



CENTRAL BUREAU INTELLIGENCE CORPS ASSOCIATION MARCH 2005

Publicity Officer: Helen Kenny, 27/1-13 Mackenzie St, Lavender Bay NSW 2060 - Tel 02 9954 0940

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Undoubtedly the outstanding event of the year 2004 was the successful conclusion to our three year struggle to get the Unit History Project underway. By the end of June our author Chris Clark had finalised arrangements with the Australian War Memorial and the Army History Unit for researching, writing and publishing the history and is now engaged in collecting material from sources such as the Defence Signals Directorate, the School of Military Intelligence Museum at Canungra and of course from our members through personal interviews. Regular reports on his progress are being provided by Chris in our quarterly Newsletters.

Another highlight important event in 2004 was the completion of Stage One of the MacArthur Museum in Brisbane. Frank Hughes represented CBICA at the official opening which took place on the 15th August, the fifty ninth anniversary of V.P. Day. Stage Two of the project to complete the Museum will hopefully be achieved by 15th August 2005, the sixtieth anniversary of Victory in the Pacific. The Executive Committee is considering the possibility of a Mini Reunion in Brisbane to coincide with that highly significant occasion.

On Anzac Day our numbers had dwindled a little but the spirit was still there. A chilly start, then a glorious autumn day. There were twenty four marchers who received a rousing reception from the crowd which seems larger and more enthusiastic each year. The Reunion at the Mercure was once again a great success with an excellent lunch, happily enjoyed by the thirty seven members and friends who attended. Apologies and messages of remembrance were received from twenty others unable to be with us for various reasons.

Our Mini Reunion was celebrated on 11th November at the Roseville Memorial Club for the second time. Early arrivals were in time to attend a

lovely Remembrance Day ceremony which is held every year in the Club's garden. The attendance of twenty three was a little down on last year's record number but our private room and excellent menu made for a very enjoyable occasion. The war time activities of CBIC also received a highly complimentary write-up in the local paper as a result of a reporter's interview with Frank Hughes. We still have 154 members, relatives and friends on our mailing list for the quarterly Newsletters produced so regularly by their indefatigable editor, Helen Kenny, with the invaluable assistance of Les Smith of Queensland University of Technology. Inevitably, however, our numbers have declined slightly since last report and it is my sad duty to record the passing during 2004 of Geoff Ballard, Fred Frank, Max Hurley and James Pattison.

Mini Reunion 2005 – Brisbane

Following the A.G.M. on 7th February Les McClean contacted John Dwyer for an update on progress towards the completion of the MacArthur Museum. John informed Les that the Committee estimates that a sum of about \$200,000 would need to be raised for the project to be completed. Not surprisingly John was not optimistic about the prospects of this occurring before the proposed opening on 15th August, the date chosen to coincide with the Sixtieth Anniversary of V.P. Day. However a suggestion has been made of a possible "mini opening ceremony" on that date. Some members have already indicated their willingness to attend a Brisbane Reunion regardless of whether Stage 2 has been completed or not. This matter will come up for (brief) discussion at the Anzac Day Reunion. If you are unable to attend please give us your opinion when sending your annual sub to Bruce Bentwitch or by contacting any other member of the Committee.

Gordon Gibson, President

67/1-9 Yardley Avenue

Waitara NSW 2077

Ph: (02) 9487 3029

E: sue.Gibson@phicron.com

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT

At the end of the war most of the Australians in the Philippines returned to Brisbane on the American Liberty ship, "Francis N. Blanchett."

At least one exception involved about 10 or 12 members of No. 6 Wireless Unit who returned to Sydney courtesy of the RAAF,

We departed Clark Field on 15 September, 1945, aboard a B-24 Liberator bomber, spent the night at Morotai and flew to Darwin next day.

On arrival at Darwin we were informed the aircraft had two faulty motors and could not take us on to Sydney, so we were grounded at the airfield. We could not venture far as we did not know when the replacement aircraft would be available. After three or four days we were issued with one blanket each for the overnight flight to Sydney.

The B-24 in this case had wire cages fitted to the bomb bays in case of accidental opening. We spend a night either sitting or lying in these cages, flying at 12,000 feet with no heating. It was a freezing experience.

Approaching Sydney the pilot flew low over the North Shore, letting his relatives know he had returned. Upon landing at Mascot airport we were approached by some journalists who were expecting POWs, but they soon realised this was not the case.

A day or two after our return I reported to Bradfield Park base where I had spent my first 10 days in the RAAF (Rookies) and I was informed there was no need to return to Brisbane. I was discharged.

At our last Melbourne reunion I mentioned this to Alan Fookes who told me he was also on that flight. We wonder whether any other CB member was on it. Please let me know if you were.

.....

I did wear my winter uniform on one other occasion when I partnered a debutante at the RSL Victory Ball at the Trocadero ballroom. (Remember the Troc?) This was November 1945 when the debs were presented to the top brass of the three services.

I did wear two American ribbons which were given to me at the American PX in Hollandia. One, I think, was for the Dutch New Guinea campaign, the other for Leyte.

I remember noticing that the RAAF officer, a Wing Commander, looked closely at these rather odd ribbons worn by a Corporal Bentwitch at the Trocadero. Nothing was said.

.....

Subscriptions: This is just a reminder that subs for 2005 are now due – members \$15, Associates \$10. A small number have not paid the 2004 subs. ~~Your Newsletter will be marked with a red cross if you need to renew your subscription.~~ Please send it at the earliest opportunity to me at the address below. ~~At the end of the war most of the Australians in the Philippines returned to Brisbane on the American Liberty ship, "Francis N. Blanchett."~~

Bruce Bentwitch,
Hon. Treasurer,
7 Holly Street,
CASTLE COVE NSW 2069
Phone (02) 9417 1427

HON. SECRETARY'S PAR

I'm acting as a relay station this time. During my extended absence on family duties Helen Kenny stepped in as my recorder at the A.G.M. on 7 February. My grateful thanks to her for the following:

At the A.G.M. your Executive and Committee were returned with the exception of Alan Norton. We noted with regret his inability to continue due to pressure of other work. Stan Baylis kindly agreed to join the Committee and was made welcome. We hope to see Alan (and Katie) at the Anzac reunion.

ANZAC Arrangements: EVE – Wreath-laying 6.30 p.m. Assemble Cnr Pitt St. & Martin Place (old GPO steps). Medals to be worn.

DAY – Assemble 0900 hrs Cnr Hunter & Elizabeth Sts (South side). March in close formation with A.I.A. and "Z" Special Force.

REUNION – from 12 noon at Sydney Marriott Hotel, 36 College St – opposite War Memorial.

There will be free parking at the Hotel. Cost is \$38 per person for buffet lunch. Please let Bruce or me know if you are coming. At the risk of repetition, Bruce would appreciate payment (cheque to CBICA) not later than 18 April. We hope this venue will prove satisfactory; it's certainly convenient for us all.

There have been several expressions of interest in a trip to Brisbane in August to view the MacArthur Memorial. President Gordon hopes to have further news about this in time for Anzac Day.

Just a couple of items – it's good to have Treasurer Bruce back on deck and improving after further surgery. Peg Teague has had spinal surgery and is now recuperating. We wish them both full recovery. We look forward to seeing as many as possible at the march or the lunch. We'll be thinking of those who can't make it.

Joy Granger,
WarVets 2/5 Endeavour Drive
NARRABEEN NSW 2101
(02) 9981 2397

HISTORIAN'S REPORT

Dr Chris Clark, very busy with his work as RAAF Historian, and also with his involvement as Visiting Associate Professor at the Australian Defence Academy, telephoned his report to Newsletter.

He explained that he was just about to leave for Wagga Wagga on an RAAF commitment, and would be flying to England to spend a month there in June. In the UK he will do more RAAF work, but will also do research at the Public Record Office, Kew, for the CB history. On the way home he will spend time in the USA, looking at source material there.

Meanwhile he has been going through the documents he has amassed on CB – many passed to him by Cbers. He is absorbing and making notes on all this, and is well on the way with plans for the projected book.

Dr Chris Clark,
RAAF Historian,
Air Power Development Centre
Tuggeranong ACT

IN BRIEF

Did you work with Captain Eric Nave? Have you any recollections of this Naval officer? Do you have any photographs of him? If so, Ian Pfennigwerth would be glad to hear from you.

Ian Pfennigwerth, a naval historian, and a former Director of Naval Intelligence and Security, is gathering material for a planned biography of Captain Nave.

Mr Pfennigwerth's address is P.O. Box 139, Salamander Bay, NSW, 2317, and his telephone is (02) 4981 5551. His email is ipfennigwerth@kooee.com.au (Note that kooee has a k).

Even if you didn't work with Captain Nave, you probably met him at CBICA functions over the years, so please help the historian to produce a much awaited book

.....

Note that Helen Kenny can receive email no longer so please remove her email address from your list, It was only by courtesy of a neighbour, Jean Mulholland, that email could reach Helen. Jean has been ill and is often away, so asks if Helen's correspondents could revert to snail mail or to the telephone. (Many thanks to Jean for her help...HK.)

.....

The name Alan Turing resonates down the years, from Bletchley Park, (GCCS) to the present. This brilliant mathematician and designer of the world's first computers, died tragically long ago, but young mathematicians of today know all about him. "Parabola", a mathematics magazine for schools, put out by AMT Publishing in association with the University of NSW, published Peter Donovan's article on "The Breaking of the JN series of ciphers 1939-1945" in its second issue for 2004.

The same issue listed the names of prizewinners in mathematics competitions, and on its last pages announced that T shirts of six mathematicians could be bought on line at www.amt.edu.au/amtpub.html.

The Alan Mathison Turing T-shirt is made of 100% cotton, and is printed and designed in Australia. It “depicts a colourful design representing Turing’s computing machines which were the first computers.”

.....

Diamond weddings of CBers are being celebrated this year. Brides and grooms of 1945 include: Robert Brown to Edith West on 24 March, 1945; Joyce Briggs to Ray Bradney on May 12; Coral Osborne to “Sandy” Hinds on June 2; Madeline Bell to Ronald Chidgey on August 4, 1945. Best wishes to all of them. Please tell Newsletter if you know of any other diamond weddings.

.....

PROFILE

Stanley Conway Baylis, newest member of our committee, was born on April 17, 1920 at Southend-on-Sea in England. When he was of kindergarten age, his parents moved to Eltham, an historic town on the road from London to Canterbury, where he attended an L.C.C. (London County Council) school.

When Stan (as we know him) was nine, the family moved across the world to Shanghai, in China, a sea journey of more than six weeks. There his father, Mr Henry Baylis, became a Health Officer, in the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a British controlled body that “directed the administration of the International Settlement in all aspects of municipal affairs, including the Police Force, Public Works, Public Health, Hospitals and sewerage services.”

Stan explains that the International Settlement resulted from the Anglo-Chinese war circa 1840, after which China conceded concession ports along the eastern seaboard of China. Other foreign powers “got on the bandwagon”, resulting in the French Concession in Shanghai and the German Concession to the north in Tsingtao. Various foreign troops and naval forces from Britain, France, the United States, and Japanese marines maintained security. The Japanese were there probably because Britain and Japan had been allies in World War 1.

Stan’s schooling was disrupted. He arrived in Shanghai just as the long summer break ended, and continued primary and secondary education in the Shanghai Public School staffed by British teachers.

In 1935 his education was disrupted again when the family took six months leave in England. On return to Shanghai Stan went to work in a British department store.

There was tension between China and Japan. In 1931 Japan invaded China via Manchuria and subsequently via Shanghai in 1932. This invasion was short lived, but Japan again invaded China via Shanghai in 1937, pressing deep inland and apparently without serious protest from the West. “Much destruction and carnage ensued together with horrendous atrocities committed against the Chinese populace,” writes Stan.

Early in 1937 he joined the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Its functions were to man a section of the perimeter of the International Settlement bordering the Chinese area of the city in the event of an incursion by the Chinese, to carry out street patrols and to escort food convoys. In 1937 Stan joined the Seventh Shanghai Rover Crew (Boy Scouts Association.)

He writes: “Early in 1940 I was approached by Lt. Commander Crowther R.N. (Rtd.) who happened to be the leader of the Rover Crew. He was seeking a British subject to fill a position of confidential clerk in the Naval Control Service office situated in the compound of the British Consulate, a prerequisite being the learning of shorthand and typing. The function of the Service was to issue secret routing orders to captains of British and Allied merchant ships

Around this period my parents expressed some concern over the situation in the Far East vis-à-vis the war in Europe; submarine warfare and the intentions of the Japanese. In view of these considerations it was decided to quit Shanghai and, as my mother had sisters in Sydney we sailed for Australia via Hong Kong and Manila in October 1940.

As it was difficult to enlist in British forces in the Far East, the move to Sydney provided an opportunity to enlist in Australian forces. I enlisted

in the RAAF as a Trainee Wireless Operator, being called up on 30th June, 1941 and posted to 2RD Richmond. On completion of the rookies course I was posted to No 1 W.A.G.S. Ballarat on 3rd August 1941 for a course in science, maths, electricity and Morse Code. The next move was to 3 S.T.T. Ultimo to continue the course in Morse Code and radio theory. Two months later posted to S.S. Point Cook for further Morse Code training, signalling, wireless operator air and mobile. The course was completed at the end of June 1942.

Following completion of training I was sent to Darwin where a unit was being formed for dispatch to Bathurst Island. An advance party landed on 14th August, 1942. Three weeks later the balance of the unit arrived together with equipment, vehicle and construction material. Ensuing weeks saw the construction of camp facilities and the erection of a radar station and adjacent wireless shed. When everything was operational Darwin was able to receive earlier warning of Japanese air raids launched from Japanese occupied Dutch East Indies.

After five months on Bathurst Island I was posted to No. 11 Signals Unit, North Western Area H.Q. where I was placed on various watches and subsequently placed on the watch to General MacArthur's H.Q. located in the A M P building in Brisbane. In November 1943 after sixteen months in the Northern Territory I was posted south on 31st December, 1943 and sent to the School of Army Co-operation acting as wireless operator to army officers training reconnaissance and bombing exercises. This posting ended in late February, 1944 and the next move was to School of Signals, Point Cook to undertake a course in high frequency direction finding, after which I was sent to RAAF Richmond late in April, 1944 to carry out the allotted task of providing bearings to aircraft. This posting ended on 25th April, 1945 after which I was posted to Central Bureau, Brisbane to do a course in Kana code. On completion I was posted to No 3 Wireless Unit located near Batchelor, Northern Territory on 10th July, 1945. Approximately one month later the war ended. The ensuing months were spent dismantling equipment and clearing up camp in preparation for moving south via convoy to Townsville and railway to Sydney, being discharged on 29th January 1946."

After the war Stan worked as a clerk with CRTS (the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme) and with CRTS did a three year training course as a health and building surveyor. Manly Council gave him a job. After qualifying he worked for three months at Deniliquin, then went to Campbelltown Council in 1950.

For a while, as health and building surveyor, he was a "one man band" in this beautiful, then rural town. As the area's popularity grew, so did his responsibilities. In his 32 years there, he had a large staff working for him. Stan married in 1952, and had three children. A second marriage to Maureen followed in 1970. They bought land at Minto Heights and lived there until 2000, when they moved to Green Point, on the NSW Central Coast.

Stan retired in 1982. Some time ago he and Maureen visited China – and Shanghai. The changes there astonished.

ABOUT JOE RICHARD

Anyone who saw Joe Richard frequently at Central Bureau will remember this cheerful disposition and his crisp uniforms. How did he come to be with us?

In 1940-41 he was at San Diego helping renovate WW1 destroyers, when he was drafted for the US Army and sent to cryptanalysis school. First a course in radio repair, then he began to study cryptography. Soon after Pearl Harbour he started on traffic analysis. He encountered his first 2-digit place-name speller code in preambles to intercepted 2468.

He volunteered for Australia. At Cranleigh House he met his first 3-digit low-level one-pad system, Norman Webb and Prof. Room, and traffic analysts walking around reading message headings with GUADACANARU and RABAURO.

Volunteering again, he began sorting Army 4-digit messages. Working under Abe Sinkov, he found at once 19 split-duplicates in 3366 (which stopped two months later, then resumed after ten days).

Noticing that in 2468 the third group was repeated at the end, he sorted messages into piles and found that the first digit was non-random. He and Zack Halpin planned the IBM cards to contain a

distinguishing letter for the period, one for the additive book and one for the code book.

Working late at night he noticed that for any given digit as the first digit of the second GAT, only three digits would occur as the first digit of the third GAT. He made up a table 10 rows x 3 columns. Abe Sinkov was impressed. WEC India and Arlington Hall were making similar progress.

Larry Clark and Fred Bright joined in the search. Codebook recovery and additives were exchanged daily by radio. The stripping of additives from 2468 messages began in earnest.

Care was taken to see that research in the higher level codes was seen in context with lower level material which often yielded co-related information.

In a lengthy article in *Cryptologia*, Joe Richard enters into much more detail than has been possible in *Newsletter* columns. He includes a Vigenere square for non-carrying addition and a Japanese Army semi random square, as well as semi random squares using the cross-system dupe.

The Japanese were issuing new codebooks as late as 1945, and by using cross-system duplicates, the most recent had been broken into, but no translations were possible before capture of a copy of the codebook at Okinawa in June of that year.

Joe gently points out shortcomings in the writings of others on the breaking of Japanese Army administration codes, e.g. where something that was entirely hand coded is described as a machine system.

At war's end, we still had a considerable number of messages untranslated.

(*Cryptologia* is a quarterly journal devoted to cryptology, published by the Dept. of Mathematical Sciences at West Point.)

Robert Brown

[At CB Robert Brown worked with Professor Room. He edited the Technical Records of Central Bureau, working with others on this.]

PAPPY CLARK **PHOTO WANTED**

David Parker, Curator, Museum of Australian Military Intelligence, Kokoda Barracks, Canungra, Queensland, 4275, makes this appeal through Newsletter.

"I would like to canvass your members to see if anyone in Central Bureau Intelligence Corps has a half decent photo of Pappy Clark.

"In the Museum there is a hallway featuring a selection of Australian Intelligence Corps members who have been awarded Decorations of Awards for Operational or Warlike Service."

If a photo of Pappy Clark can be found it would hang there because Stanley Robert Irving Clark was awarded the M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire) on 7 September 1945, although the actual presentation was made to his wife, Mrs Anne Clark. David Parker enclosed the Nomination Text, a copy of Award Card Record Details and S.R.I. Clark's entry in the WW2 Web Site.

"This clearly shows his unit as Central Bureau Australian Intelligence Corps and that he has been honoured for his service. The fact that the Text of the Nomination virtually spells out the CB method of operation is most enlightening considering the secrecy issues of the day." writes David Parker. "So far his is the only Citation that I have found that even mentions the Bureau, or hints at its activity. I am eager to display his photo and citation for the M.B.E. on the wall with other members of the Corps who were honoured for service to other areas of the Corps."

**VX21132 Lieutenant
Temporary Captain
Stanley Robert Irving CLARK, MBE**

7 September 1943

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Clark served as an NCO and later as an Officer with No 4 Wireless Intercept Section, AIF, in Greece, Crete, Syria and Egypt, and with Central Bureau in Australia.

His work throughout has been of an outstanding character, particularly in the initiative he has shown and his ability in devising ways and means of picking up special intelligence, of breaking down and turning that information to good account.

A report was recently prepared by a senior officer of the RAAF in which he cites many instances in which Intelligence emanating from Central Bureau has been of Major operational value even to the extent of guiding the course of our Naval Task force against the enemy.

The success of this work has been largely due to the exceptional ability of Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Clark, who richly deserves the honour for which he is recommended herewith.

NAME CLARK, Stanley Robert Irving

Award M.B.E. Reg.No. Rank CAPT Service A.M.E.

Recommended by Governor-General on O-R

Promulgated in London Gazette on 1/1/44 G. H. File A.M.E. 21/A-Z 37

Promulgated in Commonwealth of Australia Gazette on 6/1/44

Citation (G. H. File) There are no Citations for O-R for 1/2 yearly awards to the British Empire.

Insignia received from: London 27/9/44 PN LONDON 18/9/45 G. H. File L/30.

Insignia presented by The Governor of Victoria,

At Government House, Melbourne, On 7/9/45 G. H. File MELBOURNE/6.

Address of recipient on presentation date 138 Anderson Street,

SOUTH YARRA, VICTORIA.

Remarks At the request of the recipient the M.B.E. badge was presented to MRS. ANNE CLARK (Wife).

Other Awards

Service Record	
Name	CLARK, STANLEY ROBERT IRVING
Service	Australian Army
Service Number	VX21132
Date of Birth	24 Jun 1911
Place of Birth	MELBOURNE, VIC
Date of Enlistment	17 Jun 1940
Locality on Enlistment	SOUTH YARRA, VIC
Place of Enlistment	CAULFIELD, VIC
Next of Kin	CLARK, ANNIE
Date of Discharge	10 Oct 1945
Rank	Captain
Posting at Discharge	CENTRAL BUREAU AUST INTEL CORPS
WW2 Honours and Gallantry	Member of the Order of the British Empire
Prisoner of War	No

David Parker says that Pappy Clark also received the American Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm, an honour awarded to non-Americans. Colonel Sandford, of CB, also received this medal.

Brigadier John David Rogers, Director of Military Intelligence, was also nominated for this award. David Parker explains that the Australian Government "turned it down" because Brigadier Rogers was "in the process of getting a CBE."

CBer Bill Rogers, son of the Brigadier, says that his father was recommended for a French decoration because of the work he had done with the Free French in the Pacific. Again, Government ruled against Brigadier Rogers receiving it.

.....

If you have photos or information about Pappy Clark please get in touch with David Parker at the Museum (address given at start of this article.) Otherwise phone him at (07) 5541 6321 or reach him by email: dave.parker@defence.gov.au

ANZAC MEMORIALS

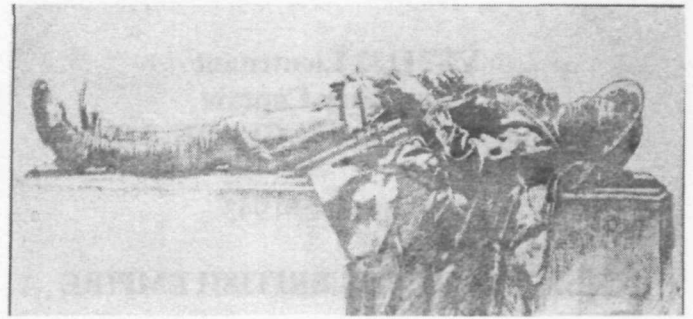


This is the ninetieth anniversary of the Anzac landing at Gallipoli. We knew the returned men of that war. They were our fathers, uncles and family friends who had served there and in France. The men who came through that war spoke little of it to their children. Most kept stoic silence, only talking of the past to old mates.

Each city and small town in Australia raised memorials to the dead. Statues of these First War men, in their slouch hats, uniforms and puttees, stand in parks and at crossroads. They hold rifles and bayonets. At each memorial is an honour roll of the volunteers who served. Stars mark the names of the dead. Many of the statues were mass-produced and lacked artistry, but they symbolised a country's loss and suffering.

.....

Pictured above are two fine memorials. *At top left*, a statue at Gallipoli honours a brave and chivalrous Turk, seen carrying a wounded British officer. *At top right* is an artist's impression of George Lambert's bronze sculpture, "The Fallen Soldier", a magnificent depiction of an Australian. For years it was in the crypt of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, but in 2004 it was relocated to the Cathedral's western nave, and placed in a more visible position. It is dedicated to "All Australians who died in War."



[The illustration and information come from the journal "GATHERING: St. Mary's Cathedral, Our Family" October-December 2004.]

The text on a plaque at the Turkish memorial is too small to reproduce, but the photograph comes to Newsletter by courtesy of Alan Hogan, who recently visited Gallipoli.

The inscription reads:

"At Chunuk Bair on 25th April 1915 there was heavy trench fighting between the Turks and the Allies. The distance between the trenches was between eight and ten meters. Cease fire was called after a bayonet attack and the soldiers returned to their trenches. There were heavy casualties on both sides and each collected their dead and wounded. From between the two trench lines came a cry for help from an English captain who was very badly wounded in the leg. Unfortunately no one could leave their trenches to help because the slightest movement resulted in the firing of hundreds of bullets. At that moment an incredible event occurred. A piece of white underwear was raised from one of the Turkish trenches and a well built unarmed soldier appeared. Everyone was stunned and we stared in amazement. The Turk walked slowly towards the wounded British soldier, gently lifted him, took him in his arms and started to walk towards our trenches. He placed him down gently on the ground near us and then straight away returned to his trench. We couldn't even thank him. This courageous and beautiful act of the Turkish soldier has been spoken about many times on battlefields.

Our love and deepest respect to this brave and heroic soldier."

First Lieutenant Casey
(Later to become Australian Governor-General,
1967-71)