Australia, studied for a Bachelor of Arts degree, and became absorbed with China and its place in the world.

In 1949 he became Queensland's Rhodes Scholar. This took him to Oxford University, where he studied the Chinese language, graduating with first class honours in 1952.

Home again, he joined the Department of External Affairs briefly, left this to work as journalist on the Courier-Mail, but returned to the Department as a permanent officer in 1954. He spent more than 30 years in the foreign service, and was a dedicated public servant, respected by those on all sides of politics.

Liberal Senator Russell Trood and Labor Foreign Affairs spokesman Kevin Rudd wrote the obituary for Hugh Dunn, published in the Courier-Mail.

They described his career – postings to Japan, New York, Washington, New York and Saigon, his frustration during the 1960s when Australia had no diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, so that his expertise was unused.

Suddenly, in 1969 he was appointed Ambassador to the Republic of China in Taiwan, serving there until 1972, when he "was required to close this mission following the Whitlam Government's recognition of the People's Republic."

Not until 1980 did the posting to China come – his life's ambition. Before that he had other appointments ... Korea, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and Ethiopia, and as High Commissioner to Kenya, Uganda and the Seychelles.

He went to China at a time of revolutionary change, when that country was transforming from isolationist Cultural Revolution towards an open market economy. His linguistic and analytical skills made him one of Australia's great heads of mission.

After leaving China he became visiting professor in the School of Modern Asian Studies at Griffith University, and later adjunct professor in the Department of History at the University of Queensland.

He published and translated classical Chinese poetry, and with his second wife, Marney, also a linguist, travelled widely. She, his daughter Sabina and grandson Euan survive him. His brother-in-law

Tim McDonald, a former diplomatic colleague wrote an obituary which likened Dunn's life to a character in one of Le Carre's spy thrillers.

His funeral service took place at his old school, Brisbane Boys' Grammar. He had suffered a long illness, and been in a nursing home for years.

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Not long before he died, Marney Dunn spoke to Helen Kenny, and told her that Hugh had written a memoir, unfortunately never completed. She sent down a copy of a CD Rom called "Inventory: Items from a Life Well Travelled."

The cover of "Inventory" shows Hugh Dunn riding a yak. Pack animals stand nearby and in the background are jagged showy alps.

The photograph was taken "On the Karakorum Highway," explained Marney Dunn, who had taken this journey with her husband. (These mountains, in North Kashmir, contain K2, the second highest mountain in the world.)

Marney Dunn says that she would be happy to send a copy of "Inventory" to any CBer who is interested. Cost would be \$20, including postage. Her address is: 26 Aston Street, Toowong, Queensland, 4066.

GREETINGS

Christmas and New Year wishes to all CBers, those at home, in nursing homes or in in hospital. May you have family and friends close by at this time. Thank you for your contributions to Newsletter over the years.

After this December issue, Newsletter will come out three times a year, in June, September and December '06 – a lessening of the task for me. Of course an announcement will be sent out in April, giving details of the AGM and plans for Anzac Day.

As I have nothing on which to play the CD Rom, Les will tell me what Hugh Dunn's memoirs contain. Sorry for my ineptitude, and congratulations to those who have kept up with technology.

- Helen Kenny