F. W. WINTERBOTHAM A SENIOR MEMBER OF MI6 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISTRIBTUTION OF THE TOP SECRET ULTRA DECRYPTS FROM ENIGMA REVEALS THAT FRANCIS BACON IS SHAKESPEARE

By A Phoenix

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To anyone with real cryptological experience it is hard to reconcile the impartiality claimed by the authors with the skill and legerdemain by which certain danger-points have been avoided. It is these unexpected manipulations which have led me at times to suspect a "command performance"…[in] what is admittedly a very clever "plant…The professional status of a modern cryptographer does not necessarily fit him to pass judgement on the subtle cryptology of a secret society of the past.

The book, granted, does away with the fanciful work of some amateur cryptologists, an easy task, an empty triumph. But, having thus gained the confidence of the readers, the authors deceive them by "Scientific" demonstrations which they know to be false.

[Professor Pierre Henrion, 'Scientific Cryptology Examined', *Baconiana*, Vol. XLIII, No 160 March 1960, pp. 43-63, at pp. 43-4, 47; Vol. LXVI, No. 183, December 1983, p. 76]

The frankly shocking "legerdemain" of the Friedmans, who unquestionably knew exactly what they were doing….stooped to the very lowest kind of intellectual dishonesty…In truth, this book is probably the most astonishing collection of deceit and deliberately calculated falsifications that have ever been crammed between the covers of a book…I can only believe that some person or organization with a vested interest in the perpetuation of the Stratfordian myth commissioned the Friedmans to write [it].

[Kenneth R. Patton, *Setting The Record Straight*: *An Expose of Stratfordian Anti-Baconian Tactics...In Elizebeth S. and William F. Friedman's The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* (2000), pp. 5, 8, 13]

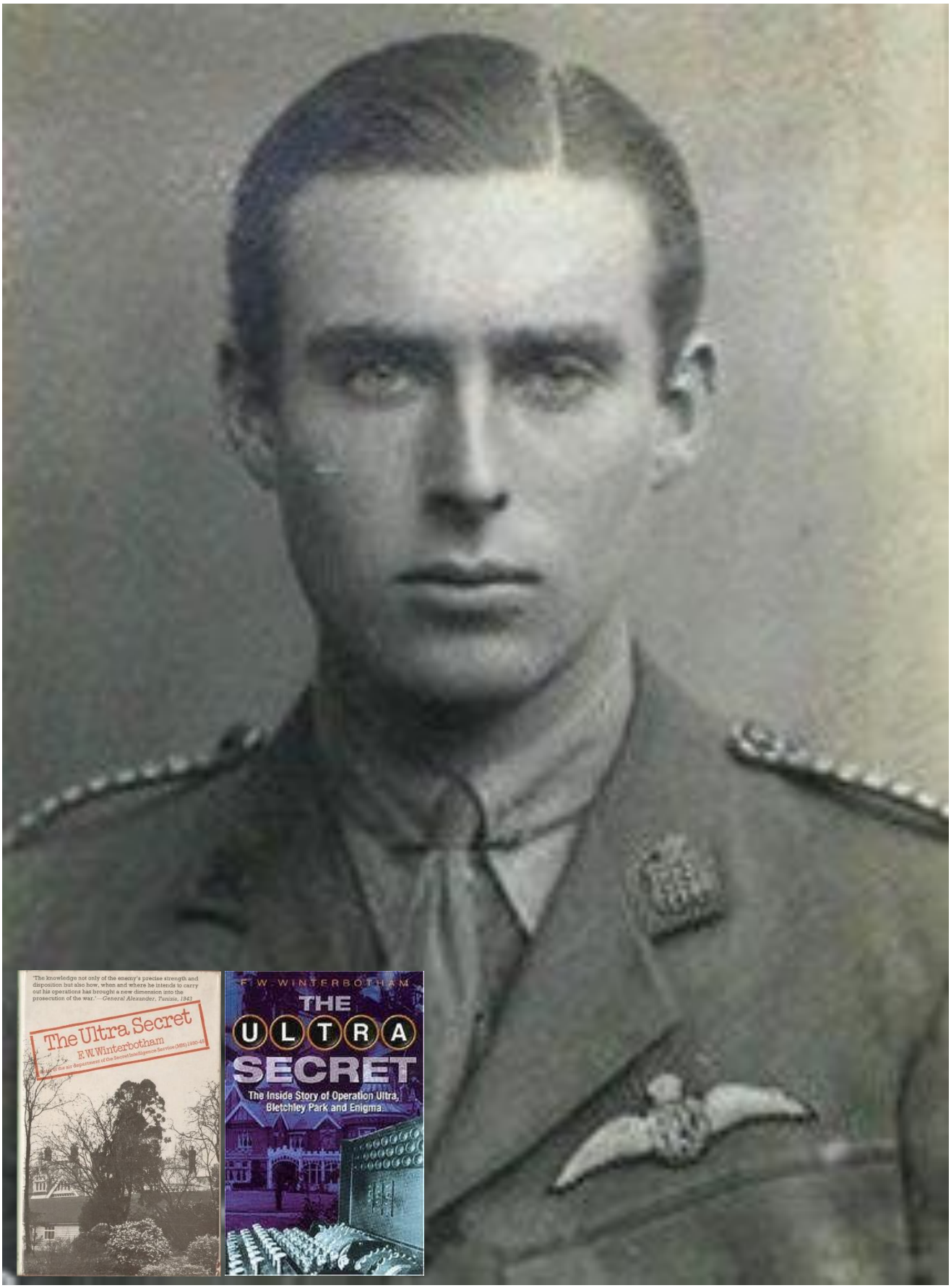
…there is incontestable and publicly available evidence that the Friedmans' book is a deliberate lie, fabricated to deploy disinformation by standard secret services' methods. And the most interesting thing is that the main documents confirming such a strong statement were personally signed by the authors of the forged book, William and Elizebeth Friedman. And anyone can personally verify this if they have access to the invaluable storages of the Internet Archive...

[Anon., [Former Member of Russian Intelligence], *4in1*: *Mask of Shakespeare*: *Mysteries of Bacon*: *Book by Cartier*: *Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), p. 133]

In 1977 there appeared hidden away in the back of an issue of *Baconiana* a little-known report. Written by Noel Fermor, Chairman of The Francis Bacon Society, it tells of a meeting that took place between Commander Pares, President of The Francis Bacon Society, W. F. Friedman, former Assistant to the Director of the NSA, and an unnamed Cambridge Professor of Mathematics, together with an account of an astonishing piece of testimony provided by Captain F. W. Winterbotham, a senior member of MI6:

…it is worth recording that at a subsequent meeting in London, *a trois*, Pares had demonstrated the ciphers at the conclusion of Camden's *Remaines* without contradiction from the Colonel, [Friedman] and to the complete satisfaction of the Cambridge Professor of Mathematics, who was the third party involved. In addition we understand from Group Captain F. Winterbotham, author of *Ultra Secret*, that Friedman admitted to him that he had been wrong to condemn all Baconian ciphers.[1]

Prior to 1974 the name of F. W. Winterbotham was effectively unknown to the general-public and the world at large. This changed when in 1974 he issued a book *The Ultra Secret* revealing the best kept secret of the Second World War, of how Britain and the United States of America exploited the critical intelligence gained from the breaking of the seemingly invincible German Enigma machine, codenamed *Ultra*. This was distributed in the strictest secrecy to President



Frederick William Winterbotham CBE (1897-1990)
& his Book *The Ultra Secret*

Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Military Chiefs of Staff and very senior members of British and US Intelligence, while Captain Winterbotham, a senior member of MI6, was working with the cryptographers (ciphers and codebreakers) at Bletchley.

The future top-ranking member of British Intelligence Frederick William Winterbotham (1897-1990) began his military career in the Royal Gloucester Hussars Yeomanry and became a fighter pilot in the Royal Flying Corps. He served in France in the First World War with No. 29 Squadron. His contribution to the war ended on 13 July 1917 when he was shot down in an aerial dogfight over Belgium. He was captured and taken prisoner and spent the next eighteen months in a POW camp where he learned German. After the war he used his accumulated back pay to study law at Christ Church, Oxford. He never practised law but instead went into farming and travelled the world.[2]

In 1929 Winterbotham returned to London and joined the Royal Air Force Intelligence Branch as its representative to the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6). His brief was to 'find out from secret sources what foreign air forces were up to.'[3] By 1933 the Nazi regime 'had closed down most of the secret agents I had managed to get hold of in Germany, and Nazi rearmament had begun.'[4] From 1934 to 1938 Winterbotham regularly visited Germany to closely monitor its arms build-up. He was in regular contact with the German Head of State Adolf Hitler and with other senior members of its administration including Erich Koch, Arthur Rosenberg, Rudolph Hess and high-ranking Nazi officials and senior members of the Army and Air Force who took him into their confidence.

Through Winterbotham the Nazi hierarchy were hoping to influence leading politicians in Britain to keep out of their future plans for expansion. He learned from his meetings with Hitler how the German dictator saw the world divided into three superpowers, the British Empire, the Greater Americas and the new Greater German Reich. As early as 1934 through his personal contacts with the German military, Winterbotham learned from General Walther von Reichenau secret details of German plans against Russia including their Blitzkrieg strategy. He was also to discover from General Albert Kesselring the composition of German air fleets and their perfected dive-bombing strategy used to such devastating effect in the battle of France only a few years later.[5]

In 1938 the Germans learned that Winterbotham worked for MI6 and he was warned by Rosenberg not to return to Germany. The knowledge and insight gained by Winterbotham in the intermittent four years spent at the heart of the Nazi machine provided his superiors at MI6 with invaluable intelligence, which they along with the full raft of British military planners greatly drew on in the early days of the Second World War.

Early in 1939 Winterbotham established the first Scientific Intelligence Unit in his Air Section of the Secret Intelligence Services (MI6) to monitor advanced German weapons. He had been receiving regular requests from Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of the British Radar System concerning German radar progress and other scientific devices that might be employed by the Luftwaffe. The new office of the Scientific Intelligence Unit was located in the same building as the Government Code and Cypher School. The Cipher Bureau was headed by Commander Alastair Denniston one of the original cryptographers in Room 40 at the Admiralty during World War I. During his many visits to the code and cipher department, Commander Denniston explained to Winterbotham some of the basic method and principles of cryptography. He informed Winterbotham there were a number of methods for enciphering a message 'mostly based on the use of books of numerals' and discussed with him how some countries were using more sophisticated cipher machines. Most importantly, he learned the only known unbreakable cipher was the one-time pad system. Despite its security however, this cumbersome method of encipherment was not a practical option for military use.[6] In forgetting this basic received cryptographic wisdom the Germans had complete faith in the 'unbreakable' Enigma machine.

In 1928 Polish cryptanalysts intercepting German military traffic had noticed a change in the letter frequencies in German army cryptograms. They correctly concluded the Germans had begun using the Enigma machine. On acquiring an Enigma originally invented by Arthur Scherbius in the 1920s which was on sale for use by commercial firms, it was discovered the Reichswehr had altered it for secret military and diplomatic traffic. The British Foreign Office and US Army had purchased an Enigma machine in the late 1920's for evaluation. But neither the British or the Americans put the Enigma into service. They wisely chose instead to employ their own cipher machines for high security traffic developed in secret. The Enigma was put into service by the German Navy in 1926 followed by the German Army two years later, and the Air Force in 1935. At the outbreak of war there were somewhere in the region of 20,000 Enigma machines in use by the German military. The Germans considered it inviolable. Little did they know that Polish cryptographers were already at work attempting to break down its seemingly invincible defences.

On closely analysing numerous Enigma cryptograms two Polish cryptanalysts determined that the first six letters of each message probably represented a key. But they were unable to make much further progress. In January 1929 Polish Intelligence clandestinely inspected the commercial model of the Enigma as one passed through Warsaw customs and a little while later they managed to purchase a commercial model of their own. Possession of the commercial model however did not help them solve the military version. The rotor wiring was different and the Germans had introduced some kind of an electrical plug arrangement. These additional complexities were enough to prevent Polish cryptanalysts from making little more progress and attempts to break the Enigma were for the time being abandoned.[7]

Three year later in 1932 the Poles began a new attack on the Enigma. This time their progress was greatly advanced by some timely help from the French Secret Service who provided the Poles with some key Enigma documents obtained by Major Gustave Betrand the Head of the French Cryptographic Bureau from a disaffected Reichswehr cipher clerk. The Polish Cipher Bureau now employed mathematician Marian Rejewski. With two colleagues Henryk Zygalski and Jerzy Rozycki he turned his attention to solving the Enigma. As always progress to begin with was relatively slow. But help was on its way. On the 8th of December Colonel Gwido Langer, Head of the Polish Cipher Bureau, received from French Intelligence secret German Enigma documents obtained from cipher clerk Hans-Thilo Schmidt.[8] With this new invaluable information, within weeks the Polish mathematician and cryptologist Marian Adam Rejewski completed the first decipherment of an entire German radio message. Thereafter throughout the decade the Polish cryptographers made steady progress in reading Enigma encrypted German communications and by 1938 were reading German Army and Air Force radio traffic on an almost daily basis.

This success was ended in September 1938 when the Germans changed the operating procedures for their Enigma machines. In July 1939 the Poles presented a reconstruction of the German military Enigma to French and British Intelligence. Alastair Denniston, Deputy Head of the Government Code and Cipher School, travelled to Poland under the 'utmost secrecy' to collect the priceless cryptologic gift and returned to London with the reconstructed Enigma for the British experts to go to work on.[9] With the smell of war in the air in August 1939 the Government Code and Cypher school moved from London to Bletchley followed in September by Winterbotham and Secret Intelligence Service (MI6).

In the early part of 1940, the Bletchley cryptographers began intercepting practice Enigma messages. Over the following weeks and months it began intercepting an ever increasing level of Enigma radio messages from the German Army, Navy and Air Force. While the Enigma was first broken by the British in June 1940, they were only able to initially read a small fraction of German military traffic. At the beginning of the war the Germans changed the rotor setting of their Enigmas every day. Come the end of the war they were being changed three times daily.

Initially the Enigma machines used three rotors but in 1942 the German Navy introduced the M4 variant which used four rotors and later added a fifth. Despite the enormous challenge and the multi-complex difficulties presented by the Enigma variants, by 1942 the combined genius of the Bletchley cryptographers were breaking Enigma on a regular basis greatly aiding the Allied war effort on all fronts. With the attack on Pearl Harbour the United States entered the war on 7th December 1941. This led to an unprecedented level of secret co-operation between British and US cryptographers a relationship established in the heat of war and one continued by the National Security Agency (NSA) and the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) to the present day.

The utmost secrecy was needed to safeguard and secure this cryptographic gold. It was of inestimable importance the enemy did not discover their encrypted messages were now being regularly read. The intelligence it yielded was given a special security classification *Ultra* and Winterbotham was placed in charge of the organisation and distribution of this most secret information to Allied military commanders around the world. He was given the responsibility of reporting directly to the Prime Minister Winston Churchill who 'with Ultra in his hand…now began to run the war himself.'[10] In Churchill's own words *Ultra* intelligence was 'the secret weapon that won the war'.

On the day Goering issued the order for Operation Eagle signalling the Battle of Britain, Winterbotham recalled Churchill requested a second copy of the decrypt containing the order which he believed was taken over by the Prime Minister to the Palace.[11] *Ultra* was also supplied to US intelligence and its military forces around the globe. Their appreciation of *Ultra* was acknowledged by General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe (afterwards the 34th President of the United States of America from 1953 to 1961) in a letter to General Menzies, Head of the British Secret Service (MI6):

July 1945

Dear General Menzies,

I had hoped to be able to pay a visit to Bletchley Park in order to thank you, Sir Edward Travis, [former head of the Naval Section of the Government Code and Cypher School] and the members of the staff personally for the magnificent services which have been rendered to the Allied cause.

I am very well aware of the immense amount of work and effort which has been involved in the production of the material with which you have supplied us. I fully realize also the numerous setbacks and difficulties with which you have had to contend and how you have always, by your supreme efforts, overcome them.

The intelligence which has emanated from you before and during this campaign has been of priceless value to me. It has simplified my task as a commander enormously. It has saved thousands of British and American lives and, in no small way, contributed to the speed with which the enemy was routed and eventually forced to surrender.

I should be very grateful, therefore, if you would express to each and every one of those engaged in this work from me personally my heartfelt admiration and sincere thanks for their very decisive contribution to the Allied war effort.

Sincerely,
(Sgd) Dwight D. Eisenhower.[12]

After the war had drawn to its conclusion Captain Winterbotham quietly retired to a farm in the south of England. For another thirty years he maintained the rule of silence required of him before he gained permission from the powers that be and finally partially revealed to the world some if not all of the details of the best kept secret of the Second World War.

Working at the very heart of British Intelligence, who as a top-ranking officer of MI6 reported directly to the heads of the Secret Intelligence Services Sir Hugh Sinclair and his successor Sir Stewart Menzies, this keeper of secrets had a very high security clearance and knowledge and access to some of the top secrets of the British state. With the blessing of his superiors in British

Intelligence his book first set forth in 1974 revealed to the world some of the secret cryptologic workings of the Secret Services of British Intelligence. The *Ultra Secret* first published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at London in 1974 and attracted world-wide headlines. After its review by David Kahn in *The New York Times Book Review* it went through several print runs selling more than a 100, 000 copies and was reissued in paperback by Orion in 2000 and 2001.

While however *The Ultra Secret* revealed cryptographic secrets from the World War 2 several of its editions incorporated Baconian-Rosicrucian ciphers concealing and revealing the secret known to British & US Intelligence that Bacon is Shakespeare, revealed here for the first time.[13]

In the introductory matter of the 1974 edition of *The Ultra Secret* published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson in 1974 appears a page headed 'Acknowledgements'. Underneath the heading the text contains 100 words (II is counted as two): 100 Francis Bacon in simple cipher which added to the 1 word ('Acknowledgements') and the 2 digits ('vi'): 100+1+2=103 Shakespeare in simple cipher conveying the secret cryptic message Francis Bacon is Shakespeare.

The contents page of the 1974 edition published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson contains 95 digits (numbers) and 62 words: 95+62=157 Fra Rosicrosse in simple cipher. Which along with the Acknowledgments page conveys the secret message Francis Bacon, Brother of the Rosy Cross, is Shakespeare.

The first page of the Foreword contains 33 printed lines (from 'Foreword' to 'xi'): 33 Bacon in simple cipher.

Page 103 (103 represents Shakespeare in simple cipher) contains 18 letters in block capitals: (TORCH, OKW, OKW, JU, ME, SLU) and the numbers '52' and '323': The addition of the numbers (5+2+3+2+3=15): 18+15=33 Bacon in simple cipher once again convey the secret message that Bacon is Shakespeare.

It will be seen that the across the top of the last page of the 1974 edition issued by Weidenfeld and Nicholson appears the header 'Conclusion' containing the syllable 'Con', beneath which appears a 'd' or reversed 'b', and below it the letter 'f' (in 'of') and 'a' (in 'imaginative') which yields the anagram F Bacon. The final paragraph of the page has 33 words: 33 Bacon in simple cipher.

In 2000 and 2001 *The Ultra Secret* was reissued in paperback by Orion Books Ltd. As Bacon did during his lifetime and his secret invisible Rosicrucian Brotherhood down the centuries, and likewise British and US intelligence right up to the present day, who control or have access to major publishing houses and presses: the same secret and invisible forces who were able to secretly insert Baconian/Rosicrucian ciphers in a book published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson in 1974, were able to do so, in a paperback edition of it issued by Orion (Books Ltd) in 2001.

The title page of the 2001 edition of *The Ultra Secret* contains 33 letters: 33 Bacon in simple cipher which plus the 6 words in the title and name of its author: 33+6=39 F Bacon in simple cipher.

The full text including the index comprising 199 pages in the Orion edition is reprinted from the original 1974 edition. All the ciphers given above in the 1974 edition are thus present in the Orion edition. Where the Orion edition differs from the Weidenfeld and Nicholson edition is in the layout of its prefatory pages. The Orion edition has two additional prefatory pages not found in the 1974 Weidenfeld and Nicholson edition. The first prefatory page of the 2001 Orion edition reproduces an extract from page 39 of the text (found in the Weidenfeld and Nicholson edition and the Orion edition). The number 39 is F. Bacon in simple cipher. The page (excluding the two bracketed words) has 143 words and 4 numbers (2, 1, 3, 0): 143+4=147 which added to the 10 letters in the two bracketed words ('like Hitler') 147+10=157 Fra Rosicrosse in simple cipher.

On the second prefatory page in the 2001 Orion edition there are 60 words and the addition of the numbers 1+8+9+7+1+9+3+0+1+9+4+5+1+9+4+3+1+9+9+0=93: 93-60=33 Bacon in simple cipher. The letters 'CBE' represents the numbers 3, 2, and 5 in simple cipher produces

a total of 10: 93+10=103 Shakespeare in simple cipher once again conveying the concealed message that Bacon is Shakespeare.

SIMPLE CIPHER

[In the 24 letter Elizabeth alphabet I and J and U and V were interchangeable]

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

F B A C O N F R A N C I S B A C O N

6 2 1 3 14 13=39 6 17 1 13 3 9 18=67 2 1 3 14 13=33

S H A K E S P E A R E

18 8 1 10 5 18 15 5 1 17 5=103

F R A R O S I C R O S S E

6 17 1 17 14 18 9 3 17 14 18 18 5=157

Why then, it might be asked are Baconian/Rosicrucian ciphers incorporated in a book about British Intelligence? Like the ultra-elite of the US Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood and US intelligence, which at its very apex overlap each other, similarly, the ultra-elite of the British Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood and British Intelligence (MI5 and MI6), which also at its very apex overlap each other, are privy to the secret Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works.

Quite naturally at a time of unprecedented levels of co-operation between British and US Intelligence during and after World War II, F. W. Winterbotham (MI6) came into contact and liaised with William F. Friedman then working for the US Secret Intelligence Service and was then the head of the team that broke the Japanese Purple Machine. In secret during the Second World War, US Intelligence under tight security sent over a reconstructed Purple Machine to Bletchley Park, enabling British Intelligence to read encrypted Japanese traffic for themselves. Intelligence derived from Purple (codenamed *Magic*) and from Enigma (*Ultra*) was where appropriate, shared between the two Allied nations. Access to this secret intelligence required top security clearance on both sides of the Atlantic, a rare privilege enjoyed by Friedman and Winterbotham. It is reported that during the course of their various contacts Friedman admitted to Winterbotham he was wrong to condemn all Baconian ciphers. That Friedman was wrong regarding some of the Baconian ciphers is a demonstrable fact.

Why was this report appearing in the private subscription journal of *Baconiana* not thereafter published around the world?

To the present day the secret life and writings of Francis Bacon are carefully watched over by his invisible Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood and the invisible elite of British and US Intelligence, who enjoyed an almost inconceivable reach around the Globe.

When the Fraudulent Friedmans wrote *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined,* while publicly lying to the rest of the world, they secretly knew there were Bacon ciphers present in the Shakespeare works which at a single stroke completely collapses the Stratfordian fiction and illusion that the illiterate/semi-illiterate William Shakspere was the author of the Shakespeare plays.

Their book *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* is itself an elaborate cryptogram containing hidden secret Baconian ciphers repeatedly conveying the concealed cryptographic message that Francis Bacon, Brother of the Rosy Cross, is Shakespeare.[14]

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Slessor KBE, not only for his decisive Foreword, but also for the help he gave me; Ronald Lewin, who jogged my memory and put me right on numerous dates and places from his profound knowledge of World War II events; Professor R. V. Jones, my old colleague, who recalled for me some of his triumphs in the Scientific field of the Secret Service; Venetia Pollock who pulled the book together, and Nancy Neiman of Weidenfeld and Nicolson who so carefully edited the manuscript.

Acknowledgements page of *The Ultra Secret* (1974)

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Contents page of *The Ultra Secret* (1974)

Foreword

by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor
GCB, KCB, CB, DSO, MC, DL

It will probably occur to some readers of this book to wonder whether it is wise to make public so much about the supremely important source of Intelligence information which General Eisenhower described, just after the end of the Second World War, as a decisive factor in the Allied victory, and as having saved thousands of British and American lives. What has been known during the past thirty-four years to relatively very few people, even in the fighting Services, as *Ultra*, was indeed an almost incredibly valuable source of Intelligence – more even than the other British triumph in that field when we controlled and actively ran the German espionage system in Great Britain, described by its leading spirit, Sir John Masterman, in his enthralling book *The Double Cross System*. There is something especially thrilling about any really authentic story about Intelligence in war.

When the lights went out in 1939 Fred Winterbotham had been the senior Air Staff representative in the Secret Intelligence Service for ten years. In the early days of the war he was largely responsible, in co-operation with people like R. V. Jones and with Denniston, Knox and other excellent 'back-room boys' at Bletchley, for the inception of *Ultra* and subsequently for its working, through the Special Liaison units, throughout the war. I don't suppose anyone had a more interesting time of it during those years, dealing direct as he did with virtually all the leaders on the highest levels, British and American, from the Prime Minister downwards on this incomparably useful and entirely reliable means of informing them about what was going on 'on the other side of the Firth'. It will be seen from this book that no one was more conscious than the author of the vitally essential need for the complete security of the system at the time. Incidentally it is a curious reflection on our

Foreword page of *The Ultra Secret* (1974)

suspicious, so after that it was no tin hats even if there was a warning on Ultra.

Kesselring, on Ultra, was now preparing the OKW for the surrender of Tunisia. He was getting both dirty ends of the stick, from Berlin and Tunis, but already he was asking the OKW for help and instructions as to what he should do against the next Allied move, whatever it would be. The end came quickly after the final Allied assault on May the sixth. Ultra was able to give all the North African Air Forces the movement orders for the fleet of German JU 52 transport aircraft and their ME 323 gliders which were to be used in the evacuation of German troops from Tunisia. The SLU told me they had a job to restrain the Allied Air Forces from taking too quick action; however, in the event, most of them were shot down. The same fate was suffered by the Hermes, the last German destroyer in the Mediterranean, and also the Belino evacuation convoy, although some senior German officers managed to escape in a hospital ship. Ultra became silent until Kesselring, on May the thirteenth, repeated to Berlin, quite shortly, the total loss of Tunisia and of the Army Group Afrika.

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of the German plans as laid down by Hitler, coupled with our knowledge of the strength of all the German units involved, brought out the best in imaginative action by Eisenhower and the American generals. To Patton it gave the opportunity to employ his technique of high mobility. It was the beginning of the end of the war in the west.

After Falaise, Ultra shortened the war by giving all the Allied commanders details of the weak points and dwindling resources of the enemy so that they could go forward into Germany as quickly as natural hazards would let them. This was highly important in view of the advancing Russian armies. Without Ultra we might well have had to meet the Russians on the Rhine instead of the Elbe, and they would have stayed put.

I do not know all the details of Ultra's successes in South-East Asia and the Pacific, but I can suggest that Ultra played a leading role in the strategy of MacArthur and Nimitz.

Up at Commilla Slim was getting all he needed to know from London, Washington and Australia. Ultra certainly provided the information on which the battle of Imphal and Kohima was cunningly fought by General Slim and Admiral Mountbatten, the battle which was the turning point of the campaign.

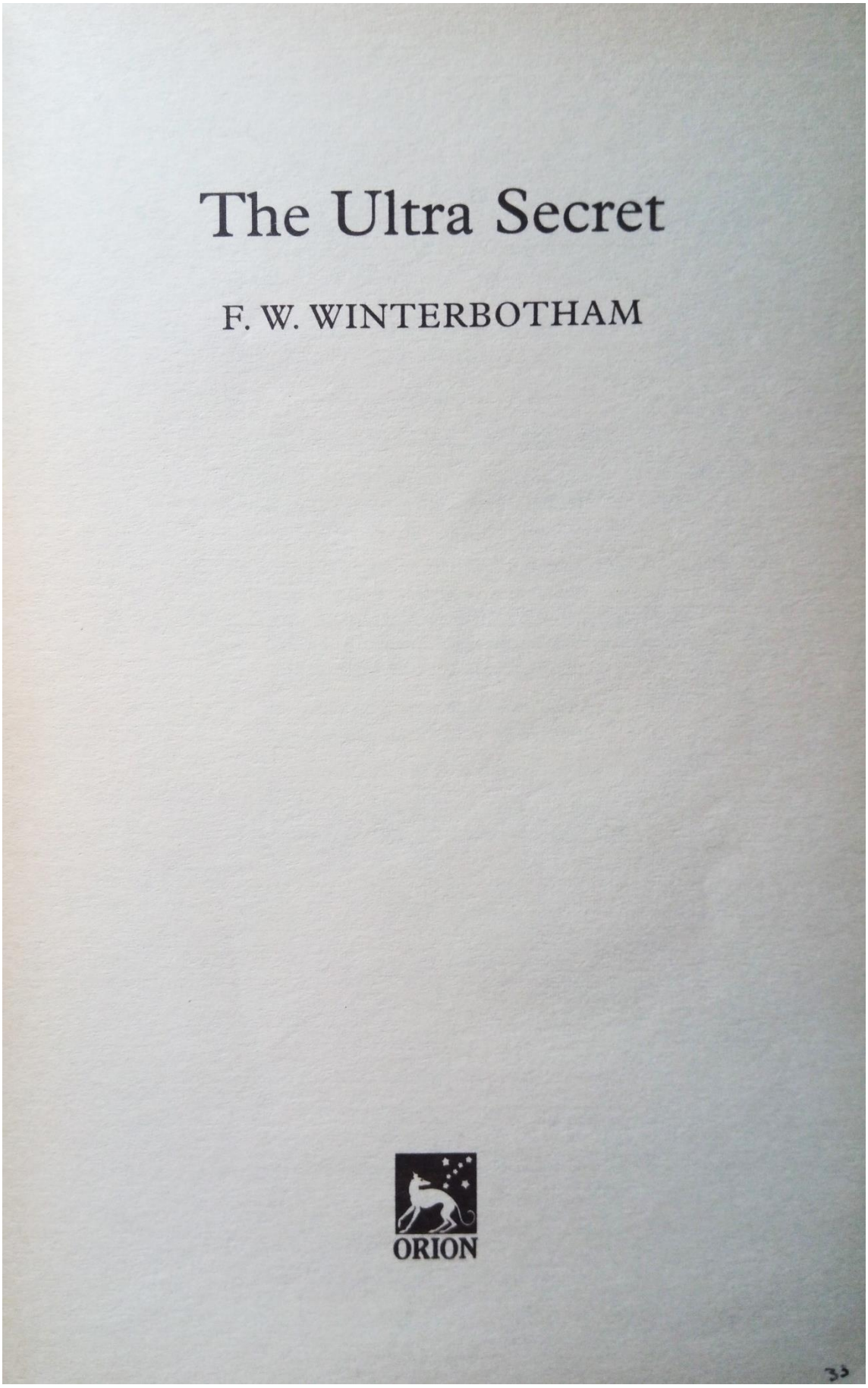
Perhaps the cryptographers greatest naval triumph in the Pacific was the way in which Admiral Nimitz used it so skilfully at the Battle of Midway, the last great sea battle, where the big ships never saw each other and where the battle was entirely fought by aircraft.

Maybe some day much more will be told about Ultra in that half of the globe and also about the battle of the Atlantic U-boats.

To all those who have been brought up in the belief that the Allied victory over the Fascist powers was accomplished with some ease plus the will of Allah, perhaps the early chapters of this book will have provided the sobering thought that it almost didn't happen. Let them judge for themselves just how much the near miracle of Ultra helped to make our victory possible.

I believe that most of the senior commanders, both in Britain and America, would, together with Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, have endorsed the views expressed by General Eisenhower that 'Ultra was decisive'.

The Last Page of *The Ultra Secret* (1974)



Title page of *The Ultra Secret* (2001)

Churchill usually went to Chequers at weekends, so if there was anything which I thought he should know, I would ring through and read it to him on the scrambler telephone. I was nervous the first time I had to do it but I soon got used to the routine . . . Saturday evenings were difficult because after dinner (like Hitler) he always used to watch a film and this usually lasted until around 2 a.m. I would go to sleep on my camp bed in my office and get the WAAF officer on duty in the teleprinter room to wake me at 1.30 a.m. with any late evening signals. This gave me time to read them over carefully, select those I wanted to phone and then get them word perfect before I did so. There was no room for mistakes in this business . . .

First Prefatory page of *The Ultra Secret* (2001)

Group Captain Frederick Winterbotham was born in 1897. He was educated at Oxford University and served in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War. Between 1930 and 1945 he was chief of the Air Department of the Secret Intelligence Service. Throughout the war he was based at Bletchley Park, and he was awarded the CBE in 1943. He died in 1990.

Second Prefatory page of *The Ultra Secret* (2001)

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11. Ibid., p. 47.

12. Ibid., p. 2.

13. For several articles on the subject see A. Phoenix, '*The Story of Magic* by Frank B. Rowlett (with a Foreword and Epilogue by David Kahn) the most Decorated Cipher Expert with Friedman in US History Secretly Reveals Bacon is Shakespeare', (2024), pp. 1-16; A. Phoenix, 'Declassified US Intelligence Cipher Publication of the Signal Intelligence Agency (Forerunner of the NSA) and the Baconian Simple cipher system Revealing that Bacon is Shakespeare', (2024), pp. 1-5; A. Phoenix, 'The Declassified History of Military Intelligence & the Baconian Simple Cipher System Revealing Francis Bacon, Brother of the Rosy Cross, is Shakespeare', (2024), pp. 1-6; A. Phoenix, 'Herbert O. Yardley, Head of MI-8 (the codes and ciphers Bureau), and the Bacon Bi-literal, Simple, and Kay Cipher Systems Revealing Bacon is Shakespeare', (2024), pp. 1-6; A. Phoenix, 'British Intelligence and Bacon's Bi-literal Cipher Revealing his Secret Story', (2024), pp. 1-4; A. Phoenix, 'Capt. Powell, A Member of US Cipher Intelligence, The Fraudulent Friedmans, and his Endorsement of Elizabeth Wells Gallup's Decipherment of the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher in the Shakespeare First Folio', (2024), pp. 1-10; A. Phoenix, 'Francis Bacon, the Bacon Bi-literal Decipherments of General Francois Cartier Head of the French Cipher Intelligence Service, the Fraudulent Friedmans, and a work written by a Former Member of the Russian Intelligence Services', (2024), pp. 1-14; A. Phoenix, 'The Two Heads of French Cipher Intelligence and the Baconian Bi-literal Cipher Deciphered by Elizabeth Wells Gallup Revealing Bacon is Shakespeare', (2024), pp. 1-7.

14. See A. Phoenix, *The Fraudulent Friedmans*: *The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), *passim*; Anon., [Former Member of Russian Intelligence], *4in1*: *Mask of Shakespeare*: *Mysteries of Bacon*: *Book by Cartier*: *Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), *passim*.