



Sub

Rosa

Newsletter of the

FRIENDS OF THE INTELLIGENCE CORPS MUSEUM

www.intelligencemuseum.org

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FICM DONATES HEARING AID FACILITY TO MUSEUM

On 10 March, in the presence of museum staff, museum and FICM trustees, Curator Sally Ann Reed received the Roger Portable Hearing System, the latest donation (cost £1,423.89) from the Friends. Up to four museum visitors with hearing difficulty and with hearing aids will now be able follow their guided tour with greater clarity. Roger will also be used at FICM meetings, such as Lunch with Lectures on 7 April at the Special Forces Club. We particularly thank archive volunteer Richard Harper, who presented the kit, for his persistent work in sourcing Roger and organising a demonstration. ■



The Kit



Sally Ann Reed

Richard Harper

Photos: CIGY



Photo: DB

MEET DAVID BURRILL *The New Chairman of the Museum Trustees, and FICM Life Member, talks to Sub Rosa*

What is your background? I am from Blackpool, graduated from RMAS to join the Lancashire Regiment (PWV) in which I served for six years. On leaving the regiment, I joined the Intelligence Corps in 1969. I retired in 1992 at the age of 47 in the rank of colonel, my last appointment being Deputy Director of the Corps and COS of DISC, to join BAT Industries where I was able to pursue my intelligence and security calling in a business context. Whilst at BAT, I was honoured to be Deputy Colonel Commandant of the Corps for six years, and a co-opted MIM trustee. On retiring from BAT in 2006, I set up, and still run, my own company. Recently, I was approached to become Chairman of the MIM Trustee Board and was pleased to return to the active fold of the Corps family.

What skills do you bring to this job? I am an enthusiastic pragmatist with proven military and commercial success at tactical and strategic levels. I have skills in intelligence and security at operations and leadership levels. My critical focus is on leadership and delivery.

How do you see the museum and the leadership of its trustees? It is crucial that we do not build silos but have maximum integration and alignment. Until the 1980s, business

organisations were all about profit. Now they are about profit, reputation and governance, and need to reflect those factors in their brands. It is important for the military to also project its brand. The museum reflects all that is good in a military brand, projecting history, current achievement and what it wants to be – in all senses of heritage.

Why is the museum on the move? I inherited a strategy already approved by the board. Firstly, in addition to the physical museum, wherever it may be, there must be a footprint for the Intelligence Corps wherever its HQ and training unit is. Secondly, that the museum should be relocated: more public access; not by appointment only; attractive to the widest range of visitors. (continued on p. 7)

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DISTRIBUTION GUIDANCE

While this newsletter does not include classified information, it is intended for the personal use of FICM members, their families and close friends only. Your co-operation in observing this guidance is much appreciated.

'The Nearest Run Thing you ever Saw in your Life'

The Enigma Paradox of German High-level Cryptography by Paul Crosson

The great debt that Britain owed its cryptanalysts, although recorded in the official history as early as 1946, was not officially revealed to the British public until 1974. In the last few turbulent days of the war, parties of UK and US experts scoured Germany in the search for the latest German advances in many fields: rocketry, which had made life so difficult for the Londoner; atomic weaponry; aircraft design; and not least, cipher machinery. In addition, prisoners of war and senior members of the civilian German Sigint world were questioned at great length on what the Germans had achieved and, equally important, what progress they had made in breaking the Allies' systems. The findings of these interrogations formed top secret reports one of the most fascinating of which was the investigation into 'German High Level Cryptography and Cryptanalysis'. Produced in May 1946 and classified as 'Top Secret Cream' it was to remain a secret until declassified on 11 August 2012 by the US National Security Agency. It still has to be declassified by GCHQ together with certain aspects of the Target Intelligence Committee (TICOM) reports.

Many German high-level cryptographic systems, although brilliantly conceived, were insecure. In one of the most dramatic chapters of World War II, with often brilliantly conceived cryptanalytic procedures and a huge expenditure in manpower and machinery, Britain and the United States exploited these weaknesses and found almost daily solutions of German high-level systems that were to cost Germany dearly even if it did not – as many believe – bring about actual defeat.

Germany lost the Battle of Britain in 1940 partly because it entrusted bomber-target information to the insecure Luftwaffe Enigma. Unknown to, and even unsuspected by the Germans, their operations from this date were constantly embarrassed and hindered by the cryptographic insecurity of this machine. As a direct result, Hitler had to cancel his planned invasion of Britain and turn to the USSR.

Fortunately, the plan for Operation Sea Lion was possibly the most flawed in the history of modern warfare. Getting it to a workable state would have required so many changes that it would have taken some years, not months, to finalise its planning. When France collapsed in mid-June 1940, the German staff had not even considered, never mind studied, the



Grossadmiral Dönitz Photo: web

possibility of an invasion of Britain.

German troops had received precisely zero training for seaborne and landing operations, and nothing had been done at that point to gather the means of getting troops across the Channel.

After they lost the two priceless sources of intelligence, Fellers and Seeböhm in the Western Desert Campaign (newsletter No. 11), the German army suffered terrific casualties and the loss of vital equipment in North Africa and on the Continent because of their blind faith in two of its high-level military cryptographic machines: the army version of Enigma, and the teleprinter cipher attachment SZ-42. Both were proved insecure. The German Navy eventually lost a staggering number of submarines for a similar reason – the insecurity of the navy version of Enigma.

The German Foreign Office employed three main systems – all of which were found to be insecure. Two of them (the *Deutsches Satzbuch*, unenciphered; and the *Deutsches Satzbuch* enciphered by Floradora which took the Allies four years to break) were read during the war. The third system, a 'one-time pad' was read only in the last six months of the war but despite this, gave extremely valuable military information about the Japanese.

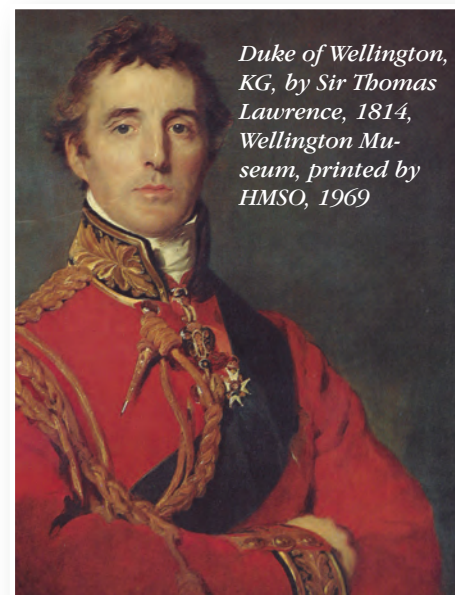
The paradox is that German high-level cryptographic security was a practical failure whilst at the same time German military cryptographers had so many potentially secure devices in various stages of development. One single device alone was being developed could have changed the situation completely: a variable notch

rotor called a *Lückenfüllerwalze* that would probably have prevented any British and Americans attempts to read Enigma after 1942, if it had been produced in any quantity and installed.

The real truth behind the staggering naval losses for some time which made the following statement by Admiral Dönitz at his Nuremberg trial very interesting: 'The Battle of the Atlantic was nearly won prior to July 1942 when German losses were within reasonable limits, but they jumped 300 per cent when Allied aircraft, aided by radar, which came like an epileptic stroke, were used in the fight'. The Germans had intended to have 1,000 available by October 1945 and to mass-produce 10,000 per month by January 1946. It would have replaced Enigma below the level of division. 1945 was too late! If it had been introduced in 1942 it could have changed the course and possibly the outcome of the war. (After the end of WWII, a 'Hitler Mill' was found in Norway and the last printed message still on it read: 'The Leader is dead, The Struggle continues, Dönitz'.)

German investigations into the security of their equipment revealed what were only theoretical weaknesses in their cryptography, but they failed to realise that their existing Enigma and teleprinter cryptographic apparatus were more than theoretically insecure. Undoubtedly this was because they were unable to invest in the investigations the costly effort that was required.

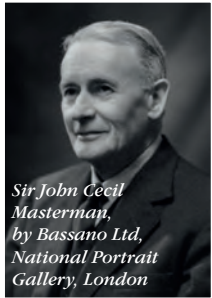
To use the Duke of Wellington's immortal words on Waterloo: 'A damned nice thing – the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life'. ■



Duke of Wellington, KG, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1814, Wellington Museum, printed by HMSO, 1969

STUMPING HITLER

An extract from 'Special Duties and The Intelligence Corps' by Fred Judge



Sir John Cecil Masterman, by Bassano Ltd, National Portrait Gallery, London

Sir John Masterman was born in January 1891 at Kingston Hill, Surrey and educated at the Royal Naval Colleges of Osborne and Dartmouth. He went up to Worcester College, Oxford and

read Modern History before moving on to Freiburg University in Germany where, on the outbreak of the First World War, he had the misfortune to be arrested and interned for four years. After his return to the UK he moved back to Worcester College where he tutored in Modern History; he also acted as a talent spotter for MI5. He is said to have recruited Dick White later to become DG of MI5 and Chief of SIS. The tables may have been turned for the Second World War as, in Defence of the Realm, Dick White is said to have recruited John Masterman, who happened to have been his old history tutor at Oxford.

Masterman was commissioned on the General List in June 1940, but quickly moved to the Intelligence Corps in July. This was probably a mere matter of convenience as he was to spend the entire war working with MI5 as chairman of the Twenty (XX) Committee, better known as the Double Cross Committee a play on words because of its designation with Roman numerals and its role of doubling captured German agents. Many, if not all, of the DAs described in this study would have been selected by the XX Committee.

In July 1943, Guy Liddell, a close friend, noted in his diary the following ditty produced by Masterman:

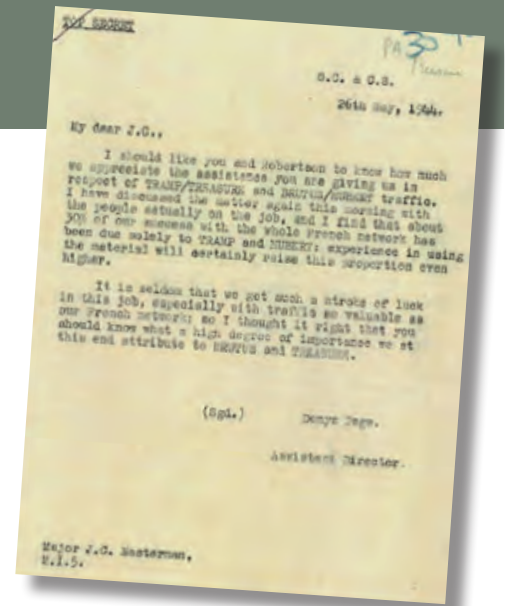
*For the Duce's fantastic ideas
There are only two real
panaceas –
Either give him Gibraltar
AND Tunis AND Malta Or a
kick in the Pantellarias.*

In October 1944, Colonel John Henry Bevan who became a member of the Double Cross Committee in 1942 and was later the controlling officer for strategic deception at the War Cabinet wrote to the DG: 'The contribution towards the success of deception plans which has been made by MI5 has been outstanding. B1A and the Twenty Committee have, from the earliest days, gone out of their way to help, and when the history of this war is written, I

believe it will be found that the German High Command was, largely through the medium of B1A channels, induced to make faulty dispositions, in particular during the vital post-Overlord D-Day period'.

Masterman was appointed OBE in 1944 and awarded the Royal Order of the Crown of Yugoslavia in 1945. After the war, he returned to Oxford University and became Provost of Worcester College until 1961. He was also the vice-chancellor of Oxford University in 1957 and 1958. In 1959 he was knighted.

Shortly after the end of the war, he was asked to write an account of the Double Cross operation for internal use only. However, he retained a copy and, under the anguished gaze of both the SIS and MI5, it was published in the USA by Yale University Press in 1972 as *The Double Cross System*. In fact SIS and MI5 were so 'anguished' they applied to Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home to have him arrested. Douglas-Home refused with the



comment: 'I squashed it pretty quickly. Lock up the best amateur spin bowler in England? They must have been out of their minds!' Throughout the war Masterman used cricketing terms to describe the activities of his DAs who were the 'players', and how best they could 'stump Hitler'.

A sportsman and a noted author, Sir John Cecil Masterman died on 6 June 1977 in Oxford, aged 86. ■

TALES FROM THE ARCHIVE

The Renegade Miss Bingham by Richard Harper

Recently I have been reviewing the hundreds of Corps Field Security Section and other unit files. I found an article from a January 1999 *Sunday Times* magazine, attached to a typed note with the words 'In today's *ST*. At least it pinpoints where 427 FSS was on 30 Mar 1945'. I think the story illustrates that mundane issues still had to be dealt when Europe was going through the most enormous upheaval.

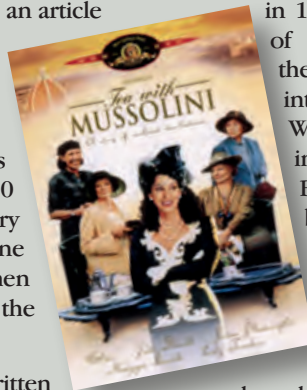
The *ST* article had been written to coincide with the release of *Tea with Mussolini*, by Franco Zeffirelli, a story of several English women living in Florence before and during the war.

Records list 114 men and women living in Italy after the outbreak of war, classified as 'renegade British subjects'. A letter with this list warns that 'some of these individuals may have committed acts which will render them liable to prosecution under Defence Regulations or the Treachery Act. They should therefore be arrested and detained'. One of the ladies who appeared on this list was a certain Miss Bingham, born in London in 1893 of an English mother

and a Peruvian father (an ex-president of Peru), and who had settled in Italy in 1925 'because of her dislike of the English climate'. At the outbreak of war she was interned in San Gimignano. Witnesses during this internment stated that Miss Bingham 'had worn a Fascist badge and given Fascist salutes'. After release in 1944 and returning to Florence, she: 'manifested pro-British and anti-Italian sentiments, which have bordered on the hysterical'.

The investigating officer was in 427 FSS. A detailed report on his findings was submitted in the form of a letter by a brigadier with HQ 15th Army Group. The letter ends: 'This office is of the opinion that Subject does not constitute any security threat. In view however of the adverse report on her it has been deemed advisable to order Subject to report weekly to 427 FS Section (Florence) and not to leave Florence without permission from that Section'.

No one knows what happened to Miss Bingham but presumably the climate persuaded her to stay in Italy. ■



BOOK REVIEW

An Average War: Eighth Army to Red Army, Mike Peyton,

Fernhurst Books Ltd, 2014, pp. 132

by Paul Crosson

This is a small book but only physically. What a story it tells. Despite its title, Peyton's war was far from average!

After first trying for the navy, he volunteered for the army in the very first days of recruitment. So unprepared was Britain for war that it was not so easy to join up in those early days due to lack of equipment, uniforms and accommodation. Young men were impatient; the war might not wait for them!

Whilst waiting to be called up, he saw the remnants of the British Army returning from Dunkirk. After a lot of pressure on the recruiting office (they must have got fed up with him) he finally got what he wanted: a posting to the Northumberland Fusiliers which, despite his living in Lancashire he saw as his home regiment. Basic training seemed to have advanced little between his time and what I 'enjoyed' in the mid-fifties. He brings to life its boredom enlivened with the occasional shaft of excitement.

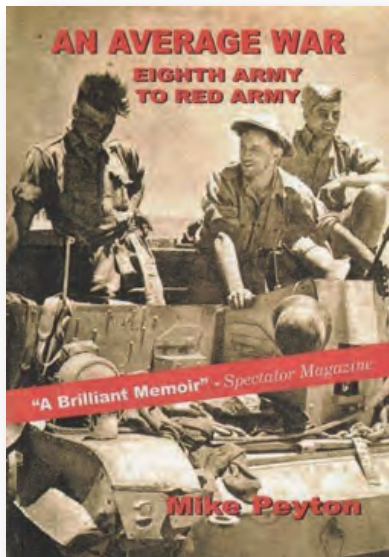
Eventually he embarked on the RMS *Arundel Castle* to Durban, a fellow passenger being Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia who was being returned to take up his throne after the defeat of the Axis. From there he found himself in Aden, passing, en route, the battleship HMS *Barbam*, which would be lost just a few months later in tragic circumstances.

Following Hitler's success (of a kind) in Crete, it was feared that he might attempt to take Cyprus as well as Malta. Mike's unit was sent to Cyprus. This was a waste of manpower as it rapidly became obvious that Hitler had no intentions of invading either. He seemingly thoroughly enjoyed his time in Cyprus

All good things come to an end and he found himself on the way to Haifa – then Palestine – and then into the Western Desert. This was the first time he was to see

the enemy in the form of Italian prisoners of war. Despite being in the midst of what was on occasion a battlefield, the boredom of soldiering as a squaddie comes over very well. He tells the story of being attacked by what we now call friendly fire. And being frequently under shellfire - all nonchalantly.

The reason for our interest in him was that he was transferred to the 'I' Section. Although he never saw service in the Intelligence Corps, he describes his role in intelligence.



This is a small book but only physically. What a story it tells. Despite its title, Peyton's war was far from average!

Reading of his antics and life in Cairo when he took his leave, it is difficult to imagine that a war was going on literally up the road. On returning to the desert he tells the story of being in the way of German tanks and having to take cover in a nearby slit trench with a companion who, on the approach of the tanks, asked him 'What comes after "Our Father which art in heaven"'. That illustrates fear! He goes on to tell of the changing fortunes of Rommel and the turn of the tide overall but not for him. He was captured by the Germans and marched off to a POW Camp in Tripoli. Packed into trucks, they were shipped to Italy. Life in an Italian POW Camp was extremely hard; deaths were numerous, everyone was lousy. Fortunately Red Cross parcels began to arrive. In September 1943 Italy capitulated and the next day they found themselves in Germany.

As the war worsened for the Germans food became scarcer and Red Cross parcels dried up. They saw their first Russian prisoners whose lot was far worse and, as the war progressed they saw the first signs of refugees fleeing from the advancing Russians. They saw the planes arriving to bomb Dresden and later saw the incredible damage at first hand. As things got worse he and two colleagues escaped from a

50TH

ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE CORPS LEFT MARESFIELD

*From The Rose and the Laurel
Dec 66, no. 28, p.10*

Farewell to Maresfield

The final move from Maresfield was on 16 January [1966] to compactly built and centrally heated luxury in Templer, a far cry from the sprawling huts and spartan atmosphere of Maresfield. Nevertheless those of us who were there will remember with nostalgia a time gone by, a feeling of one-upmanship over all the post-Maresfieldites.

100TH

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSCRIPTION ACT

A fascinating newspaper article about the First World War bill that brought in conscription for the first time in British history. Claiming the right to force unmarried men to die for their country, the state also renounced the right to force anyone to kill.

See: <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/jan/26/the-guardian-view-on-the-centenary-of-the-conscription-bill-the-duty-to-face-death-and-the-right-not-to-kill>

working party and headed east hoping to meet up with the Russians, who did eventually find them.

They joined the Russian Army which seems to have been standard procedure for escaped prisoners only to be captured again by the Germans to be put in solitary confinement rather than a camp. As the war slowly ground to a halt they were let free and they set off together with quite a large party of English-speaking ex-prisoners – one of whom told them of the end of the war – to locate the Russians. When they did, once again they were issued with rifles and bandoliers and taken in to the Russian Army again.

Eventually they met up with the Americans and he went to hospital suffering from malnutrition. Finally he went to a transit camp and then flown back to England. After weeks of inactivity he was demobbed and drifted slowly back to Civvy Street.

All of this is packed into 132 almost unbelievable pages; an adventure of some sorts on nearly every page often accompanied by delightful sketches, presumably by the multi-talented author.

The Spectator described it as 'A brilliant memoir'. I couldn't agree more! ■

Hugh Pollard

*Intelligence Officer, Firearms Expert,
Man of Many Mysteries*

by Geoffrey Pocock

Major Hugh Bertie Campbell Pollard (1888-1966) is probably only remembered now for two things. Firstly his part in the flight to bring back General Franco from exile in Tenerife and secondly his authorship of books on firearms, still today considered as standard works.

Here we will concentrate on his intelligence and propaganda work in both world wars and in Ireland 1918-1921. The son of an eminent surgeon, Joseph Pollard, he was a day boy at Westminster School who learned to shoot at an early age on his grandfather's estate. He graduated from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and in 1908 joined the Redmond-Hardwick Exploration Syndicate prospecting in Morocco. There he became involved in one of the revolutions alongside Andrew Belton who was fighting as a local kaid, or general. Belton was a member of the infant Legion of Frontiersmen. On his return to England, Pollard also joined the Legion, probably lying about his age, as he was too young to comply with Legion regulations. In 1909 Pollard was named as the official organiser for the important Boy Scouts' Rally at Crystal Palace. In May 1912 Pollard was commissioned as a TA officer, also beginning his journalistic career as assistant editor to The Cinema, editor of The Territorial Monthly, technical editor of The Autocycle and a correspondent for The Daily Express. He continued writing for The Daily Express at the beginning of WWI. In August 1914 he was mobilised as a TA officer in charge of motorcycle despatch riders until 3 November when he was appointed as a staff

Lieutenant

seconded to the Intelligence Corps with the BEF. It was in early September that his first propaganda story, with help from another journalist Alan Osler, hit the newspapers and caused a sensation around the world. This was the notorious story of the Phantom Russian Army. Discussing the war, Pollard and Osler thought what a good idea it would be if a Russian army could be brought through Great Britain to attack behind von Kluck's army. Pollard got the story into the newspapers where it just spread and multiplied as people claimed to have seen the Russians. Pollard's personal invention was the cleaning woman who 'knew it was them Roosians' because she had swept the snow from their boots out of some railway carriages. The story was a front-page feature in *The New York Times* of 4 September 1914 with a detailed follow-up the following day.

Invalided home after the Battle of Ypres, he was transferred to M.I. 7(b) on propaganda duties working with Captain A.J. Dawson.

Pollard was also responsible for an unpleasant propaganda story, which he told to his distant cousin Ivor Montagu: 'How we laughed at his cleverness when he told how his department had launched the account of the German corpse factories and of how the Hun was using the myriads of trench war casualties for making soap and margarine. He explained that he had originally thought up the idea himself'.

Between 1919 and 1921, he was a staff police advisor at Dublin Castle, working with the Black and Tans, who are still hated with a passion by some Irish opinion. His cloak-and-dagger activities are believed to have been responsible for diverting a large shipment of arms from the USA intended for the IRA, into safer hands. There occasions when his skill at pistol shooting stood him in good stead. He once missed twice when shooting at a slender man from ten yards, although he was shooting through the median line of the man's raincoat. Realising



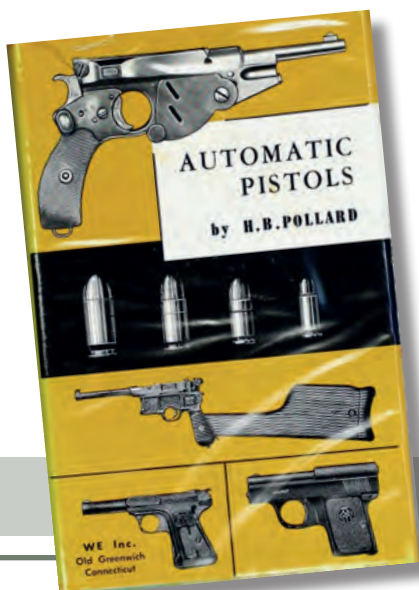
that a strong wind was blowing the man's loose coat to one side, Pollard chillingly concluded, 'Then I corrected.'

His file on his SOE work in WWII held at the National Archives poses as many questions about him as it answers. He worked for a while with Roche Lynch of the Department of Chemical Pathology so it looks as if he may have been tying this in with his ballistics expertise to work on some form of shells for biological warfare.

We know he also went to Estoril and was involved in smuggling to England about three hundred machine guns that the defeated Republicans had moved into France.

No reason is given, but Pollard was summarily dismissed from SOE and spent the rest of the war at the Inspectorate of Armaments at Woolwich Arsenal. All we do know from his file is that in a letter Colonel Jeffries of the Intelligence Corps said, 'Certain jobs Pollard apparently could do well, but he was definitely unreliable where money and drink was concerned'. This seems harsh, but Pollard's critics could be very harsh on him, whereas his many friends thought highly of him and always remained loyal.

We will never know the full story of Hugh Pollard's life although there is more than this to be told. Later this year a more detailed account of Pollard and his friends and colleagues who served in the Legion of Frontiersmen will appear on www.frontiersmenhistorian.info and www.frontiersmenhistorian.wordpress.com



(The two photographs are reproduced by kind permission of the late Mrs Diana Smythies, Hugh Pollard's daughter, and the late Mr Jack Pollard.)

As I was Watching *Homeland* ... by Des Pemberton

During a mid-December afternoon I had finished all my chores and settled down to watch the latest episode of *Homeland* Season 5. For those who haven't watched it, this fictional series centres on CIA operations in Berlin and their struggles with the Russian FSB (KGB in old money) and Islamic terrorists. The latter two not working together, but neither assisting the CIA nor the *Bundesnachrichtendienst* (BND). Most of the scenes were taken in and around Berlin, a city I grew quite fond of during my schooldays there and in the Corps (1968, 1972–73).

During the episode of *Homeland*, a CIA agent (Peter Quinn) is restrained by the Islamic terrorists and transported in an old Mercedes van into a compound within a multi-storey building complex. During this TV series I was enjoying some familiar sights of Berlin, but the compound that Quinn was transported into looked familiar. When Quinn was moved into the building the state of the place made me sure he was being moved into the 1936 Olympic Village dining facility, confirmed by Google Earth.



Scene from *Homeland*: Peter Quinn is transported into the compound.

What has the Corps got to do with this dining facility? Well, the 1936 Olympic village was situated within the confines of the Dallgow-Döberitz military complex, during the 1970s and 80s occupied by the Soviet 35 Motor Rifle (MR) Division of 20 Guards Army (formerly occupied by the Wehrmacht panzer-grenadier division Grossdeutschland until 1945 and the Soviet 19 MR Division, until that formation took part in the Prague Spring in 1968).

So how did an individual born in 1949 recognise a bit of architecture from the former DDR? During the 1980s I spent

a fair amount of time as an imagery analyst in 6 Int Coy at Rheindahlen, monitoring Soviet and East German ground forces. To do this required large databases to be established so as to determine normal garrison activity, preparations for exercise and preparations for war. Most of the Soviet Army organisation tables taught by Ashford were based on imagery observations made by 6 Int Coy; in the mid-1980s I attended the Advanced Soviet Army Studies course and was surprised that virtually all the slides showing equipment line-ups were by 6 Int Coy, about 50% produced by my good self. To enable analysts to get through the vast amount of film received required them to know each which units (by type, if not by nomenclature) occupied each area and the usual parking patterns of all equipment. Once an analyst could do that, then he or she had gained 'the knowledge', to use London taxi drivers' expression.

How the imagery was interpreted was largely based on an analyst's preferred style. Many analysts got through vast amounts of imagery by largely sticking to the intelligence requirements (IRs) list; ambulance chasers in my parlance. A few of us took a note of the IRs, but still looked at every frame for the abnormal. For instance, while going through a US sortie that was returning to West Germany through the Southern Air Corridor, I got nearly to the end of the task when Eisenach Training Area appeared over my light-table on quite small-scale imagery. So I scanned each frame looking for any equipment groupings or maybe a hint of Soviet low-level tactics or even the introduction of new equipment. Nothing much was going on, except for ten or so BMP-1 armoured infantry fighting vehicles on a range. The BMP-1 was a tracked amphibious personnel carrier, equipped with a 73mm main armament (gun), supplemented by an AT-3 (SAGGER) anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) mounted over its gun.



BMP-1 with AT-3 SAGGER

To fire either weapon, the gun had to face towards its target; however, the guns on the Eisenach BMP-1 were all pointing in different directions. Also, on each turret was what appeared to be a tube, and each tube was pointing down range. This was the first UK/US sighting of a BMP-1 being equipped with the much-improved ATGM the AT-5 SPANDREL.



On reviewing old imagery it was found that these updated BMP-1s had been in East Germany for quite some time, but no one (including myself) had bothered to look carefully at these ubiquitous vehicles.

Hardly any of my 6 Int Coy reports satisfied IRs; IRs have their uses to focus efforts, but not to exclude seeking other important, unforeseen activity.



Google Earth image of the 1936 Olympic Village dining facility (for the geeks, it's at: 52-32-12.6N 013-00-31.7E)

So, my having an eye for detail and patience to laboriously record routine behaviour, day in and day out, enabled a very satisfying time in 6 Int Coy. It also taught me that the recording of routine activity, even in internal security situations, can produce dividends; any break in that routine may be significant.

So nearly 30 years after looking at my last Soviet barracks in East Germany, I still managed to quickly recognise part of one from a fleeting view during a TV fictional programme. Pass me my puttees and chinagraph pencil, I feel sure I can do it all over again. Now where did I put my glasses? ■

'SPYSCAPE' by Lester Hillman

The Trocadero at the top of Haymarket in London's West End is set to become the home of 'Spyscape: a contemporary museum based on the theme of intelligence and cyber security, using large-scale fully immersive interactives as well as stunning original artefacts and mixed media storytelling techniques' (application summary, May 2015, lodged by DP9 Ltd on behalf of Cipher Corp Ltd). The ambitious proposal and envisaged market for such a facility are explored here. Spread over three floors of the Trocadero on the north side of Piccadilly, Spyscape will offer ten galleries and four multimedia rooms. ■

(Lester's article will continue online at www.intelligencemuseum.org)

MEET DAVID BURRILL

The New Chairman of the Museum Trustees, and FICM Life Member, talks to Sub Rosa

Continued from front page

These goals are justified and of benefit to the Corps and military intelligence. This relocation is a big ambition on a big scale with big funds needed; an estimate of a new building is at least £6m. That remains our goal.

Can you draw a more defined picture of the footprint? It is still at the conceptual stage, we can't describe the physicality, and at the moment the footprint is the current Military Intelligence Museum.

So in concept, how different will it be compared with what exists at the moment? The commitment to the footprint, a physical presence, is absolute, a done deal. I hope that removes any concerns regarding the access for those under training. Let me turn to another development which has received full backing from the trustees: a 'virtual museum'. This is emphatically not to be in place of a physical museum, but in addition to it. In theory there is no restraint on the amount we could show. This virtual museum would link to a virtual archive. It could to draw a global audience with all the potential benefits to brand projection fundraising potential.

Is the virtual museum a requirement before a physical move? No it's not a requirement, but it is likely before a physical move, since there is nothing solid on the horizon for a physical move. The virtual museum is likely to help physical relocation because of the fundraising potential that I referred to. I believe that in six months, we'll know what we want: understanding design, technical capabilities, and service suppliers. The plan is for a development officer, reporting to the trustees, to manage the project. We won't understand the costs fully until the six-month research phase is completed, but I believe that these will not be prohibitive.

Is Bletchley Park a relocation possibility? Before my time, a meeting at Bletchley Park aired the possibility of the museum moving there. This approach has been without any trustee commitment on the part of either organisation; dipping a toe into the water. I reckon we will be dipping our toes into the waters of many other possibilities. That said, I am an intelligence officer so I could well be wrong!

What about the here-and-now plans for supporting the museum? We are immensely proud of the museum, and no one should lose sight of its immense stature. It should be cherished and managed dynamically now as in the past. Despite the other initiatives, the current museum will not be neglected.

What message would David Burrill like to send to the Friends and other readers of Sub Rosa? I have an enormous admiration for the energy and achievements of the Friends, and for their generosity in supporting the museum financially and in spirit. I believe that the Friends represent, in thought and deed, all that is good about the Corps' heritage. My thoughts on this are shared by all the museum trustees.

In conclusion, what else you would like to say? My approach is that we as trustees get things done. When suggestions are made to us, our default response should be: Why not? ■

Stop Press! Bletchley Park trustees say no to MIM relocation. Ed.

LETTERS/EMAILS

To the Editor,

I couldn't resist drawing your attention to the following from the Daily Telegraph obituary of Tony Warren, creator of Coronation Street: 'Warren's mischievous flamboyance was perhaps the result of his early induction into show business. His grandfather had started the family's performing tradition by becoming a champion clog dancer in Eccles, and his father George, a multilingual fruit importer from Manchester, carried it on. A former major in the Intelligence Corps during the First World War, Warren's father supplemented the family income by playing the musical saw in his band, the George Simpson Tonics Dance Orchestra'.

A picture of a champion clog dancer from Eccles whose son became an Intelligence Corps major before going on to play the musical saw, and then fathering the man who gave the world the Street, is something you couldn't make up.

Tony Hetherington,
March 2016.

To the Editor,

May I say what an excellent newsletter Winter 2015 was? I found every article relevant to the Corps and interesting.

The book reviews by Lester and yourself were models of analysis written in an informed manner. I particularly enjoyed the piece by René Dee as I always felt guilty that the Corps did not recognise these Boy Soldiers or the great contribution they subsequently made in Man's Service. They made a significant contribution to the acceptance of the Corps by the rest of the army.

The poem, which I had not seen before, was nostalgic and evocative. Presumably Sergeant Kaye was a Reservist called up for the war? My regiment supported the 42nd in the Battle of the Hook and was most impressed by the way The Black Watch refused to withdraw in the face of such a fierce attack.

Brian Parritt,
January 2016

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2015

by Dave Farrell

I am pleased to report that we ended the 2015 financial year with £2,900 less in our current account than in the beginning. Although unusual for a treasurer to be pleased about having less money, the aim of FICM is to support the museum. In 2015 we donated £666 to the archive for a new thermo-hygrometer. The main item of expenditure was £8,445 to revamp the archive's IT. The actual cost of the project, including the separate scoping study, was £9,172.80 with a contribution of £727.80 from ICA. The trustees continued to reduce costs. Excluding discretionary items i.e., donations and purchases, administrative costs were over £1,000 lower in 2015 than in 2014.

At the end of the year, taking account a late invoice for £276 from our printers, current account holding stood at £9,880.40, down from £12,735 in 2014. We also have £5,000 in a deposit account which earned £5.29 in the year. Thanks to those who let us claim Gift Aid on subscriptions and donations. In 2015 we received £649.19 from HMRC, down from the high of £907.30 received in 2014 (boosted by some large, one-off donations). FICM's books were approved by our independent examiner, Ashley Knight, ACA. We are grateful for his fee-free professional services and helpful advice. Any questions, please contact me on: farrelld49@yahoo.com

	01/01/2015 to 31/12/2015	01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014
Income		
From ICA and ICC	£727.80	£0.00
Events	£830.50	£838.50
Donations	£5,622.00	£5,879.50
Life members	£250.00	£675.00
Annual members	£1,809.00	£1,774.50
Bank interest	£5.00	£42.30
HMRC	£649.19	£907.30
	£9,893.49	£10,117.10
Expenditure		
Printing	£538.00	£1,079.60
Postage and stationery	£218.42	£410.54
Events	£1,243.85	£1,568.40
Gifts to the Museum	£666.00	£3,150.64
Website	£71.86	£163.01
IT Consultancy	£240.00	£0.00
Travel and subsistence	£167.45	£0.00
Book purchased	£0.00	£42.50
Archive IT project	£8,932.80	£0.00
	£12,078.38	£6,414.69
Net surplus	£-2,184.89	£3,702.41

NOTICES AND NOTES FOR MEMBERS

FICM Summer Event

Another of these popular social events, with a Chicksands museum visit and informal Q & A with your trustees. Date is 2 September. More in the summer issue.

Corps Day in 2016

16 July

Trustee Matters & Movements

- Your trustees met in London on 13 January, and will meet again in Chicksands on 12 May.
- John Quenby resigned 31 December 2015
- Mike Cooksey (see 'Meet a Volunteer', Newsletter No. 13) was appointed 13 January 2016

Extra Benefit for Members at No Extra Charge!

At the January meeting, trustees set the annual subscription for new members at £17.50; subscriptions for existing members are unchanged. In addition to accessing an online copy, all members will now receive the print copy of *Sub Rosa*.

Footnotes and Bibliographies

Particularly for historical notes and personnel recollections, but really for all articles, we ask authors to supply details of their sources. If this is not done, it can delay publication.

Despite space restrictions in print, we want to print the maximum amount of text written by the author. Accordingly, where footnotes and a bibliography are supplied we will include them only in an online version at: www.intelligence-museum.org ■

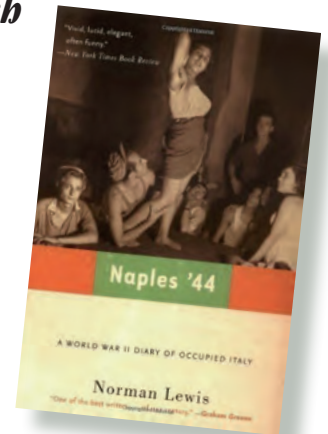
EDITORIAL: WHAT IS A MUSEUM?

One clue is in the Latin muses: 'a source of inspiration'. The Museums Association of the United Kingdom defines a museum as somewhere that allows people to 'explore collections for inspiration (there's that word again), learning and enjoyment'. The September 2015 newsletter editorial of the Army Museums Ogilby Trust says that because of budget restrictions 'many museums are on the move, thinking about moving'. Where is the Intelligence Corps Museum in all this? On other pages you can read about certain 'moves' afoot. FICM trustees have conveyed to the Military Intelligence Museum trustees their 'strong concerns' that the Corps museum might be physically separated from serving personnel. *Sub Rosa* is intrigued about the 'footprint' and the 'virtual museum', and highly expectant that they may do the job of inspiring. ■

LEADING ACTOR TO NARRATE CORPS SERGEANT'S BOOK

Benedict Cumberbatch to Narrate a Documentary of Naples '44

From the book by Sergeant Norman Lewis, Intelligence Corps, of 99 FSS and 312 FSS. See: http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/benedict-cumberbatch-to-narrate-naples-44-116021300385_1.html



MUSEUM VOLUNTEERS' CHRISTMAS PARTY 2015



Photo: CIGY

December at the Greyhound at Haynes was again the setting for the Christmas party, and again kindly subsidised by the museum trustees. Twenty volunteers, staff and spouses from six counties gathered for lunch. (It was in Haynes, seven miles south of Bedford where the philosopher John Gay lived, known for fashioning a principle of 'helping others with their happiness'.) True to Gay's moral encouragement, everyone at the Greyhound donated excellent company, tucking in to Christmas fare. Happiness all round.

Curator Sally Ann Reed made a fine speech in which she graciously thanked all volunteers and staff for their help in running the museum in 2015, and especially the spouses for their amazing forbearance in permitting their second halves to attend for unpaid toil. She added: 'Your untiring efforts will continue to be appreciated in the coming year. ■

It is unclear whether she meant the spouses or the volunteers. Ed.