

The Die Hards

THE JOURNAL OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT
(Duke of Cambridge's Own)



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THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN)

(57)

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In each of the four corners the late Duke of Cambridge's Cypher and Coronet.

"Mysore," "Serangapatam," "Albuhara," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Peninsular,"
"Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1879," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa, 1900-02,"
The Great War—46 Battalions—"Mons," "Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," "La Bassée, 1914,"
"Messines, 1914," "Armentières, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "Ypres, 1915," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg,"
"Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Hooge, 1915," "Loos," "Somme, 1916," "Albert, 1916," "Bazentin," "Delville Wood,"
"Pozières," "Ginchy," "Fiers-Couzelette," "Morval," "Thiepval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Bapaume,"
"1917," "Arras, 1917," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917," "Arleux," "Ploeghem," "Langemarck, 1917," "Meun Road,"
"Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917," "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Avre,"
"Villers Bretonneux," "Lys," "Estaires," "Hazebrouck," "Selle," "Kemmel," "Scherpenberg," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal
du Nord," "St. Quentin Canal," "Courtrai," "Valenciennes," "Sambre," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Italy,"
"1917-18," "Struma," "Doiran, 1918," "Macedonia, 1915-18," "Suva," "Landing at Suva," "Scimitar Hill," "Gallipoli, 1915,"
"Rumani," "Egypt, 1915-17," "Gaza," "El Mughar," "Jerusalem," "Jericho," "Jordan," "Tell 'Asur," "Palestine, 1917-18,"
"Mesopotamia, 1917-18," "Muran, 1919," "Dukhovskaya," "Siberia, 1918-19."

Regular and Militia Battalions.

1st Bn. (57th Foot). 2nd Bn. (77th Foot).
3rd Bn. (Royal Elthorne Militia).
6th Bn. (Royal East Middlesex Militia).
Depot—Mill Hill. Records Office, Infantry Records, Warwick.
Pay Office—Old Infantry Barracks, Canterbury.

Territorial Army Battalions

1/7th Bn. 2/7th Bn. 8th Bn. 30th Bn.
9th Bn. 595 L.A.A., R.A., T.A.
1st and 2nd Bns. Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment.

Affiliated A/A Units of the Territorial Army

— (7th City of London) Searchlight Regiment R.A.
— (St. Pancras) Searchlight Regiment R.A.

Dominion and Colonial Alliance

CANADA

31st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Ontario.
21st Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery.
50th H.A.A. Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery.
102nd (Wentworth) Field Artillery, Royal Canadian Artillery.
The Royal Rifles of Canada.

NEW ZEALAND

The Wellington Coast and Taranaki Regiment
Toku, Taranaki, New Zealand.

HONG KONG REGIMENT

British Army Post Office, 1, Hong Kong

Colonel of the Regiment: Colonel M. Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P.
Officer Commanding Depot: Major R. C. H. Bellers.

Agents—Lloyds Bank Limited, 127 The Broadway, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

"The Die-Hards" is published in March, June, September and December, and copies may be obtained by application to the Editor.

All Contributions intended for publication should reach the Editor not later than the 1st of the month previous to that of issue. CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE TYPED IN TRIPLICATE, AND BE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY, and signed, stating whether it is desired to publish the contributor's name or not. Rejected manuscripts, etc., will only be returned if accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. The Editor will thankfully receive Contributions from past or present members of the Regiment or others interested, but necessarily reserves to himself the right of publication. All communications concerning the paper, including Advertisements, should be addressed to the Editor, "The Die-Hards" Journal, The Middlesex Regiment, Inghit Barracks, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

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Chief Editor : Brigadier N. P. Procter, C.B.E., M.C.
Asst. Editor (Business) : Major A. W. Clark, O.B.E.

1950 CHRISTMAS MESSAGE BY THE COLONEL TO ALL RANKS OF THE REGIMENT

At this greatest festival of the Christian year my thoughts and prayers are turned towards the Regiment and I send to all ranks, past and present, my best wishes.

I am ever conscious and inspired by the support I continue to receive from all ranks in my humble efforts to promote the welfare and success of all units contained within the Regiment.

Remembering that our Saviour died for us, I conclude with some words from a little known poem, for they convey what we all feel about our Regiment. I pray we may never be found to fail in what they declare. I am confident we shall *not*.

1811-1950

From Albuhera's crimsoned ridge
The cry rings down the years:
"Die-Hard! Die-Hard! The Middlesex"
It falls on eager ears.
On Albuhera's Ridge the sires
Of "Die-Hards" stood at bay!
Their deeds live on, their soul inspires
The men who fight today.

(T.B.H.)

1st BATTALION NOTES

Once more the 1st Battalion notes have to go at the end. Through no fault of the Battalion these notes, posted on October 17, did not reach us until the Journal was completed on December 2. The printers cannot do anything else but put them at the end. We are very glad that they can be added at all, and apologise to the 1st Battalion for not being able to insert them in their proper place.

Advertisements

Those firms who advertise in these pages support our magazine. Will our readers please support them in return?

EDITORIAL

"On earth peace, good will toward men"

Christmas is traditionally a family affair and how we grieve if we cannot get home for that festival, especially if we have to stay on duty and see others going off gleefully to their families and friends.

It is doubtful, despite our love of "Christmas at home," whether over a long period the Christmasses spent in the bosom of our family form such distinct landmarks as many spent with our unit—particularly when all are with the Battalion and we are not just a few unlucky chaps left behind.

As an example I should like to mention just one or two of many spent on duty.

First and most outstanding was a Christmas spent in Jerusalem. This was no tourist holiday, but the result of the recent capture of Jerusalem. Day by day, as we approached, we arrived at places known by name and connected with Christmas since we were children—the Well where the Wise Men saw the reflection of the Star of Bethlehem, Bethlehem—and on Christmas Day we were in the Greek Hospice at Jerusalem. No luxury here; stone floors, no furniture, and rations more Spartan than those the last war produced, but good comrades and a feeling that at least that Christmas meant a present of the greatest value to the people, freedom from Turkish domination.

From Palestine to India. Here, one in Admednagar stands out. As 2IC of the Company I was detailed by Major Browne to be chairman of the committee arranging the Company's Christmas festivities. In those days beer rolled in in barrels at Christmas and the Company Commander considered, quite correctly, that greater enjoyment would be had if the Company took rather longer than was usual to empty the barrels.

The committee drew up a programme to cover Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and the tap was turned off and on at sufficient intervals to make the beer last both days. Some older soldiers felt there was a catch in it when the barrels were not emptied at dinner, or at least left flowing until empty, but when an amusing programme had been carried through for both days, when there were no sore heads and beer still to be had on Boxing Night, there appeared to be method in the madness, and one soldier confessed that it was the best Christmas he had had in the Army.

There are Christmasses at sea and others in the Tropics, there are Christmasses with food and liquor galore, and others with little food, no luxuries and even water scarce, but one which will long stay in my memory is one on the edge of the Arctic Circle.

It was touch and go whether the ship with the N.A.A.F.I. stores would arrive in time, and even when it tied up on Christmas Eve the possibility of unloading her and getting the stores out to the distant detachments seemed unlikely. But where there's a will there's always a good chance of all obstacles being overcome. And so it was in this case. By breakfast time the N.A.A.F.I. had done their part, and the congregation thronging the stately little cathedral were smiling the smile of anticipation and relief.

Meanwhile the essential Christmas stores were slithering along the snowbound roads to units, and from

units to detachments where cooks were standing ready.

The area was too great for one person to hope to cover it in the afternoon, and therefore we divided the small district staff into three and the area into three, and after a hurried sandwich set off to visit every unit and detached post. It was six hours later when we regathered at the Battalion beside our H.Q. We were freezing, weary and hungry, but our own Christmas evening was enlivened by the certain knowledge that Christmas had come even to the furthest detachment, as far as the Chaplains and the N.A.A.F.I. could do their part, and many were the stories of what each visiting team had seen in the way of goodwill toward men which was making even the dreariest post a place of good cheer.

The 1st Battalion will be spending Christmas in Korea. It is unlikely that there will be elaborate festivities and lavish fare, but young or not so young it is bound to be a Christmas which will stand out for ever in their memories as a Christmas, however hard, spent amongst men of goodwill and good comrades in tough times. Turkey and beer are easily forgotten, but real comradeship never. All ranks will be very much in our thoughts this Christmas, as will their parents, wives and relations, especially those who have this year a vacant chair in the circle which will not be filled again.

Our earnest hope, and that of all our readers, will be that the trials and sacrifices of our own Battalion and all other troops now engaged in Korea will bring about peace on earth.

We are glad to be able to include in this number a Christmas greeting from the Colonel of the Regiment as we hope to have this number of the Journal issued before Christmas.

A New Year will have started before the next number is produced and we therefore thank all those who have contributed articles and suggestions, and subscribed to the Journal in the past, and hope that they and others will assist us in the coming year in improving our Journal and increasing its number of readers.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to everyone, wherever you may be.

N.P.P.

CASUALTY LIST—1st BATTALION

(reported November 20, 1950)

OFFICERS

Killed: 370959 Lt. G. Sander, 297411 2/Lt. G. A. White (R.A.O.C., attached Middlesex).
Missing: 397194 2/Lt. J. C. Bucknall.

OTHER RANKS

Killed: 22177587 Pte. B. Bristow, 22187748 Pte. R. Botten, 22198188 Pte. C. Collier, 19038080 Pte. F. Hayfield, 14189156 Pte. D. O. Page, 22328207 Pte. D. C. Russell, 22149044 Pte. R. Streeter, 22157374 Pte. K. Tredgett, 22328215 Pte. E. D. West, 19039541 Sgt. B. Finch, 19319111 Cpl. S. Long.
Died of Wounds: 19034049 Cpl. J. W. Pentony.
Wounded: 14410639 Sgt. D. H. Deamer, 14411881 Sgt. H. Parker, 19036465 Sgt. C. Walsh, 14188493 Cpl. G. Brown, 22247081 Cpl. P. G. Cheeseman, *6202181 Cpl. J. Field, 21181958 Cpl. W. G. Le Fevre, 19041210 Cpl. G. Potts, 19136922 Cpl. W. Smith, *14456892 Cpl. C. B. Wagner, 22229594 L/Cpl. T. Amos, *22233028 L/Cpl. L. W. Dench, 22023986 L/Cpl. N. Richardson, 22187753 Pte. L. Cook, 2224913 Pte. T. N. Carey, 22187962 Pte. L. J. Friend, 19046066 Pte. D. O. Galvin, 2212940 Pte. D. R. Lane, 14424309 Pte. J. Trichard, 22231327 Pte. G. Thomas, 21182097 Pte. C. Williams.
NOTE.—Personnel marked * have since been discharged fit from hospital.

DEPOT NOTES

As heralded in the June issue of *The Die-Hards* the change of command at the Depot between Major R. C. H. Bellers and Major G. O. Porter duly took place on October 2. At the same time as we welcome Major Porter to the Depot we wish Major Bellers, on his relinquishing command, the best of luck for the future wherever that may take him. We know that we will still have the pleasure of his company on frequent occasions during the next few months as he still has a "firm base" just outside Inglis Barracks and he is still in England attending a course at the Senior Officers' School at Erlestone Park in Wiltshire.

We also have to welcome to the Depot C.S.M. H. Jennings from the 1st Battalion. He will shortly be taking up the position of Acting R.S.M. of the Depot in the place of R.S.M. Painter, who will be leaving us for civilian life. By the time these notes are published the latter will have left us and so we take this opportunity of wishing him the best of luck.

During the past quarter there has been the usual flow of individuals, and units, in and out of the Depot. During the month of September the British Base H.Q. Unit, Korea, assembled and organised themselves in the Depot, and finally departed by air and sea for Korea in the first week in October.

Coinciding with the departure of the "Korean Force" we had to cope with the arrival of another "Strike Force," this time on account of the London gas strike. This force consisted of 140 personnel of the R.A.F. and 60 of the Royal Navy. As the strike was called off almost as soon as they arrived they were not required to go into action and so spent a pleasant few days with us playing football!

The Home Postal Unit R.E. has now started to arrive in the Barracks from Knightsbridge as permanent residents with ourselves. We expect them to go on increasing in strength during the next three months, at the end of which time they will have reached their total strength of about 450 and will be occupying about 75 per cent. of the Barracks.

On September 13 the Colonel of the Regiment paid a visit to the Home Counties Brigade Training Centre at Shorncliffe, accompanied by the Depot Captain, Capt. V. A. Thomas, M.C. The Colonel inspected a draft of about 150 National Servicemen who were about to proceed overseas as reinforcements, the majority being destined for the Far East and our 1st Battalion. Whilst at Shorncliffe the Colonel also took the opportunity of meeting and addressing all Middlesex personnel stationed at the Training Centre. As a fitting climax to the day the Colonel took the salute and inspection of a Passing-out Parade, which was very smartly conducted.

To mark the anniversary of the Battle of El Bodon an "El Bodon Dance" was held in the Gymnasium on Saturday, September 30. The dance was well attended by both past and present members of the Regiment, and a very enjoyable evening was had by all; Sgt. Lowe and his small band, who played throughout the evening, added much to the success and pleasure of the evening.

On Sunday, October 22, the Regiment was represented by Capt. V. A. Thomas, M.C., C.S.M. H.

Jennings and Pte. C. Dryden at a United Nations Flag ceremony in Trafalgar Square, conducted by the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, Canon A. C. Don, K.C.V.O., D.D. After the service the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P., broke the flag of the United Nations, which was left to fly for one week to mark the observance of United Nations Day, which this year fell on Tuesday, October 24. At the end of the week the flag was flown out to the British Commonwealth Brigade now fighting in Korea and in which our 1st Battalion is playing such a prominent part.

October 27 was a very full day for many of us at the Depot. In the morning Col. M. Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P., Col. G. P. L. Weston, D.S.O., O.B.E., Major H. Marsh and Major C. M. M. Man, M.C., represented the Regiment at the Dedication, by the Chaplain-General to the Forces, of the Second World War Memorial in the Royal Military Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. H.R.H. General The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., also graciously consented to be present at the ceremony. The ceremony was most impressive and will always be a most memorable occasion for all those who attended it.

Also in the morning, and in the afternoon, of the same day the Autumn Meeting of the Golfing Society took place at Hendon Golf Club, and a very enjoyable day was spent by the 15 members who attended. A full account of the meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue of *The Die-Hards*.

The final event of the day was the Officers' Club Cocktail Party which was held in the Depot Officers' Mess and to which over seventy came from both near and far. The party was a great success, and it was indeed a great pleasure to all the Depot officers to welcome so many back to our Regimental Home.

The following day, October 28, again saw the Depot full of both serving and retired members of the Regiment. On this occasion it was at the Reunion Dinner of the Old Comrades, which this year was held in the Dining Hall of No. 10 Command Workshops, R.E.M.E., by kind permission of their Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. R. A. Colenso. No less than 265 old comrades turned up for the dinner, a truly magnificent effort considering the great distances many of them had to travel in getting to and from the Depot at night. After the bar closed in the Dining Hall many old comrades adjourned to the Sergeants' Mess and some very brisk business was done over the bar there and many happy reunions prolonged well into the night. Further details of the dinner will be found elsewhere in this Journal.

We are shortly to lose our few remaining "Holdes" who will be proceeding to Shorncliffe to join the new Group Training Centre which is forming there now that the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment is being withdrawn to a Field Formation. We shall view their going with many regrets. We shall not only miss their company but also the great assistance they have given to the Depot Staff in the always difficult task of trying to keep the Depot clean and tidy, especially now when the battle against the autumn leaves has only just begun.

We are already looking ahead to Christmas and tarting well in time our preparations for the Children's Christmas Party on Saturday, December 16, and the

New Year Ball which will be held on Saturday, December 30, as New Year Eve falls on a Sunday this year. We hope that both these functions will be as well attended this year as they have been in the past.

MUSEUM NOTES

Visits

Some 40-odd members of the Military Historical Society held their annual meeting at Mill Hill on Saturday, September 9, 1950. They spent over four hours viewing the various exhibits in the Regimental Museum. Some of the members were interested in uniforms, whilst others confined themselves to the inspection of badges, buttons and medals.

At the conclusion of their visit all members expressed their appreciation for the help given to them.

New Sections

Two new sections have been established in the Museum—the 1914-18 War Section and the 1939-45 War Section.

The O.C. Depot, together with the Curator of the Regimental Museum, recently visited the Imperial War Museum, London, and obtained a selection of very interesting photographs of personnel of various Battalions of the Regiment taken during both World Wars I and II. These have now been placed in their respective sections in the Museum and form an interesting photographic record.

Divisional Signs

Specimens of the Divisional signs worn by personnel of the various Battalions of the Regiment during World War II have now been installed in the 1939-45 section of the Museum.

Presentations

Miss Muriel has recently presented a sword and a collection of badges, buttons and stars to the Museum. These articles were the property of her brother, the late Capt. C. L. Muriel, who was killed in action at Spion Kop whilst serving as O.C. "H" Company of the 2nd Battalion.

Requirements

If any of my readers can help me in producing a cap badge of the Regimental Pioneer Battalion of the 1914-18 War I should be extremely grateful.

CURATOR

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Spion Kop Reunion

Annual reunion of the survivors of Spion Kop will take place in the Sergeants' Mess on the 51st anniversary of the battle, January 24, 1951.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE MIDDLESEX GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1950, AT 2.15 P.M.

Present: Lt.-Col. W. L. Roberts, O.B.E., M.C. (Chairman), Col. M. Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P. (Colonel of the Regiment), Brigadier E. E. F. Baker, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., D.L., J.P., A.D.C., Brigadier B. B. Rackham, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., Brigadier N. P. Procter, C.B.E., M.C., Col. G. Beach, C.B.E., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P., Lt.-Col. C. C. Rodoke, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. T. S. Wollcombe, M.C., Lt.-Col. A. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E., Lt.-Col. G. L. Fox, T.D., Major H. K. Hardcastle, T.D., Major R. C. H. Bellers, R.S.M. J. Painter, Sgt. E. Fletcher, Mr. A. Todman, Major A. W. Clark, O.B.E. (Secretary).

In attendance: Lt.-Col. G. Lerwill, M.C., Capt. V. A. Thomas, M.C.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from: Lt.-Col. M. Crawford, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. J. D. Robbins, O.B.E.

1. *Minutes.* The Minutes of the last meeting having been circulated were signed by the Chairman as correct.

2. *Secretary's Report.* The Secretary's report having been circulated with the Agenda was accepted by the Committee without comment.

3. *Finance Committee's Report.* The Finance Committee's report having been circulated with the Agenda was explained by Col. Beach in the absence of Lt.-Col. Robbins.

Major Hardcastle informed the Committee that he was not yet ready to advise as to which fund the legacy received from the Executors of the late Mrs. Mabel Renny should be placed. This subject was left for decision at the next meeting.

4. *Subscriptions to Other Charities.* The Committee approved of the following subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Officers' Club Charitable Fund:			
Royal School for Daughters of Officers	2	2	0
Association Charitable Fund:			
Royal Soldiers' Daughters Homes	8	8	0
Family Welfare Association	5	5	0
S.S.A.F.A.	10	10	0
Forces' Help Society	10	10	0
Gordon Boys' Home	2	2	0
	£36	15	0

Subscription to the Regular Forces' Employment Association was held in abeyance pending receipt of further information from them. The Secretary was instructed to draft a letter for approval by the Colonel of the Regiment and the Chairman requesting information as to the numbers applying for employment, number given situations, and those not placed, relative to the current year. He was also instructed to send a copy of the last Annual Report to the Chairman for perusal.

The Committee approved of the Finance Committee's recommendation that the Secretary be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £600 during the quarter ending September 30, 1950, and a similar sum for the quarter ending December 31, 1950, in assisting necessitous cases.

The Finance Committee's report was approved.

4. *Memorial Committee's Report.* Col. Beach explained to the Committee his report which had been circulated prior to the Meeting. After a short discussion the Committee approved that should it become necessary for any immediate decision connected with the erection of the Cottages, powers be delegated to the Colonel of the Regiment, the Chairman of the Regimental Association, and the Chairman of the War Memorial Committee to act on behalf of the Executive Committee.

In reply to Brigadier Rackham it was made clear that final decisions as to policy, administration and direction were the responsibility of the Regimental Association Executive Committee to whom recommendations would be made by the Memorial Committee. Should the Memorial Committee require any delegation of power they would make a special request for this to the Executive Committee.

Col. Beach informed the Committee that the notice board erected on the site was the work of Mr. A. Todman who declined to make any charge for his work. The Committee unanimously approved that a vote of thanks be recorded to Mr. Todman for his kind contribution to the War Memorial.

5. *Points Scheme for Selecting Tenants.* After discussion as to Appendix A circulated with the Agenda, the Committee decided to leave the scheme for detailed consideration by the War Memorial Committee and requested their subsequent recommendations to the Executive Committee at a later meeting.

During the discussion it was emphasised that while tenants should be primarily chosen from the disabled members of the Association, if a time should arrive when there are no qualified disabled members, the tenants could be chosen from other deserving members of the Association.

6. *Name of the Housing Estate.* The Committee approved that the name of the Housing Estate be "Albuherra Close," and that a final decision regarding the naming of certain cottages with the names of past deceased members of the Regiment and other cottages with the names of selected boroughs and councils, and

other benefactors be deferred to a later date. Suggestions for suitable names are invited from all members of the Association.

7. *Journal Committee's Report.* Brigadier Procter informed the Committee that the cost of production of the Journal copy of the Journal was much higher than the normal cost of an issue, due to the late arrival of the 1st Battalion Notes which had been placed at the end of the Journal. Although he had scrutinised copies of the Journal over a period of more than 30 years he was unable to find a definite arrangement for the order of its set-up, but he hoped with the September issue to make a set-up which may become a permanency.

With the December issue it is hoped that the income from advertisements will increase due to a change of Advertising Agent. He asked the Committee to assist him in obtaining more advertisers for the Journal, particularly for adverts of a personal nature (articles for sale, property to let, etc.). He informed the Committee that he was not in possession of the financial position of the Journal as he had been unable to visit the Secretary's Office prior to the meeting.

8. *Regimental History.* After a long discussion on the financial position in respect of financing the production of a History of the 1939-45 War, the Committee decided that:

(a) The History be printed in a story edition.

(b) Brigadier Procter be asked to obtain further estimates for future consideration and to get estimates for a cheaper specification.

(c) Brigadier Baker be asked to ascertain whether a guaranteed sum towards the cost of production could be made from the funds of the late 8th Battalion Middlesex Regiment or from 11th Para. Battalion.

(d) The Colonel of the Regiment be asked to investigate the possibility of a subsidy from the 6th Battalion funds.

(e) The Secretary should write to Col. Delano Osborne and to Col. Toye, V.C., to ascertain whether they knew of any funds of the 3rd and 4th Battalions which might be able to assist.

(f) The Finance Committee of the Regimental Association and the Officers' Club and Major Hardcastle be asked to investigate the possibility of making a subsidy from both funds. The Executive Committee considered this course justified as the History would promote and further esprit de corps.

(g) The Secretary should write to Col. Mirams to thank 2nd/7th Battalion for their guarantee of £100, and to say that their suggestion to reduce the price of the History is being considered.

(h) The decision on production be deferred until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, by which time it is hoped more information would result from the above actions.

9. *Remembrance Day, 1950.* Col. Browne informed the Committee that the service at the Depot on Sunday, November 12, 1950, would be similar to those in the past, with the additional service of dedication of the two inscriptions which were added last year. He hoped there would be a large representative number present.

On November 15 the Ceremony at the Field of Remembrance was the outcome of a conversation with Gen. Horrocks, and he hoped that he would have the support of as many members as possible past and present of the Regiment outside Westminster Abbey.

10. *O.C.A. Reunion Dinner.* Col. Browne informed the Committee that this reunion was to be a Dinner at the request of members of the O.C.A., and he hoped that as many officers as possible would attend this function as so many old comrades at previous reunions had expressed disappointment at not meeting their old officers. Tickets are now available from the Secretary.

11. *Memorial in Military Church, Hong Kong.* The Chairman reported to the Committee the contents of a letter from Lt.-Col. Man connected with a proposed inscribed tablet and a Roll of Honour to the members of the 1st Battalion who lost their lives in Hong Kong during the last war. After a short discussion the Secretary was instructed to write to the O.C. Hong Kong Regiment through O.C. Rear Party of 1st Battalion to thank him for the interest he was taking in the Memorial, and to ask him to be good enough to give a specification of what it was proposed to provide. He should be informed that the Association would like the best for a worthy production of both a sum of up to £100 would, if necessary, be authorised.

The Committee authorised the Chairman to expend up to £100 in this form of memorial if the present plan was considered inadequate.

12. *Grant to Depot Funds.* The O.C. Depot asked the Committee if they would sanction an annual grant of £60 towards the maintenance of the Depot. After hearing the difficulties experienced in running the Depot without adequate funds the Committee approved of a grant of £60 until the financial position of the Depot changes.

13. *Inclusion of Second Regular Lieut.-Colonel as ex-Officio Member of the Committee.* The Committee agreed that Lt.-Col. A. E. Green be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee representing 2nd Battalion, and asked Lt.-Col. Green to notify the Secretary the name of the officer nominated to represent the 7th Battalion in his place.

14. Consideration of Grant for Improving the Appearance of the War Memorial. The Chairman read to the Committee estimates for the renovation of the Memorial and Garden surrounding the Memorial at the Depot. Both were rejected by the Committee as being exorbitant.

The O.C. Depot was requested to obtain the services of the gardener to improve the appearance of hedges, lawn and flower beds. The Secretary was authorised to pay the gardener the sum of £13 a year for the work and to maintain the improvement. The O.C. Depot promised to ascertain from the Garrison Engineer the best method of cleaning the Memorial. Lt.-Col. Green promised to provide personnel to repaint the inscriptions. Completion of the work in time for the Dedication Ceremony on November 12 was necessary.

15. Next Meeting. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on Thursday, January 25, 1951.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 5 p.m.

A. W. CLARK, Major,

Secretary, Middlesex Regimental Association.
Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
September 13, 1950.

O.C.A. REUNION DINNER

The above function was held at Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill, on October 28, 1950, under the chairmanship of the Colonel of the Regiment, Col. M. Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P.

Two hundred and sixty-five past and present members of the Regiment attended, and it was regretted that owing to ill health Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks was unable to be present.

The Colonel of the Regiment read telegrams from Their Majesties the King and Queen in reply to one sent to Their Majesties expressing loyal greetings. The following is the reply:

"The King and Queen sincerely thank the Old Comrades of The Middlesex Regiment, Duke of Cambridge's Own, dining together this evening for their loyal greetings which Their Majesties much appreciate."

A cablegram was despatched to 1st Battalion sending greetings, best wishes and good luck from "Die-Hards" past and present, and the following reply has been received:

"Every good wish on 28th. 1st Battalion."

WAR MEMORIAL FUND

List of donations from August 1 to October 31, inclusive:—

	£	s.	d.
Middlesex County Council (further donation)	500	0	0
Mr. A. W. Hillman (3rd payment on Covenant)	117	17	2
"Services Rendered" Club	21	12	0
Mrs. L. Dillon	5	5	0
Mrs. J. Whiteman, Brigadier E. E. F. Baker, Lt. L. F. Baker	5	0	0
Mr. R. E. Evans, D.C.M. (further donation)	2	0	0
Capt. P. S. Ingham	1	12	0
Late In-pensioner Sgt. L. E. Hurst	1	2	6
C. B. Cox, Esq., Miss M. Saville, Mr. H. Dixon, Miss V. Langridge	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Harben	1	0	0
Mr. H. W. Wallis Grain	10	6	
Mrs. N. Caffall	10	0	
Mr. W. Davis	5	0	
Mr. F. G. Cook	2	0	

REMEMBRANCE DAY, 1950

A special service and ceremony was held at the Regimental War Memorial at Inglis Barracks on Remembrance Day, which this year fell on Sunday, November 12.

On this occasion the Colonel of the Regiment took the opportunity of unveiling the two new inscriptions placed on the Regimental War Memorial after the conclusion of the 1939-45 war, and then asked the chaplain to dedicate them in order to include all our fallen in that war and in past wars not already commemorated.

It will be recollected that the memorial was originally designed to cover only the fallen in the 1914-18 Great War.

The service was conducted by the Padre, the Rev. G. Tenneson, and Miss Annette kindly played the organ for the hymns.

The service was very well attended and included the Depot party, the Home Postal Unit, R.E., and representatives from the 7th Battalion, 11th Parachute Battalion, 595 L.A.A. S.L. Regiment, R.A., 1st Battalion Middlesex County Cadet Regiment and the full Bugle Band from Tottenham Grammar School. There was also a large attendance of members of the Officers' Club and Old Comrades' clubs, together with their families and friends.

The new inscriptions were veiled by two Union Jacks, and the Colonel of the Regiment, before unveiling the inscriptions, gave a short address in which he reminded all present that they were also honouring that day those who had given their lives in Korea.

He said, "We remember our heroic dead before God, and their tragedy is crowned by triumph. Though they have passed beyond our present world, they have not passed beyond the love and care of Him who willed to redeem us all by the sacrifice of His Son, Our Saviour."

A bugler from the 7th Battalion, Drm. G. H. Toms, sounded the Last Post at the beginning of the Two Minutes' Silence and the Reveille at the end.

During the singing of the hymn "For All the Saints who from their Labours Rest," wreaths were placed at the foot of the memorial on behalf of the following:

The Regimental Association (by the Colonel of the Regiment), 1st Battalion, the Depot, 3rd Battalion, 5th Battalion, 18th Battalion, 11th Battalion Parachute Regiment, 595 L.A.A. S.L. Regiment, R.A., "The Die-Hards" Club, Mill Hill, Pte. Mills and 1st Battalion Middlesex County Cadet Regiment.

After the service the Depot party, R.E. party and the representatives of all the T.A. units and Army Cadet Force units formed up on the parade ground and marched past the Colonel of the Regiment to the Bugle Band of Tottenham Grammar School. After taking the salute, the Colonel thanked the Band for having come so far to attend the service and for their fine performance.

A small private ceremony took place at the memorial after the parade at which the ashes of the late C/Sgt. Goldstraw were scattered round the plinth.

"FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE" WESTMINSTER ABBEY

At 12 noon on Wednesday, November 15, 1950, a simple ceremony of Remembrance took place at the Regimental plot of ground in the "Field of Remembrance" outside Westminster Abbey.

The position of the Regimental plot was indicated by a Regimental Flag which was held aloft by Pte. Gray of the Depot Staff.

For over an hour before the Ceremony was due to take place, past and present members of the Regiment, together with Mayors and Mayoresses, and Chairmen of the Urban District Councils of the County of Middlesex, had started to assemble round the Regimental plot. It was estimated that by 11.45 a.m. over 100 people were present.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., arrived from the House of Lords at 11.45 a.m., accompanied by the Colonel of the Regiment, Col. Maurice Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P.

At 12 o'clock Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks placed the first cross near the head of the plot in memory of all the fallen of the Regiment from 1755 to the present day, and especially in memory of those who had recently fallen while serving in the 1st Battalion in Korea. The Colonel of the Regiment then planted his cross and was followed by the Mayors and Mayoresses, and the Chairmen of the Urban District Councils of the County of

Middlesex. Past and serving members of the Regiment then filed past the plot and planted their own individual crosses. By the time all had placed their crosses the plot was completely filled.

The following were amongst those who were present and planted crosses on this day:—

Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian G. Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Maurice Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P. (Colonel of the Regiment), Group Capt. A. S. W. Dore, C.B.E., M.C. (Chairman of the Middlesex County Territorial Force Association), Brigadier B. B. Rackham, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., Brigadier H. A. D. Murray, O.B.E., T.F., D.L., Brigadier O. H. Tidbury, M.C., and Mrs. Tidbury, Brigadier G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E., and Mrs. Pennycook, Col. G. Beach, C.B., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P., Col. A. M. O. A. Passingham, C.B.E., D.L., Col. G. P. L. Weston, D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. E. W. Fane de Salis, M.C., Col. R. D. Sherbrooke-Walker, T.D., D.L., Mrs. A. M. Man, Lt.-Col. W. L. Roberts, O.B.E., M.C., Lt.-Col. A. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E., Lt.-Col. C. P. Rooke, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. G. Lerwill, M.C., Lt.-Col. J. T. Dear, T.D., Lt.-Col. A. de Chimay, Lt.-Col. S. Mirams, M.C., T.D., D.L., Lt.-Col. T. S. Wollocome, M.C., Lt.-Col. H. Cook, M.C., Lt.-Col. F. Gordon Parker and Mrs. F. Gordon Parker, Major C. M. M. Man, M.C., Major Mayhew, Major E. L. Heywood, Major A. R. Waller, M.C., Major G. O. Porter, Major P. Pearce Gould, Major A. T. Jones, M.B.E., T.D., Capt. C. H. T. Barber, Capt. V. A. Thomas, M.C., Mayor of Southham, Mayor of Hendon, Mayor of Hounslow, Mayor of Southall, Mayor of Hornsey and the Mayoress, Mayor of Willesden, Chairman of Harrow Urban District Council, Chairman of Uxbridge Urban District Council, Chairman of Northwood Urban District Council, Chairman of Hayes Urban District Council.

Below is the list of names of old comrades who were known and attended the service, but several other old comrades, wives and widows were also there but their names were not known:

J. Boen, R. Overton, F. Franklin, J. Painter, H. Rose, E. Paris, F. Housden, A. Stevenson, Capt. G. Johnson, V. Kruck, W. King, T. Smith, G. Mills, R. Challis, A. Mason, G. Sullivan, E. Tolley.





Central Press Photos Ltd.

EMPIRE FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE

Wednesday, November 8, 1950, 12 noon

On the above date Col. Maurice Browne was invited to take part at the opening service for the Field of Remembrance, and was accompanied by Brigadier H. R. H. Greenfield, C.B.E., representing the Colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's).

The Dean of Westminster presided at the service, assisted by the Rector of St. Margaret's Church, the latter being accompanied by Rev. A. J. Wilcox, C.B.E., M.A., late Assistant Chaplain-General in the Middle East, who is an old friend of the Regiment.

The Dean will be well remembered for the interest and help he gave to the Hong Kong Fellowship during the 1939-45 War.

After the service the Director of the United Nations office in London placed a cross on the plot allotted to the fallen in Korea, and Col. Browne and Brigadier Greenfield then planted their crosses on either side of the U.N. cross. Many photographs were taken of this ceremony.

The crosses were placed in memory of all who have given their lives in the service of the United Nations.

The two Regimental crosses commemorated those

members of the two Regiments fighting side by side in the Korean campaign and who have lost their lives.

The Colonel was glad to be thus present to represent the proud feeling of our whole Regiment for those "Die-Hards" who have so nobly upheld our honour and traditions, and specially for those who have paid the utmost price that a soldier can pay in war. Our thoughts were with the relatives left to mourn their heroes.

Mrs. O. H. Tidbury, who will be ever remembered for her devotion to the Hong Kong Fellowship, which was inspired by her zeal and did so much to help those relatives of our ranks in Hong Kong after their capture on Christmas Day, 1941, until their release in September, 1945, was there.

Brigadier Pennycook was present on this occasion on behalf of the Cheshire Regiment to which he was transferred from us on promotion to Captain. It was also heard that General Sir Brian Horrocks beheld the service in the background, but was not seen.

At the end of the service a Lament was played by Pipe-Major Quinn, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, followed by the bugle calls, The Last Post and The Reveille, sounded by a bugler of our 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.), T.A., Drm. G. W. Toms.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT OFFICERS' CLUB HELD AT MIDDLESEX GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1950, AT 5 P.M.

Present: Lt.-Col. W. L. Roberts, O.B.E., M.C. (Chairman), Col. M. Browne, M.C., D.L., J.P. (Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment), Brigadier B. B. Rackham, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., Brigadier N. P. Procter, C.B.E., M.C., Col. G. Beach, C.B., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P., Lt.-Col. C. F. Rice, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. A. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E., Major H. K. Hardcastle, T.D., Major R. C. H. Bellers.

In attendance: Lt.-Col. G. Lervill, M.C., Capt. V. A. Thomas, M.C.
Apologies for non-attendance were received from: Col. M. Crawford, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. J. D. Robbins, O.B.E.

1. *Minutes.* The Minutes of the last meeting having been circulated were signed by the Chairman as correct.

2. *Secretary's Report.* The Secretary's report having been circulated with the Agenda was accepted by the Committee without comment.

3. *Election of New Members.* The Committee approved that the officers enumerated below be elected as members of the Club: 2/Lt. R. M. Cain, 2/Lt. A. R. K. Hardcastle, Capt. C. A. Haggard, 2/Lt. P. I. T. Lane, 2/Lt. E. W. Martin, 2/Lt. W. C. C. Newton, Capt. E. H. Rowson, 2/Lt. I. S. Rutherford, 2/Lt. A. W. Ramsay, 2/Lt. J. W. Scott.

The Committee also approved, on the recommendation of Lt.-Col. A. M. Man, that the Rev. M. V. Malone, B.A., Ch.D. (R.C.), be elected as Honorary Member of the Club. The Colonel of the Regiment promised to write a letter of welcome.

4. *Resignation of a Member.* The Committee accepted with regret the resignation of Major T. C. M. Johnson.

5. *6th Battalion Funds.* Major Hardcastle informed the Committee that he was still awaiting final ratification of the Deed. No income had been received to date.

6. *Autumn Golf Meeting and Cocktail Party.* The Secretary reported that all members had been circulated in respect of the Cocktail Party on October 27. The Committee approved of the arrangements as last year. All members of the Golfing Society had been circulated in respect of the Autumn Golf Meeting which is being held at Hendon on October 27, 1950.

7. *Grant Depot Officers' Mess.* The Committee approved that the annual grant to the Depot Officers' Mess be increased from £20 to £30 per annum as a temporary measure.

8. *Auditors of the Club Accounts.* The Chairman read a letter received from the Auditors, Messrs. Dixey & Co., regretting that Gross Dividends received by the Club had been shown and passed as net in the Club accounts. The Committee decided that a decision be deferred until the Auditors had reported the results of their negotiations with the Inland Revenue requesting that the Club be regarded as a Charity.

The next meeting will take place on Thursday, January 25, 1951. There being no further business the meeting closed at 5.25 p.m.

A. W. CLARKE, Major,
Secretary, Middlesex Regiment Officers' Club.
Ingles Barracks, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
September 13, 1950.

THE AUTUMN MEETING

Once more we gathered at Hendon for the Autumn Golf Meeting, and, although it was frosty, we were spared a repetition of last year's fog, whilst the course was in magnificent order and the gardens round the putting lawn were most effective—I need hardly add that the catering was up to its usual standard.

It was such recent news that the death of Lt.-Col. Herbert Phillips was a sad subject of discussion amongst most of us. No one had been such a personality in Regimental golf, as long as his health allowed him to take part, and unfortunately, such is the state of things, those taking part in the meeting were nearly all able to remember Herbert when he would take on the toughest opponent and fight him to the last green, even if he didn't win.

We have recently introduced an office of Captain of the Middlesex Regiment Golfing Society. I cannot help deploring the fact that Herbert was not then able to play and appear as our first Captain. The Regi-

mental Flag flew at half-mast at Hendon until the last player had started, as a small tribute to the "pioneer" of golf in the Regiment, certainly as far as Middlesex Regimental Golf is concerned. It was a second shock to find that "Sambo" (Lt.-Col. W. H. Samuel) was not taking part. This was unique and, needless to say, was due only to serious illness. At the request of members a letter of sympathy was immediately sent off after the meeting. Lt.-Col. Samuel has replied reporting good progress and thanking members for their good wishes.

Despite the depressing start the gathering was quite cheerful. Long before the less energetic folk had arrived Roger Latham and partner set off. He is obviously the type of player who is at his best when away from the "madding crowd," and, strange to say, does not respond to a gallery. In proof of this statement is the fact that he returned 73 net, starting off whilst everyone else was dressing, breakfasting, or in bed, and in the afternoon, when we were round to see how it is done, he appeared to seek out ditches and bunkers and place his ineffective partner there with great regularity. Of course it may be that having won in the morning he wanted to make sure that someone else had a look in in the afternoon.

After him came the field, but with the exception of a passing comment on Lt.-Gen. Gerry Bucknall's evergreen flowing swing, which went well except for two or three super-disasters when it flowed too far, only one couple needed watching—or hearing—and that was the Stephenson-Green combination. Both of these gallant officers were grappling with unusual mathematical problems. The former had to judge how he could win and still not produce a score which would interest his Club Committee should the result be published. The latter had apparently no intention of competing for anything but the "Die-Hard Divot" and was prepared to miss anything, short of lunch, to ensure that no one else recorded a score worse than his.

At lunch-time the results were: Scratch score winner Stephenson, runner-up Latham; handicap winner Latham, runner-up Stephenson; "Die-Hard Divot" for the worst score, Green.

After lunch the weather got colder, and once again the early bird collected the goods. Guest and Kempster proved a very worthy combination, and although they failed, in the second half, to maintain the high standard of their first half they never came near being seriously chased. And so Guest, once more, for the second year in succession, formed one of the winning pair in the Cooper Cup.

Apart from this pair and one other at the other end, it was hard to foresee who would be placed, but any gamblers who backed South and partner on principle for a place would have won. South, like a Joyce Wethered of years ago, once more steered his partner into second place; this year it was Mervyn Crawford.

At the other end were Stephenson-Green. Both of them seemed to have forgotten they were not playing the morning round and we therefore saw Steve, quite unnecessarily, make it as difficult as possible for his partner, while Green, when given a marvellous opening off a prodigious drive, with only a slight tap needed

to reach the green, took meticulous care to move it (the ball) two inches!

Tea was very welcome and with it came a distribution of hard-earned prizes and a general meeting where everyone talked hard when their mouths were empty enough.

After that some ran away, others adjourned to the cocktail party, and a change of conversation.

MORNING

SCRATCH CUP REPLICA AND SWEEP

Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Stephenson (winner)	82
Capt. R. D. Latham (runner-up)	85
Brigadier N. P. Procter	87
Capt. J. Bywaters	87
Lt.-Gen. G. C. Bucknall	88
Major S. C. Jay	90
Col. M. Crawford	90
Capt. R. E. Guest	94
Major G. W. Kempster	95
Capt. N. B. McIvor	96
Lt.-Col. T. South	96
Lt.-Col. T. S. Wollcombe	97
Lt.-Col. A. E. Green	107

HANDICAP REPLICA CUP AND SWEEP

Capt. R. D. Latham (winner)	85-12=73
Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Stephenson (runner-up)	82-7=75
Capt. R. E. Guest	87-12=75
Capt. N. B. McIvor	96-18=78
Lt.-Col. T. South	96-18=78
Lt.-Gen. G. C. Bucknall	88-9=79
Major S. C. Jay	90-11=79
Lt.-Col. T. S. Wollcombe	97-18=79
Brigadier N. P. Procter	87-7=80
Capt. R. E. Guest	94-14=80
Major G. W. Kempster	95-12=83
Col. M. Crawford	90-6=84
Lt.-Col. A. E. Green	107-16=91

AFTERNOON

COOPER CUP

INTER-BATTALION PAIRS—CUP AND TANKARD

REPLICA CUPS FOR 2ND PAIR

	Points
Major G. W. Kempster and Capt. R. E. Guest (1st Battalion) (winners)	30
Col. M. Crawford and Lt.-Col. T. South (8th Battalion) (runners-up)	28
Major S. C. Jay and Capt. N. B. McIvor (10th Battalion)	26
Lt.-Gen. G. C. Bucknall and Lt.-Col. T. S. Wollcombe (2nd Battalion)	25
Capt. Bywaters and Latham (1st Battalion)	22
Lt.-Cols. Stephenson and Green (2nd Battalion)	21
Majors Anderson and Hunt (11th Battalion)	19

OFFICERS' CLUB

Forthcoming events: Cricket Week, 1951.

Day	Date	Club	Place	Time
Sunday	June 17	Hampstead Heathens	Mill Hill	11.30
Monday	June 18	Cryptics	Mill Hill	11.30
Tuesday	June 19	Incogniti	Mill Hill	11.30
Wednesday	June 20	Free Foresters	Mill Hill	11.30
Thursday	June 21	I Zingari	Mill Hill	11.30
Sunday	June 24	Romany	Mill Hill	11.30
Sunday	July 22	Hampstead Heathens	Hampstead	11.30

Any enquiries in respect of above should be addressed to Lt.-Col. A. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E., the Hon. Secretary, and NOT to Major C. M. Man, M.C.

Other social activities: *Officers' Club Dinner*, Friday, June 22, 1951, Junior United Service Club, Charles II Street, S.W.1; *Officers' Club At Home*, Friday, June 22, 1951, Junior United Service Club, Charles II Street, S.W.1.

Dalgonar,
Dunscore,
Dumfriesshire.

The Editor,
The Die-Hards Journal,
Inglis Barracks,
Mill Hill, N.W.7.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed account of the arrival of the British troops in Korea, translated from the French, may be of interest to your readers.

Yours faithfully,

M. CRAWFORD, Colonel.

'JUNGLE GREEN' CLOTHES

I SAW THE TOMMIES DISEMBARKING IN KOREA
TO THE SOUND OF THE BAGPIPES

Pusan, Korea.

August 29.

The English can never deceive anyone because they are always so English that they look like caricatures of themselves.

When two warships carrying two English battalions disembarked in the Port of Pusan it was really the whole of Great Britain which landed in Korea.

The weather was magnificent and since eight o'clock in the morning the American authorities had exerted themselves to the full in organising a warm welcome for the Tommies.

"Ought we to bring a large crowd or a small crowd?" asked the Secretary General of the Korean National Assembly. "Do you want little children, schools or students to be there?"

Finally a large crowd gathered spontaneously around this colourful spectacle.

Brigadier Coad, who had arrived two days earlier, was waiting for his men on the quay. A Korean band, American trumpeters, a delegation of the National Assembly, the one and only Korean Admiral, the little school girls in white blouses and black skirts, a crowd of journalists and newsreel cameramen, all these and many others had no regrets at waiting for four hours under a leaden sun until the carrier *Unicorn* and the cruiser *Ceylon* made a majestic entry into the harbour escorted by two Australian destroyers. Never had Pusan seen such an impressive and magnificent unit.

The bridges of the grey ships were completely covered with a crowd of soldiers dressed in green—jungle green—and drawn up in the bows of the cruiser there were the pipers in green and black kilts with red tops to their socks. The Koreans were greatly taken with this clash of colours.

The Korean band and the American trumpeters could only play for a short while each, because everyone wanted to hear the bagpipes. They played all the time the Battalion of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were disembarking.

"The Scots could not fight without making a noise on those contraptions," said the C.O. of the Middlesex Battalion, a little jealous, I thought, of the success of the Scots.

Questioned by the journalists, who were anxious to prove their impartiality, about the past history of this Regiment, which is made up of Londoners, he explained that during the Peninsular War against Napoleon the

soldiers of his Regiment were known by the name of "Die-Hards," which could be translated as *durs à cuire* (hard to cook).

"The Die-Hards" also had their share of cheers and bouquets and the American Military Police even had to intervene to calm the enthusiasm of the crowd.

BRITISH HUMOUR

Stiff as wooden soldiers and smart in their spotless uniforms, the English scattered on the quay and began to talk with the American soldiers, who adopted the patronising tones of veterans. "This time we got here before you," said an American sergeant jokingly.

"For once that doesn't worry us," replied an Englishman. He spoke to a comrade, "Give an English cigarette to these poor types who have been cut off from civilisation for two months."

"But we have our ration of American cigarettes," replied the American, who had not seen the point.

"That is just what I mean," said the Englishman with a grin.

While this was going on officers explained to the journalists that their troops were trained at Hong Kong, which was very like Korea, and that morale was sky high.

"We have not brought our heavy weapons and we will be fed by the Americans," said an officer, with a friendly grin at the American major.

NO JEEPS—BOOTS

While waiting for the train which would take them to the north the Tommies continued to get to know the G.I.s. They explained the working of their weapons to the Americans. "It is damned heavy and cursed complicated," said a G.I., pushing his cap over his eyes to show his disapproval.

"Yes, but it is better than those toys," replied the Englishman, pointing to an American carbine.

"But where are your trucks and lorries?" asked the American.

"We have no jeeps, only good boots," interrupted a sergeant-major, standing a couple of yards away stroking his moustache with a martial air.

Then, marching off in step, they went towards the station as if they were marching through the streets of London.

From the train which was practically on the quay they could see the cruiser and beside it the carrier which they had just left and the American hospital ship *Consolation* with its pretty nurses, its air-conditioning and its four operating theatres.

A veteran sergeant turned towards a young recruit with a perfectly straight face and with calm stolid English humour said, "You see, this is war for you. You arrive in this boat here and you leave on that one there."

AN ADDRESS TO THE FORCES IN KOREA

In an address first to the Argylls and later to the Middlesex, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, said the troops were embarking on an historic expedition.

"When you get to South Korea the troops opposing you will be North Koreans, but their weapons, strategy

and training were supplied by the Russians. The aggression in Korea is part of the attempt by Russian Communism to conquer the world.

"In Korea you will be fighting in defence not only of Asia and of Europe, but also of Britain, as surely as if you were fighting on the fields of France or the beaches of England itself. The British people will follow your fortunes and your deeds with feelings of gratitude and pride.

"Secondly, you are going to engage in battles which perhaps mark the most hopeful turning-point in human history. The enemy has committed an act of unprovoked aggression. That aggression is being resisted by the United Nations.

"The Americans and South Koreans fighting there are fighting not only as Americans and Koreans but also as soldiers of the United Nations—that fraternal association of peoples set up to banish military aggression and establish the rule of law in international affairs. It is the first time in history that the peoples of the world have been mustered in arms under the auspices of the United Nations.

"Therefore you will be fighting as crusaders not only in defence of your own country but also to establish in practice one of the noblest ideals ever conceived by the mind of man.

"Of course, British fighting men have been engaged in this campaign from the beginning. Sailors of the Royal Navy have been going about their duty in Korean waters and airmen of the Commonwealth have been fighting against the enemy from Korean skies. But so far the war on land has been fought by the Americans and the South Koreans. You are going to join them in fighting the enemy on these battlefields and will bring to it not only British valour and skill but the unconquerable spirit of the British people. All are confident you will conduct yourselves in accordance with the highest military traditions of the British Army. May good fortune attend you and victory be yours."



Lt. Peter Bosworth and L. Cpl. Fisher (?) tying up Mortar Platoon flag at Kyong-San, Korea



Farewell address by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald on flight deck of H.M.S. Unicorn

CPL. J. MORAN'S BOXING

Royal Fusiliers,
H.C.G.T.C., Shorncliffe.
November 3, 1950.

Sir,

I thought you would like to know that Cpl. J. Moran is still doing valiant work in the boxing ring.

A few days ago he was only very narrowly beaten on points by Pte. Toch, who is the A.B.A. Heavyweight Champion.

On Saturday, October 28, Moran fought E. Danks, the Northern Counties Champion, and again he was only just beaten on points.

He was congratulated by Lord Cromwell who presented the prizes, and an extract from the Secretary says that Lord Cromwell said he was proud of Moran and that he was a credit to his Regiment.

I thought you would like to put a few lines in your next issue of your Regimental Journal.

(Signed) F. W. B. ABRAMS, Capt.,
Officer i/c Boxing, H.C.G.T.C.

We certainly do and are grateful to Capt. Abrams for his letter. We also have great pleasure in congratulating Cpl. J. Moran on his fine achievements against such opposition, and hope he will have still better success.—Ed.

ROMFORD CLUB

Once again it is near Christmas, with another New Year just around the corner, and we at Romford are of the opinion that these years are all too short, an opinion perhaps which you all hold with us. However, though the years creep on us, it in no way affects the spirit of comradeship which we old "blowhards" strive so well to maintain. Good as that spirit is, we feel that it still could be improved, and in the only way possible, more members. We are still open to receive those of you who live to the east of London, and we hope that some of you will join us in the New Year. Our membership continued in the ascendancy up to the time of the Korean trouble, when one of our members decided to rejoin the Army. He tried to get back to the Regiment, but was unable to do so, but we understand he left the country with the determination to transfer on reaching his destination—Korea. To date we have not heard from him, but it is to be hoped that we shall in the near future. Another of our members, apparently fed up with the humdrum of "civvy" street, joined the Merchant Navy. However, we still exceed the forty mark, and it is our ambition to make it fifty, then increase, so come along some of you!

We now close with the earnest wish for all "Die-Hards," wherever they be—A Real Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year, and may it be our good fortune to wish the same for a goodly number of years.

7th BATTALION THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (D.C.O.)

We regret that after a so long and active association with the Battalion, Major A. J. Hughes, M.C., has relinquished 2IC and transferred to the T.A.R.O. Much appreciation is due to him for his hard work and wise counsel, particularly during this difficult post-war period, and we wish him and Mrs. Hughes the best of health and prosperity in the future. Major W. D. Ellis, T.D., to whom we extend a sincere welcome, is taking over the reins and we are glad to know that they will be held by such a well-known figure.

The first drafts of the National Servicemen have reported and some of them have already decided to become Territorials; we are sure that they will not regret their decision and we take this opportunity of welcoming them.

"H.Q." COMPANY

Following camp, the activities of the Company died away until the reopening of the drill hall on September 5, and with it the introduction of the first batch of National Servicemen to the Company. Despite their apparent bashfulness in volunteering, they seemed a pretty good bunch and should have settled down in the Company by next camp.

The only other activities of note have been the shooting week-ends at Hythe and Pirbright. At Hythe, during the Home Counties District Rifle Meeting, we were pleased to see Sgt. Colbourne picked for the Divisional team in the Kolar Cup. At Pirbright we were again treated to a display of marksmanship by Sgt. Colbourne and Cpl. King, not forgetting Cpl. Sayers' memorable feat with the Bren gun. Despite these, however, the majority of the Company managed only to frighten the targets.

Signal Platoon

After camp and our annual break we settled down to weekly training in our usual high-frequency style under the supervision of 2/Lt. D. J. Blackler. We also welcome to our gathering of "bright sparks" the intake of National Servicemen of whom one, Pte. Jackson, has previously served in the Royal Signals.

The Platoon was well represented at Pirbright on the shooting classification week-end, and both Ptes. Harlow and Shaw deserve mention for obtaining the second highest score for the rifle and L.M.G. respectively.

We hope very shortly, with the help of the M.T. Platoon, to go further afield and obtain experience of operating nets over a large area.

M.T. Platoon

Since our last notes we regret that we have lost some of our older members, and we seem to have lost Cpl. King as he is busy most of the time with the N.C.O.'s cadre; Pte. Wilson has been posted to "S" Company as a carrier driver.

As replacements we welcome Pte. King, a newcomer to the Battalion and brother of Cpl. King, also Pte. Peterson, a National Serviceman who likes us so much that he has volunteered as a Territorial, and Pte. Owen who has been posted from "B" Company.

Training has been restricted since camp, due mainly to small attendances, but with our latest additions we hope that we shall once again be able to put in some driving time on Sundays. Several members of the Platoon have played football on Sunday mornings, and on one occasion when L/Cpl. Houghton and Pte. Gipson managed to turn out they scored five goals between them. We hear that after the last game the M.T.O. decided that he is not cut out to be a soccer referee and is proposing in future to watch the game from the touchline.

ENTERTAINMENT NOTES

On Saturday evening, September 23, the Battalion held a "Grand Dance" to commence the entertainments for the winter season. This dance was also a "Welcome Evening" to the National Servicemen who had recently been posted. The evening went with a swing and attendance by all ranks was high, including the National Servicemen guests who seemed to enjoy themselves in their introduction to the social side of the Territorial Army.

FOOTBALL

This year we have got off to a good start with two trial games at the Depot ground. From these we have seen that a great deal of interest is being taken in the Battalion and that we could raise a very fair team. Several of the members play regularly for various clubs and therefore the standard of play is quite high. Nevertheless, our talent scouts are still looking for new players.

We are looking forward to our first match in November and feel confident of the result. Among the teams we hope to play are Priory Athletic, who have beaten us in the last two years, and the Depot, The Middlesex Regiment.

"A" COMPANY

There have been few activities in the Company since our last notes. We are very sorry to have to say goodbye to our Company Commander, Capt. V. G. S. Oehl, M.C., who has had to transfer to the T.A.R.O. for business reasons, and our best wishes go with him for the future. Lt. M. E. Baldwin is acting as Company Commander for the present.

We have held two very successful social evenings at Highgate, on September 8 and October 6, even though our numbers were few. We hope that these will increase during the winter months and that our National Servicemen will attend each month. At present we have eight whom we welcome to the Battalion, with the hope that they will soon also become Volunteers.

"B" COMPANY

Since returning from camp, happenings within the Company have been the arrival of the first of the National Servicemen, the firing of the annual range classifications, and the first Company dance.

Seventeen National Servicemen reported on September 5, followed by a further three on October 3. We

take this opportunity of welcoming them and sincerely hope they will come forward and join us as Volunteers.

The first of the two week-ends for annual range classification was held at Pirbright on September 30/October 1. The majority of "B" Company fired on the Saturday under appalling weather conditions, but despite this quite reasonable scores on both the rifle and L.M.G. were put up by most of the Company. We congratulate L/Cpl. Barnard on obtaining a 5s. prize with the highest rifle score amongst the Lance-Corporals and Privates.

The first "B" Company Dance was held at Enfield on Saturday, October 7. The dance proved to be quite a success if not from the financial aspect at least from the social side. We were very pleased to welcome the new 2IC, Major W. D. Ellis, T.D., and his wife, as well as several other Officers. Several stalwarts of the Sergeants' Mess in C.S.M. Perry, C/Sgt. Howes and Sgts. Harris and Hills, and not forgetting the following members of the Battalion, Cpls. Wotton, Whitterton and Marshall, L/Cpl. Payne and Cfn. Kirby of the R.E.M.E., supported the dance.

We sincerely hope that at our next dance we shall see more of the rest of the Battalion, whom we ask to give their fullest support.

We should like to put on record the good work put in by several members of the Company at this dance, particularly C.S.M. Tostevin, Cpls. Leahy and Webb, and L/Cpl. Barnard.

We have been unfortunate in recruiting only one man since camp, which is not a slight on Pte. Gill whom we welcome to the Company.

Pte. Hayden, a Regular Reservist, has left us on recall to the Colours, and we hope to see him back with us soon and wish him luck on his travels.

"S" COMPANY

We have been fortunate to receive among our recent intakes of National Servicemen a number who have had training in support weapons; a few after a short sojourn with their platoons decided to become Territorials. To all, but particularly the latter, a very sincere welcome is extended and we trust that our training and social activities will be of continued interest to them.

During the recent classification week-ends we have shown that, as a Company, we can handle normal infantry weapons as the specialists in them; no doubt Platoon notes will give details of our successes.

Anti-Tank Gun Platoon

The main advent since our return from camp has been the arrival of the National Servicemen, and we would like to take this opportunity of welcoming Ptes. Frazer, Bass and Dawson and we hope that we will see more of them in the future. We also extend a welcome to Ptes. Jones and Brooks who have served with anti-tank guns before; congratulations to L/Cpl. Hollis, M.M., on his promotion.

Now that we have doubled our strength, training has started in earnest and quite a few of the Platoon go home a little bit sore and with the sweat pouring off their brows, even on a cold winter's night.

M.G. Platoon

Since camp the Platoon has been glad to welcome Ptes. Rockett, LaRoche and Elkins as full Territorials and Pte. Booth from the National Service intake.

Emphasis has been placed on the training of N.C.O.s, and we hope to have two or three instructors besides Sgt. Harris by next summer; these should be provided without difficulty from the nucleus of regular attenders.

The Battalion policy that "S" Company shall be proficient at rifle and Bren gun handling and firing before concentrating on the specialist weapons was vindicated by those of the M.G. Platoon who went on the firing week-end at Pirbright during September and obtained scores above average. Results on the miniature range have also been good with Sgt. Harris, Cpl. Whitterton and Cpl. Wotton firing for the Battalion.

3-in. Mortar Platoon

The training of the Platoon has at last passed the elementary side of Mortar work and we are now unravelling the mysteries of battle drill, range tables, TEWTS, etc. The period at annual camp was put to very good use, a Platoon of four mortars being formed by the combined Battalions in the Brigade. Since camp, training has been going on every Tuesday and alternate Thursdays, and attendance has been good.

The Platoon itself has not received any volunteer recruits, but three National Servicemen, of whom two are trained mortar numbers, have been posted. We have also obtained two mortar carriers and their drivers, L/Cpl. Wilson and Pte. Wilson, who are a very welcome addition.

It is hoped that some time in November a Platoon week-end will be held at Pirbright where attendance should be good.

GENERAL NOTES

The Commanding Officer has been in Germany as an Umpire on Rhine Army Manoeuvres in September for two weeks, and at the Infantry Commander's Conference at Warminster during October. The Adjutant has also attended Warminster and Hythe during October on a Tactical Refresher Course.

We welcome C.S.M. Burrell who has arrived from the 1st Battalion and C.S.M. Tostevin from the Regimental Depot as P.S.I.s to the Battalion. Burrell will be working with "C" Company when it is formed early next year, and Tostevin is already at Enfield with "B" Company.

MILITARY BAND

Vacancies for "Spare Time" Musicians.

All instruments—in a Territorial Army R.A. Unit Band.

Ex-Service Musicians particularly welcomed.

Write, or call and see at any time:

Adjutant,

595th L.A.A. S.L. Regiment, R.A.,

(9th Battalion The Middlesex

Regiment (D.C.O.), T.A.,

T.A. Centre, Honeyput Lane,

Kingsbury, N.W.9.

595th L.A.A. S.L. REGIMENT, R.A. (9th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) T.A.)

July came, and with its coming the Regiment made ready for moving itself to Annual Camp at Townyn in North Wales. This year we were attached together with the 604th (M.) L.A.A./S.L. Regiment, R.A. (T.A.), another Regiment of our Brigade, to 63rd A.A. Brigade. The two Regiments were to share a separate camp inside Morfa Camp, and by the time Saturday, July 22, arrived all arrangements were well in hand, together with necessary organisation and plans for a successful camp.

Our only concern was would the weather be equally well organised? Many of us had a previous experience of what inclement Welsh weather could be like, when the old 126th carried out battle training at Pennypont in 1943.

Saturday morning was hopeful, but by the afternoon it was raining, and still raining Sunday morning. The Regimental weather experts said "I told you so." The Air Ministry disagreed, "fine weather was on the way." For a change they were right; Sunday afternoon the sun was shining brightly to greet the Train Party and the Mobile Column, both of which arrived dead on time. Telegrams for successful Summer Camp arrived from friends of the Regiment, including C.O. "Spent Force."

So 1950 Camp was off to a flying start and the spirit of the old 9th was too much for old man Sol, he just couldn't fail to shine now. Yes, even Wales had 14 days of summer this year, and the Regiment showed its appreciation by good shooting (two sleeves in 8 minutes shot for D.R.A.'s visit to firing point). Good sport (two inter-regimental trophies—football, golf). Good Messes (even Frank Fennemore agrees choice of three main dishes is some achievement in Men's Mess). Good parties and outings. Officers' Guest Night, at which we were pleased to have present Brigadier Rackham (Middlesex T.A. County Secretary), Col. Beach, Major Palmer (ex-Lt.-Col. 126th L.A.A. Regiment), Capt. Smith (O.C. 33rd (Middlesex) Cadet Battery, R.A.); finished with cricket, 595 v. 604, as the sun rose next morning—needless to say who won.

Much more could be written of this Camp and all its activities. One thing more must be mentioned: the presence at annual training of a Cadet Gun Team from our affiliated 33rd Middlesex Cadet Battery. In the early morning they helped look after the officers. Later they were to be found on the Gun Park. The second week they earned commendation from the C.O. and Regimental I.G., and were given permission to proceed to the Firing Point. Naturally they brought home to their Cadet H.Q. suitable trophies. The Cadets were definitely out to create a good impression and by doing so were a credit to their Unit and to us. Well done, Cadets! This Regiment is not worried about these lads when they go for National Service, and we shall be certain of having some first-class Territorial volunteers in about three years' time.

Let it now be sufficient in closing to say that, getting together in camp, we once again showed that the spirit of the new Gunner Regiment has blended with the old

traditions of "Die-Hards" and were very much a live Regiment; proud to be Gunners and very jealous of our association with the Middlesex.

Since camp we have not been too inactive. We have had a motor-cycle team in three Motor-cycle Trials, 1st A.A. group—London District—The R.A. The team is keen but when you find the opposition in the shape of Regulars who have been out regularly for several weeks it makes the going a bit tough, so next year even more spare time for the Regiment will be the call to members of the motor-cycle team.

The football team have unfortunately played and lost First Round T.A. Challenge Cup—3-0. We hope for better luck in 1st A.A. group competition.

CORRESPONDENCE

57th M.P. & D.B.,
Suez, M.E.L.F. 16.

The Editor.

Sir,

Please find enclosed 5s. postal order for my annual subscription for *The Die-Hards*. As I am a new subscriber, I must tell you a little about myself.

I had the honour to serve with the 2nd Battalion from August, 1937, until September, 1941. I then transferred to the Air-borne Forces and lost touch with the Middlesex Regiment.

On being posted here I find yet another old "Die-Hard," W.O.II Bint, and W.O.II Smith, B.E.M., has recently joined us. They both served with me in the 2nd Battalion, Portsmouth and Gosport, and we often chat about the Regiment and the old boys we once knew.

We read with great pride that the "Die-Hards" have once again been selected to carry the Torch of Freedom to the Far East. May God be with them.

Must conclude with regards to all "Die-Hards" wherever they may be.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. F. OAKES, Sgt.

Extract from a letter from H. E. Cross, Esq.

"With the passing of Joe Morgan, who was a typical 'Die-Hard' and who I served with both in South Africa and home for many years, recalls to my mind a remark made by him when R.S.M. of the Depot in 1919. In 1919 I think six men used to mount guard daily at Mill Hill, Joe as R.S.M. would put them through Arms Drill whilst awaiting inspection by the Orderly Officer.

"On this particular morning I was Orderly Officer, and I was walking across the Square from the Mess to inspect the Guard when I noticed a very short man in the centre of the Guard with his peaked cap tilted to one side. As I approached Joe called the Guard to attention, and then in a loud voice shouted, 'That man in the centre of the front rank, take one pace forward and put your hat on straight,' and added, 'There is only one man in the British Army or Navy allowed to wear his cap at an angle, and that's Admiral Beatty, and you're not him.' How I inspected that Guard I don't know."

THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY

BY CAPT. R. MAURICE HILL, M.B.E., T.D.

It was with great interest that I read in this morning's *Western Mail* an announcement that William Courtenay, *Western Mail* Special Correspondent on the Korean Northern Front, had cabled yesterday: "Men of the Argylls and the Middlesex will go into the line alongside the United States First Cavalry Division. The Cavalry Division used to work alongside Empire troops in the Pacific War and with the British in Japan. The Americans welcome the idea of having British regiments while our Forces will find fighting alongside the crack 1st Cavalry Division equally agreeable."

Then I thought that perhaps readers of *The Die-Hards* might be interested to know a little more about the historical background of the United States Cavalry, with whom their Regiment is soon to be so closely associated in this promising partnership, in a joint fight to preserve freedom and justice.

Before considering the history of the U.S. Cavalry, however, a few words on general lines may be of interest. Before the outbreak of Hitler's War the United States had two Regular Cavalry Divisions, based on Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Riley, Kansas, respectively. The United States Army does not have a separate badge for each regiment, as we do, but has a General Service cap badge (the American Eagle), while the collar-badge shows the insignia of the arm of the service to which the wearer belongs. This, in the case of the Cavalry, is the appropriate device of crossed swords (incidentally, the U.S. Infantry wear crossed rifles). The regiments are known by numbers, e.g. 1st Cavalry, and so on; those of the Regular Army forming part of the 1st Cavalry Division alongside whom The Middlesex Regiment and The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will be fighting in Korea, are recruited from all over the United States, men from every State in the Union serving side by side in the same regiment. But the higher numbers on the roll of the U.S. Cavalry are borne by the regiments of the National Guard, which is an organisation of citizen soldiers comparable with the British Territorial Army. Thus, the 106th Cavalry are the Illinois National Guard, and the 113th Cavalry are the Iowa National Guard.

The facings on the full dress uniforms of the United States Army in peace time did not differ from regiment to regiment, as they do in our Army, but served to differentiate the arms of the service from each other. The facing colour of the U.S. Cavalry was yellow. Perhaps some readers may have seen a recent film about the American Army of 75 years ago, which took its title, "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," from an old song handed down from bygone generations of U.S. cavalrymen—"Round her neck she wore a yellow ribbon . . . she wore it for her lover in the U.S. Cavalry." It is an interesting coincidence that the two British infantry regiments which are to fight alongside the U.S. Cavalry in Korea both wear yellow facings, or perhaps I should say did wear yellow facings in the days before battle-dress became the usual wear.

Each U.S. Cavalry regiment, whether mounted or mechanised, has for years past carried a standard,

3 ft. by 4 ft. in size, showing the "Stars and Stripes." This is always treated with the same honours as are the standards, guidons, and colours of our own Army.

The U.S. Cavalry, like the rest of the United States Army, dates its origin from the War of Independence. At the outset of that war the soldiers under General Washington's command were all volunteers or militia-men enrolled for a few months' service only. Realising that for a long war he needed men who would serve to its very end, not men whose service he might lose just on the very eve of a decisive battle because their short-term enlistment had expired, he got permission from Congress to raise a body of men who would be the soldiers of the nation as a whole, not of one particular State, and who would serve to the conclusion of the war, instead of for a few months only. These men, famous in American history as "The Old Continentals," were the founders of the Regular Army of the United States.

The words of an appeal which Washington caused to be read at the head of each militia and volunteer corps, to induce their members to enlist in the new Regular Army, are well worth recalling today, when they seem just as appropriate as they did when first spoken nearly two and a half centuries ago: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

The Revolutionary War was not the type of campaign to give very great opportunities to cavalry, except as scouts and despatch riders, though at least one American cavalryman of that era is still remembered by his fellow-countrymen as "Light-Horse Harry" Lee. He was the father of the famous Civil War General Robert E. Lee, respected by Britons, Canadians and Americans alike as standing for everything implied by the phrase "an officer and a gentleman."

Although his original commission was in the Corps of Engineers, General Robert E. Lee spent part of his service as second-in-command of a regiment of U.S. Cavalry.

In the years which followed the foundation of the United States, the tiny force of cavalry was mainly employed on the frontiers of civilisation chastising the Indian tribes for their bloodthirsty raids on the white settlers. At the Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794, General Wayne ("Mad Anthony Wayne," whose ghost, riding a galloping charger whose hoofs made no sound on the road has twice been reported as having been seen in this prosaic 20th century of ours) made effective use of his little cavalry force. When the redskins were driven out of their hiding places in among the trees, he let loose his cavalry on them. The troopers with their long swords cut down the redskin warriors or ran them through the back as they fled. It was a very bad day for the Indians when they were caught in the open by the cavalry, and from that day onwards they developed a wholesome respect for the swordsmen whom they described as "The Long Knives."

The part played by the U.S. Cavalry in spreading civilisation across the American continent has never been fully appreciated. Much praise and honour has

been given—and rightly given—to the pioneer settlers; but few have spared a kind thought, and still fewer a few words of thanks or praise, as a tribute to the hardy, underpaid soldiers who did so much towards the winning of the West, that great area which today makes such a tremendous contribution to the wealth and prosperity of the American nation. When we think of all the busy cities in the West today, we should not forget the unknown troopers in nameless graves who formed the advance guard of civilisation in these lands.

The present 3rd U.S. Cavalry, with whom The Middlesex Regiment may come in contact in Korea, owe their origin to a ten-company unit of mounted riflemen raised in 1846 to provide posts for the protection and guidance of travellers along the road to the Oregon territory, which was then being opened up for settlement. This regiment made a long march of 2,500 miles (about the same as the distance between Liverpool and Halifax, Nova Scotia) from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon, of which it is recorded by Major W. A. Ganoe in his "History of the United States Army" that: "But for Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney there was not a house between Fort Leavenworth and the Columbia River. The column plodded through trackless wastes, oftentimes without wood, water, or grass." The absence of wood and water meant no cooked meals for the soldiers; lack of grass meant hunger for their horses. They certainly knew the full meaning of the words hardship and privation, did Uncle Sam's soldiers of those days.

In the great Civil War of the eighteen-sixties American cavalrymen, whether wearing the blue uniforms of the Northern States, the "Federals," or the homespun grey of the Southerners, the "Confederates," played a very active part. At the end of the war the cavalry of the Northern States is said to have numbered 80,000 horsemen.

"The brilliant, in some cases extraordinary, services that large bodies of both Federal and Southern cavalry, fighting for the most part equally well on foot as on horseback, rendered to their respective sides have long been matters of history, and certainly serve to show that the contending parties originated and developed a system of working cavalry which was capable, under some conditions, of producing the greatest results. Who that has read the accounts of what mounted troops—call them cavalry, or call them mounted rifles, as you will—achieved in America can deny their great usefulness and efficiency? Though these successes of the American horsemen were patent to all the world, the cavalry of Europe steadfastly shut its eyes to obvious facts, and failed to benefit by the cheapest experience of all, viz., that obtained at the expense of others." So wrote a British officer, Col. F. Chenevix-Trench, in his book "Cavalry in Modern War," published in 1884. Had the Germans taken notice of the lessons of the American Civil War, they would have been spared "the Death Ride of Mars-la-Tour" in the Franco-German War of 1870. It was officers who had studied and absorbed the lessons of the American Civil War who became the successful leaders of our own cavalry, mounted rifle, and mounted infantry units which did such good work in the Boer War.

Incidentally, the Civil War provided the unique spectacle of a battle between a cavalry regiment and a warship! It came about in this way. News having been received that a Northern gunboat was being despatched up the Cumberland River to Canton, to destroy a Confederate store depot, General Forrest took a regiment of cavalry and, after a night march of 30 miles, reached the threatened point before the gunboat put in its appearance. He ordered the men to dismount and take cover among the trees, behind hastily erected breastworks of logs. When the gunboat arrived Forrest's men, all good marksmen, opened fire upon her at such short range that they were well able to pick off, through the open port-holes, men working on her lower deck, as well as those on the upper deck. Having sustained heavy losses from the sudden and accurate fire of the Confederate cavalrymen, and badly shaken by this unexpectedly warm reception, the gunboat's crew lost no time in withdrawing her from the scene, leaving the store depot unharmed, and General Forrest's cavalrymen in the proud position of being able to say that they could beat the enemy's navy as well as his army!

In the years which followed the Civil War, the U.S. Cavalry regiments were kept busy by the 300,000 redskin warriors who still roamed the plains. Many of these were armed with repeating rifles of a more up-to-date type than the U.S. soldiers; 1,200 cavalry and 1,400 infantry were all that General Sheridan had available to keep order in the Indian Territories.

The story of the gallant last stand of the 7th U.S. Cavalry under the command of General Custer in the disastrous battle of the Little Big Horn is almost as well known in Great Britain as the story of the somewhat similar last stand of our own 24th Regiment at Isandhlwana in the Zulu War. Less well known on this side of the Atlantic is the story of Custer's expedition against Black Kettle's camp in the winter of 1868, when he took that very gallant regiment, the 7th U.S. Cavalry, from Camp Supply, Oklahoma, up the Washita Valley, knowing that the winter weather would cause the Indians to assemble in sufficient numbers to enable a really effective blow to be struck, at a time when they would least expect a domiciliary visit from the white soldiers. Custer and his men set out at four o'clock on the morning of November 23, 1868, in a blinding snowstorm, on that manhood-proving march. They had to move entirely by compass bearings, the snow having obliterated all landmarks; some men became casualties through snow-blindness or frostbite, but had to be kept awake, lest they should fall asleep and freeze to death. At last they reached their objective. Just as dawn was breaking they rode into the Indian camp, killing and capturing many Indians. While the destruction of the camp was being completed, crowds of Indian warriors were seen approaching. Quickly forming into a rough semi-circle round the camp, Custer's men soon found themselves engaged in a fierce combat with 2,000 Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Comanches, from nearby camps whose existence had hitherto been unsuspected. Things were beginning to look bad when the ammunition began to run low, and many of the men who had discarded their greatcoats

and could not recover them were suffering terribly from the cold as action resolved itself into a fire-fight with both sides firing from cover. The situation was saved by Major Bell, the Quartermaster, who drove a waggon-load of ammunition right through the enemy's lines so that the 7th should be able to maintain their fire, which they did to such good purpose that the redskins withdrew under cover of darkness and allowed the weary column to make its way back to its quarters, an arduous journey, with the temperature several degrees below freezing point, in which the hardships suffered by the soldiers were probably as bad as those endured by Napoleon's men in the retreat from Moscow.

The bravery and determination of the 1st and 10th U.S. Cavalry (Regulars) and the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) in the attack on Hill San Juan during the Spanish-American War of 1898 is one of the treasured memories of the American Army. In this war, mainly fought in tropical jungles like those of Burma, the U.S. Cavalry fought on foot.

Two troops of the 6th U.S. Cavalry served alongside British troops with the International Force which relieved the Legations at Peking during the Boxer Rising in China, 1900.

During the period of the First World War the bulk of America's cavalrymen were at first engaged on active service along the Mexican border, but officers and men were soon assigned to duty with units of the big American Expeditionary Force which was being built up for service in France, on which duty many of them distinguished themselves.

In World War II the U.S. Cavalry, who had been mechanised, just as our own cavalry regiments had been absorbed into the Royal Armoured Corps, played a prominent part in the Pacific Campaign, fully maintaining their high reputation for courage and fighting spirit as they drove the Japanese out of one island stronghold after another.

THE "TYNDAREUS"

In a recent number of *The Die-Hards* there was a news item that the men of 1st Middlesex had cleaned up the monument in Hong Kong that commemorates the 25th Battalion on the *Tyndareus* in 1917. I thought perhaps the present-day men might like an account of the incident from one who was there.

It was in October, 1916, I joined the 25th Middlesex at Aldershot, and after some intensive training we left on December 24 to go, as we heard, to Hong Kong for garrison duty. We had had lectures by the old R.S.M. (whom we regretfully had to leave behind in England) on a brief history of the Regiment and the name "Die-Hards," and he exhorted us to be true to the traditions of the Regiment, and in a farewell address said he knew we would prove good "Die-Hards." I was in "D" Company, and our C.S.M. was promoted R.S.M. in place of above-mentioned gentleman.

We duly embarked at Devonport on the *Tyndareus*, which our R.S.M. told us was on her "first maiden voyage," and was an up-to-date vessel with latest

gadgets for safety doors, etc. Our C.O. was Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., a war-time soldier, with Majors Guest and Browne next in rank, both old soldiers.

We arrived at Cape Town on Monday, February 5, 1917, and had a short time on shore while stores were taken on board. Next day, Tuesday, February 6, we sailed out from Cape Town and were now alone, the rest of the convoy being bound for another destination, and for the first time since leaving England were allowed to go about without lifebelts, as we were considered out of the danger zone.

About 6.50 p.m. I was sitting on a form watching two men playing what to me was a new game of cards, which I afterwards learnt was "Patience." Suddenly there was a tremendous explosion; we were pitched forward nearly off our seats. The ship shook and quivered, plunged forwards, back, forwards, stopped and began to tilt forwards with stern in air.

We jumped up, grabbed our lifebelts and made for the deck, whilst men from there hurried down for their lifebelts. There was no confusion after the first moment, and in a very short time we were all at our boat or raft stations. I had noticed a strong smell of chemicals before I left the lower deck, and suspected that a bomb had been the cause of the disaster, which later proved to be the case, having been taken in with the "stores."

At our stations those in charge of boat or raft called the roll and we stood and waited. The S.O.S. had been sent out, and the sailors got to work to lower the boats. In the meanwhile Col. Ward made a speech to all he could see: "Officers and men of the 25th, you have now the supreme test of your lives, the one moment we all ought to have lived for. Remember that you are Englishmen. All the best traditions of our country and race are in your keeping. You are members of one of the most famous regiments in the British Army. Pray God you do no act to sully its honour. Obey orders and we may be able to save you all; but if we cannot, then let us finish like English gentlemen."

The water covered the fore-castle, about a third of the deck, and the propellers were up in the air. The boilers were in danger of exploding, so some of our men volunteered to help the ship's engineers to draw fires and remove the danger.

We waited, and I found afterwards that most had offered a short prayer to the Almighty for rescue. Then songs were started and "The Long Trail," "Tipperary" and other such songs rang out as we stood waiting for rescue or the ship to sink. But the watertight doors held, though we did not know how long the wrecked ship would float, and so faced death.

About 8.20 p.m. the first ship to answer the S.O.S. arrived and started to pick up our boats, while we could see another ship hurrying to the rescue. The first happened to belong to the same firm as *Tyndareus* and was the *Eremaeus*, the other was a hospital ship the *Oxfordshire*. Lifeboats were lowered from these ships and helped to take us off, as well as our own boats, and the work went on while our men stood steadily at their posts until their turn came to go over the side to the boats.

The sea was choppy and heaved the boats about a good deal. The spot where the disaster took place was off Cape Agulhas, where years ago the troopship *Birkenhead* went down. At last only a few men were left and the R.S.M. came along to see how many of us there were. He asked what Company we were and when we answered "D" he was as pleased and proud as could be and said he always knew "D" would prove their mettle and be an honour to the "Die-Hards."

And so we were nearly last to leave the wreck which wonderfully kept afloat, and we were all rescued without the loss of a man. It was now about 10.30 p.m.

Back in Cape Town and district they made a fuss of us and after we were equipped again we lined the streets at the opening of the Cape Parliament, being cheered as we marched to take up our positions.

It was an experience we shall never forget, and we still thank the Almighty and the makers of the ship for the holding of the watertight doors that prevented the ship from sinking. The hole was over 20 feet surface, and by all theories we ought to have gone down.

F. W. MORRIS.

BIRTHS

DAWSON—On September 25, 1950, to Honora, wife of Major G. C. Dawson, a daughter—Sarah Elizabeth.

OBITUARIES

We regret to record the death of ex-C/Sgt. A. Gold-straw on October 20. Cremation took place at Cheltenham, and the family requested that his ashes be scattered round the War Memorial, and the Colonel of the Regiment gave permission for this to be carried out after the Armistice Service on November 12. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the widow and family.

The death due to a shooting accident has also occurred on October 23, 1950, of Lt.-Col. H. Phillips, M.C. The funeral was attended by Col. L. F. Sloane Stanley on behalf of the Regiment, who also placed a wreath on our behalf. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the brother and sisters in their sad bereavement.

It is also with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. G. Kerswill, who died on November 7, 1950, after a long and painful illness. A service was held at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Holders Hill Road, Hendon, on November 15, 1950, after which his body was interred in St. Paul's Church Cemetery, Mill Hill. Many past and present members of the Regiment attended his funeral, among whom was Col. M. Browne, the Colonel of the Regiment. An obituary to this respected old soldier will be included in the next edition of *The Die-Hards* Magazine. Our deepest sympathies are extended to the widow and sons.

DEATH OF MR. WESTGATE

Mr. Norman James Westgate, aged 83, of 8 Langley Road, Staines, died in Ashford Hospital recently from injuries received in a road accident. During the first

world war he was master tailor to the Middlesex Regiment. Earlier this year Mr. and Mrs. Westgate celebrated their diamond wedding. They had lived in Staines nearly 40 years. He kept a tailor's shop in Thames Street, Staines, where he was still sewing without glasses.

OBITUARY NOTICE BY THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT ON

LT.-COL. HERBERT PHILLIPS, M.C.

Information about this Officer's tragic death by accident on October 23, 1950, caused intense sorrow to all his friends in the Regiment of all ranks, and they were legion in numbers.

We learnt that he was accidentally killed instantly by his gun whilst sitting in a chair watching to shoot rabbits coming to eat the young vegetables. He often sat thus in the evenings.

He joined the Regiment on September 17, 1913, and served in the 1st and 3rd Battalions and at the Depot as Commanding Officer. He was also Adjutant in both these Battalions. I myself remember him well serving in the 1st Battalion in 1922 after the disbandment of the 3rd Battalion where he was Adjutant. He commanded "A" Company, and I remember him as a first-class Company Commander beloved by all ranks. He played all games, although none with great skill, and never failed to be present when his Battalion or Company was playing in a match.

He possessed many attractive qualities, and was essentially a soldier in mind and body. I never remember him rattled, however difficult things became, and in the early days after the Great War Company Commanders had many difficulties to contend with, and strange soldiers to lead.

Perhaps the quality for which he will be best remembered was his generous attitude towards all Regimental objects, and I well remember how during the 1939-45 War when I asked Officers to subscribe towards a Prisoner-of-War Fund he at once sent a cheque for £25, and after the 1939-45 War, when the Lord-Lieutenant launched his appeal for funds for the construction of 20 cottage homes for disabled men of the Regiment, he at once sent me a cheque for £500, the largest individual gift received.

Many young officers now senior in rank will remember his generous help when selected to play for a Regimental Officers' Golf Team. He was, however, never careless about his money, and no one ever was given help unless he deserved it and his skill at a game warranted his inclusion in a Regimental team.

In some respects tragedy overtook him in 1939 for when selected by His Majesty for command of our 2nd Battalion his health prevented him ever carrying it out, and the Regiment lost one who would have been a splendid Commanding Officer in peace and war.

In 1939, in spite of bad health, for he suffered from a weak heart, he came back at once from the Retired List and served the whole war on the Committee of Imperial Defence, where he held an important post which often brought him in touch with Mr. Winston Churchill.

He was wonderfully secretive, and no one ever learnt

any news from him. I remember once he told me some news in the Club, and I felt very surprised at such a change, but on going into the hall I saw it on the news board, and he must have been laughing when he told me it was still secret.

On retirement he lived in Wales in a home and a village with unpronounceable names, and was a leading light in the local hunt, golf club and in the Newport Club where he was known and respected by everyone.



Troops of the 1st Battalion the Middlesex Regiment move towards the front in Korea

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

The Christmas number of *The Illustrated London News* shows on its first page the painting by Raphael of Saint George, the Warrior Saint of England, as a Knight of the Garter. This anachronism of showing our oldest universally known soldier as a member of the world's oldest order of knighthood is perhaps not so inapt as first imagined. The majority of us automatically think of our famous fighters of old as members of this order of knighthood.

Inseparably connected with the Order of the Garter is the oldest military body in existence anywhere, the Military Knights of Windsor. This military body is older than our better-known guardians, the Yeoman of the Guard, who trace their origin back in 1485, when

He lived in the home of a married couple, the manservant being an ex-soldier, and a gardener, and the tales of his hospitality are legion.

I could go on writing pages about the stories told of him in the Regiment, but the Editor will frown now at the space occupied, so I must close by saying we shall not forget him, and stories will be told in the years to come of one who was honoured and well beloved by all members of our Regiment.

During the wars in France carried on by Edward and the Black Prince, a considerable number of English knights became prisoners of the French. As a result of paying the very large sums demanded as ransom, the estates of these knights were much impoverished, and as the King expressed it, "they were no longer able to live in proper knightly estate." He felt that something should be done to help these knights who, though they had fought so well, had suffered severe loss in his service. He therefore founded a body called the Knights of Windsor, giving its members a pension and quarters to live in, in his Castle of Windsor.

When he founded the Most Noble Order of the Garter the establishment was fixed for all time to consist of the 26 most distinguished Knights and Nobles in the Realm. He incorporated the Knights of Windsor in the Order, fixing their establishment 26 to correspond with the number of Garter Knights, and laid down that their duties were to substitute for the Knights of the Garter when absent from Windsor Castle. The Military Knights received 1s. a day from the Garter, "a perpetual charity established for the subsistence of veteran Knights reduced to poverty in the wars was one of the designs of the institution."

The Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel administer the funds set apart for the remuneration of the Military Knights, and in the earlier days there were constant complaints on the part of the poor knights that they did not receive that to which they were entitled.

King Henry VIII, though not famed for his benevolence, commiserated with the veteran knights and decided he would settle lands upon them for their maintenance. He also altered the establishment of the Knights of Windsor to 13 and made provision for them in his will.

It was, however, reserved for Queen Elizabeth to carry out her father's intentions. Under Letters Patent she decreed "a special foundation and continuance of 13 poor men decayed in the wars and such like service of the Realm to be called 'Thirteen Knights of Windsor' . . . but also likewise by these presents expressed and declared how and in what manner the revenues and profits of certain lands, manors, and tenements of the yearly value of £600, given and assigned to the said Dean and Canons and their successors by our said dear Father, shall be bestowed and employed for the Maintenance of the said 13 Poor Knights and otherwise according to the will and mind of our said most noble Father."

The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth is that by which the body is still governed and are the same today as they were decreed upwards of 350 years ago. Several have necessarily fallen into disuse, but the first Statute of Queen Elizabeth remains the first now with the wording absolutely unchanged. It runs as follows: "We do establish 13 Poor Knights, whereof one to be the Governor of all the residue by such as followeth. The same 13 to be taken of gentlemen brought to necessity, such as have spent their times in the service, in the wars, garrisons, or other service of the Prince, having nothing whereupon to live, to be continually chosen by us and our heirs and their successors."

King William IV altered the title to the Military Knights of Windsor and laid it down that in future appointments must be confined to Army Officers. Prior to his reign the custom had crept in of appointing other than military men. He also gave the uniform that is still worn by Military Knights. It is their privilege to lead all processions of the Order of the Garter.

Every Sunday morning the Military Knights parade in uniform and march in slow time to their stalls in St. George's Chapel, the Chapel of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. As they come in the congregation stand, out of respect not only to their ancient formation, but to the Noble Order they represent.

The full dress uniform consists of a scarlet coat with the shield of St. George on the gold epaulettes and tails. On the gilt plate of the white cross sword belt is the Star of the Order of the Garter in silver and enamel. The buttons and the sword hilt are also decorated with the Garter Star. The sash is of crimson silk. The undress uniform is a blue frock coat and forage cap.

The appointment to the Military Knights of Windsor is for life.

Officers of the Regiment who were Military Knights in the past were: Q.M. John Powell, 77th Regiment, 1837-52; Capt. Donald MacLachlan (or M'Lacklan), 57th Regiment, 1842-46; Lt.-Col. William Augustus Bradshawe, 77th Regiment, 1871-85; Lt.-Col. Frederick Percy Lea, 57th Regiment, 1874-92; Major Charles George Clarke, 57th Regiment, 1901-09; Capt. Edward Gould Hasted, 57th Regiment, 1908-19.

A brief record of the service of these six officers which earned for them their appointment as Military Knights may be of interest.

Q.M. John Powell, 77th Regiment.

Born January 27, 1769. Enlisted November 7, 1787, in the 77th Regiment on its formation by Col. James Marsh, and fought in all its actions except Ciudad Rodrigo and El Bodon, at which time he was at Lisbon collecting stores. Corporal, May 8, 1789; Sergeant, June 15, 1791; Q.M.S., February 17, 1802; Q.M., June 21, 1810. Retired April 7, 1837, after 50 years' service. Military Knight of Windsor 1837. Died 1852, aged 83 years. Buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

He fought in the following campaigns and actions against Tippoo Rajah and Doondia Wao, also against the Dutch in Ceylon and the French in the Peninsular War during the years 1811-14.

Capture of Cannanore, 1790.
Conquest of Malabar and Coorg, 1792.
Capture of Cochin, 1795.
Capture of Colombo, 1796.
Actions at Telligherry and Canote River against the Rajah of Cotiote, 1797.
Battle of Sedaseer, March 6, 1799.
Siege and capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. Tippoo Rajah slain.
Siege and capture of Jamalabad, September, 1799. He was acting Sergeant-Major to the flank Companies in this battle.
Capture of Rancee, June 27, 1800. This campaign was against Dhoondia Wao, the self-styled "King of the Two Worlds."
Siege and capture of Koonduigul, July 15, 1800.
Capture of the fort at Dummul, July 26, 1800.
Battle of Manoli (Malpurba River), July 30, 1800.
Battle of Conaual, September 10, 1800. In this battle Doondia Wao (or Dhoondia Wao) was slain.
Campaign in Wynaad, 1801. He was severely wounded in this battle.

Assault and capture of Panialamcoorchy, May 24, 1801.
 Capture of Caliarcoil (or Kauliar Kovil), October 1, 1801.
 Second Battle and capture of Arakeera, January 5, 1802.
 Campaign in Coriole and Wynaad, November, 1802, to June, 1803.
 Invasion of Island of Walcheren, 1809.
 Investment and capture of Ter Veere, July 31, 1809.
 Capture of Flushing, August 15, 1809.
 Disembarked at Lisbon (for Peninsula War), July 5, 1811.
 Third and sanguinary siege and capture of Badajoz, April 6, 1812.

In addition to the above 22 battles he had taken part in numerous forays and skirmishes, and was very busy in the years 1799 and 1800.

Medals

1. Military General Service Medal, 1793-1814, with bar "Badajoz."

2. Regimental medal in gold. *Obverse*: The Regimental number 77, surmounted by the Prince of Wales plume and motto "ich dien," below on a scroll "Peninsula"; a laurel branch either side. *Reverse*: Within a laurel wreath "Seringatam" and "Badajoz."

3. Special medal struck for John Powell. *Obverse*: Regimental number 77, surmounted by a crown and scroll—East Middlesex Regiment, below two olive branches and scroll the name "J. Powell." In the exergue—1812. *Reverse*: "Military Merit Rewarded." This medal is oval shaped and in silver, 2½ in. by 1½ in., and is now with the collection of the 77th and 2nd Battalion medals in the Officers' Mess at the Regimental Depot.

4. The Seringatam medal in silver. This was not an "official" for British troops who took part in the campaign, but an issue to all ranks of the East India Company's Army (in gold, silver, and tin).

Capt. Donald MacLachlan (or McLacklan), 57th Regiment.

Embarked with 57th Regiment at Gibraltar July 7, 1809, and landed at Lisbon July 15, 1809. In the affair at Busaco, September 27, 1810, he was under artillery fire but not engaged. Fought at the first and unsuccessful siege of Badajoz, April 12, 1811. Present with the "Die-Hards" at the Battle of Albuhera, May 16, 1811, where he was severely wounded. Died 1846.

Lt.-Col. Paris William Augustus Bradshawe, 77th Regiment.

I can find no details of this officer's service. He died at Malta 1885.

Lt.-Col. Frederick Percy Lea, 57th Regiment.

Served in the Crimea 1854-56. Present at Sevastopol and the assault on the Redan June 18, 1855, where he was severely wounded. He had been wounded previously when in the trenches during the siege.

Medals

1. British Crimean Medal with bar "Sevastopol."
 2. 5th Class Order of the Medjidie (Turkish).
 3. Turkish Crimean Medal.
- He died 1892.

Major Charles George Clarke, 57th Regiment.

Joined 57th Regiment December, 1854. Served in the Crimea, where he disembarked September 3, 1855. He was present at the assault and capture of Sevastopol September 8, 1855, and at the bombardment and capture of Kinburn October 18, 1855. After a tour of service in England he rejoined the Service Companies of the 57th in New Zealand June 29, 1864, and fought with the Regiment in the Maori War in several engagements. He was invalided home at the end of the year. He then served as Adjutant to 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.

In 1901 he was made a Military Knight of Windsor in the Lower Foundation, and in 1902 was promoted to the Royal Foundation. He was in possession of the following medals:—

1. Coronation Medal, King Edward VII.
2. British Crimean medal with clasp "Sevastopol."
3. New Zealand War medal.
4. Turkish Crimea medal.

He died at Windsor 1909.

The full dress coat, cocked hat, cross belt with belt plate, crimson sash and also the complete undress uniform of this old "Die-Hard" can be seen in the "Die-Hard's" Museum.

Capt. Edward Gould Hasted, 57th Regiment.

Commissioned as Ensign in 57th Regiment March 2, 1855; Lieutenant February 26, 1856; Captain by purchase May 22, 1863. Retired March 15, 1873, receiving the value of his commission.

He joined his Regiment in the Crimea September 24, 1855, and was at the siege and capture of Kinburn October 18, 1855. In 1858, when the 57th were sent to India to take part in the quelling of the Mutiny, he was a member of the party of the Regiment who crossed a part of the desert in Egypt on donkeys. Arriving at the seat of war in New Zealand January 23, 1861, he was present at the actions of Taranaki, Wanganui, Kakarama, Otopawa (the Maori stronghold considered by them to be impregnable), Katerimeri, and Meremera.

He was in possession of the following medals: Coronation King George V, British Crimea medal, Turkish Crimea medal.

He died in 1919.

R.W.J.S.

To our Readers

Considerable inconvenience is caused to both the Editor and to the Reader owing to the fact that changes of addresses are not notified at once. If you change your address please let us know and so be sure of receiving your Journal regularly



Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Bouchier (second from left, centre background), senior British Liaison officer on General Douglas MacArthur's staff, and General Sir John Harding (third from left, centre background), C-in-C. British Far East Land Forces, interrogate North Korean P.O.W. (left) with aid of South Korean interpreter (right) during inspection tour of front lines near Kaesong, Korea. Major J. E. F. Willoughby (extreme right) and R.S.M. S. Weller, M.M., in background with Sten

1st BATTALION THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (D.C.O.)

For obvious reasons the normal quarterly notes of the 1st Battalion are not forthcoming and instead a few jottings are being forwarded for inclusion in the Journal in order to give some idea of what has happened so far.

We are most grateful to Major G. W. P. Hodding, T.D., for the very excellent notes he submitted for publication last quarter describing the embarkation of the Battalion at Kowloon. He realised that we would not be able to compete ourselves for that quarter and he nobly came to our rescue.

The scribe is now sitting at a Korean child's school desk under a 40 lb. tent in a paddy field alongside a dusty road some ten miles north-west of Waegwan, and overlooked by Middlesex Hill, of which more later. It is more than likely that he will continue these jottings at intervals alongside other dusty roads before they are typed and posted home. These jottings are by no means comprehensive or polished—for which your poor scribe offers no apology.

We were very touched by the number of telegrams and messages received wishing us God Speed. A list of the senders is attached. We hope our grateful thanks have reached these senders long ago.

The list of officers, warrant officers and colour sergeants holding key appointments is attached and may be of interest to the readers.

We also show the casualty list to date at the end of these notes.

The Battalion and H.Q. 27th Infantry Brigade sailed at about 6 p.m. on August 25 in H.M.S. *Unicorn* in company with H.M.S. *Ceylon*, who carried the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. As we passed Sheko the flag at Mr. MacGregor's house was lowered and H.M.S. *Unicorn* dipped her ensign in acknowledgement.

The Battalion left behind the C.O. with the Advance Party who were proceeding to Korea via Japan by air early next day, and the M.T. Party who were to bring the remaining vehicles as soon as shipping was available. The advance party actually circled over the convoy next day and dropped flares.

The trip in H.M.S. *Unicorn* was smooth and uneventful. The ship's company were extremely kind to us and did everything in their power to make us at home. The troops trained hard on board at weapon training and firing.

We eventually pulled in to the jetty at Pusan at about noon on Tuesday, August 29, and were welcomed by

the Brigade Commander, the C.O., a negro military band, a deputation of South Korean worthies, and a girls' choir who sang "God Save the King" (learnt overnight!). We disembarked in the afternoon and were housed for some two hours in a quayside godown waiting for our train. The whole ship's company of H.M.S. *Unicorn* turned out as we marched off to the station and gave us three hearty cheers.

We entrained and then waited to move out, but were held up for an hour by an incoming ambulance train. Our train was in a dreadful condition, being full of flies, bugs and dirt. H.M.S. *Unicorn* provided disinfectants and tried to improve conditions for us. Each man was issued with an American "C" ration and soon small stoves were alight in the compartments brewing up coffee. The "C" ration is extremely good but rather monotonous after a time. They contain three tins of meat stuffs, such as chicken and vegetable, ham and lima beans, meat hash, frankfurters and beans, etc., three tins of biscuits, jam, cookies, candy and crackers, and folders of coffee, sugar, two boxes of matches and 20 American cigarettes. Everyone behaved like a small boy at Christmas time opening his stocking to see what Santa Claus had brought him!

Anyhow, we pulled out of Pusan wondering how long we would remain in this miserable train. We had been warned that the journey was about 60 miles and took anything from 5 to 24 hours. We had about two hours of daylight left and got a very good idea of the country—rugged high hills of the New Territories variety, except higher and steeper. To our astonishment we arrived at our destination at Yongsang at about 11 p.m. after a mere five-hour trip and were transported to our bivouac area, some six miles away, by American 2½-tonners driven at breakneck speed by negro drivers.

We were all pretty well fagged out and after placing our sentries fell into a deep sleep.

The next few days were spent in shaking down, route marches, weapon training, and field firing. The weather was heavenly with a warm sun by day and a nice nip in the air at night. A stream ran through the area which provided a ready-made bath for one and all, though rather exposed to the vulgar gaze of nearby South Koreans.

We had a horde of reporters living with us, including Alan Humphries and Ralph Izzard of the *Daily Mail* and Monty Parrott of *Reuters*.

After a few orders and counter-orders from above we were ordered to move at pretty short notice and be prepared to take over a sector in 1st U.S. Cavalry Division area. Unfortunately the bulk of our transport had not arrived and so we had to rely on an unspecified number of 2½-tonners and trailers to be provided from U.S. sources. We moved in groups as transport became available, and finished up late at night in a so-called dry riverbed. Unfortunately we had to leave a large rear party under the Q.M. with surplus baggage. They did not rejoin us for three or four days. After a rather cold and miserable night we were switched by H.Q. 1st Cavalry Division to another part of their area, which incidentally had been the very original plan. The move was again carried out by stages in borrowed U.S. transport and we relieved 8th Cavalry Regiment

(equivalent to a British Brigade) by night. We took over a defensive position to the west of Taegu where the Nakdong River turns south, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders being on our left. The only road through the sector ran parallel to the front which was in some places only a few hundred yards away, and in others a mile or so. Frontages were very long and "D" Company was blessed with a 10,000-yard frontage. However, "D" Company were given a company of South Korean police of some 230 men, under command to assist in covering the fords across the river. The police were extremely badly led and equipped, and so Corporal Field, Battalion Sanitary N.C.O. and late batman to Major C. M. M. Man, M.C., and who was the only person who could speak Japanese and make himself understood, was loaned to them as adviser and liaison officer. He gained their complete confidence in a matter of a few hours and, to all intents and purposes, took over command of what we called, the South Korean Army Groups "A" and "B." He carried his command to the manner born and led his patrols over the river with great initiative and dash.

We suffered our first fatal casualty in this area when 22149044 Pte. R. Streeter was killed returning from a patrol. He was buried next day in the United Nations Military Cemetery at Taegu. Brigadier General Allen, Second in Command of 1st U.S. Cavalry Division, attended the funeral on behalf of his Commander.

During the occupation of this position a large force of enemy, approximately a brigade, had infiltrated round the left flank of our Brigade and were established on the high ground to our rear. It was decided that a battalion of South Korean police should clear the area with the assistance of British advisers. Major R. A. Gwyn was put in command of this force, assisted by 2/Lt. H. J. Evans, C.S.M. Seabrook, Sgt. Hummerstone, Sgt. Sharp and Sgt. Redmond. Operation Roly, as this party came to be known, worked wonders not only to the North Koreans but also to the South



General Sir John Harding (right), C-in-C. British Far East Land Forces, talks to 1st Lt. Charles May (Carpenter, Ohio) (left), Tank officer, during his inspection at the front lines near Kaesong, Korea. Sgt. G. Bailey (medical Sgt.) in background.

Korean police! The police were a motley collection and one column (C.S.M. Seabrook) included a 100 men armed only with two grenades each. Arms were diverse and varied from Yank rifles to Russian and Japanese ones. One mortar was found and used with deadly effect despite the fact that it had no sights and the wrong calibre bombs were used. Major Gwyn issued all his orders through a most inefficient interpreter and held frequent order groups in which the recipients of the orders closely resembled Balkan bandits.

Operations in general then changed completely. Up till now the U.N. Forces had been holding a front of some 140 miles with grossly inadequate troops. Vast gaps existed between formations and enemy infiltration was rife. Gaps were plugged on an *ad hoc* basis and the whole front appeared most unstable. Yet with the wave of some magic wand and the use of a Gr098 crystal, all the U.N. Forces were put into forward gear and they started rolling forward, flattening the North Korean forces as they progressed. The landings at Inchon admittedly had a certain amount to do with this remarkable change, but not entirely. It appeared somehow that a new spirit entered into the forces.

When the U.N. Forces went into forward gear it had been intended to use the British Brigade for a night crossing of the Nakdong just south of Waegwan. Plans were changed, however, and we eventually moved up into a harbour area crossing a sandbag bridge, the forerunner of many to come.

Within a half-hour of reaching the harbour area, one mile east of Nakdong River and south-west of Waegwan, the Brigade Commander ordered the C.O. to join a U.S. Recce Company which was held up by a village some four miles the far side of the Nakdong River and to capture two high features which dominated the road forward to Sonju.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the C.O., Company Commanders and Platoon Commanders, covered by a platoon of "A" Company, crossed the Nakdong by way of a very rickety footbridge. This bridge had been demolished by the Americans earlier in the campaign. Since then it had been patched up and its 300 yds. length consisted of cement slabs from the old bridge, sections of assault boats and rubber floats, bits of wood and metal and sandbags. On arrival at the far side of the river this party was carried forward on tanks and armoured personnel carriers to where the U.S. unit was held up. "A," "B" and "D" Companies followed on foot, carrying what they could.

It was clear on arrival at the village that the Recce Company would require support to retain their positions, and "D" Company was allotted as a firm base. As only two hours of daylight remained it was not possible to complete the orders of making good the two hill features that day.

Next morning, after a perishingly cold night and no breakfast, a platoon of "B" Company, commanded by 2/Lt. C. L. Lawrence, supported by two tanks, moved up the road and put in an attack on Plum Pudding Hill, a large feature which was well held. This attack was most beautifully executed and reflected the greatest credit on the Platoon Commander and his whole platoon.

As soon as success was assured "D" Company moved through "A" Company to capture the right half of the objective, a steep hill some 900 ft. high which we christened Middlesex Hill. This attack proceeded very smoothly, being well supported by tanks and our own mortars and machine guns. In addition some medium guns opened up on the objective with excellent results, but could not be stopped when the attack was half-way through. It should be noted that no artillery had been allotted to the Brigade and this artillery support was quite fortuitous. It was found eventually that this battery was being controlled by an air O.P. and had nothing to do with our attack. The battery ceased fire about half an hour later after a verbal battle between the C.O. and the air O.P. and an American F.O.O. who arrived during the attack. The attack then went through to a most successful conclusion with "D" Company on the left of the objective and "A" Company on the right of it. The attack was carried out extremely well and everyone played a telling part. The Battalion reorganised and consolidated the objective during the night.

Next morning the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders put in an attack on the other feature on the left of the road, but in the hour of success were hit in error by an allied air strike. This sad story is already well known and has received much attention in the press.

It later transpired that this area, which the Army Commander had thought to be a side-show, was in fact the main enemy defensive position on that part of the Nakdong and that Sonju was their main supply base and gun area.

High tribute was paid to the Brigade after this its first real clash with the enemy.

The Battalion had only a few M.M.G. and mortar carriers and five jeeps and trailers with it for this action as these were the only vehicles which had been ferried across the Nakdong when the ferry was put out of action by a direct hit by enemy gunfire. The ferry remained out of action for about four days. The supply situation got more and more difficult as the enemy shelled this rickety footbridge whenever any collection of men, vehicles or stores appeared. The enemy appeared to have direct observation on this bridge and shelled it most accurately with two or three light guns. Supply had therefore to be carried out by night with troops and South Korean porters over the bridge assisted later by five assault boats with outboard motors manned by U.S. engineers. The evacuation of casualties had, however, to proceed by daylight after the battle was joined and several more casualties were inflicted on volunteer stretcher bearers as they crossed the bridge.

Air recce, air strikes and artillery shelling failed to put the enemy guns out of action for about four days and then suddenly one morning after a few shots they ceased to fire. Within a few hours the vehicle ferry was in operation again and all Tac and "A" Echelon vehicles moved over to rejoin the Battalion. "B" Echelon were moved via Waegwan and it seemed that the Battalion would be collected together once again. The Battalion moved into Sonju, but another broken bridge held up "B" Echelon about two miles from the

Battalion. An alternative route was found but this was mined and two brigade vehicles were blown up. However, a by-pass was made and the Battalion and "B" Echelon were again in direct vehicle touch after some five or six days' separation.

Whilst the Battalion was based on Sonju the battle rolled on and eventually the Americans linked up with the troops who had landed at Inchon. The Battalion was given a vast area to clear of enemy remnants and collected in many strays during the next week.

We were then ordered to move up to the 38th Parallel as quickly as possible. The Battalion moved by air from Taegu to Kimpo whilst the vehicles moved by road. The air party bivouacked on Kimpo airfield and got three days well deserved rest. It is understood that a very good liaison was made with the U.S. Marine Corps and parties were fast and furious!

The road party joined up with the main body four days later, having travelled some 225 miles over the most appalling roads. The reunion took place in a dry river bed some 20 miles north of Seoul and lasted just under the hour as the Battalion moved off in U.S. transport to take up positions 1,000 yards south of the Parallel under 1st U.S. Cavalry Division. "B" Echelon followed the next day to find the Battalion on the move once again following up 5th Regimental Combat Team. In one fell swoop "B" Echelon was grounded as nine loaned U.S. 2½-tonners were returned from whence they came and six 3-tonners were provided to assist in moving the Battalion.

At this very moment your scribe was about to describe the mopping up operations just on the 38th Parallel when he was summoned to an "O" Group in which orders were issued for the push forward next day to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The Battalion is now pushing along towards the capital, using all the transport on which it can lay its hands. It is only some 30 miles short of Pyongyang. Opposition north of the Parallel is negligible so far, but we expect a tough fight for the capital.

APPOINTMENTS—1ST BATTALION THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

Appointment	Holder on Embarkation	Present Holder (if changed)
C.O.	Lt.-Col. A. M. Man, O.B.E.	—
2IC.	Major R. A. Gwyn	—
Adjutant	Capt. K. J. Carter	—
Asst. Adjutant . .	Capt. J. S. C. Flavell	Lt. B. K. Clayden
I.O.	2/Lt. J. C. Bucknall (missing)	2/Lt. B. H. Marciandi
Signals Officer . .	Capt. H. J. A. Moore	2/Lt. H. J. Evans
R.S.M.	R.S.M. S. Weller, M.M.	—
C.S.M.	C.S.M. T. Seabrook	—
O.C. "H.Q." Coy. . .	Major A. S. J. de S. Clayton	—
O.R.S. Echelon . .	Capt. C. A. Treastain, M.B.E.	—
M.T.O.	2/Lt. E. B. Thomas	Capt. J. S. C. Flavell
R.Q.M.S.	R.Q.M.S. F. Griffiths	—
C.S.M.	C.S.M. G. Copper	—
C.Q.M.S.	C/Sgt. R. Budden	—
O.R.S.	Sgt. F. Redpath	—
O.C. M.M.G. Pl. . .	Lt. G. G. Norton	—
O.C. Mors. Pl. . . .	Lt. P. R. Bosworth	—
O.C. "A" Coy. . . .	Major D. B. Rendell, M.B.E., M.C.	—

2IC. "A" Coy. . . .	Capt. R. A. Hodge	—
Pl. Comdr. "A" Coy. .	2/Lt. B. H. Marciandi	Posted to Bn. H.Q. as I.O.
Pl. Comdr. "A" Coy. .	2/Lt. S. H. Fothergill	—
Pl. Comdr. "A" Coy. .	2/Lt. J. M. Lock	—
C.S.M. "A" Coy. . .	C.S.M. R. Tarrant	—
C.Q.M.S. "A" Coy. .	C/Sgt. C. Martin	—
O.C. "B" Coy. . . .	Major W. P. M. Allen, M.C.	—
2IC. "B" Coy. . . .	Capt. J. N. Shipster, D.S.O.	—
Pl. Comdr. "B" Coy. .	Lt. G. Sander	Since killed.
Pl. Comdr. "B" Coy. .	2/Lt. G. Kitchener	—
Pl. Comdr. "B" Coy. .	2/Lt. C. L. Lawrence	—
C.S.M. "B" Coy. . .	C.S.M. M. Wild	—
C.Q.M.S. "B" Coy. .	C/Sgt. J. O'Keefe	—
O.C. "C" Coy. . . .	Major B. K. Faville	— This Company was formed from Lt. L. G. Sharpe — reinforcements received between September 29 and October 1, 1950
2IC. "C" Coy. . . .	Capt. J. B. Matthews	—
Pl. Comdr. "C" Coy. .	Lt. L. G. Sharpe	—
Pl. Comdr. "C" Coy. .	Lt. S. R. Bishop	—
Pl. Comdr. "C" Coy. .	Lt. J. R. S. Burgess	—
C.S.M. "C" Coy. . .	C.S.M. F. Wickens	—
C.Q.M.S. "C" Coy. .	C/Sgt. W. Landreth	—
O.C. "D" Coy. . . .	Major J. E. F. Willoughby	—
2IC. "D" Coy. . . .	Capt. R. K. Dowse	—
Pl. Comdr. "D" Coy. .	2/Lt. G. A. White (killed in action)	—
Pl. Comdr. "D" Coy. .	2/Lt. E. G. C. Sobey	—
Pl. Comdr. "D" Coy. .	2/Lt. P. A. S. Wollocombe	—
C.S.M. "D" Coy. . .	C.S.M. T. McMillan	—
C.Q.M.S. "D" Coy. .	C/Sgt. J. Thom	—

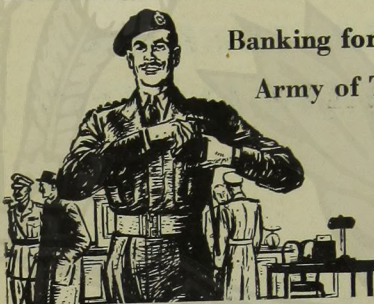
Attached

R.C. Padre	Capt. (Rev.) T. Quinlan, R.A.Ch.D.	—
M.O.	Lt. S. Boydell, R.A.M.C.	—

1ST BATTALION THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT CASUALTIES, 1950—KOREA

"A" Company		
218181958 Cpl. W. Lefevre	..	Wounded in action Sept. 6.
"B" Company		
14188493 Cpl. G. Brown	..	Wounded in action Sept. 21.
19034049 Cpl. J. Pentony	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22. Died of wounds Sept. 26. Buried in United Nations Military Cemetery, Taegu, on Sept. 26. Grave No. 595, Plot 8, Row 4.
22174379 Pte. V. O'Connor*	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
19038980 Pte. F. Hayfield	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried near west bank of Nakdong River (MR. 453753) on Sept. 23.
22328307 Pte. D. Russell	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried near west bank of Nakdong River (MR. 453753) on Sept. 23.
22328215 Pte. E. West	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried near west bank of Nakdong River (MR. 453753) on Sept. 23.
22177587 Pte. B. Bristow	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried near west bank of Nakdong River (MR. 453753) on Sept. 23.
22229596 L/Cpl. T. Amos	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
22180436 Pte. G. Banner*	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
"D" Company		
397411 2/Lt. G. A. White (R.A.O.C.)	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried in United Nations Military Cemetery, Taegu, on Sept. 23. Grave No. 2, Plot XI, Row VI.
19036465 Sgt. G. Walsh	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
19136922 Cpl. W. Smith	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
14660077 Pte. A. Cooper*	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
22247081 Cpl. P. Cheeseman	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
22140986 Pte. J. Pallitt*	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
22152563 Pte. J. Sharpe*	..	Killed in action Sept. 22. Buried on crest of Middlesex Hill (MR. 324442) area, Nakdong River, on Sept. 23.
14660081 Pte. B. Fradley*	..	Wounded in action Sept. 23.

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"H.Q." Company

22149044 Pte. R. Streeter	..	Killed in action Sept. 8. Buried in United Nations Military Cemetery, Taegu, on Sept. 9. Grave No. 339, Plot 5, Row 2.
22157374 Pte. K. Tredget	..	Killed in action Sept. 21. Buried in United Nations Military Cemetery, Taegu, on Sept. 22. Grave No. 769, Plot 11, Row 5.
397194 2/Lt. J. C. Bucknall	..	Missing on Sept. 20.
22187753 Pte. L. Cook	..	Wounded in action Sept. 21.
22023986 L/Cpl. N. Richardson	..	Wounded in action Sept. 22.
22187762 Pte. L. Friend	..	Wounded in action Sept. 23.
22231327 Pte. G. Thomas	..	Wounded in action Sept. 23.
6202181 Cpl. J. Field	..	Wounded in action Sept. 23.
22187745 Pte. H. Bee	..	Wounded in action Sept. 23.

*South Staffs.

SENDERS OF MESSAGES TO THE 1ST BATTALION THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

Colonel of the Regiment; Acting Governor, Hong Kong; G.O.C.-in-C., Hong Kong; G.O.C., 40th Infantry Division; Director of Infantry, War Office; Lt.-Gen. G. C. Bucknall, C.B., C.B.E.; O.C. Regimental Depot; all ranks 7th Battalion The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.); all ranks 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment; all ranks 1st Battalion The Royal Scots; all ranks 26th Infantry Brigade (Malaya); all ranks 1st Battalion The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; all ranks H.M.S. *Harr*; all ranks Taranaki Regiment; officers and O.R. combined services H.Q. Hong Kong; Commander and all ranks, Hong Kong Defence Force; O.C. and all ranks Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force; O.C. and all ranks Home Guard Hong Kong Regiment; Middlesex Regimental ranks Home Guard Hong Kong Regiment; Middlesex Regimental ranks (D.C.O.); Middlesex County Territorial Association; all ment (D.C.O.); Middlesex Regiment County Cadet Force; Col. Battalions The Middlesex Regiment; Lt.-Col. Stephen Field (late J. G. E. Reid; Col. J. T. Ride, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Stephen Field (late C.O. 1st Battalion The Royal Leicestershire Regiment); Uxbridge Branch, "Die-Hards" Club; Cambridge Club; Commander, flag O.C. 1st Battalion The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; Mr. C. Noble officers and members Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club; Mr. A. E. Jones (late 1st Middlesex in Hong Kong 1940); Mr. A. E. Jones (late Cpl. Signals Instructor 3rd Middlesex 1901-13); Mrs. Thunder (friend of Major and Mrs. W. Newton); Rev. Noel Mellish (brother killed in Regiment at Loos in 1915); Lawson Smith (London Scottish); Hon. Miss Betty Byng (head of W.V.S. in Hong Kong); Chero, Nine Dragons Club and Aces Concert Party.

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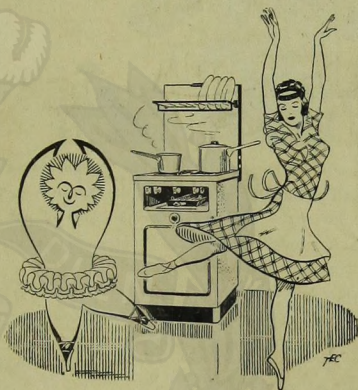
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