

Extracts from the SOE descriptive catalogue of special devices

How to conceal an aerial

Catalogue ref: HS 7/49

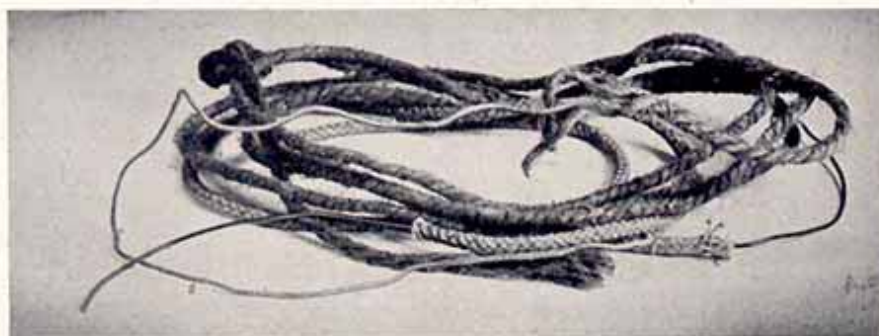


AERIALS.

A good aerial always improves the performance of a wireless set, and an agent can make use of one with little fear of detection if it is concealed in a rope clothes line or window sash cord.

The illustration on the left shows aerial disguised as a tendril in its natural surroundings.

The illustration below shows the finished clothes line aerial. This aerial is made by twisting the rope strands over the aerial: a rope making machine can be adapted to do this work. In the case of the window sash cord, the centre core of the cord is withdrawn and the wire threaded back in its place.



WESTERN EUROPE 1939–1945: RESISTANCE AND SOE

What is this source?

The devices shown here come from the Descriptive Catalogue of Special Devices and Supplies used by the SOE. It was compiled and issued by the War Office. The advice about disguise comes from the special training programme used at SOE's training schools. Here, agents would learn how to operate in occupied countries.

These sources suggest a wide range of skills that were required to be an effective agent and the many dangers they faced.

What's the background to this source?

From 1939 to late 1942 Germany and its allies had the upper hand in the war. During this period it was difficult for Britain and its allies to take any direct action against German forces. To tackle this problem British Prime Minister Winston Churchill set up the Special Operations Executive (SOE). SOE's job was to go into occupied countries and spread propaganda, collect information and attack important targets.

SOE had two main departments. SO1 dealt with propaganda while SO2 dealt with active operations. SO2 agents went into occupied territory to blow up railways, bridges, radio transmitters and similar devices.

It's worth knowing that...

The catalogue contains many other devices that could be used on a mission. Agents are shown how to conceal explosives in fake logs and plaster fruit. They are shown how to hide information in soap, sponges and tubes of toothpaste. Vital equipment such as radio sets is shown camouflaged (disguised) as vacuum cleaners, portable gramophones and bundles of twigs.

Many SOE agents were not British. The majority of these had been driven out of their home countries by the German occupation. They were then recruited because they would be able to blend in easily to the country they were working in.

What do we learn about SOE from this source?

1. What does this source show about the work of SOE agents and the dangers they faced?

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/>

WESTERN EUROPE 1939–1945: RESISTANCE AND SOE

2. Do these sources provide any evidence that SOE took good care of its agents?
3. Can we learn anything from these sources about the type of people who became agents?

Use this outline to plan your poster.