



CENTRAL BUREAU INTELLIGENCE CORPS ASSOCIATION

September 2010

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I spoke today with General Gower, the Administrator of the War Museum. At my request, he rang Chris Clark regarding the Central Bureau History. He did so, and believes Clark apparently has no intention of finishing the history. Gower will now request the return of such monies as Clark has received and will employ at the Museum's expense another historian to finish the work. Clark has agreed to supply such research notes as he has available.

Regards

Bill Rogers C.B

PRESIDENT'S PARAGRAPH

The following article* which I came across in the "New Scientist" will, I feel sure, be of great interest to all CBers. The author is John Graham-Cumming. By a remarkable coincidence, shortly after reading this article* I had a phone call from Rob Foot, our ever helpful contact at D.S.D. who reminded me that the year 2012 (the centenary of Alan Turing's birth) also marks the seventieth anniversary of the formation of Central Bureau (April 1942). We both agreed that this should be cause for a special celebration. My suggestion was that the Director of D.S.D. Mr Ian McKenzie and Rob Foot of course should be our guests of honour at the 2012 Anzac Day Reunion. Some of you, however, may well have a better idea and if so please let me or any other member of the executive know. *(See Page 2)

Hoping to see you at the Remembrance Day Ceremony, 11th November at the Roseville Memorial Club.

Gordon Gibson, President
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HON. SECRETARY'S PAR

On a glorious morning was greeted by 8° temp and icy wind, followed by bathroom light exploding and finally a casual reminder re the Memorial Service at Roseville. On occasions like this one gives thanks for not being flooded or shattered by an earthquake.

So, after a strong coffee feel capable of reminding you that the Remembrance Day commemoration ceremony will be held at the Roseville Memorial Club on Thursday, 11 November 2010, at 10.30am. Our informal lunch following is always enjoyable – try to come if you can. Just let Bruce or me know so that a suitable table is arranged. In case you've forgotten, the Club is close to Roseville (NSW) station. Cross the Pacific Highway at the lights, turn left. A few steps and there you are. Hope to see you.

There being no other news of note, regards and best wishes to all.

Joy Granger
Hon Secretary
2/5 Endeavour Dr
NARRABEEN NSW 2010

Ph (02) 9981 2397 (after 5pm)

HON. TREASURER'S PAR

In some ways it does not seem 65 years since the end of the War – where has the time gone?

I vividly recall 8.8.1945 – my 21st birthday, stationed at San Miguel, Philippines with 6WU, attached to the Americans. In the morning a few of us decided to have a celebratory beer but realised we had not received our normal ration of American canned beer for several days so had to do with “lolly water”.

Having the day off I hitchhiked to Manila and on return Flt Lt John Walsh advised a group of us were off to Okinawa any day.

Fortunately the War ended and mid September about 12 of us including Alan Fookes, myself and ten others boarded a RAAF Liberator bomber at Clark Field for the flight home. After a delay at Darwin we arrived at Mascot, Sydney late September. After a few days I was discharged and back to my former occupation mid October 1945.

These days I realise a number of us have medical problems due to wearing bones, sun spots, heart, arthritis etc, but hope health is improving.

All the best

Bruce Bentwitch
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TURING

It's time to apologise for mistreating computer guru Alan Turing, says John Graham-Cumming

SEVENTY years ago, a 27 year-old mathematician called Alan Turing arrived at Bletchley Park, 86 kilometres north of London and headquarters of the British cryptography operation, to help break the Nazis' secret codes. During his studies at the University of Cambridge and at the Institute for

Advanced Study, Princeton, Turing had laid the foundations for computer science by imagining a machine that would be capable of any form of computation.



¹At Bletchley, however, he was instrumental in breaking the Enigma code, among others, and helping to shorten the Second World War. After the war, he worked on artificial intelligence and created the Turing test, designed to show if a machine can think in any meaningful way.



²But being homosexual, Turing fell victim to a toxic combination of prejudice and science. In 1952, after being convicted of gross indecency, he was given the choice of prison or oestrogen injections to “cure” his homosexuality. He chose the latter, lost his security clearance, and in 1954 committed suicide, biting into an apple dipped in potassium cyanide.

The UK has started to honour this great man. There are statues, a plaque on his childhood home, a building or two and a road named after him. The centenary of his birth, 2012, will be celebrated as Alan Turing Year. At the same time, the UK government refuses to fund the Bletchley Park

¹ The statue depicts Turing as life-size model puzzling with an Enigma machine and was created by artist Stephan Kettle The statue is composed of approximately half a million pieces of Welsh slate stone and was unveiled June 19, 2007

² The Alan Turing Memorial, situated in the Sackville Park in Manchester, England, is in memory of a father of modern computing. He is sitting on a bench situated in a central position in the park. On Turing's left is the University of Manchester

Trust - a museum devoted to the wartime code breakers.

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In contrast, the US Association for Computing Machinery has been presenting the Turing Award, the computer science Nobel, since 1966.

To try to right these wrongs, I have set up a petition on the website of 10 Downing Street calling for an apology for the mistreatment of Turing. More than 25,000 people have signed it, and it has been backed by many scientists, including Richard Dawkins. (The New Scientist 12 September 2009.)

P.M.'s APOLOGY

On September 11 2009, the BBC News announced that Gordon Brown, then Britain's Prime Minister had said sorry "for the appalling way Alan Turing was treated for being gay." Gordon Brown's statement was on behalf of "the British Government and all those who live freely thanks to Alan's work I can say, "we're sorry. You deserved so much better."

BLETCHLEY PARK

This is Part three of Peter Wescombe's illustrated talk on "Bletchley Park and the Allied Intelligence Network" given at Sydney's Powerhouse Museum in 2002. The last episode ended with Japan's entry into the War.

Now read on:

When they declared War, I've got to take the thing in sequence, I'm moving through from London to the Middle East, to India and the Far East to show

how the Network built up. In the network around India, we already had stations from 1924, Ahmadabad up here. There's Imphal which was a big intercept station. There was one outside Calcutta called Barrackpore. There's Bangalore down here and later on, we have one in Colombo.

Now, these were intercepting originally traffic from Afghanistan and Persia, together with a station Asmara here on the Red Sea Coast. Now, these stations were intercepting traffic and were feeding it back to London by the cable. But, of course, once the Germans moved into the Middle East, this section of the cable stops. Before the Japs move into Burma, it is decided that all effort must be switched onto the Japanese campaign because December 7th they move into Pearl Harbour. December the 8th they are up in the Philippines and by December the 25th, as you know, they are all the way round here. They are through Borneo and down through Java, down through the Celebes. They are swarming all over the place.

So, therefore, it was found that intercepts at Bangalore, intercept stations here, could actually pick up the transmissions of Japanese forces moving through the area. Now, the other thing that happened too is that in Singapore, we had what we called the Far East Combined Bureau, (Army, Navy and Air Force and Foreign Office). That, of course, split up as soon as the Japs started coming down through Malaysia into Singapore. Half the staff, the Naval staff went over her to Kalindini. Some to HMS Anderson³ in Colombo. The Army staff just scattered and came down the coast from port to port, to port to port, until they got to Darwin.

Now, the situation is that you have got the intercepts taking place around here of enemy transmissions and realizing their movement coming up through Burma. The next thing that

³ **HMS Anderson** (Colombo, **Ceylon**) listening station of the Far East Combined Bureau. The location chosen was the Anderson Golf Course six miles from Colombo HQ, hence the name *HMS Anderson*.

happens, of course, is the Americans come in. See, we are starting to get together now.

The Americans are coming in. They are interested because they are going to put aircraft over the hump which is that piece of the Himalayas just north of the Naga Hills where they were feeding the supplies through to Chiang Kai-shek's people at Chungking.

So, they built a station up here at Kunming Wana Shabur (??) where they were intercepting Japanese Army air transmissions which were homing their aircraft onto the Dakotas of the United States Air Force, the Flying Tigers going over the hump. They also were working into Delhi because in Delhi, they had their own station. They had their own interceptors on their own decryptors, working in with the British. So, you have the British, the Americans and now the Indians on into intercepts as well. We are getting really international now. Down here in Kalindini we start getting some of the people – Kenyans in to intercept. See how the international network is building up? Therefore on this side here, with the scattering of the forces from Singapore and so forth, the arrival of the Japs, the whole of this network now springs into life, intercepting Japanese traffic.

In 1941 as this happens, B Block is built at Bletchley Park in order for the Japanese traffic to be decrypted. Top floor up here is Japanese Naval traffic. The infamous JN25, Jap Naval Message, Jap Naval Code 25 and also JN20 and JN11s were broken up here. This is still standing today. This is currently our archive up here. The ground floor was British Naval plot where we plotted the movement of U-boats against our ships and so forth here. As I say, this was built specifically for the Japanese campaign to decrypt, but the main work is here. You are now in the thick of it.

In 1939, on November 5th the Australian Chief of Naval Staff wrote a Minute saying, "We really should have an intercept and cryptanalysis network similar to Bletchley Park....., similar to GCCS".

This was submitted to a combined force of senior officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force and two

subsequent Minutes on the 5th and 16th December,. But the Army side said, "Yes, we agree, we should set this up." So, they therefore started looking for a basis for this network. So, they took some advice from London and then they asked for volunteers to do some intercepts. They start learning this dreadful Katakana Morse and they start moving into the various places like Townsville to intercept Japanese traffic.

Another person interested in Japanese traffic was up at Corregidor, a chap called MacArthur, General MacArthur. He has been there since 1935 training the Philippine forces, but he also realises that he is interested in what the Japs are up to. So, he himself forms a small intercept group and starts picking up Jap Army-Air and Navy-Air messages to find out what they are doing. He can't break the messages, but he is using something which is developed from the British and the Australians and that is called traffic analysis. In 1940 when you Australians came over to the Middle East, your signals people moved in with ours and we have these special intercept groups just behind our own lines listening to German or early Army German service transmissions just behind their lines. In other words, immediate battle messages and breaking these ciphers.

If you couldn't break the code, you would look at the way it was transmitted, you would look at the method of transmission, who transmitted it to whom, what time was it transmitted, how long was the message, all this. It is what they call traffic analysis and you can get as much information from that as you can get from breaking a code if you know what you are looking for.

The Australian and British signals people worked together. When the Australians were called back home, when the Japanese War started, they brought with them the knowledge of traffic analysis which the Americans pooh poohed at first and said, "Look, we want to know what's in the message. This is what we're on about."

We said, "Yes, but you haven't broken the code for 6 months. But we could tell you what is going on because of traffic analysis or these Aussie

fellows could tell you what's going on." So, traffic analysis suddenly became most important.

Up in Corregidor MacArthur and his men hold out until March 1942. Then he is ordered by Roosevelt to come back into Australia and continue the War from there. He said, "I want my intercept team to come with me." They said, "Sorry." He said, "I want my intercept team." He said, "I demand a submarine." After argument the American Navy gave one.

He comes down by PT boat, air and train from Alice Springs to Melbourne. His interceptors come down by submarine and other means. After long journeys they reach Melbourne. He says, "Right, now then, I will take over the whole of the intercept situation in Australia for the campaign to get back and capture all this land, the South West Pacific area. What is more if I do it and you come in with me, I will guarantee the American Government will pay all the costs, everything." So, on that basis, the Americans and the Australians joined together and formed the Central Bureau in April 1942. Drifting into Central Bureau came odds and ends from the Singapore's FECB which had broken up when the Japs came in. So, you've got British interceptors coming down as well as Foreign ones, chap called Arthur Cooper, a brilliant Jap linguist came in and two or three others. They all came down to Melbourne where they formed the Central Bureau which is now going to intercept the Japanese Army and Navy transmissions around this area. (SWPA) Not the Pacific, that's controlled by Honolulu and they've got to break these messages to show exactly what the Japs are up to. GCCS was called in. Bletchley Park said, "I say, hey we've got something good going on here. You see where they are situated, they're sitting very nicely across the lines of transmission of the German messages from Germany to their Attaché Staff in Tokyo and for Jap diplomatic and commercial messages." Absolutely first class.

The British Government asked through Canberra if, in fact intercepts could take place of Japanese commercial and of diplomatic messages and also the German Enigma transmissions from their

Naval attachés, two codes called "*Seahorse*" and "*Sun Fish*."

So, the Australian Government said, "Well, that's all very well, but what sort of postal groups are you looking at?" So, back came Bletchley Park, "Oh, about 100,000 a day." Now, the maximum speed of transmission in those days, if anyone can remember it, was 66.6 words per minute, chomp, chog, chomp, chog, chomp chog. A 100,000, well as a group is 5 letters and a word is counted as 5 letters, so it's 66.6 groups of 5 letters a minute going through. You've got 100,000 groups to get through on them, but this isn't what they were looking for, because, you see, why did the Japs move so quickly through the area? Because they had not got the natural resources they needed to continue the War.

They had to capture as quickly as possible the rubber, the tin, the gold, the bauxite, the rare metals, the minerals, all the things they needed to conduct the War. That's why they moved so fast. That's why the British said, "Now look, if we break their commercial traffic, we know what the problem is.

We know how well they are going on these metals and how are the rare earths and all the things they need." And it was quite vital, so Australia is sitting in the middle of all this, right in the middle of all diplomatic decrypts required, the commercial – at the same time this massive War up here, of trying to get back into the islands is taking place, the horrendous battles of New Guinea, up the Kokoda Track and again, your special communication units, the Coastwatchers. All that information is pouring into Melbourne, so the whole of that battle area up there now is being looked at from Melbourne and decrypts taking place and at the same time, supplying information to Bletchley Park and to London which is being decrypted and passed back down the cable to Melbourne here for the use of the staff down here. So, you've got an overall picture of the War coming up, commercial. Administrative, of diplomatic, military, Air, Navy, the lot. At this stage Mr Wescombe showed a card on screen.

Oh, I, sorry about this. This in fact is one of about 25 million index cards. In Bletchley Park, every single message that was decrypted anywhere in the world, including Bletchley Park, was put onto an index card. So all the information coming back from Japanese decrypts into Bletchley Park was indexed. So, we've literally got millions of these cards around which we are still trying to archive. This one, diamonds. Purchases of diamonds and on here, of course, is Lisbon to Berlin, Berlin to Tokyo and so forth. About the purchase of diamonds and the purchase of platinum, these are industrial diamonds for use in quality matching and so forth.

All these messages, this is Japanese commercial stuff. That Berlin and Tokyo traffic would be intercepted probably somewhere up in the coast around Townsville or somewhere around Derby. Sent back to Bletchley, decrypted and passed back to you.

To be continued.

PROMISE KEPT

Many of us make New Year resolutions and fail to keep them. One who did – and is persisting with his resolution, is the Rev. Dr John Bunyan, the Anglican priest who is Honorary Chaplain of the Australian Intelligence Association.

On January 1 this year he decided to write a sonnet a day, for the 31 days of January. He missed a few days, then caught up, and by January 31 had concluded what he terms “this odd little project.” Then he set a new target – 50 – to mark the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest of the Church of England. His 75th birthday comes on Australia Day, 2011, and by now he has written – and published “A Sydney Anglican’s Seventy Five Sonnets.” Not all are religious, some are almost autobiographical. The last ends:

*“You might make reading of this book one choice
And hear beyond the storm a still small voice.”*

MAMI

Is the abbreviation for the Museum of Australian Military Intelligence at Kokoda Barracks, Canungra. Much has changed since Dave Parker arranged our visit there.

Dave still keeps in touch, but the Museum has been relocated from the site we knew. It now has “state of the art facilities” and a “mission to facilitate understanding of the historical and contemporary practice of military intelligence in Australia”. (This encompasses Navy, Army and Air Force.)

Information from the Army History Unit says that the Museum’s collection is valued at more than a million dollars.

Recent acquisitions include:

- A complete original transcript of the war crimes trial at Rabaul of Major General Hitoshi Imamura
- The original evacuation order for the withdrawal from Greece, 1941.
- Art by Clifton Pugh.
- One of three original 1907 Australian Intelligence Corps badges.

GENERAL MacARTHUR’S CAP

In last December’s Newsletter, we published an article about MacArthur’s cap. The story was based upon Col. Sid Huff’s “My Fifteen Years with General MacArthur,” and contributed by Faye Schutt, then Curator of the MacArthur Museum, Brisbane.

A new organisation “Friends of MacArthur Museum Brisbane, Inc ” was formed a year ago to assist the Museum. Jessica Harrington, Education Co-ordinator, sent us copies of their excellent newsletter which details many interesting activities.

Under the heading “Oddities On-line” came these paragraphs:

“We received a request at the Museum asking if we sold replicas of the General’s hat.

If you have ever fancied owning one yourself you can order one from a manufacturer in the U.S. for a bargain price of \$89.98US at

http://www.by-the-sword.com/acatalog/General_Douglas_MacArthur_Crush_Cap_26-802312.html



This picture is of the kiosk at a memorial to General MacArthur in the Philippines, at Macabalan wharf, where MacArthur landed by PT boat after escaping from Corregidor in March 13, 1942.

(Can we expect to see Cbers who served in the Philippines wearing replicas of this cap at coming reunions? H.K.)

IN BRIEF

Ink Emma Ink, the long running Newsletter of ASWG, published this cutting, sent by Nev Wintin.

Headed “Timely Visit” it read: “A New Zealand veteran of World War II, who visited Kastelle, a village in Crete, got back a watch lost decades ago when he was hiding from German soldiers.

Wounded shortly after arriving on the island Ken Little was taken to the mountains and cared for by Cretans, who stripped him of everything that could identify him as an Allied soldier including his watch.

He was stunned when a villager approached him and gave him his watch. The man had kept it all those years in case I should turn up.” Little explained.

VALE

Edwin James Brown, Ed to family, and Ted to himself and to friends, died last June. Two old friends, first met at CB, the Rev. Robert Brown and Canon Alan Langdon spoke at his funeral service. (It was Robert who told Newsletter of the death.)

Ted Brown interrupted his Arts/Law studies to join the Army. At CB he was in traffic analysis, and was a patient and thorough researcher. He served in Brisbane then at a base inland from Darwin.

As Robert Brown writes: “Somehow Christians working in Central Bureau found one another and lasting friendship developed. After the war he kept us in touch and for this will always be remembered.”

When peace came Ted Brown returned to his studies, graduated and worked in the Crown Solicitor’s Office, eventually heading the Conveyancing Section.

This quiet man had an insatiable appetite for reading, especially the Bible, theology and human relationships. Before moving into care and leaving his home at Salford Park, Victoria, he donated his library to the Bible College of Victoria.

He loved classical music and had a fine collection of records. For more than 60 years he was a lay preacher. He mentored young students academically. Robert Brown says that Ted remained single and that his life and faith “influenced many for God and for good.”

Edwin (Ted) Correll (1918 – 2010) who died last March, was the third of six children. He grew up on a farm near Kadina, South Australia, and attended Kadina Primary School, then Kadina Memorial High School which he topped in 1932.

He was a bright boy with a photographic memory. He won a scholarship to Adelaide Boys High School, then joined the Australian Intelligence Tourist Bureau, often joking that they dropped the term "Intelligence" soon after he joined the Bureau.

At 19 he was sent to Melbourne to open the South Australia Tourist Bureau office and was to be there 18 years.

He also spent four years in London as Accountant and Senior Clerk for the South Australian Agent-General. While in Melbourne he married Beryl Foden and their son Peter was born in 1945. But war interrupted his career and he joined the Army and served with Central Bureau at MacArthur's Brisbane head quarters, New Guinea, Borneo and the Philippines, gaining the rank of Lieutenant

In peace, he returned to Adelaide and was a "pioneer South Australian Tourist Promoter" as *The Advertiser* described him in his obituary

From 1959 he was the Tourist Bureau's Chief Publicity and Promotions Officer and established the Cornish Festival held in South Australia's Copper Triangle. He loved the Flinders Ranges and with the Rasheed family helped to develop the Wilpena Pound Resort. After 44 years in the tourist industry he retired in 1978 having been Assistant Director.

Ted Correll was on many committees, including the Adelaide Festival. He belonged to the Rostrum movement and was made a Freeman, which is the movement's highest honour. He wrote a history of South Australia's Department of Tourism and contributed to the department centenary history, "The Pursuit of Leisure" published in 2008.

After his first wife died he married Joy. She said: "Ted had fond memories of his time in CB. We spoke of shared war time experiences. I had three and a half years as a Radar Operator in the British Army, which gave us something in common. He was a dear bloke."

FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF THE FIRST AIF

No one from the Final AIF survives, but family descendants and friends hold their memories. Many also retain sepia photographs of those young men and women – nurses and VAs who served overseas. Some years ago an organization, FFFAIF Inc (Families and Friends of the First AIF) was founded by the historian John Laffin.

It covers those who were in the Navy, Merchant Navy, Army and Airforce. The Governor-General, Her Excellency Quentin Bryce, AC, is Patron-in-Chief. The late John Laffin, the founder, is Patron-in-Memoriam. General Sir John Monash is also Patron-in-Memoriam.

The organization publishes a quarterly magazine "DIGGER" – "with a minimum of 60 pages of WWI-related articles, most supplied by members and never before published."

Editor of this is Graeme Hosken. His address is 2, Colony Crescent, DUBBO, NSW 2380, e-mail ghoskenaif@bigpond.com. Membership costs \$40 annually, seniors and students pay \$30. The year starts in July. Membership inquiries should go to Alan Kitchen, 2 Faye Ave, BLAKEHURST, NSW, 2221 (Ph 02-95940254) or e-mail fffaif@optusnet.com. President is Russell Curley.

The non-profitable charitable organization has about 360 Australian members and 20 from overseas. Its purpose is to commemorate the service, sacrifice, suffering and courage of the First Australian Imperial Force of the Great War 1914-1918, and of their families and friends. Research, education and scholarships for the young are other aims.

FFFAIF works closely with the Department of Veteran Affairs, the Australian War Memorial and RSL. It supports the inscription of FROMELLES on National and State Memorials, and holds regular meetings.