

THE GREEN HOWARDS
IN MALAYA

THE GREEN HOWARDS IN MALAYA

(1949-1952)

*The Story of a Post-war Tour of Duty by a
Battalion of the Line*

BY

MAJOR J. B. OLDFIELD

The Green Howards

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KING'S HOUSE
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MALAYA

FORWARD

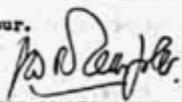
I hope very much that this short History of three years' operations in Malaya by the First Battalion The Green Howards will be read not only by students of Regimental History, but by many other people as well.

For certainly it is a story of inspiring leadership, courage, hardship and success.

I recommend it to the reader because I know something of the conditions under which The Green Howards have served; and I know that they have attained a remarkably high standard of skill and guile against the Communist enemy in very difficult terrain.

The way in which the young National Service Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and man has endured and mastered these jungle conditions is a continual source of admiration to me. It is also a very great tribute to those Regular Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who have trained such admirable material and welded them into a first-class fighting Battalion, equal to the highest standard set by their Regimental forbears.

The Green Howards leave Malaya with a fine record behind them. Not only a record of success in battle, but also a record of having won the respect of men and women of all the races with whom they have come in contact. They have been worthy ambassadors of Britain during these years of struggle and endeavour.


HIGH COMMISSIONER
FEDERATION OF MALAYA

PREFACE

THIS account of the part played in the Malayan Campaign by the 1st Battalion The Green Howards, between August, 1949, and October 1952, has no pretensions to being an official War History. Rather is it an attempt to tell the story of the fortunes of the Battalion and of the Officers and Men who served with it during this period, so that some record shall exist of their contribution to the reputation of the Regiment, and that there may be material from which some more fluent pen may one day write its History.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that accounts are accurate, it is certain that many incidents worth the telling have been omitted, and a score of brave deeds left unsung. Since so many Officers and Men who served with the Battalion during this period, and particularly during the early stages of the tour in Malaya, have now either finished their service or are serving elsewhere, this is unavoidable. Their comments and advice, had they been available, would have helped to make the story more complete.

This story, then, is a recital of facts in the nature of a full diary. Such commentary as there is has been included so that the background against which events occurred may be the better understood.—

I would like to express my thanks to the *Straits Times* and the *Singapore Standard* for their assistance and permission to use some of their photographs in this book ; also to Mr. James Patrick, District Officer, Tampin, who advised me on the finer points of the Civil Administration.

In addition to the more formal acknowledgments, I would like to thank all those Officers, N.C.Os. and Men of the Battalion, and others, who, by comment and correction, have assisted so greatly in this record, and without whose willing

and ready help this story could not have been compiled. Gratitude in no small measure is also due to those often reluctant contributors to *The Green Howard's Gazette*, whose notes have proved an invaluable source of reference and which from time to time I have quoted. I am also grateful to all those who have supplied private photographs which appear in the book, and to Lieutenant C. M. Artley, who was responsible for the maps and diagrams. Last, but by no means least, I would thank those wives of the Battalion who have so patiently typed and in some cases corrected these pages.

Finally, I would emphasize that, above all, this is the story written *of* a Battalion *for* that Battalion. Even in so modest an ambition, I am conscious of "an effort made rather than a deed accomplished."

J. B. O.

THE DEPOT,
RICHMOND.

29th December, 1952.

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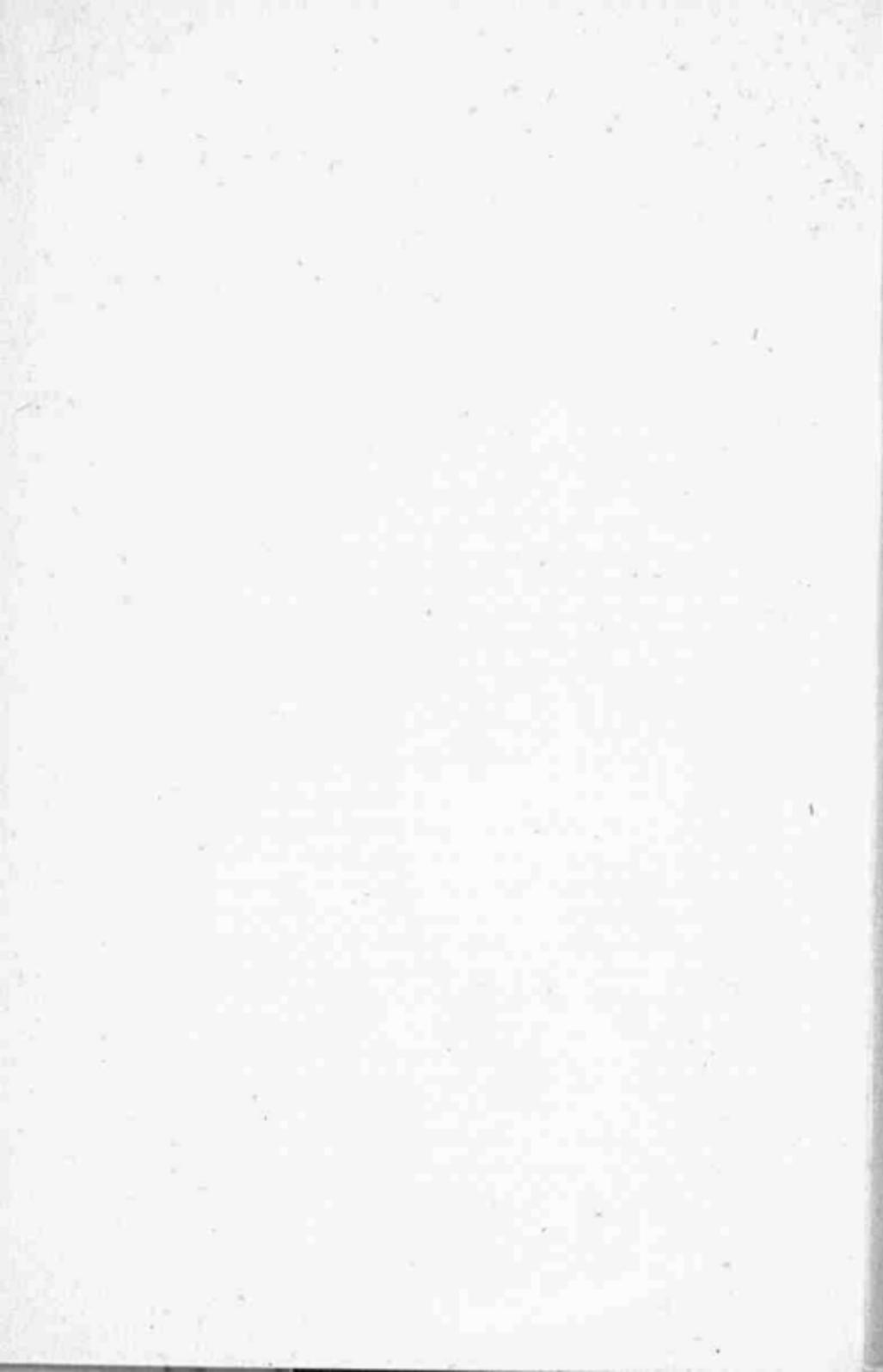
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NOTE

The following words which appear in the book may require interpretation :

Attap	Banana-leaf thatch.
Basha	A small hut or shelter, usually made of attap.
Bukit	A hill.
Belukar	Undergrowth.
Dyak	A native of a tribe of Borneo or Sarawak.
Iban	A coastal Dyak.
Kampong	A Malay village or collection of houses.
Kongsi	A Chinese village or collection of houses.
Kris	(Malay) Short, curved sword.
Kukri	Knife carried by Gurkhas.
Lallang	Long, coarse grass, sometimes growing shoulder-high.
Padi-fields	Rice-fields.
Parang	Malay matchet.
Sakai	Aboriginal of Malay.
Sungei	River.



INTRODUCTION

THE war against Communism is being fought on many battlefields in the world today, and in the struggle many weapons, economic, political and military, are brought to bear. Even in those unhappy countries where the issue is being decided by force of arms, little similarity exists either in the nature of the struggle or the weapons used. So it is then that the war in Korea and the campaign in Malaya are by nature very different. The struggle is the same, but the waging of the war varies according to the circumstances.

Unlike the fighting in Korea, the campaign in Malaya is not purely military. It is, in General Sir Gerald Templer's own words, "a struggle for the hearts and minds of men," and though the primary task of the Army in Malaya is to search out and strike down the armed Communist terrorists, they have at the same time a vital part to play in this other struggle to win the sympathy and support of the peoples of Malaya. It is therefore a very specialized form of warfare, and in order to appreciate the setting against which the Battalion carried out its task and the problems with which it was faced, it is necessary to explain those features and aspects which distinguish this from other campaigns.

Naturally the most significant of these is the character of the enemy himself, and some knowledge of the background and history of the Emergency is necessary. Firstly, it would be wrong to assume that Communist dissension in Malaya began only with the declaration of the Emergency in 1948. Events in China have always produced sympathetic reactions amongst overseas Chinese in other parts of the world, and the growth of Communism in China during the second decade of this century proved no exception. In support of this political development in China, a Malayan Communist Party was

established in 1928, since when there has always been a subversive organization ever ready to foment trouble and disorder.

With the comparatively close association of Russia with the Allied Powers during World War II, the M.C.P. enjoyed a period of time in the open between 1941 and 1948. Communist guerillas, partly British-trained and led, and in the later stages of the war lavishly supplied with arms by the Allies, fought against the Japanese during the period of occupation. It was this guerilla force which provided the hard core of the present Communist terrorist organization. There is little doubt that the Malayan Communist alliance with the British was a temporary expedient, and as soon as Japanese resistance showed signs of weakening, the Communists began to hoard arms and ammunition and to plan the eventual overthrow of British tutelage in Malaya, boasting of the Communist Republic of Malaya that would replace it.

It is of interest to record that Chin Ah Ming, an important Communist who surrendered in the Tampin area when the Battalion was operating there, confirmed that he himself had been commended by his superiors for successful pilfering and hoarding of arms dropped by Allied aircraft to help the guerillas in their campaign against the Japanese.

After the Japanese had capitulated, the Communists, following their usual technique, concentrated on achieving their aims through the domination of the young and immature Trade Union Movement and by fomenting strikes and labour troubles. They were, however, unable to influence enough of the union membership, and the harshness of their methods, together with their inability to pay strike pay to the labourers, lost them the necessary support and sympathy of the masses. Government took strong measures to break up the Communist Trade Union Movement, and by 1948 the Communists decided to abandon this plan in favour of the assumption of power by force of arms.

There is good reason to suppose that this decision and other decisions which produced outbreaks of violence in India, Burma, and Indonesia, as well as in Malaya, were taken at the

Second Congress of the Communist Party of India, held under the guise of the Calcutta Youth Festival in March, 1948. This, significantly, was attended by a strong Russian delegation. The Congress passed, amongst other resolutions, one advocating "the capture of power by the peasants and workers by any means."

Inspired and stimulated, the delegates returned to Malaya and its jungle, where they had concealed large quantities of Allied arms and equipment against just such an occasion, and in June of that year unleashed upon the unsuspecting Federation a campaign of killing and violence. The aim was to create economic chaos—again the authentic Communist pattern—and so produce conditions in which an armed minority could seize power. It was a short-term project which was designed to achieve complete control of the country at the outset, and, though it failed miserably, it caused a critical situation in a country which was not prepared or organized for a shooting war. Vast quantities of rubber were stolen, estate offices burnt to the ground, British planters and miners were murdered, and also their Chinese, Indian and Malay employees.

It was the staunchness and determination of the people themselves, the swift rallying of the Malays to the Police and local forces, and the speed with which defence measures were improvised that saved the situation. On 18th June, 1948, the Government of the Federation proclaimed a State of Emergency and adopted powers to deal with the outbreak of violence to life and property. On 23rd July, 1948, the Governments of Singapore and the Federation specifically proscribed the M.C.P. as an unlawful society. Action was taken to strengthen the Police Force, which, at the outbreak of the Emergency, was 10,000 strong, and many thousands of Home Guards were raised in rural areas to protect their scattered homes and villages. The three Services were also reinforced, for far from being a disorganized rabble of Communist thugs, the enemy were a highly disciplined and efficient fighting machine, and with the benefits of British training and carefully husbanded Allied arms and ammunition they were to

prove a formidable adversary. They were fighting a guerilla war in which they excelled, and in a country four-fifths of which was jungle. For the terrorists conditions were ideal and enabled them to create the maximum of trouble with the minimum of effort. And always at their backs, a safe refuge in adversity, lay the jungle.

The armed forces of the Malayan Communist Party, against which the Battalion fought, were organized into the Malayan Races Liberation Army (M.R.L.A.) and the armed units of the Min Yuen. The M.R.L.A. was the successor of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, and was the full-time military organization of the M.C.P. The over-all strength of this army has been estimated at from three to five thousand men under arms. It was composed mainly (90 per cent.) of alien Chinese—that is Chinese who have come to the country in recent years—the remainder being almost entirely Malays and Indians.

At the beginning of the Emergency the organization of this army—for it was nothing less—followed the familiar British triangular pattern, with regiments, battalions and companies composed as our own. A variety of circumstances, however, forced the Communists to adapt and reorganize their military forces to counter the ever-increasing pressure exerted by the Security Forces, and a system of regiments and a large number of independent platoons was adopted. The activities of these platoons, normally forty to fifty strong, were controlled by a member of a District Committee, which, in its simplest terms, was the main functional level of the M.C.P. and responsible for carrying out the directions which emanated from above. Many such members and members of Branch Committees below them were killed by patrols of the Battalion, and the jubilation reported on such occasions in the pages that follow will therefore be understood. For there were degrees of terrorists, and a carefully estimated social scale with relative values accorded each rank of the enemy.

These District Committees, operating throughout the length and breadth of the country, also directed the activities of the Min Yuen (or People's Movement), that part of the

civilian population organized by the M.C.P. to carry out ancillary duties on behalf of the Party in general and the M.R.L.A. in particular. Their main functions in support of the latter were the collection of supplies, intelligence and subscriptions, the dissemination of propaganda, recruiting, and the provision of a reservoir of manpower from which the M.R.L.A. could be reinforced. Nearly all District Committees had under their immediate hand a small armed unit of about section strength, armed with grenades, shotguns and pistols, to carry out their programme of terrorism. Owing allegiance to the same immediate authority, the Min Yuen worked in extremely close touch with the Independent Platoons of the M.R.L.A., and their intimate knowledge of their local district proved to be of great value. In our experience, though the Independent Platoons were the stauncher fighters, they were by no means such a permanent thorn in our side as the local Min Yuen, who attempted to dominate the population to such an extent that, either through fear or conviction, the people had little choice but to carry out the Communists' instructions. Most of the Battalion's main effort was directed against these local Min Yuen, or District Units, and they became the personal enemies of the company in whose area they operated. Few men did not know their names, descriptions and reputations, and this undoubtedly gave a keener edge to the constant effort made to bring them to boot.

Their cruelty was abominable—many victims were disembowelled and horribly mutilated—and it was the ordinary people who bore the brunt of the suffering. No day passed when the newspapers did not publish some sickening story of atrocities, and there were many uncovered by patrols of the Battalion which never got into print, stories of calculated brutality which turned the stomach. But though their methods of waging war were by our standards utterly cowardly, it had necessarily to be so, and they knew only too well the folly of standing up to regular forces and meeting them on their own terms. Terrorism was their weapon just as the Bren gun and Owen gun were ours, and they joined battle with Security Forces only when they held every advantage on their side, or

when driven to it by necessity to win more arms and ammunition. They carried out their offensive in the realm of the mind, and, human nature being what it is, this calculated and planned viciousness had a power of persuasion hard to combat. "The capture of power . . . by any means" was their avowed policy and any method was justified. Their spirit was fanatical and made the more dangerous by their tactical knowledge and skill, for they were undisputed masters of their murderous profession.

But the revulsion and disgust felt at their methods of waging war should not be allowed altogether to discount their courage as individuals or the stoicism of their struggle. They were prepared to exist for months, and in many cases years, under conditions of the most spartan nature, living from hand to mouth, with no comforts and only the barest necessities essential to keep them fit enough to work for their cause. The pitiful possessions found in a hundred camps by the Battalion bore eloquent testimony to the conditions in which they eked out their perilous existence, an existence which even to the Oriental must have caused excessive hardship. As Cyril Falls has so aptly said, "One may find them utterly detestable, but one cannot treat them as despicable."

It would seem that only a passionate belief in their cause would make such a life worth living, but this is not in fact strictly correct, and there were many amongst their ranks who were petty criminals on the run from the Police, the dyed-in-the-wool thug, and a considerable number of irresponsible and impressionable young men (and women), none of whom had more than a working knowledge of the Communist ideals they had been forced to absorb in their daily lectures. But at the centre was the hard core of fanatical Communists, zealots who were committed heart and soul to the cause and eminently capable of taking care of fainter hearts. For the others, once embarked upon the path, there was, short of surrender, no turning back.

The surrender of a man who had in the first place been "shanghaied" into joining the terrorists, and who took the first opportunity of deserting, was of little significance. The

surrender of the true Communist with many years of service in the jungle behind him was a different matter, and perhaps was the most encouraging indication a unit could have of the effect of its efforts. Many of these veterans who surrendered to the Battalion, or in its area, proved to be men of high intelligence and integrity, fighting for a cause they passionately believed to be just, and the disillusionment which so often led to surrender must have been a bitter pill indeed. As many, if not more, showed themselves to be little more than vicious adventurers, with personal profit their chief motive.

Their attitude after surrender, once the mental reaction had been overcome, betrayed no sense of shame or guilt, and in some cases an unseemly desire to assist the Battalion in destroying their erstwhile comrades. Though this was agreeable enough and suited our ends admirably, it always remained a source of wonder that they were so ready to betray their fellows. There were, of course, a few who remained recalcitrant to the end, and though information they could have given might have saved their necks, they chose to remain silent.

The disposal of surrendered terrorists was no concern of the Army and they were entirely a Police responsibility. They were, however, used operationally by the Army repeatedly, and some of the greatest successes achieved by the Battalion were gained when operating with the assistance of S.E.Ps. (Surrendered Enemy Personnel). Their complete lack of humility and sense of guilt, coupled with their easy acceptance of their changed circumstances, contrived to make them welcome members of any patrol. A poor hater at the best of times, the British soldier soon freely accepted an S.E.P. as yet another strange feature of a strange campaign, and was quick both to appreciate his value and learn from his experience. Most operational companies had their own "tame" S.E.Ps. attached to them, and these were wont to consider themselves as not only members of those companies but even, on occasion, privileged members. To work with them was an education, and at times they appeared to have a sixth sense.

Not only did they possess all the science of the expert tracker, but also an intimate knowledge of the wiles and mentality of the enemy. They were intolerant of bad fieldcraft, impatient of noise, and often temperamental, and the elaborate precautions they took on certain occasions were only equalled by the careless risks they took on others. First and foremost they were professionals, and as such taught us much. They were also rogues, but in many cases most likeable rogues, and whatever may have been their motives, they served the Battalion well.

No more faithful servants could be found, however, than the Dyak trackers who came from the remote villages of Sarawak to serve in Malaya with battalions operating there. Having spent the greater parts of their lives hunting, and living in and on the jungle of their native country, they were artists at tracking and experts in every aspect of jungle-lore. Comparatively wild and utterly unspoilt by civilization, it was with some reluctance that they agreed, between the wars, to discontinue their ancient pursuit of head-hunting, and many of the older men today still wear the black tattooing on the fingers and knuckles of the right hand, signifying that they have taken a head. The instinct dies hard, and the Malayan campaign provided the opportunity for the younger men to acquire this coveted distinction—though they were never allowed to remove the head, as they were all too keen to do. In return for this opportunity they served the Battalion and other units in the country with outstanding gallantry and loyalty. They were in every sense full members of the units, and in some cases even earned honorary non-commissioned rank. They formed fierce friendships with officers and men, and developed an enthusiasm and tenacity which soon earned them the admiration and friendship of all who worked with them. Being completely fearless and in their natural element, they accounted for many enemy lives, and more than one patrol commander owes his preservation to the prompt and courageous action of his Dyak.

In spite of the fact that at the time of writing the number of surrendered terrorists prepared to work for the Security

Forces is making the Dyak tracker an almost unnecessary luxury, their great service to British units during the less successful period of the campaign should not be forgotten.

From these Dyaks and from surrendered terrorists the Battalion learned much of tracking and fieldcraft, and townsmen who knew little of the country even in England, by watching them at work, soon became expert themselves. Thus the powers of observation that were developed, and the standard of fieldcraft achieved, could be largely attributed to the example and teaching of these trackers—a standard which is rarely achieved in any other theatre, but which is of immeasurable value in all. The shortage of officers, particularly in the early stages of the Battalion's tour, and the number of small patrols that were at all times operating, placed a heavy responsibility on the junior leaders of the companies, and developed in them qualities of leadership and self-reliance to a high degree. Many successful actions were fought by patrols commanded by junior N.C.Os., and many a private soldier has acquitted himself with honours when placed in command of a small patrol or ambush party.

In the pages that follow there are many accounts of small and successful actions fought by platoons and sections of the Battalion against the Communist terrorists. This must not be allowed to give the impression that there were no other actions, nor taken to suggest that the campaign was one of isolated sorties by platoons who marched out to give battle to a waiting enemy. Rather was it a grim and bitter game of hide and seek, the real achievement being not so much in killing the enemy in battle, but in ever bringing him to battle at all.

For every "contact" or action with the enemy, many hours' and days' fruitless patrolling had to be put in. Throughout the Battalion's tour, patrols and ambushes continued unceasingly. Information could only be proved by investigation, and no possibility of contacting the enemy could be ignored. Ambushes were maintained night and day, often for long periods, in conditions of extreme discomfort. The night was long, but never longer than under those circumstances when

“ . . . in the night imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear.”

The story was one of prolonged and patient effort culminating only rarely in reward and success. For this reason, perhaps, success tasted all the sweeter when it was achieved, and in no other war would the death of one enemy be recorded upon the national wireless and in the newspapers, nor have the capacity to put new zest and heart into a battalion of soldiers.

As was natural in a campaign where the death of an individual enemy was considered as something like a major victory, and where the addition of one enemy kill to the tally caused jubilation throughout the Battalion, competition between operational companies waxed very strong; and though it was the Battalion's score which was first and foremost in everyone's mind, there was no ordinary competition as to which company—and even which platoon in that company—should make the contribution. It was also inevitable that in so far-flung a Battalion area, companies which so rarely saw each other should develop a fierce company spirit. Though the charge of being “private armies” was always vehemently denied, there was at least some justification for it, and all companies possessed their own individual stamp and characteristics. All this contributed to enthusiasm and pride of unit, and the Battalion only gained as a result of it.

There was little doubt that success bred success, and a company which was killing bandits could be called upon to make the most prodigious efforts. Comforts and amenities counted little compared to the real satisfaction the soldier derived from beating the terrorists on their “home ground,” and a “kill” was the only true morale-raiser. No other tonic had the same effect on jaded, disappointed and often exhausted men.

Lest it be thought, however, that these operational companies were fighting independent battles in their own areas with no regard to the Battalion effort as a whole, some short description of the system of operational command finally evolved is necessary before the story starts. Company Commanders certainly enjoyed great freedom in the prosecu-

tion of the war in their areas, and as the commanders on the spot who knew better than anyone else the ground, local situation and personalities, they were necessarily allowed greater latitude than is normal. Only by this method of decentralization could a Battalion Commander hope to discharge his responsibilities for policy and over-all direction of operations in so far-flung an area. It is because of this that the campaign in Malaya has so often been called a "Company Commander's and Platoon Commander's War," and was in fact so described by the late General Sir Harold Briggs.*

The size of company areas was in all cases so extensive, and responsibilities in those areas so diverse, that a Company Commander's operational horizon could seldom extend very far beyond his own company boundaries. This was necessarily so, for only by concentrating his undivided attention on his own company area could he gain the intimate knowledge of the ground, the enemy, the Police, and the planters and people, which alone would bring success. But though a Company Commander was responsible for the conduct of operations in his own area, the ultimate responsibility for the prosecution of the war in the Battalion area as a whole rested, as always, with the Commanding Officer. With the broader picture in view, it was he who provided the necessary over-all direction of effort of the more parochially-minded companies; shifting the weight of the Battalion effort from one area to another; re-deploying the companies to exert extra pressure here, or to reinforce success there.

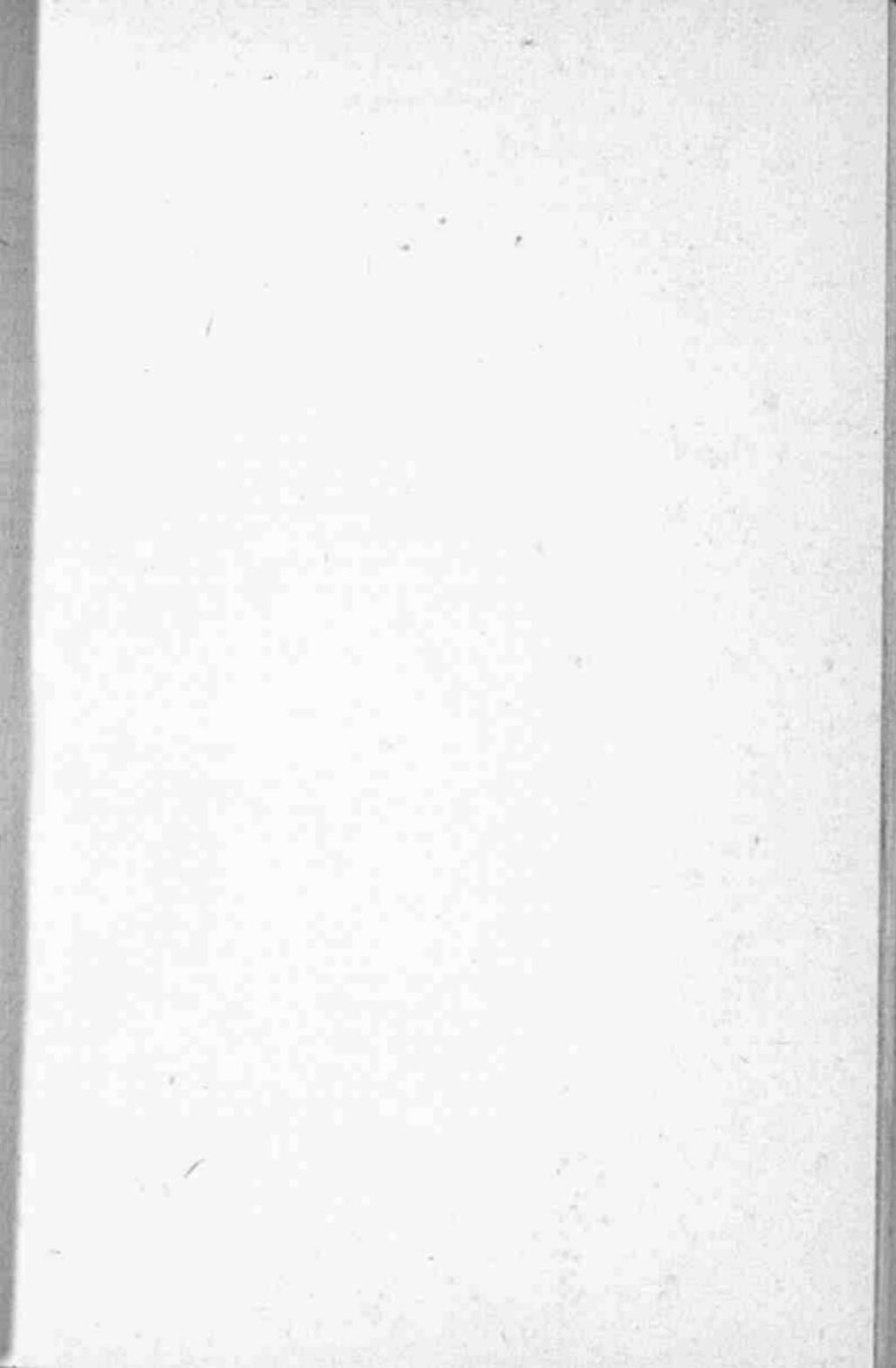
Much success was achieved, of course, that was not immediately apparent, and what on the occasion itself had seemed a fruitless effort had in fact probably had a considerable effect. The cumulative effect of the many hundreds of small patrols that the Battalion put on the ground—each with its own carefully considered aim—was proved to be formidable and a great contributing factor to the growing discomfiture of the enemy. The corner-stone of the success the Battalion

* The death of General Sir Harold Briggs was reported on 28th October, 1952, four days after the Battalion sailed from Singapore for home.

later enjoyed was laid during the long months of what seemed at the time to be unrewarded effort.

As in any other war, Fortune played her part, distributing her favours when they were often least expected, and many deserving and arduous operations failed to reap their just reward. Though luck played its part, it is true to say that a good platoon might not get a bandit—a bad platoon never could.

War has often been described as "long periods of boredom punctuated by moments of intense fear." The campaign in Malaya might well be defined as a long period of unceasing effort punctuated by moments of intense activity and rare success. This History then, deals—as History must—with these moments. But though there is only room in these pages to write of the high-lights of the Battalion's story, it must be remembered that great efforts were made and real success was also achieved by many whose names do not appear.





PART I

JULY, 1949—DECEMBER, 1950



MAP OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE, SHOWING BATTALION AREAS

CHAPTER I

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1949

THE month of July, 1949, saw the completion of preparations at Longmoor Camp, Suez, for the impending move of the Battalion to Singapore, and on the last day of the month the main body embarked in H.T. *Devonshire* at Suez. Travelling south through the Red Sea at that time of year put any serious training out of the question, and it was not until after Aden that the Battalion could settle down to train for their new role in Malaya. Even then the lack of space in the ship and the presence of another battalion—the 1st Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers—prevented anything very ambitious being undertaken.

The Battalion had, however, been preceded some weeks before by an advance party of selected officers and men under the new Second-in-Command, Major B. P. Smyth-Piggott, who had come from England and joined them in H.T. *Dunera*. This party had disembarked at Singapore on 26th July and attended a Jungle Course at the FARELF Training Centre, where they accumulated sufficient knowledge of jungle operations to form a Battalion Training Cadre in readiness for the arrival of the main body, and so make up for any lack of training facilities at sea.

On 16th August the main body of the 1st Battalion arrived at Singapore. They were welcomed there by the Commander of Singapore District, Major-General D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E., with the band of the 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders playing on the quay-side. Within two days training had started in earnest, and Mess waiters, clerks and storemen were soon encompassed by the all-embracing arms of the Training Cadre—veterans of three weeks' experience.

There followed a short period of initiation with rifle companies going out on limited operations in South Johore, to gain as much experience as possible prior to their actual move as a battalion over the Causeway and into Malaya itself. It fell to "B" Company to carry out the first bona-fide operational patrol of the Battalion—the first of many hundreds.

The strength of the Battalion was at this time some 22 officers and 610 other ranks. Of about 200 men who were not eligible to move with the Battalion from Egypt to the Far East on account of having insufficient unexpired foreign service, approximately 25 per cent. applied for extensions so that they could remain and move with the Battalion to its new theatre. There was at the same time an acute shortage of junior officers and junior leaders generally, and in a Battalion containing almost exclusively Regular soldiers, much was asked and received from the young National Service officer. The morale of the Battalion was extremely high, and amongst all ranks there was a pronounced impatience to start active operations.

They had not long to wait, and by the end of September, 1949, companies were on the move to Pahang, and with this move to the central and one of the least developed States of the Federation, the Battalion's story proper begins.

The Battalion was based on Bentong, a small town with a mixed population of some 8,000 Chinese and Malays, which lay to the east of the long range of mountains which runs down the centre of the peninsula. Battalion Headquarters and "D" Company were situated on the outskirts of Bentong itself, whilst "A" Company was based on Raub, a town of much the same size to the north. To the south "B" Company and "C" Company were encamped near the village of Kuala Pahang, with platoons at Menchis—a notorious bandit area—and Karak respectively. From these firm bases companies had their first real taste of independent active operations, and vigorous patrolling began in earnest.

For the next two months the Battalion were attached to the 2nd Guards Brigade. At this early stage, like other battalions before them, they were still feeling their way. Operations were almost exclusively of company or occasionally platoon strength



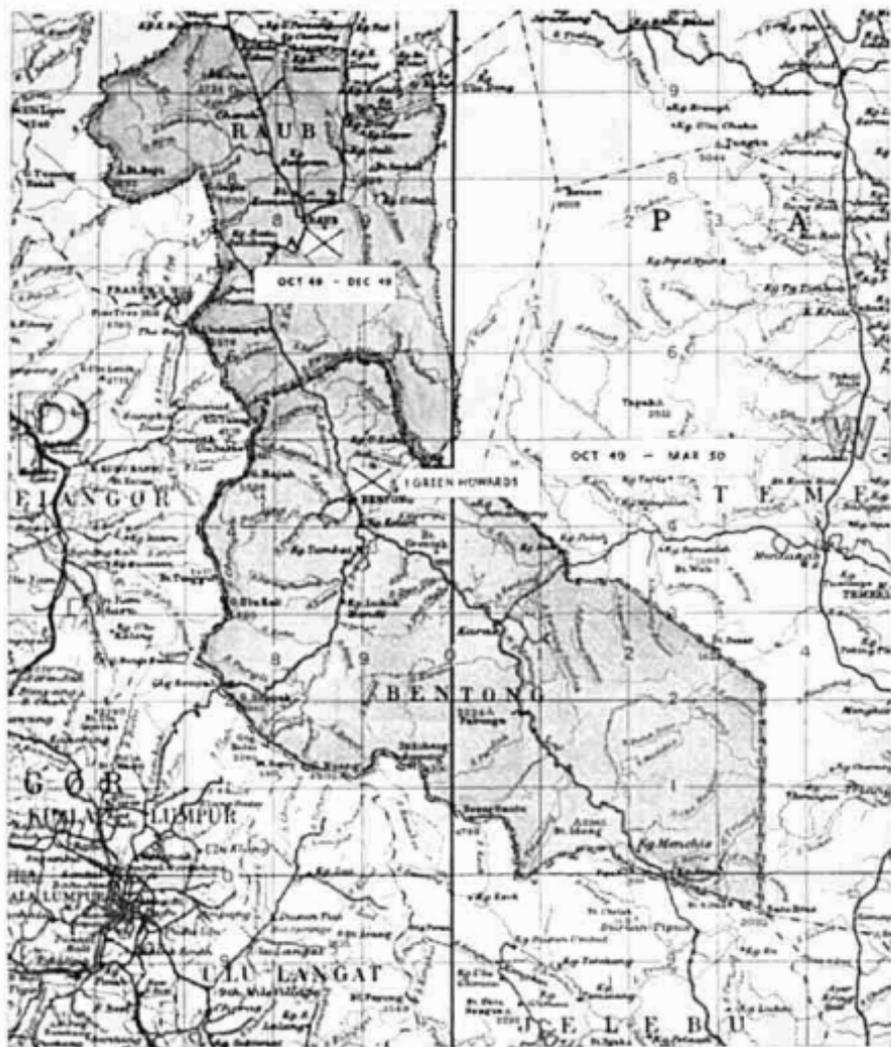
Men of the 1st Bn. The Green Howards disembarking from H.T. "Devonshire" at Singapore on 16th August, 1949



A halt on the second day of one of the earliest three-day patrols in South Johore, September, 1949



On the last day of the same patrol in South Johore



BATTALION AREA, OCTOBER, 1949 TO MARCH, 1950

and probing deep into the jungle in their efforts to contact and kill the terrorists. Rarely were these patrols of less than five days' duration and more often of up to fourteen days. Bearing in mind the fact that the intricacies of air supply had not yet been mastered by the Battalion, the already arduous nature of such operations was not alleviated by the necessity of carrying food and supplies for these periods.

Early in October Brigadier M. D. Erskine, D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Guards Brigade, visited the Battalion. On joining the Brigade the unit had followed the usual custom of painting the Brigade insignia—the crossed kukri and kris—on its vehicles. During his inspection the Brigade Commander drew attention to this and pointed out that battalions in his Brigade had to “earn their spurs,” and directed that these signs should be removed until such time as he considered that they should be worn. This direction, ordered in the kindest manner and in no spirit of reproof, was in fact fully justified since, being only attached to the Brigade, the Battalion had strictly no right to wear its insignia. Needless to say, the offending signs were immediately removed.

Shortly afterwards, on 27th October, 1949, Brigadier Erskine was killed in tragic circumstances when an Auster aircraft in which he was making a reconnaissance crashed in a storm somewhere in Pahang. An exhaustive search involving the 1st Devons and 2nd Scots Guards, “D” Company supplemented by “C” Company and a platoon of “A” Company, was immediately ordered, but though large areas of jungle were combed, no trace of either the Brigadier or the pilot could be found. As a last resort a woman medium from Malacca, who claimed to have had a trance in which their exact location had been vouchsafed to her, was called in, and though at first this seemed to hold out some hope of success, in the critical stage she lost contact and the search had finally to be abandoned.

During the same month of October another visitor—Brigadier R. G. Collingwood, D.S.O., then Deputy Commander, Malaya District—visited the Battalion in his capacity as G.O.C. and Major-General, the Brigade of

Gurkhas. We were later to serve in—and in fact be foundation members of—his 63 Gurkha Infantry Brigade from June, 1951, onwards, and in him find one of the Battalion's most ardent champions.

On 22nd October the Battalion suffered its first battle casualty. During the course of a "C" Company patrol in the Bentong area on 21st October, Private D. G. Higgins was fatally wounded when the patrol came under fire from a party of eight bandits in dug-in positions on a hillside. He died the following day in the British Military Hospital at Kinrara.

The same month also saw the Battalion's first positive success. It fell to "A" Company, who were patrolling in the
 ★ Raub area, to make the contact in which they wounded a
 1 terrorist. His death as a result of these wounds was not confirmed until some time later by a surrendered bandit (S.E.P.), and so, although it was not realized at the time, this in fact opened the Battalion's score. Private J. Owen, who was credited with this kill, lost his own life a year later.

On 18th November, "A" Company handed over responsibility for the Raub area to the 2nd Bn. The Malay Regiment and moved back to the Battalion at Bentong, and Captain J. B. Scott left the Company to take up the duties of Adjutant, returning to the chair after what he described as "a slight absence of nearly four and a half years."

The last week of November gave the Battalion its first taste of real rain in the country, and the deluge continued without ceasing for many days and nights. Brigade Tactical Headquarters, flooded out by the rain, closed down on 30th November and made the following signal :

"Closing down before committed to Naval Warfare (.)
 There were NO—repeat NO—flies on Noah (.)
 Rule Britannia."

To which the Battalion applied for permission to "splice the main brace."

This was the Brigade's last signal to the Battalion, who on the same date were placed under command of 48 Gurkha Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier R. G. O. Hedley,

C.B., D.S.O., the other two battalions being the 1/10th and the 1/6th Gurkha Rifles.

December saw the Battalion taking part in its first Brigade operation. This centred round the Mentakab area, and involved the move of "A" Company, under Major A. R. A. Wilson, M.C., to Kuala Krau and Kerdu, whilst "B" Company, then commanded by Major M. R. Gibbs, M.C., and "C" Company, under Major J. R. Longbottom, M.C., completed the triangle of operations in the general area of Kuala Pah and Mentakab.

Their first taste of large-scale operations proved to be a somewhat sobering experience, particularly for "C" Company, who came in from the north on the line of the Sungei Kawang. This Company was operating in primary jungle, much of which was flooded, and considerable difficulty was experienced in reaching high ground and a suitable dropping zone. Companies returned to base in time for Christmas, considerably chastened by this initiation into the rigours of high-level operations, but thoughts of Christmas soon revived their spirits. "D" Company had the privilege of protecting the other companies while they celebrated the occasion with the traditional ceremonies of a battalion on active service.

"A" Company were not able, unfortunately, to take part in these festivities, as shortly before Christmas they were ordered to move yet again to take part in an operation planned by the Gurkhas. It was whilst they were taking part in this operation that one of those incidents occurred which are as tragic as they are unavoidable in a campaign of this nature. Towards dark on the evening of 27th December, a patrol of 2 Platoon, operating in the Kerdu area under Second-Lieutenant H. Hall, were moving along a track on their way back to base, with a Sakai guide carrying a shot-gun on his shoulder in the lead. A patrol of the 1/10th Gurkha Rifles were—as ill-luck would have it—taking their ease on the same track. Suddenly coming upon them, the Sakai dived for cover, and the Gurkhas, mistaking the 'A' Company patrol for bandits in the half-light, opened up. The first burst killed the Sakai and Private H. Smith instantaneously and wounded Second-Lieutenant

Hall and Private Ranger. Such things happen in war, and particularly in the jungle where soldiers of all nationalities look much the same after a week's continuous operations, and where, when the enemy is met, there is no time to hesitate.

And so, after this brief initiation, the year came to its close. By the end of 1949 the Battalion, in its few months of active operations, could look back upon five contacts with the enemy, in which one terrorist had been killed and five others believed to have been wounded. A total of forty bandit camps had been found and thirty-five food suppliers had been detained. Casualties inflicted by the enemy were one private soldier—Private Higgins, who died of wounds.

An enormous effort had been made for such relatively small success, and though morale remained very high amongst all ranks, some really positive success against the enemy was needed to supply a well-deserved fillip. It was a wiser and more experienced Battalion than that which had disembarked only four months before.

CHAPTER II

JANUARY TO MAY, 1950

BEFORE the new year was very old, "B" Company, commanded by Major J. P. Durcan, M.B.E., were moved to Batu Orang, and "D" Company, now fully operational and under Major B. R. D. Garside, M.C., moved to Rawang. During their stay there, dogs were used for the first time as an aid to tracking down bandits, and an incident occurred which, though not in itself proving their value, certainly justified their employment on this occasion. Private Baldam, who was later killed in Operation "Jackpot," was fired at in a truck and, in the exchange of fire which followed, a power line which had been severed by a bullet fell into some water. Later on during the course of the follow-up operations, the leading dog stepped into the water and was instantly electrocuted, thereby saving the life of the leading scout, who would normally have been in his place.

Back at Bentong, the Battalion was visited for the first time by the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, General Sir John Harding, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. He arrived by air on Saturday, 21st January, and was accompanied by Major-General Sir Charles Boucher, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., G.O.C. Malaya District, and Brigadier R. G. O. Hedley, C.B., D.S.O. After spending some time with the Commanding Officer in the Operations Rooms, he visited a recent draft of about 120 men from home who were busy doing a three-week jungle training cadre before joining their operational companies, and expressed great satisfaction with all he saw.

"B" and "D" Companies' move to Batu Orang and Rawang proved to be only preliminaries to a further move, and four days after the Commander-in-Chief's visit, Tac. H.Q. and

these two companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Bulfin, moved to Kuala Kubu Bahru, where they collected a further two companies of the 2nd Bn. The Coldstream Guards for a special operation. In their absence "A" and "C" Companies under Major Forbes were left to keep the peace in the Battalion area, which had suddenly flared up with a succession of bus-burnings, slashing of rubber trees and other typical bandit-inspired incidents. Some three weeks later the Commanding Officer with Lieutenant F. J. Wrightson, his Intelligence Officer, returned to rejoin Main Battalion H.Q. at Bentong, while "B" Company continued their journey to Tapah. "B" Company remained in Tapah, operating under command of the 2nd Coldstream, until 18th February, when the whole Battalion once again returned to its previous company locations.

"A" Company, to whose credit lay the Battalion's only confirmed kill so far, achieved further distinction at this time by killing a total of three terrorists and capturing one in the area north of the Bentong-Karak road, previously the operational area of "C" Company, who were now operating in the Kuala Pahad-Menchis area. These kills were made in two contacts by 2 Platoon, commanded by a National Service officer, Second-Lieutenant J. V. Nicoll, and this was the way of it.

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2 The first bandit accounted for was largely due to a triumph of tracking by a Malay Forestry guide, and when they contacted an enemy party of three, the patrol made short work of one of them. On their way back to base, the patrol came into a clearing in which there were two huts, and outside one of
★ these a bandit was taking his ease. Taken completely off his
3 guard, he thought better of using his grenade, and was captured.

A week or two later the same platoon found a track recently used by the bandits, and Second-Lieutenant Nicoll sited an ambush. After a short wait a party of terrorists appeared and
★ ★ two were killed, bringing "A" Company's bag up to a total
5 of five.

Meanwhile "D" Company had killed their first terrorist



A patrol of "D" Company in the Bentong Area, 1950



A "D" Company patrol during a halt in a logging area, Bentong



Sakai in the Woh valley, near Tupah. This village was some seven miles in from the nearest road, and it was claimed that they had never before been visited by Europeans



A Sakai family



BATTALION AREA, MARCH TO DECEMBER, 1950

and added a further kill to the score. A training patrol of eight men of the new draft with a stiffening of 12 Platoon were operating under Second-Lieutenant J. V. B. Pearson in the area west of Bentong airstrip. Following fresh tracks which led to a basha (small hut), they surprised a bandit who was absorbed with his ablutions in a small stream. The Police guide opened up but missed, and Sergeant Fry, who was leading the section at the time, fired and killed him, thus earning the distinction of killing a terrorist within eight hundred yards of the Commanding Officer's house.

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The month of February had, however, also seen the tragic death of a British Liaison Officer, Mr. Ian Campbell, who had done a great deal for the Battalion in organizing trackers and guides and producing valuable information about the bandits. He had served in Force 136, and had much of the pioneer spirit in his make-up, having given up his profession of game-hunting to hunt bigger game in the shape of Communist terrorists. With his own Sakai trackers he had achieved considerable success and had killed five bandits personally. On patrol he used to wear shorts, discarding his shoes and stockings and walking barefoot like a native. He met his death on 17th February when on patrol with "A" Company north of Bentong, following up an enemy gang of forty. His loss was a great blow to all ranks, not only of the 1st Battalion, but of other battalions he had helped and given of his experience. He was buried at Raub with full military honours.

Soon the Battalion found itself once again on the move, this time from Bentong to the Kuala Pilah area of Negri Sembilan, where they were to come once more under command of the 2nd Guards Brigade. Concentration was completed by 8th March and by the 11th the Battalion was split—as in Pahang—into two detachments. Battalion H.Q., H.Q. Company, "B" and "C" Companies were based on Kuala Pilah, whilst "A" and "D" Companies were located in a rubber estate some thirty miles away at Pertang.

Shortly after their arrival in Negri Sembilan, the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel P. G. J. M. D. Bulfin, D.S.O., who had steered the Battalion so ably through the

difficult opening phases of its introduction to the campaign, relinquished his command, after nearly eight years' overseas service. His loss was keenly felt by all ranks of the Battalion, the more so because the month of February just passed had produced the best results the Battalion had so far achieved against the terrorists, and at last some success seemed to be crowning their efforts. Lieut.-Colonel Bulfin was succeeded by his Second-in-Command, Major J. M. Forbes.

At the same time and within a week of their arrival the Battalion was committed for the first time as a unit in a Brigade operation. This was a large-scale operation planned to last from six to ten weeks, with the aim of exterminating the terrorists in Negri Sembilan for once and for all. It proved to be the most rigorous and exacting operation in which the Battalion in its three years was ever to take part. The name of the operation was "Jackpot," and it was launched on 15th March, 1950.

The operational plan envisaged three phases and was broadly a large-scale sweeping movement designed to drive the enemy, dispersed over a wide area, into a comparatively small one in which they could be destroyed.

The first stage of this operation—Phase "Queen," which was itself divided into two phases, Operation "Blast" and Operation "Flannelfoot"—took place in the Titi-Kuala Klawang-Kampong Ulu Serting area, where other units in the Brigade were operating with the aim of driving the enemy into the jungle area bordered by Seremban-Kuala Pilah and Serting.

Operation "Blast" began on 15th March, when "A," "B," and "D" Companies, with Police, moved into the positions from which they were to start the drive inwards—a drive which extended from as far north as Menchis and from Bahau in the east. Within a few hours "B" Company made contact with three bandits, but no casualties were inflicted. As a result of this encounter, however, tracks were found which showed signs of recent and continuous use by the enemy, and in the next nine days the three companies found



LIEUT.-COLONEL P. G. J. M. D. BULFIN, D.S.O.,
who commanded the 1st Battalion until March, 1950



A section of the Glendale Road, near where the "C" Company convoy of three vehicles was ambushed on 31st March, 1950

**THE VISIT OF THE
PARLIAMENTARY
DELEGATION IN
SEPTEMBER, 1950**

Brigadier R. G. Collingwood, C.B.E., D.S.O., is on the extreme right of the picture, and Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O., the Commanding Officer, in the centre



Entering the jungle

a total of nine camps. None unfortunately were occupied, but all had been used by anything from thirty to one hundred of the enemy within the last week or ten days.

The first positive success was scored by Police jungle squads, who on 24th March, acting on information, arrested the complete Min Yuen organization in the area of Bahau-Ladang Gedes, thus depriving the Communist octopus in that area of its life-giving tentacles. From the documents recovered here and from the camps discovered during the last ten days, the commander of the 2nd Guards Brigade, who was running the operation, appreciated that the enemy would move to the Pertang area—the area selected for the start of Phase "King," the second main phase. All seemed to be going according to plan. A further study of future bandit movements revealed, however, that if pressed the enemy intended to move north or north-east away from Pertang, and the second phase of "Queen"—Operation "Flannelfoot"—was therefore designed to destroy the enemy before they made this move.

Meanwhile Operation "Blast" continued apace, and "A" Company in the Kampong Rangoi area were being kept fully occupied. On 26th March they made two contacts with a party of terrorists some ten strong, and though again no casualties were inflicted, tracks led the patrols to kongsi areas, where nearly 2,000 gantangs of rice, tinned food and a considerable quantity of clothing were discovered. Continuing their investigation of these tracks, they found a camp only recently evacuated by an enemy party of about a hundred, but unfortunately, due to the nature of the ground, no tracks could be picked up beyond that point.

On 25th March "D" Company, operating deep in the Pertang Forest Reserve, suffered their second casualty, when two patrols of the Company clashed and Private N. Baldam was fatally wounded and died instantly. C.S.M. J. H. Walton and 12 Platoon somehow contrived to evacuate the body, although they were three days' march away from base, and through their determination his proper interment at Seremban with full military honours was made possible.

This tragic accident was to be followed within the week by further casualties. On 31st March a three-vehicle convoy of "C" Company, who, under command of the 2nd Scots Guards, were assisting in the drive from the east, was ambushed on a narrow road leading from Glendale Estate in Bahau. There were between fifty and seventy bandits in the ambush, and to make it doubly sure they had mined the road in seven different places with electrically detonated charges. As the convoy passed three of the mines were exploded, and at the same time the terrorists opened fire and flung grenades from the high embankment overlooking the road. Privates Bottomley, Daynes and James were killed instantly, and Private Oswald in the rear vehicle was wounded in the shoulder. Documentary evidence captured later and statements from S.E.Ps. suggested that this ambush had in fact been intended for another convoy which had been using the road regularly before "C" Company had been committed in that area. If this indeed were the case, the fact that it was this Battalion which suffered the casualties was one of the characteristic ironies of war, and made a somewhat tragic climax to the end of the first part of the Brigade operation.

At this stage the terrorists—harassed as they were in the Pertang and North Kuala Pilah areas—struck back with attacks on the Police, and in two ambushes at the turn of the month the Police lost one killed and two wounded.

Meanwhile "D" Company in the Simpang Pertang area had found further enemy camps, one of which had accommodation for no less than two hundred. This was a spacious affair with twenty-two large and well-constructed bashas, and included an armourer's shop, cook-house, ablutions, parade ground and one double-storey building.

On 14th April "A" Company were withdrawn for rest, and were followed four days later by "D" Company. "B" and "C" Companies still continued operating to the north and east of Pertang, until heavy flooding on both sides of the Ulu Serting road necessitated the pulling in of "C" Company. "B" Company remained out on operations in the Menchis and Kampong Jawi Jawi areas until 18th April, the day

before Operation "Flannelfoot"—the second phase of "Queen"—began.

The aim of this operation was, as has been said, to destroy the enemy in the Pertang area before they could break out to the north and north-east, and involved in it were all four companies of the Battalion under the over-all command of Major Forbes. Unfortunately, this proved in the event to be abortive, for the day before the companies went in, the last of the enemy moved out. A small transit camp for ten, and a larger camp with accommodation for forty or fifty, were discovered some two thousand yards north of Pertang village, both having been used by the main enemy party two or three weeks before, and by a possible rear-guard within the last twenty-four hours. The birds had flown, however, and on 21st April all companies were recalled to base, and with the end of "Flannelfoot" came also the end of "Queen" Phase.

Two days later, on 23rd April, Phase "King," the second part of the operation, was launched, having as its aim to drive the bandits west from the Pertang-Kampong Ulu Serting road, and to establish stops and ambushes in the general area of Kampong Klawang and Kampong Kangkap. To the Police was allotted the task of destroying the political organization in the Pertang area with the pious hope of stamping out Communism there once and for all.

Unfortunately, success did not attend these efforts. On the night of 26th/27th April a troop of armoured cars in ambush position at the 43rd milestone on the Batu Kikir-Pertang road reported that some forty bandits had crossed the road through their position from west to east. Why they were allowed to do so without interference from this particular troop is not recorded, and perhaps better so, but a patrol of the same regiment with 12 Platoon of "D" Company tried to follow up in vain. The "net" was broken, and though heavy air-strikes were used in an attempt to push this enemy gang back in the following days, no success nor results were achieved.

As a consolation prize for the loss of this original gang of terrorists which were the target of the whole operation, a

report was received that a gang of seventy bandits, including seven women, had crossed the Kuala Pilah-Seremban road and were heading for the "King" area. An arduous follow-up by two platoons of "C" Company with two Police jungle squads ensued, but again returned to base empty-handed.

At a conference of Commanders at Police Headquarters at Seremban on 5th May to discuss progress, it was decided to call off the Operation at this stage, and the final Phase "Ace" was cancelled. Five Gurkha and British Infantry battalions, one Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, and some sixty Police jungle squads had been committed in the operation for a period of over two months, and during that period platoons had each been in the jungle for nearly seven weeks. On the credit side, 31 bandits had been killed, 9 had surrendered, 46 had been wounded, and 3 captured, whilst over a 100 agents, helpers and sympathisers had been detained. This was an impressive and gratifying total taken objectively, but since the great majority of these successes had been achieved by troops and sub-units not directly committed to the operation, a certain understandable disappointment was felt amongst those battalions who had been directly involved and who had done most of the horse-work. And so Operation "Jackpot" came to an end, and few of the officers and men of the 1st Battalion who took part in it are likely to either forget it or to remember it very kindly.

One final and rather macabre incident of the operation was the finding by 11 Platoon of "D" Company of a skeleton in an old Sakai basha. On the outside chance that it might have been the remains of the lost Brigadier Erskine, it was brought back and sent in for identification. It proved, however, to be the skeleton of a male Sakai, whose skull now adorns the Sergeants' Mess in the form of a table-lamp!

Whilst the operation had been in progress, His Highness the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan (the equivalent of Sultan in other states) visited Kuala Pilah on 28th April to open the new Police station there. In this Police station was housed the new Battalion Operations Room, which was shared jointly with the Police, and from where operations in

the jungle were at that time directed and controlled. From this room the Yang di Pertuan broadcast a message to the companies on patrol in the jungle on Operation "Jackpot." In his message he thanked all ranks and expressed his appreciation of their "splendid work in hard conditions in a foreign land"—a thoughtful gesture which was much appreciated.

Meanwhile there had been numerous changes in the Battalion. Major Forbes, who had commanded the Battalion since the departure home of Lieut.-Colonel Bulfin, handed over his temporary command to Major M. W. T. Roberts, who had just arrived from the School of Combined Operations in England. Within a month command was to change yet once again, and on 1st May Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O., arrived and assumed command, with Major Roberts as his Second-in-Command. Lieut.-Colonel Mander was to stay with the Battalion for the next two years, and to see it, under his command, pass from strength to strength.

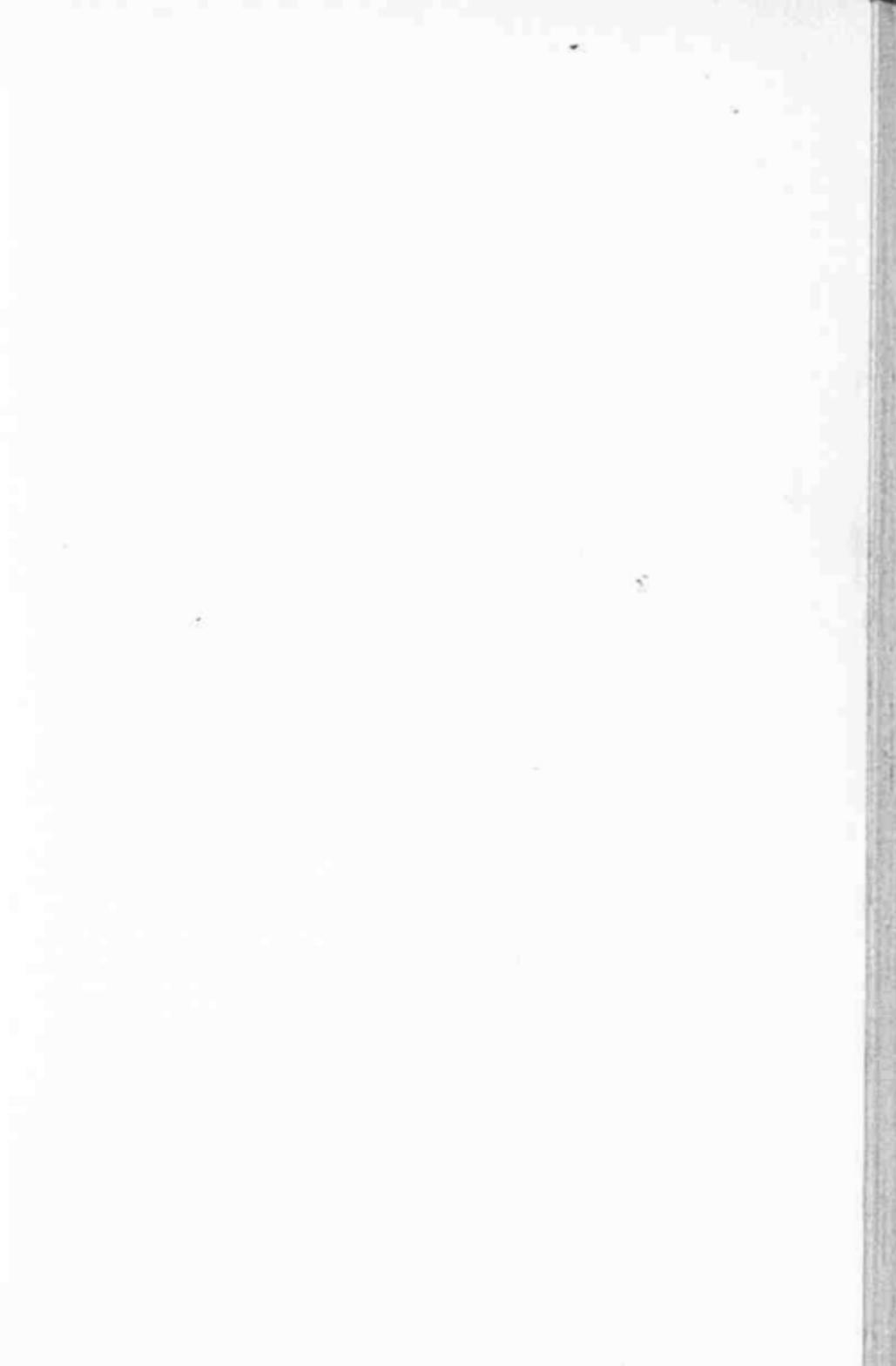
CHAPTER III

MAY TO JUNE, 1950

THE Battalion that Lieut.-Colonel Mander took over was some 29 officers and 790 other ranks strong, but the shortage of good junior leaders was still making itself keenly felt. In spite of casualties, the small successes the Battalion had so far achieved did much to maintain morale at a high level, and the change of scene brought about by the recent moves from Pahang had generally done good, companies finding themselves now quartered in more pleasant and congenial surroundings.

The Battalion had left the 2nd Guards Brigade on 17th May, and had come under command of H.Q., South Malaya Sub-District. Their time with the Guards Brigade had been a very happy one and they had rarely been better looked after. The Brigade Commander, Brigadier C. I. H. Dunbar, D.S.O., had visited them never less than once a week, and very much more frequently during operations, and all ranks were sorry to leave. Their new Commander was a Gunner—and a well-known Army cricketer—Brigadier Hudson, and it was under his command that the Battalion was to serve for most of its time at Kuala Pilah.

It was at about this time that the competitive spirit amongst platoons and companies, which was later to become so keen, began to make itself evident. "A" Company held the distinction of both having killed the first terrorist and heading the then modest score with four out of the Battalion's five kills and the only capture to their credit. "D" Company, the only other contender, had lately killed their first, whilst "B" and "C" Companies were still striving to break their "duck."





A CELEBRATED PICTURE IN THE BATTALION. It purported to show "a jungle-weary patrol returning to base." In fact, this patrol consisted of cooks and drivers who donned packs for the occasion and, after a fifty yards circuit round the trees, filed past the photographer

Many weeks of arduous and unrewarded effort were to be made with patrols probing deep into the hilly country north and south of the Kuala Pilah-Seremban road, before "B" Company were to open their score and make their name with a series of successes which were to put new heart into the Battalion. They made what was in those days a sensational contribution to the list of enemy kills, and this was achieved in a series of actions in the Serting area.

Towards the end of the month of May, acting on information, a composite patrol of "B" Company, under the command of Major Durcan, with Lieutenant N. T. Bagnall as his second-in-command, Sergeant Hiley of the Police, and Corporal Matsar, a Malay tracker, entered the jungle in the Senaling area at first light. During one of the subsequent halts they heard the sound of talking and subdued laughter. With a small party Lieutenant Bagnall began a wide flanking movement, whilst Major Durcan with the remainder moved straight down the side of the slope. Edging their way slowly forward, Lieutenant Bagnall's party worked up to within twenty feet or so of the back of a basha, from which voices could now clearly be heard. That was enough—and a grenade was promptly thrown in through the roof of the small hut. Three bandits burst out and made for the small valley below, but all were killed before they had gone thirty yards. In recognition of his part in this action and for previous operations in Pahang, Lieutenant Bagnall was subsequently awarded the Military Cross. ★★★
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On the evening of the next day a young National Service officer, Second-Lieutenant F. Laycock, with a recce party from his platoon, contacted three terrorists in a banana plantation in the Serting Ulu area. He accounted for one himself with the first shot he had fired in action, and another, though hard hit, made good his escape. This gave "B" Company a total of four kills within twenty-four hours, and this was by no means the end of the story. ★
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These successes were followed on 10th June by a further two kills in the same area. Two platoons of the Company, again under Major Durcan, had followed a large bandit

track some six or seven miles deep into the jungle, at the end of which they found four small camps and a large unoccupied State Headquarters Camp. As they were preparing to base down for the night, three terrorists walked into their position.

- ★ ★ One was killed outright, while a second fell mortally wounded.
- 12 These kills were almost certainly the most remote the Battalion ever had and this was one of the rare occasions when the bodies were not carried out.

Again, four days later, Second-Lieutenant H. T. Thornton-Berry accounted for yet another. On this occasion he was carrying out a short reconnaissance with a Chinese Liaison Officer, Chan Too, in a rubber estate in the Dangi area, when he encountered two bandits. One was immediately killed, while the other, who was dressed in civilian clothes, made good his escape, due largely to an instinctive reluctance to shoot down what appeared to be a civilian. Second-Lieutenant Thornton-Berry, leaving Chan Too to deal the *coup de grâce* to the first bandit, set off in hot pursuit of the second, but lost him among some houses on the estate. A pistol, ammunition, documents and 91 dollars in cash were recovered and handed to the Police.

- ★
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In that connection it is perhaps relevant to dispel the popular misconception that soldiers ever profited from the killing of a bandit with a large reward on his head. It was even necessary to disillusion some of the new arrivals on this particular point. To kill bandits was, of course, the Battalion's job, and rewards, which in some cases were very considerable, were paid only to members of the public who by information about the enemy had made it easier for the Battalion to carry out that job. The reward of the soldier is, as they say, in heaven, and also in the considerable satisfaction derived from an all too rare success.

This series of successes, which were in fact to be "B" Company's swan-song for a time, could be attributed to a great deal of enthusiasm and hard work by all ranks in the Company, and to the Company Commander's growing realization that smaller parties working for short periods on

the jungle fringes were more likely to achieve success than large-scale manoeuvres deep in the jungle.

Meanwhile, early in May "D" Company, who had been carrying out a seven-day operation under command of the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles, returned to their rubber estate at Pertang, only to be moved within a few days of their return to Rompin in the Bahau district. With a battery of 26th Field Regiment, R.A., they were to be responsible under Major Dockar-Drysdale for that area for a considerable time. A further dispersal of the Battalion came at the same time with the move of "A" and "C" Companies under Captain H. D. Follet and Captain J. F. Atkinson, under the over-all command of Major Forbes, to Central Johore, where they were to operate under command of the 2/6th Gurkha Rifles. "A" Company moved from Pertang to Layang Layang Estate, some thirty miles south of Kluang, whilst "C" Company were located at Lambak Estate, about four miles south of Kluang. This move was part of the policy to concentrate troops to exert additional pressure in each state during the early application of the Briggs Plan.

This plan, which came into effect on 1st June, 1950, aimed at bringing proper administrative control to a population which, during the Japanese occupation, had been allowed to settle when and where they chose, and was first applied in Johore. It provided for the rapid resettlement of the many thousands of scattered Asian squatters into new Community Villages under the surveillance of Police and Home Guard, as well as the regrouping of local labour in mines and on estates, so giving the rural population some measure of protection from terrorist demands and atrocities. In the implementation of this plan, the Army provided concentration of troops for the clearing of priority areas, and it was in this role that "A" and "C" Companies were operating at this time.

The plan was essentially a long-term proposition and not expected to bring speedy and decisive results. It envisaged a logical clearing of the country from south to north, each state being successively cleared until the situation had been sufficiently restored to be maintained by a resident Police

Force with Federal Jungle Companies, and a strong Civil Administration. By concentrating and protecting the rural population, it aimed to isolate the M.R.L.A. and, depriving them of their means of support, force them into the open where they could better be dealt with by the Security Forces.

Nor did the Briggs Plan stop at the resettlement and re-grouping of labour. It also provided for a much greater measure of accord between the Police and the Army by the establishment of joint Police/Army operational control at all levels, where there was to be a close integration of Police and Military intelligence.

From this time forward these Joint Operation Rooms, which were situated at Police Headquarters, became more and more the nerve-centres of the operational area they controlled. Here the Commanding Officer of a battalion—or on those occasions when the battalion was "split," the local Military Commander—with an Intelligence Officer and small Intelligence Staff, maintained the closest liaison with his opposite numbers in the Police and the Administration, to ensure that the efforts of the battalion and the numerous Police units in the area were co-ordinated and directed to the fullest possible advantage. Not only did these Operation Rooms fulfil all the functions of a Battalion Headquarters in battle, but provided the meeting ground of the civil, Police and Military authorities for the discussion of the many problems in which they were all so intimately involved. Here the Military Commander and his staff, working hand in glove with the Police and their Intelligence network, carefully evaluated and distributed the information which came in about the enemy; here the situation reports from the widespread company areas were scrutinized, and their effort co-ordinated. In the Operation Rooms would be found the detailed organization of the enemy, the ever-changing jig-saw gradually built up as more and more information seeped in, the maps, air photographs, graphs and plans, and all the machinery of operational command. Here, as often as they could, Company Commanders would call to make a report, to discuss a problem or to keep abreast with the over-all situation; here visiting Generals,

Brigade Commanders, Police Officers, informers, planters, and many others, came to make their call or do their business. Just as this system applied at Battalion level, the same close liaison existed on the company level, and wherever possible a Company Commander would establish his headquarters with his local policeman. Only by this close and combined effort between the Military and Police at every level could the Security Force resources be guaranteed to be used to the best advantage.

But combined action by the Police and Military alone was not in itself sufficient, for, as has been emphasized, this was not a campaign which could be won by military action alone, and an essential part of General Briggs' plan was that the civil and military authorities must proceed hand in hand. With this end in view he instituted a system of committees which were to consist of the civil authorities and the local Military and Police Commanders. Since these joint committees had to be based upon some existing administrative structure, it was decided that they, and the deployment of military forces, should be based on the old and well-established police pattern, which differed little from the civil administrative boundaries.

It should be pointed out here that though the Federal Government deals with major policy and legislation for the whole Federation of Malaya, the States enjoy a degree of autonomy in respect of customary and religious matters. So it comes about that the Civil Government is organized on a state basis, each state having its own Secretariat and District Officers, its own Police Headquarters, Police Circles and Districts. The Chief Police Officer of a state has under him two or more Police Circles commanded by an Officer Superintending Police Circle (O.S.P.C.), whilst a Police Circle is in its turn divided into two or more Police Districts commanded by an Officer in Charge Police District (O.C.P.D.). Though the original conception was that the deployment of the Army should conform with these Police Districts, this was not always possible since the bandits had their own views on their operational areas and boundaries, and between the two demands the Army had to strike the happy balance.

At state level, on the State War Executive Committees—or S.W.E.Cs. as they were called—the Brigade Commander would represent the Army, whilst Battalion Commanders and Company Commanders were the representatives at the Committee Meetings at Circle and District levels—the D.W.E.Cs. At these S.W.E.Cs. and D.W.E.Cs., at which the civilian authorities presided, the Army, Police, Administration and until recently a representative of the planting community decided on those anti-bandit measures necessary to wage the “war” the more effectively in their respective territories. Here such questions as food-control, resettlement, regrouping, the imposition or relaxation of curfew restrictions, labour troubles and a hundred other problems bearing on the prosecution of the war were discussed and decisions made. Here action was taken to win not only the military campaign, but also that other struggle for “the hearts and minds of men.”

It was with the District Officers, the O.S.P.Cs. and O.C.P.Ds. that our 1st Battalion thus had its dealings, and these Committee Meetings, which were held frequently—and even daily where circumstances allowed—resulted in a fully integrated effort by the Battalion, its Police and Administration, and produced a degree of close harmony and co-operation which could not otherwise have been achieved. No civil or military measure of any significance was taken without the approval of this Committee, an approval all the more easily obtainable because of the happy relationship which generally existed between its members. This being the case, the Commanding Officer—and in many cases the Company Commanders—found themselves not only responsible for the physical destruction of the enemy in their area, but also deeply involved in the civil measures taken for the protection and greater security of the local population. Thus these D.W.E.Cs., though not repeatedly referred to in the course of the story, became an essential part of the routine of military command, and in those areas where the Battalion extended over too many Police Districts for the Commanding Officer to attend the numerous D.W.E.Cs., he was represented by his Company Commanders.

This, then, in its broadest terms was the Briggs Plan, and since its introduction in June, 1950, the steadily increasing successes of the Security Forces and the growing embarrassment of the terrorists is sufficient testimony in itself to its efficacy. It was sad that the death of General Sir Harold Briggs on 28th October, 1952, should occur at about the same time as the far-seeing wisdom of his plan should have been generally recognized and acknowledged.

June saw some new arrivals amongst the officers. After three years' attachment to the Royal Navy, Captain D. M. D. O'Driscoll rejoined the Battalion, whilst Second-Lieutenant J. Sabine joined from England. On 15th June Major N. R. Giles, D.S.O., M.C., The Black Watch, joined on a temporary attachment and went to "B" Company. He was in fact no newcomer to the Regiment, having enjoyed some excellent shooting and fishing at the Depot some twenty years before. He was also an expert in jungle warfare, with a tremendous knowledge of the country and its people. During his period with the Battalion he carried out two experimental patrols, each of fourteen days' duration, with only two men. One three-man patrol sat the whole time in a dug-out covering mines which they had laid on bandit tracks. Although these did not result in any kills on this occasion, they were long and arduous patrols and a completely new and original departure in anti-bandit tactics.

In the majority of cases patrols were still being carried out in up to platoon strength, and though, with the exception of "D" Company, all companies were organized on a two-platoon basis, it was decided that the strength of the Battalion was insufficient to maintain four operational companies at full fighting strength. Accordingly "B" Company was earmarked for disbandment, and in the ensuing weeks was cannibalized to support the other three. As the current champion bandit-killing company, with seven terrorists to their credit, this was a great disappointment to them, but as Training Company which they now became they still had one platoon, and were apparently quite confident they could maintain their position with that. Meanwhile, "D" Company

had returned from Rompin and took over "B" Company's late operational area, but though non-operational, the mutilated body of "B" Company proved far from ineffective, and did valuable work in running N.C.Os. cadres and receiving and training large drafts from England. They had at least the consolation that few, if any, companies were better qualified.

CHAPTER IV

JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1950

THE second half of the year opened with a visit from the C.I.G.S., Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. For the occasion a ceremonial parade was held at Bahau, some twenty miles away from Kuala Pilah, where lay the nearest landing strip. In the parade were detachments from the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 16 Battery of 26 Field Regiment, R.A., and the Battalion's own detachment, which was by far the largest.

The Field-Marshal was accompanied by the C.-in-C., the G.O.C., the Brigade Commander, and his own son, Captain John Slim, then Adjutant of the 1st Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The party was taken to the Bahau Club, where there was luncheon, and where the C.I.G.S. was introduced to a number of police and local planters who had been invited to attend. Afterwards he inspected the parade, and presented Long Service and Good Conduct Medals to C.Q.M.S. G. Short and Corporal C. Sellars. Finally the Field-Marshal called the parade informally round him, and congratulated them on their high standard of turn-out and drill, which was all the more gratifying in view of the lack of opportunity there had been to practise it.

Another visitor that month was Mr. Joe Illingworth of the *Yorkshire Post*, who had already done so much to keep families and friends at home informed of the Battalion's activities. During his stay with the unit he visited all companies, and in a series of articles in his paper he gave many people a first-hand description of what life in Malaya was like.

Second-Lieutenant J. R. Young with 1 Platoon of "A" Company was the first to achieve operational success in July.

With a Chinese liaison officer, a Police guide and Mujok, a Dyak tracker, he and his platoon left their base at Layang Layang to embark upon a special mission up in Pahang. They were ordered into unmapped jungle territory to locate and destroy a big M.P.A.J.A. arms dump believed to be hidden there. The Police guide led the patrol to the location, only to find that the dump had been moved by the terrorists and concealed elsewhere. A thorough search of the area led to its discovery, and amongst the arms and ammunition discovered were some 30,000 rounds of S.A.A. and a quantity of anti-tank and anti-personnel mines. Since there was no means of evacuating these stores they were destroyed *in situ*. The patrol had carried their first four days' rations in on their backs, and now, having covered some thirty miles in the nine days they had been out, they were being supplied by air. The search continued and a second dump was found, similar to the first, including also one Bren gun, two Vickers machine guns and a Japanese machine gun, together with about thirty rifles and shotguns. These too were destroyed.

This was the biggest arms dump found so far in the history of the campaign, and had a great effect on bandit activity in that area, and its discovery probably meant the saving of many lives. The platoon made two forced marches to return to base, having covered over sixty miles on their march and having been in the jungle for thirteen days.

Once again the Battalion came under command of a different formation, part of a general regrouping in the country, and they now found themselves part of 63rd Gurkha Infantry Brigade. This Brigade was part of 17th Gurkha Division, and as fully-fledged members of the Division, the Battalion were authorized to wear the divisional sign—a pair of crossed kukris—a sign which they carried on their shoulders throughout their tour.

Owing to the growing persistence of the rumour that the Battalion would be withdrawn for their rest and re-training period towards the end of the year, the Commanding Officer resolved to re-form the Corps of Drums against their time in Singapore.

On 1st August "A" and "C" Companies moved back from Central Johore to rejoin the Battalion, and moved to Sri Menanti. With these companies a mere ten miles away from the rest, the Battalion was more concentrated than it had been for many months past. Sri Menanti lay at the head of a narrow valley some five miles long, and both "A" and "C" Companies were camped on an open stretch of grass in front of what used to be the residence of the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, this palatial setting providing a welcome change from their previous bases in the rubber estates. "C" Company were now commanded by Major G. Ritchie, M.C., who had joined the Battalion just in time to move his company to their new location.

Another arrival early in the month of August was Lieutenant J. Barlow from the 3rd Bn. The Parachute Regiment. He was posted as second-in-command, "D" Company, a company which he never left and later commanded during a period of considerable success. Major Forbes had returned from his leave in Australia, and left the Battalion shortly afterwards to take up an appointment as G2 (Ops.) at G.H.Q. in Singapore. It was whilst serving in this appointment that he was sent by General Harding, C.-in-C., FARELF, to join Air Vice-Marshal Boucher's United Kingdom Liaison Staff in Korea, later in the year.

Amongst visitors to the Battalion at this period were Major-General D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E., the new Commander of South Malaya District, and Major-General R. E. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O., the G.O.C., Malaya, by now an old friend and a frequent visitor to the unit since his appointment in March.

Meanwhile the axe had fallen heavily on "B" Company, which, in order to keep the other three rifle companies up to the required strength, had been reduced to twenty-seven all ranks, and 11 Platoon had been transferred to complete "D" Company, where Second-Lieutenant Thornton-Berry joined to command them a week or two later.

Towards the end of August the new increases in pay for the Regular Army and the increased period of service for National Service men and those serving on short-service engagements

were announced. After the increase in pay had become generally known, Captain Scott asked a certain Regular soldier what he thought about it all. "Champion," he replied. "Now I shall be able to afford to buy myself out."

★ ★ 7 Platoon of "C" Company killed two terrorists and badly
15 wounded a third in the Parit Tinggi area—thus recording "C" Company's first kills, and breaking the long spell since mid-June when the Battalion's last kill had been made. This success was achieved at the outset of a four-day patrol in the jungle. Carrying out a reconnaissance of a track which the patrol had hit off, Second-Lieutenant Wesley and his party located an occupied bandit camp. They penetrated to the edge of the camp area, and by their silent movement succeeded in withdrawing without being seen. A support group under Sergeant Hutchinson was then brought up, and the patrol moved in on the camp, getting to within ten yards before they were discovered. Of the three terrorists occupying the camp, two were killed outright, and the third was badly wounded. He was in fact knocked down three times by fire and yet still contrived to make his get-away, though a later
★ 16 surrender confirmed his death as a result of the wounds he received. This ability to elude capture, though mortally wounded, is characteristic of the bandits' amazing capacity and determination, if not to survive, at least not to die in our hands. The two dead terrorists were brought out for identification, and much valuable information, including ten packs full of documents, was obtained.

At about this time Major L. B. B. Beuttler, M.B.E., of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, arrived from England and took over command of "D" Company from Major Giles of the Black Watch, who went on to serve with the S.A.S. (Malayan Scouts). Major Giles' predecessor in command of "D" Company, Major D. A. G. Dockar-Drysdale, had meanwhile moved to command H.Q. Company, and in September left the Battalion for a staff appointment at G.H.Q. in Singapore.

Early in the same month, one of the assistant managers on

South Johol Estate was ambushed and wounded, and as a result 11 Platoon under Lieutenant Thornton-Berry moved into the area, which had long had a very unsavoury reputation. A few days later "D" Company H.Q. and 10 Platoon moved over to join 11 Platoon, 12 Platoon remaining at Kuala Pilah until later in the month, when they too moved to join the rest of the company. During their period in this area, Second-Lieutenant Laycock and a patrol remained in ambush on a camp and food dump they had found for no less than eighteen days and nights. It was not surprising that they all showed signs of great strain and fatigue when they finally returned to base.

On 27th September, whilst the Company was still on South Johol Estate, there occurred the death of the man to whom had fallen the first terrorist to be killed by the Battalion in Malaya, and who had earned amongst all ranks a universal popularity. Private J. Owen, attached to "D" Company as a M.T. driver, was killed instantaneously when the truck he was driving on an operation turned over on a road on the Estate.

In the meantime "B" Company, who in August had reached its lowest ebb in numbers, began to be built up again, and by the end of September had risen to a strength of sixty. Standards differ, for by the end of the Battalion's tour a company strength of sixty was considered quite normal, but at this time it was still considered very weak.

Alma Day—20th September, 1950—could not be celebrated in the traditional way owing to the demands made by operations. Telegrams were sent and received according to custom, but the traditional ceremony of Trooping the Colour had to be postponed until a more favourable opportunity.

On 28th September the Battalion was visited by three members of a Parliamentary delegation, Air Commodore Harvey, M.P., Mr. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., and Mr. Popplewell, M.P.—a Yorkshireman who was Member for Newcastle. These three Members were touring Malaya, and when they visited the Seremban Pass, "A" Company lost no time in issuing each with a rifle and four days' rations and giving them

a brief initiation to the jungle. Brief, because this particular patrol did not penetrate farther than thirty yards in from the jungle edge, but Corporal Hacker and his patrol had made their point.

Another visit was made during the same month by two senior officers from a training establishment in England and one from G.H.Q., who came to test out some new equipment for ground-air communication in the jungle. None of these senior officers would accept any assistance from the men, and insisted on doing everything—cooking, washing-up—for themselves. The wisdom of allowing them to construct their own shelter for the night was never put to the test, for, providentially for them, the night was fine, and they came back at least professing to have enjoyed themselves. Which, to do them justice, they probably did.

During September two drafts had left the Battalion to return home, and such was the turnover of men at that time that with them went the last remnants of the draft of 150 Regular soldiers of the 1st Battalion that had joined the 2nd Battalion in Khartoum in February, 1948. The last representative was Lieutenant J. C. Conway, the conducting officer of that original draft, who alone remained after this final exodus.

The Battalion had now completed its first year's operations in the jungle. It had had to learn the art of warfare in the jungle the way soldiers have always had to learn a new lesson—by hard and bitter experience. Their successes had not come easily nor had they come without a price. A vast amount of thought and energy had been expended to achieve what appeared to be pitifully small results, but the lessons they had learnt and the experience they had accumulated were to stand them in good stead in later years, and formed the basis of a technique which was to earn for them, before they left the Federation, a reputation second to none.

CHAPTER V

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1950

THE Battalion was more than holding its own in the sporting field, and the Rifle Team distinguished itself by winning the highly coveted Malaya Inter-Unit Rifle Championship at Port Dickson in the first week of October. The Second-in-Command, Major Roberts, was non-firing captain, and to him and Sergeant Garforth, the most experienced member of the team, went much of the credit for this victory.

On the rugby field the seven-a-side team had won the Negri Sembilan State Competition, defeating the State All Blues 18-0, and later the 26th Field Regiment, R.A. As a result of these matches all members of the team were selected to play in a trial match for the State, and subsequently played on many occasions for them.

In the field of operations the month of October had opened with a particularly cowardly outrage perpetrated by the terrorists in Kuala Pilah itself. A terrorist dressed in mufti had rolled a grenade in through a shop door, killing five people and seriously wounding four others, all women and children. H.Q. Company were called out and after several hours finally succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Though perhaps not a typical terrorist action, such an act was by no means exceptional, and it is difficult to understand what the Communists hoped to gain by such wanton and indiscriminate murder.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced so far by the Battalion—and for that matter throughout its tour—was the lack of accurate and timely information. Only a small proportion of operational companies' successes could be attributed to information supplied by the public, the majority of their kills resulting more often from their own deductions.

Shortly after the incident at Kuala Pilah, however, two bandits surrendered and supplied quite a lot of interesting information. With the assistance of one of them, who was a section leader and prepared to talk, three food dumps and four enemy camps were discovered by "C" Company, and many documents of value were recovered. Finally this same man led Second-Lieutenant Thornton-Berry and his platoon to an occupied camp, which owed its preservation only to the fact that at the critical moment one of the Dyaks lost his nerve and fired his piece—thus bringing to nought a fine piece of work by the patrol and depriving the Battalion of a well-deserved success.

The lengths to which the unit was prepared to go in acting on information was nowhere better illustrated than by what came to be called the "Bukit Besar fiasco." On this occasion a Sakai volunteered to lead "D" Company to a cave where seventy bandits were said to live. Accordingly the Company Commander with 11 Platoon and a platoon from "C" Company set off early the following morning. Nine hours later, after a gruelling march, the Sakai pointed to a ledge in the cliff face and indicated that this was the objective. Two persons might conceivably have occupied this cave, but no more, and in any case there was no water for miles. Manifestly the patrol had been led on the wildest goose chase ever. Any but our own soldiers would have certainly pushed the Sakai himself over the ledge in these circumstances, but fortunately for him the British sense of humour prevailed, and he was spared to lead a large party of Gurkhas to the same place the following day with, needless to say, the same result. The faith of the Brigade Staff in his information was not shared by either "D" Company or apparently the Gurkhas, and there may be some moral to be drawn from the fact that we never heard of him again.

Meanwhile "B" Company was continuing its training commitment, and in addition had re-formed 4 Platoon with a view to entering the field of operations again. It was with this platoon under Captain D. M. D. O'Driscoll that, towards the end of the month, the Battalion had its first case of casualty

evacuation by air, when Private Littlefriars was bitten by a snake several miles inside the jungle. The Commanding Officer, on being informed of his condition, ordered the patrol to make its way towards a clearing, and laid on a helicopter. That afternoon the casualty was collected and delivered outside Battalion H.Q. Private Littlefriars was not alone in his appreciation, for it was a considerable reassurance to all to know that the R.A.F. could perform such service when required.

At the same time the Battalion said farewell to its Regimental Sergeant-Major—R.S.M. C. Peacock, D.C.M., M.M., whose wife had been ill for some time, and who left the Battalion to take her home to England, where the medical authorities considered she would make better progress. R.S.M. Peacock, who earned his first award for gallantry as a lance-corporal with the Battalion in Palestine in 1938, was no stranger to this type of campaign, and had taken a full share in the Battalion's operations. His departure was a sad blow to the unit, for not only had he earned the respect of all ranks, but also an affection not commonly accorded to one in such a position. He was succeeded by C.S.M. Berry of H.Q. Company, who became Acting R.S.M. in addition to his own duties.

Companies were now re-forming their third platoons, and with the official news of the rest and re-training period down in Singapore being confirmed, spirits were rising. For there was little doubt that by this time it was a tired Battalion, and feeling the effect of over a year's uninterrupted operations.

During the second week of November the Band of the 13th/18th Hussars toured the Battalion area, giving concerts to all detachments and Headquarters. Such entertainment was much appreciated, for with the Regimental Band still at home, and the day still distant when stars of stage and screen were to tour the Federation, entertainment was confined to occasional outdoor film shows.

Up to this time 3-inch mortar support had been organized on a company basis, each company having its own detachments under the over-all direction of Captain F. Walton. On

25th November, 1950, the signal arrived giving authority for a Support Company to be formed from the large draft about to arrive from England, and from small drafts from each of the other rifle companies. The signal finished: "Battalion H.Q. welcomes youngest offspring born of Baker Charlie and Messrs. H.T. *Devonshire* and S.S. *Charlton Star*." Little did its varied and reluctant parents anticipate the vicissitudes this delicate child would have to survive in its early infancy before it was to flourish and wax strong.

Captain G. M. T. Scrope and C.S.M. J. Powell, both freshly arrived from England, became Support Company's first Commander and C.S.M. respectively. Both were to remain with it to see it establish itself as a fully operational company and competing on equal terms with its seniors. This newly formed Company H.Q. moved down to Selarang on 28th November with orders to absorb the new drafts about to arrive, and to prepare the way for the arrival of the rest of the Battalion the following month. It was not until 11th December that the Company officially became an entity, the same day the riots broke out in Singapore.

In the meantime "B" Company had trained its last draft, and with the end of their training commitment the company became fully operational once more. 4 Platoon took over the responsibility from "A" Company on the Seremban Pass, whilst the other two platoons plunged into the jungle in a final effort before the move to Selarang.

The move to Selarang was scheduled to take place on 19th December, and with this end in view the Battalion recce party under Major Roberts left Kuala Pilah on 7th December to prepare arrangements for the Battalion's reception. Company advanced parties left on the 10th, with, it was estimated, about nine days in which to prepare for the arrival of the main body.

This was not to be, however, for as the advanced party was crossing the Causeway bridging Johore Bahru and Singapore Island, in the early afternoon of 11th December, the riots broke out a few miles away in Singapore. This rioting began at about 1 p.m. when a crowd, predominantly Muslim, were waiting outside the Supreme Court to hear the Court's

decision on the custody of Maria Hertogh. No decision was in fact announced that morning, but, inflamed by a small element of hooligans, the crowd were soon in the mood when the slightest incident would provoke them to violence. The spark which set alight their highly inflammable emotions was provided when a Volunteer Special Police officer fired his pistol in self-defence when set upon by several thugs. From that moment on there was a crescendo of violence to life and property which spread to the North Bridge Road and Jalan Besar areas, the predominantly Muslim areas around the mosque.

By evening it was clear that the resources of the Police alone could not check the rioting, which by this time had spread towards Orchard and Bukit Timah Roads, and the Military, who had already been warned of the seriousness of the situation, were called in. By 7.30 p.m. the first troops were at their action stations, within half an hour of being called upon.

On this, the first day of the troubles, all ranks of the Battalion advanced party were confined to barracks, and the only casualties suffered were the Commanding Officer's car and its driver, Private Davies, who with his vehicle received a bad mauling from the mob. A number of European civilians took shelter in the Officers' Mess that night, whilst others were given first aid and refuge in the M.I. Room. Though the Battalion advanced party was in no position to provide a force of any size, an escort was sent into the town the following day to collect those of the married families who were living there, and bring them back to the security of Selarang Barracks.

Meanwhile up-country the Battalion were given orders to move to the Island forthwith, and the Commanding Officer, braving some very rough weather, came down by air. Urgent signals were made recalling patrols from the jungle, and men, who at midday on the 12th were on patrol, found themselves that evening on vehicles moving down to Singapore. By the next morning they were on duty in the city, few of them having had time to even change their clothes.

Within thirty-six hours the whole of the Battalion, with the exception of the rear party under Major Ritchie, had evacuated Kuala Pilah, Johol, Sri Menanti and the Seremban Pass, and if not actually committed on Internal Security duties, were standing by in readiness. To carry out their roles companies were based as follows: "A" Company, who, under the temporary command of Captain O'Driscoll, were the first to be rushed down from the Federation, were established at the Mountbatten Club; "B" Company were responsible for guarding Government House, the residence of the Governor, Sir Franklyn Gimson; the vacant Farrer Road Hostel was taken over by "C" Company; whilst "D" Company were split between Geyland and the Joo Chiat police stations. Tac. H.Q. was established at the Shackles Club, with the Medical Officer, Captain Allen, doing duty as Adjutant.

By this time, however, the worst was over, and the combined efforts of the Police, British and Gurkha troops had got matters under control, and the Battalion's duties were confined to cordoning and street patrols to enforce the curfew that had been imposed, and to keeping a watchful eye on the uneasy situation.

In a broadcast on the evening of the 13th, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. L. Blythe, paid a tribute to the efficient organization which enabled the Military to make such prompt response to the Police appeal for assistance. He was able that night to announce: "The situation is now well under control . . . and law and order, without which men and women cannot go about their lawful daily occasions with confidence, is restored."

But it was 23rd December before the situation in the town was deemed sufficiently stable to release companies from their temporary stations, and the order to "Stand down" was received. Companies returned to barracks, and for the first time in sixteen months the Battalion found itself together, and individuals and companies had the rare pleasure of meeting each other again.

In the meantime those who were able had been preparing for Christmas. In spite of the fact that the Battalion's Christmas

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fare had to be hastily supplemented at the last moment, due to the re-direction of half their turkeys to the troops in Korea, by Christmas Eve a prodigious supply of turkey, puddings, cakes and ale had been amassed. Far from grudging those in Korea their Christmas turkeys, all were happy to be able to associate themselves even in so small a way with those fighting the grimmer war against Communism there.

The Battalion were not confined to barracks for Christmas, but by reason of the riots, all ranks by common consent remained in the barrack area. The fact that they had to be prepared to send out a stand-by party on riot duty even on Christmas Day in no way prevented the celebration of things in the time-honoured and traditional manner. The cost of these celebrations was generously contributed to by the Malaya Planters Association, who before Christmas had sent a gift of 980 dollars in appreciation of the Battalion's work up-country. After Christmas a further gift of 2,800 dollars was received from a fund raised by the civilians of Singapore in gratitude for work done during the riots by military forces.

Christmas morning found the sergeants taking suitably "laced" early morning tea to their platoons, according to ancient custom, and whilst Corporal Smith and his D.R.Os. were making herculean efforts to prepare the tables and dining hall, the Inter-Company Knock-out Football Competition was being played and was won by "A" Company. At 1 p.m. the officers and sergeants, stimulated for the occasion by the traditional visit to the Sergeants' Mess, were piped across the square by a piper of the Seaforths, and Christmas dinner was served. The band of the Seaforth Highlanders played both during the meal and for the informal sing-song which followed.

The same day, and in time to enjoy the Sergeants' Mess dinner and dance on Boxing Day, the new Regimental Sergeant-Major, R.S.M. A. Rayner, arrived by air from England. The Adjutant, in his efforts to bid him welcome, met no less than seven consecutive aircraft in vain. Mr. Rayner arrived in the eighth.

The usual traditional festivities continued—the Garrison Sergeants' Mess New Year's Eve Ball was followed on 5th January by the Sergeants' Regimental Dinner, and since no Christmas is complete without a Children's Party, this was held on 6th January. This party, to which, in addition to all the Battalion families, the families of all those regiments based on Selarang were invited, was an unqualified success. Joy was almost unconfined, and the children appreciated everything to the full, not least the "assault course" to which some small boys, tiring of musical chairs, repaired. But the high-light of the proceedings was, as always, the arrival of Father Christmas, who looked something like a cross between C.Q.M.S. Gill and one of the minor prophets. He was propelled at speed across the square on a large tea-tray by twelve sergeants, and greeted by a brave fanfare from the Corps of Drums.

In addition to Christmas and New Year celebrations, visits and inspections played a prominent part in this eventful period. Amongst those who took the opportunity of seeing the Battalion as a complete unit were Major-General Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E., the G.O.C., Singapore District, and Brigadier Robins, the Brigadier i/c Administration and also Colonel of the York and Lancaster Regiment. On 4th January, the C.-in-C., Far East Land Forces, General Sir John Harding, visited Selarang, to be followed on the 8th by the G.O.C., Malaya, Major-General Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O.

In the midst of it all, the Battalion was called upon once again to return to the town on riot duties. On New Year's Day the four rifle companies were rushed in to take part in Operation "Popper," the object of which was to test the Police communication system. It was not until 3rd January that the Battalion was finally released from Internal Security commitments to make a very belated start to their re-training programme.

PART II

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1951



CHAPTER VI

JANUARY TO MARCH, 1951

WITH the riots over and conditions in Singapore back to normal, the Battalion were able to turn their attention to training. The emphasis during this period was on drill, shooting, P.T. and recreation. The Commanding Officer, however, took the view that the reputation of the Battalion would depend first and foremost upon their performance on jungle operations, and much training to this end was done. It was an opportunity to collect their wits and think: to study success and find out its secrets, and to profit by the lessons of those failures which every battalion in that theatre at one time or another experienced. It was, above all, a period of review, and a very great deal of time, thought and energy were put into the problem of improving their technique, the benefit of which was more than proved by the results later obtained on their return up-country.

The month of January saw feverish activity on the square with companies preparing for the Drill Competition, the object of which was to raise the standard throughout the Battalion, and to select the Colour Guard for the Trooping of the Colour Parade. The Battalion had been deprived of the benefits of drill for some months, since there was neither opportunity nor time for practising it in company bases. Selarang provided that opportunity and on every day, except Sundays, ceremonial parades were held at 0645 hours under the Commanding Officer and the R.S.M.

In addition, great emphasis was laid upon shooting, the importance of which, on jungle operations, could not be overestimated, and every man spent as much time as possible on the range. At the same time, the various specialist cadres were

working at high pressure. The size of these cadres was in every case large, the Colonel's policy being to train sufficient specialists to cover the turn-over until the following August, thereby allowing some breathing space before specialist training would have to start again.

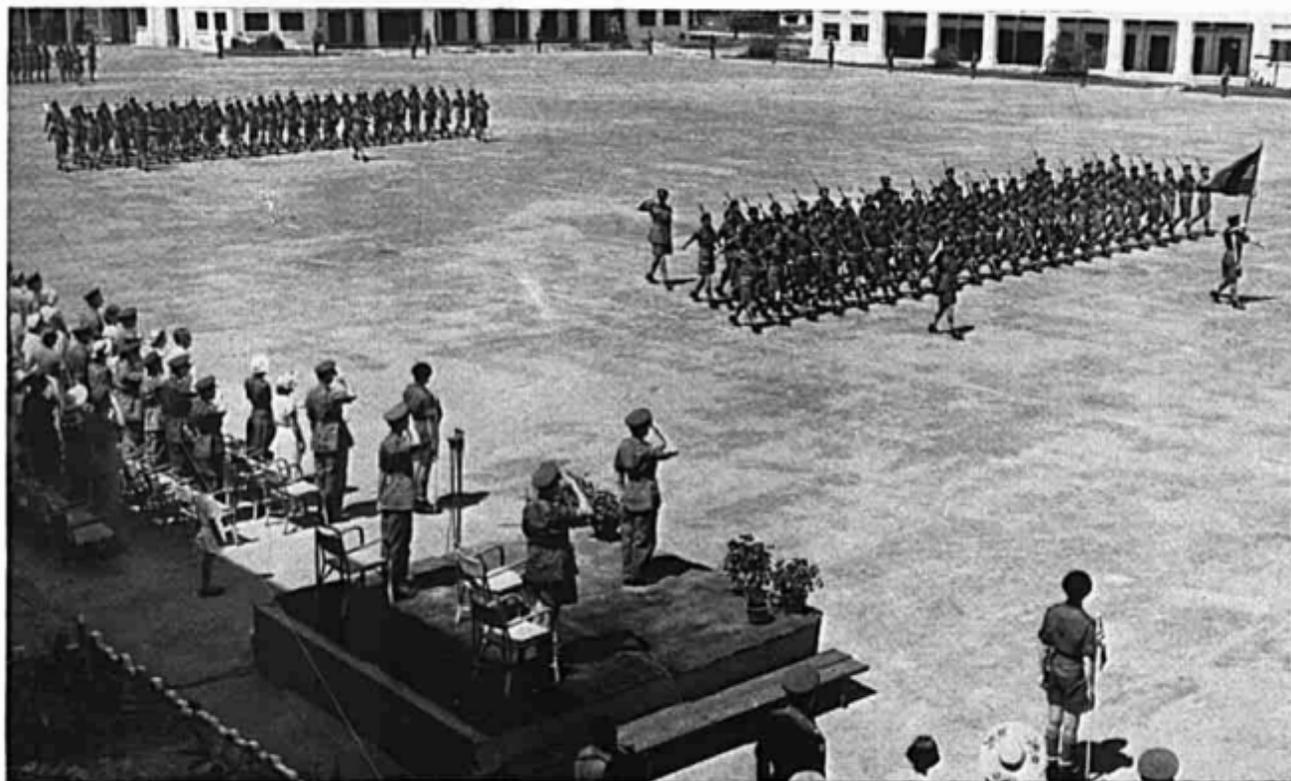
Owing to the distractions of terrorist operations, it had not been possible to celebrate Alma Day either in September, 1949 or 1950, and it was decided to take the only sure opportunity that offered, and hold it during the period of re-training at Selarang. Accordingly the celebrations were arranged to last over a period of three days, from 8th to 10th February, and the high-light of the proceedings was to be the Trooping of the Colour on Friday, 9th February.

As a prelude to this the first climax of the daily drill parades came on 20th January with the Battalion Inter-Company Drill Competition. The standard throughout was extremely high and the competition was won by "B" Company, who thus earned the distinction of providing the Escort to the Colour on Alma Day.

After a rehearsal on the morning of 8th February, the Colours were taken straight from the parade to join a guard of honour for the new Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Guy Russell, when he paid his formal call on General Sir John Harding, Commander-in-Chief, FARELF. This guard, which was provided by H.Q. Company, was commanded by Captain F. J. Atkinson, and Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley carried the Colour. This parade at Tanglin Barracks went off very well and earned high praise from both Commanders-in-Chief.

Meanwhile, at Selarang, the Officers' and Sergeants' Mess silver was laid out in their respective Messes, and the men were introduced to the Regimental trophies, from Marshal Ney's golden snuff-box, captured on the battlefield of Waterloo in 1815, to the silver cigarette box won by the Battalion shooting team in the Malaya Inter-Unit Competition at the Malaya Rifle Meeting in 1950.

The Trooping of the Colour Parade the following day took place in ideal weather conditions. The companies were



THE 1st BATTALION MARCHING PAST GENERAL SIR JOHN HARDING, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., C-IN-C., FARELF, ON THE ALMA DAY PARADE, HELD AT SELARANG BARRACKS ON 9th FEBRUARY, 1951



marched on to parade by R.S.M. Rayner, and the officers fell in under the Adjutant, who handed over the parade to Lieutenant-Colonel Mander. The whole parade proceeded without a fault. The "Present" which greeted the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief "stamped the parade with the hallmark of excellence and set a standard which was maintained throughout." A feature of the parade was the Troop by the Corps of Drums, formed under Drum-Major Birbeck only five months before.

To quote again a contemporary account, "the march past was truly superb," and, in the words of the commentator from the Malayan Broadcasting Corporation, who was describing the parade, "not even the Brigade of Guards could have done it better." With arms swinging well back, shoulders square, and looking their General full in the face, the guards went by in the straightest of lines and with a steadiness that was a credit to R.S.M. Rayner and the C.S.Ms. who trained them. In granting the Commanding Officer permission to march off the Battalion, the Commander-in-Chief congratulated all ranks on "a most excellent parade, which was very smartly carried out." Subsequently in the Officers' Mess he said that in thirty-seven years' service, he had never seen a finer.

The parade was watched by a large number of spectators, including many senior officers from G.H.Q., and H.Q., Singapore District. Amongst others who attended were all the wives and children quartered in Selarang Barracks, a large contingent from H.M.S. *Terror*, the Royal Naval Base, and, last but not least, some wounded soldiers from Korea. The Band of the 1st Bn. The Cameronians played in the Officers' Mess afterwards, as, though every effort had been made, the Battalion's own band could not be got out to the Far East in time for the occasion.

The following day "A" Company won the Battalion Inter-Company Athletic Meeting, which was followed by the traditional Alma Day Ball in the Sergeants' Mess that evening, and this marked the end of the celebrations. Within a week the advanced party were to be on their way back to the Federation.

It had been a very strenuous period for both Officers and N.C.Os., who got little rest. A number of the Warrant Officers and N.C.Os. were at the same time sitting their educational examinations, which proved to be an additional burden to both themselves and others. The term "Rest and re-training" became something of a mockery, and there was a distinct impatience to get back up-country.

Meanwhile the existence of Support Company had been hanging on a thread, its strength oscillating between one and one hundred on successive days. These variations were caused by the uncertainty as to who would and who would not have to be drafted to join the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in Korea. Support Company's history over the next two months is best illustrated by figures :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
8 Jan.	91	
9 Jan.	39	52 go to Korea.
21 Jan.	8	31 go to Korea.
1 Feb.	17	N.C.Os. join from rifle companies.
2 Feb.	122	Draft of 105 arrive.

Another factor which further aggravated their situation was a directive issued at the time stating that rifle companies were to be made up to 100 fighting men before Support Company was made up to strength. Even their role was made uncertain by the determination of War Office that Support Company should be formed to train N.C.Os. and men for proper Support Company weapons, whilst the Army authorities in Malaya were equally resolved that the Company should be used as a fifth rifle company against the terrorists. To everyone's satisfaction, the latter view prevailed, but even so the drain on Support Company's strength continued with the drafting of further men to rifle companies, before they became finally established.

The period in Selarang and immediately before had also seen some changes amongst the officers in the Battalion. Major Follett had left "A" Company to go to Hong Kong as G2 (Air), and his place had been taken by Major J. R. Neighbour, who had joined from a Staff appointment in Singapore.



BATTALION AREA, FEBRUARY TO APRIL, 1951

Alan Derbyshire, who had been the Battalion's Chaplain for over a year, left with Captain J. F. Atkinson from H.Q. Company, Captain F. Walton, M.C., the M.T.O., and Lieutenant J. C. Conway to return to England. Before leaving Selarang, Major J. P. Durcan left "B" Company owing to ill health, and took over H.Q. Company, whilst Captain D. M. D. O'Driscoll from "A" Company took over command of "B" Company. Second-Lieutenant J. A. Tyzack had joined "C" Company and taken over from Second-Lieutenant K. G. Wesley, and Second-Lieutenant D. W. R. Cooley and Second-Lieutenant G. C. Warner had lately arrived from England.

Whilst at Selarang, the Second-in-Command and the Quartermaster had spent two days on a reconnaissance of the new Battalion area in North Johore, and on 15th February the advanced party of fifty-odd vehicles moved out of the barracks to return once more up-country. Company advanced parties stayed one night at Battalion H.Q. at Kluang before moving out to their new company areas. "C" Company moved to Bekok, which was outside the Battalion area and under the operational command of the Worcestershires. "A" Company moved to Paloh, "D" Company to Yong Peng, and "B" Company to Niyor, whilst H.Q. and Support Companies remained with Battalion H.Q. at Kluang, where they shared a camp with the R.H.Q. of the 13th/18th Royal Hussars.

The move of the main bodies was staggered over several days in order to dovetail with the move of the companies of the 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles, whom the Battalion were relieving. With the exception of "D" Company, who moved by road, all the remaining companies moved by rail, and all companies had at least one platoon on operations within a few hours of arrival.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO RETURNED UP-COUNTRY
AFTER REST AND RE-TRAINING PERIOD, FEBRUARY,
1951

Commanding Officer	...	Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O.
Second-in-Command	...	Major M. W. T. Roberts
Adjutant	... ..	Captain J. B. Scott

Intelligence Officer and Staff Officer, Operations	Lieutenant K. G. Wesley
W.T.O.	Lieutenant J. R. Young
Medical Officer and Wel- fare Officer	Captain G. W. Allan, R.A.M.C.

H.Q. Company

Company Commander and P.R.I.	T./Major J. P. Durcan, M.B.E.
Signal Officer	T./Captain F. J. Wrightson
Signal Platoon	Lieutenant N. T. Bagnall
Q.M. and M.T.O.	Lieutenant D. C. Edwards
Messing Officer	Second-Lieutenant G. W. R. Baxter, R.A.O.C.

"A" Company

Company Commander ...	T./Major J. R. Neighbour
Second-in-Command ...	T./Captain D. A. Gospel
Platoon Commander ...	Lieutenant J. D. Benton, R.A.O.C.
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant H. P. G. Hinde

"B" Company

Company Commander ...	Captain D. M. D. O'Driscoll
Second-in-Command ...	Lieutenant J. V. B. Pearson
Platoon Commander ...	Lieutenant R. E. Thomas, R.A.O.C.
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant D. S. Cottrell

"C" Company

Company Commander ...	Major G. Ritchie, M.C.
Second-in-Command and Battalion Mortar Officer	Captain D. E. Cartmel, M.C.
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant J. C. H. Sabine
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant J. A. Tyzack
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant D. W. R. Cooley

"D" Company

Company Commander ...	Major L. B. B. Beuttler, M.B.E.
Second-in-Command ...	T./Captain J. Barlow
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant F. Laycock

Support Company

Company Commander ...	Captain G. T. M. Scrope
Platoon Commander ...	Lieutenant H. T. Thornton-Berry
Platoon Commander ...	Second-Lieutenant G. C. Warner

Unfortunately, first blood went to the terrorists, as shortly after arrival a jeep and truck of "D" Company, returning from Battalion H.Q., were ambushed east of Yong Peng. Private Pugh, the driver of the jeep, was wounded in the wrist and chest, but prompt action by the remainder prevented further casualties.

"D" Company had a great deal of swamp in their area at Yong Peng, and bearing in mind the fact that the Company Commander had spent the last two years in Combined Operations, culminating in a course at the Naval Staff College, it was no surprise when urgent requests for assault boats were received at Battalion H.Q. The first amphibious operation, undertaken in sampans, had not been a success—indeed it had almost ended in disaster when all the boats foundered. The second one, however, undertaken by Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley and 12 Platoon, achieved greater success, and, crossing the Yong Peng river, an obstacle which had always defeated their predecessors, they carried out patrols deep into the flooded jungle to the west. No less than six hitherto inaccessible bandit camps were discovered and destroyed.

It fell to "B" Company in the Niyor area to make the first kill for the Battalion in the New Year. On 12th March, 6 Platoon under the command of Lieutenant R. E. Thomas (serving on detachment from the R.A.O.C.) were investigating a track through some swamp leading from the rubber edge, which showed signs of recent use. A short distance along this track a food dump was discovered and it was decided to ambush it. The following morning two terrorists walked into the ambush position and one was killed, whilst the second was known to have been wounded.

Meanwhile, after about three weeks with Battalion H.Q. at Kluang, Support Company, consisting of the Machine Gun Platoon and the Anti-Tank Platoon, moved north to its own operational area near a village on the main trunk road, called Cha'ah. Their camp was on the Johore Labis Estate, one of the largest estates in Malaya, covering some 18,000 acres and still rapidly expanding in spite of the Emergency. On 23rd March, and before they had been in the area a week, the Anti-

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tank Platoon made contact with a party of terrorists in the jungle south of Cha'ah, killing one and badly wounding a second, thus recording their first success against the bandits.

This kill was achieved by the application of the two cardinal rules of this type of warfare—silence and observation. Lieutenant H. T. Thornton-Berry, with his batman, Private Burke, and his Dyak tracker Ghendi, were moving down a track following the signs of recent footprints, when terrorists were seen approaching from the opposite direction. Although both parties were on the move, it was Lieutenant Thornton-Berry's party who observed the other first, at a distance of about thirty yards. Quickly taking up ambush positions behind two trees, they held their fire until the terrorists were no more than five yards away, then all three opened up and gave the leading scouts all they had. Once again the terrorists' almost uncanny ability to survive small-arms fire although badly wounded enabled the second one to make good his escape with his weapon into the jungle.

At the end of the month an unfortunate and accidental encounter with Estate Special Constables resulted in the serious wounding of Second-Lieutenant H. P. G. Hinde. Whilst going out with a platoon of "A" Company to patrol the railway line, he was visiting a Police post to check that all was well when the Police opened up on him with rifles, wounding him in the leg. As a result of this wound, Second-Lieutenant Hinde was later flown home to England.

It was from the same Company that Second-Lieutenant Young was called to take over the duties of Weapon Training Officer of the Training Wing, which was re-formed early in March. With Sergeant J. Bishorek and a small staff of instructors, the Training Wing was responsible for completing the initial training of drafts and for running N.C.Os.' cadres.

The necessity for alertness at all times, and particularly when travelling in transport, was constantly being emphasized, and the Battalion took considerable pride in its convoy drill. At this time one Company Commander, whilst approaching a particularly likely ambush position with a patrol in vehicles, thought he detected a slight movement some 200 yards ahead.

He looked again, and sure enough three heads ducked down. The convoy was halted, everyone debussed and immediately put in a flanking movement on the suspected area. They dashed forward with courage and determination to do or die, and, charging into the hollow, found themselves confronted by three rather large and totally mystified monkeys.

The rumour that the Battalion's stay in North Johore was to be only a temporary one proved to be correct, for with little or no notice most of the Battalion moved to new locations in the Tampin area at the beginning of April. It had by necessity to be a staggered move, starting on 2nd April and ending on the 10th, and was carried out partly by rail and partly by road. It was in this area that the Battalion was eventually to achieve the success for which it had worked so hard.

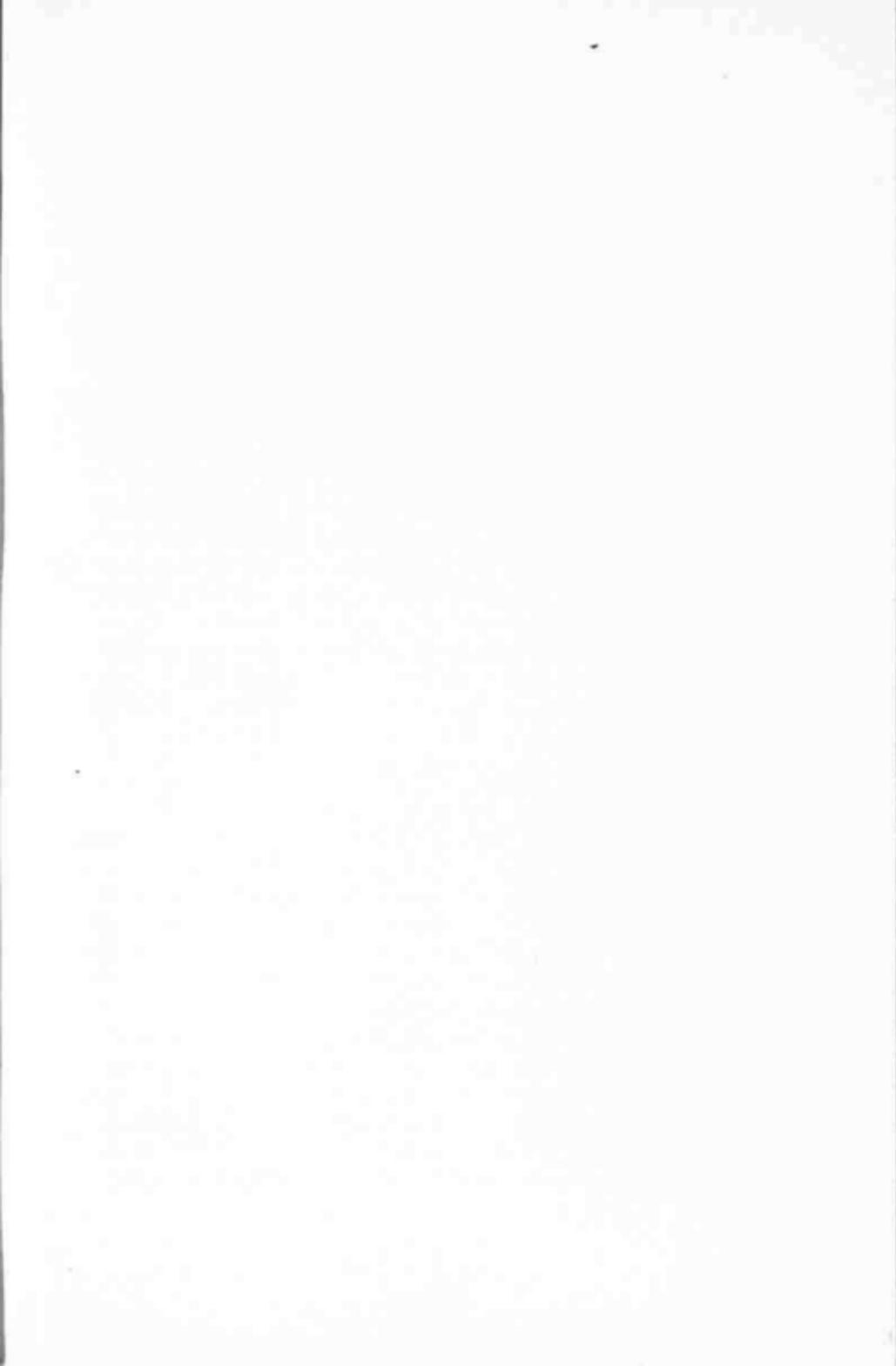
CHAPTER VII

APRIL TO JUNE, 1951

FROM every point of view the move proved to be for the better, for Battalion H.Q., H.Q. Company and Support Company, now with the Mortar Platoon restored to it, moved into a camp in Tampin, which was generally acknowledged to be the best in the country. Remaining companies were no worse off and indeed in some cases considerably better. On the other hand, the Battalion found themselves even more widely dispersed than before. "D" Company remained at Yong Peng in Johore and came under command of the Worcestershires, who had relieved the Battalion, whilst "A" Company moved temporarily and only a short distance north to Batu Anam, where they came under the operational command of the 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles. "C" Company were at Gemas, some thirty miles down the main trunk road from Tampin, and "B" Company had established a base on a rubber estate near Batang Malaka, about half-way to Gemas.

Prospects for increasing the Battalion's score of enemy kills seemed good, for 26 Field Regiment, R.A., whom the unit had relieved in this area, had recorded their hundredth kill shortly before the Battalion arrived, and two companies of the 2/7th Gurkha Rifles operating to the south had recently contacted two large gangs. It was to 26 Field Regiment, R.A., that the Mortar Platoon had once given fire support in Tampin. This must have been one of the very rare occasions when infantry mortars were called upon to support Gunners acting as infantry on their feet, and must be very nearly unique.

In addition to hunting the terrorists, the Battalion in its new area had the secondary but important task of keeping open the main railway line from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore where it





BATTALION AREA, APRIL, 1951 TO JULY, 1952

ran through their area. Each week a platoon was made responsible for this duty, which involved sitting in front of the engine on flat wagons and keeping watch for the more enterprising Communists trying to derail the train. The flat rail car which carried the party had wooden sleepers for protection about two feet high, and when passing through one of the many high cuttings this afforded little cover from fire from above. The pilot train which pushed the flat along moved at only ten to twelve miles an hour and was crowded with soldiers, and for a better target the terrorists could not wish. Happily they did not like the two searchlights, mounted on the front, which swept the railway line and high ground on either side, any more than they appreciated the prophylactic L.M.G. and 2-inch mortar fire which was liberally sprayed on likely ambush positions. Even so, on several occasions patrols were the targets of terrorists' small-arms fire, but fortunately the fire was ill-aimed and soon silenced by overwhelming counter-fire. Nevertheless, it was a most unenviable experience.

April proved to be a very successful month for the Battalion and in particular for "D" Company, who had four surrenders in their company area. Two were members of 12 Platoon, M.R.L.A., and the third the Commander of 4 Company, M.R.L.A. The fourth was a member of the local Min Yuen and proved a most valuable informant. The day of his surrender, 25th April, saw 10 Platoon kill their first terrorist. On this occasion a small party under Second-Lieutenant Laycock were in ambush in an enemy camp west of Yong Peng, when a terrorist armed with a carbine and carrying a sack of rice returned to find himself at the wrong end of five automatic weapons.

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Two days later, 11 Platoon killed two more terrorists on a track through flooded jungle, again west of Yong Peng. The two terrorists were heard moving through the water, and as a result of a quick ambush both were killed, one by Sergeant Winter, the platoon commander, and the other by Private Hinchcliffe. During the immediate follow-up the platoon came upon an occupied camp and the recce group were fired

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on and a hand grenade was thrown at them. They promptly charged the camp and the enemy fled in disorder.

The following day the same platoon had a sharp encounter when they were attacked by terrorists whilst in ambush on the rubber-swamp edge. After a fierce action Sergeant Winter succeeded in outflanking the enemy and drove them back into the swamp.

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22 Not to be outdone, 12 Platoon killed another terrorist on 30th April. An ambush party of three men under Corporal Lazenby accounted for this one on a track leading from an area of swamp north of Yong Peng.

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24 Again, on 30th April, "C" Company, acting on information in the Gemas area, located an occupied enemy camp where they killed one and captured a second. A surrendered bandit had volunteered to lead a patrol to the camp of the local enemy unit, and accordingly 7 Platoon under Sergeant Holmes, Major Ritchie, the Company Commander, and a small Police party, set off into the jungle. The camp was said to be some 3,000 yards deep into the jungle—"as the crow flies." The S.E.P., proving he was no crow, led them a tortuous journey of six hours' duration before a somewhat jaded patrol finally reached the objective, which was indeed occupied. With Lance-Corporal Grundy's section in the lead, the patrol at once advanced upon the camp. When within ten yards of it they were seen, and a terrorist sentry fired at Private Pidgeon, the left-hand man of the section. He immediately returned the fire and killed his man. Meanwhile the remainder of the section had opened fire at two occupants of the camp, but although traces of blood were found, they made good their escape. On entering the camp a fourth bandit was found, lying and unable to move on account of a wound in the leg. It transpired after his capture that he had received this in an ambush about a month before.

In addition to the satisfactory kills made in April, scarcely less important was the amount of food found by patrols, who thus deprived the terrorists of carefully husbanded supplies. The need to deny food to the terrorists was generally accepted as the quickest and surest means, and by some the only means,

of ending the Emergency. In the last fortnight of April alone, the Battalion disposed of well over 4,000 lb. of rice, not to mention a large amount of tinned fish and milk. This was further increased on 2nd May when the surrendered bandit who had guided 7 Platoon to their camp took 8 Platoon to two very large dumps which contained a further 700 lb. of rice and a large quantity of other kinds of food.

In H.Q. Company events were taking place of a rather less dramatic nature. Major J. P. Durcan, M.B.E., had left the Battalion to take up the duties of Chief Instructor at the FARELF Training Centre, and had been succeeded by Captain D. E. Cartmel, M.C., who in addition became Mortar Officer. C.S.M. Short had joined the Company as Drill Sergeant-Major, but at this time was fully occupied in training the Battalion football team for the Army Cup. The Regimental Band under Bandmaster C. D. Jarrett had arrived in the *Empire Trooper* from England on 7th May, and shortly after gave all companies a series of concerts which were much appreciated. Before returning to Singapore, the Band were introduced to the art of road anti-ambush drill, a very necessary precaution in view of the many miles of road they had to travel to meet their engagements.

There were during the month of April two visits of importance: the Divisional Commander, Major-General R. G. O. Hedley, C.B.E., D.S.O., welcomed the Battalion to its new area, and shortly afterwards the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir John Harding, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., paid the unit a farewell visit.

Early in May "A" Company moved temporarily to Pertang Estate, some 59 miles north of Tampin, where they relieved a company of the Gurkha Rifles. Almost immediately, 2 Platoon was sent to Durian Tipus, a further 13 miles to the north, where they later successfully fought off a night attack on their position. The wheel of fortune had thus turned a complete circle, since it was less than a year before that "A" Company had shared the same camp with "D" Company.

Meanwhile "D" Company had moved on 13th May from the dusty red roads and swamps of Yong Peng to the padi-

fields and mountains of Jasin, where they relieved "B" Company of the Gurkha Rifles; not, however, before they had accounted for yet another terrorist in the jungle east of Yong Peng. On 2nd May a patrol of Second-Lieutenant Laycock and six men of 10 Platoon bumped a camp of from ten to fifteen of 12 Platoon, M.R.L.A. The terrorist sentry opened fire on Second-Lieutenant Laycock's recce group, but
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25 was killed by the joint efforts of the platoon commander himself, Lance-Corporal Manson, and Private Fell. A very fierce fight then ensued in the area of the camp, with the enemy using a L.M.G., under cover of which they dragged their dead comrade two hundred yards along the track. After twenty minutes' engagement the terrorists were forced to withdraw, leaving their dead behind. The immediate follow-up lost contact with the enemy in bad swamp.

This action crowned a most successful period for "D" Company. In addition to their kills during this time, according to S.E.Ps., all reserves of food and clothing for 12 Platoon, M.R.L.A., which had taken twelve months to collect, were destroyed by the Company. For their work over this period the Company, under the command of Major L. B. B. Beuttler, were later awarded one M.C., one M.M., and two Mentions in Despatches, Second-Lieutenant Laycock being awarded the M.C. and Sergeant Winter the M.M. for their determination and leadership in these operations.

The Training Wing of H.Q. Company, which once again lay under the shadow of suspended animation, made its first contribution to the Battalion score at this time. A patrol of the draft under Sergeant Bishorek, with Privates Guest and Barnaby as leading scouts, contacted a suspicious character lurking in the undergrowth of a rubber estate near Tampin. On being challenged by Sergeant Bishorek he ran away, but
★
26 was promptly shot dead by Private Guest.

Since the Battalion had returned from re-training in Singapore they had killed ten terrorists besides arresting and capturing many more. Their own casualties were three wounded. In recognition of this successful period the following signals were passed :

1. From GOC South Malaya District to Comd 26 Gurkha Inf Bde

"For Comd from GOC (.) Please convey my hearty congratulations to 'D' Coy Green Howards on their very successful operations in the Yong Peng area (.) I am sure that they have considerably improved the situation in that area (.)"

2. From Comd 26 Gurkha Inf Bde to the Comd Offr

"For 1 Green Howards from Comd 26 Bde (.) Many thanks for excellent work and congratulations on first class results achieved by 'A' and 'D' Coys whilst under comd 26 Bde (.) The sound tactics and aggressive spirit displayed by these two Coys promise very well for the future (.) All ranks look forward to watching your score of dead bandits rapidly increase and wish 'A' and 'D' Coys the best of luck(.)"

It might be of interest at this stage to give the locations of companies at this time, and the distances they were from Battalion H.Q.

Bn. H.Q., H.Q. Company

and Support Company Tampin.

"A" Company Pertang, 50 miles.

"B" Company Batang Malaka, 20 miles.

"C" Company Gemas, 34 miles.

"D" Company Jasin, 25 miles.

This meant that Green Howards could be found from the sea north to Durian Tipus and from Tampin east to Gemas, a distance of some 90 miles by 40 miles. The fact that for security reasons vehicles had to travel in pairs on all roads in the area made even more difficult the problems of command and inter-communication.

Meanwhile Major Roberts had moved with a small tactical H.Q. to Malacca in order to take over command of all operations in that Settlement. He was succeeded as Second-in-Command by Major Beuttler, whose command of "D" Company was taken over by Captain J. Barlow. Captain F. J. Wrightson had relinquished his appointment as Signal

Officer and joined "C" Company as second-in-command and commander 7 Platoon. He was succeeded as Signal Officer by Lieutenant N. T. Bagnall, M.C., who was shortly to return from a Signal Course and leave in England. Captain P. Hall of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and Second-Lieutenants J. M. Taylor and D. Harrop, two National Service officers, had lately arrived from the United Kingdom, whilst Second-Lieutenant Hinde had recovered sufficiently from his wounds to be flown home.

June saw continued success with further kills to add to the score and "D" Company much in evidence. 11 Platoon under
★ Sergeant Winter killed one of two terrorists contacted at a
27 range of 200 yards in the Simpang Bekoh area of Malacca on 4th June, and five days later on 9th June, 10 Platoon added further to the score.

On this occasion a Chinese pig-hunter who had supplied a great deal of operational information for "D" Company, and had worked with them on many occasions, came in with information of a track that he had previously seen the enemy use, and which he considered worth while investigating. With the pig-hunter as their guide, Captain Barlow, Second-Lieutenant Laycock, M.C., and 10 Platoon set off to follow this up. Moving with great caution along the track, the patrol took over two hours to cover a distance of 1,000 yards. At this point voices could be heard ahead, and, leaving one section to cover their movement forward, Captain Barlow crawled forward with the other section. After a forty-minute stalk, they had worked their way up to within fifteen yards of a bandit camp. The section crept into position, and fire was opened. In the first burst, three of the five occupants were
★★★
31 killed outright and a fourth fatally wounded, his grave being discovered some time later. This was yet one more example of the necessity of real patience and silent movement, and for his "faultless leadership and coolness" on this occasion, Captain Barlow was awarded the Military Cross. Shortly afterwards, Second-Lieutenant Laycock sailed for home on completion of his National Service.

Meanwhile 12 Platoon of the same Company under Ser-

geant Stubbs were responsible for yet another in the same week, thus giving "D" Company a total of ten of the enemy killed and four wounded since their re-training period at Singapore. ★ 32

In the meantime Sergeant Monck and 8 Platoon of "C" Company had opened their score by killing one terrorist and wounding another on 16th June, the last day of an eight-day patrol in the Jelei Gemas Forest Reserve. ★ 33

Support Company could as yet claim no reward for continual patrolling in the Tampin area and it was the Police who stole the honours with the killing of the almost legendary Malay terrorist, Baba bin Buyong. Baba had led what seemed a charmed life and his claim that he could be killed only by a silver bullet was genuinely believed by his large following of Malays in the area. In the event this myth was finally exploded by a perfectly ordinary .300 bullet from a Police Lieutenant's carbine. Though disappointing for Support Company, who had expended much energy in his pursuit, it was perhaps fitting that Baba, himself a Malay, should meet his end at the hands of a Malay Police jungle squad. During the month two machine guns and two 6-pounder anti-tank guns arrived. Although there was no ammunition for the 6-pounders, there was no shortage for the machine guns, and these were used by Support Company for spraying with fire the large jungle-covered hills behind Tampin.

"A" Company had by now rejoined the Battalion from detachment farther north and were installed on Ayer Tekah estate, Asahan, in the Settlement of Malacca, some 40 miles from Battalion H.Q. at Tampin. With this move the Battalion, for the first time in their tour, could settle down with some assurance of stability, for they had been told that their peregrinations through the Federation were at an end and this was to be their permanent area.

The same permanence could scarcely be felt amongst the officers, where there were the usual changes. Captain J. B. Scott, the Adjutant, had departed for Hong Kong, to take up an appointment as G.S.O.2 there. His place was taken by Lieutenant Wesley, who was promoted T./Captain. Major J. C.

Collard, M.C., had arrived and was now commanding "B" Company, whilst Captains D. Little and P. L. Hoskins had joined "C" Company and "A" Company respectively. Captain P. B. Hall had taken over H.Q. Company from Captain D. E. Cartmel, M.C., who became P.R.I.

The new Commander-in-Chief, FARELF, General Sir Charles Keightley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., visited the Battalion on 15th June, having tea in the Mess at Tampin, whilst the Regimental Band played suitable music.

Towards the end of the month the Battalion became engaged on a large-scale operation, as a result of which the Commanding Officer established a Tac. H.Q. some 25 miles from Tampin and all companies were kept fully occupied for the next few weeks or so. The name given to this operation was "Grasshopper."

CHAPTER VIII

JUNE AND JULY, 1951

OPERATION "Grasshopper," which began on 28th June, was synchronized to coincide with the later stages of Operation "Warbler," a 26 Gurkha Infantry Brigade operation which had started in Johore on 16th June, and mounted in conjunction with 63 Brigade's Operation "Sedge" in the Bahau area which began in mid-July.

These three operations were designed—in conjunction with resettlement, regrouping, food control and propaganda—to deal the terrorists' organizations in Johore a crippling blow from which they would not recover, and were a combined effort on the part of the Military, Police and Civil Administration. They were therefore of some significance, and the G.O.C., South Malaya District, considered that the scope of these series of operations was such that a study of them in the future would be of assistance not only to other formations in Malaya, but also to students of the whole subject of Imperial Policing. For this reason the aims and results of Operation "Grasshopper" are considered in some detail to give an idea of the character of a large operation.

The main object of Operation "Grasshopper" was the denial of the Johore-Malacca and Johore-Negri Sembilan border areas as a sanctuary and source of food for terrorists escaping the pressure exerted by Operation "Warbler" in Johore.

Initially, Major Roberts, O.C. Troops, Malacca, was ordered by the Acting Brigade Commander to plan Operation "Grasshopper." The G.O.C. decided, however, that "C" Company at Gemas, and "A" Company of the 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles at Batu Anam, should be brought under command for

the operation, and also laid down that there should be only one commander, who must be resident in Malacca, and work in close liaison with the 1st Bn. The Cameronians next door. Since nearly the whole Battalion was involved, and it was clear that the Battalion H.Q. machine would be required to run the operation, Lieutenant-Colonel Mander was made responsible for it.

It was from every point of view a complex operation that the Colonel had to command. It involved three State Governments, those of Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore, and their respective Police Forces. In all, four Police Districts belonging to three Police Circles were directly involved, and four more circles co-operated or were engaged in some way or other. Added to this, two Brigade H.Qs. and troops of four battalions were involved.

In addition to mounting the operation and commanding the troops concentrated for it, the Commanding Officer was still responsible for operations in the five Police Districts outside the "Grasshopper" area ; the security of the railway line running through his Battalion area ; internal security in his Battalion area, which in Malacca and Rembau was considered a serious threat owing to the imminence of the appeal in the Maria Hertogh case ; an increase in the Battalion area by the recent addition of a large slice of territory in Johore ; and, last but by no means least, co-ordination of the efforts of the Civil Administration and Police with the Army.

For this operation, which covered the Jasin District of Malacca and the Gemas and Batu Anam Districts, the Commanding Officer was given the following additional troops under command : "A" Company, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles ; "A" Company, 2/7th Gurkha Rifles ; one troop, "C" Squadron, 13th/18th Royal Hussars, and 54 Field Battery, R.A. In the event, 54 Field Battery, R.A., were withdrawn at the last moment due to their move to Hong Kong, "A" Company, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles, were withdrawn for periods from 8th July onwards, whilst "A" Company, 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, after the beginning of the first phase, took no further part in the operation.

Five Police jungle squads were made available for the operation, two of these being used in the jungle in Malacca, whilst the remainder replaced troops engaged on the operation.

The "Grasshopper" plan was essentially a flexible one, and its duration was to be dictated by events in Negri Sembilan and the situation and anticipated enemy movement in Johore. It was not the intention to press it intensively after the initial two or three weeks, and Operation "Sedge" in Bahau was not to open until this intensive period had been closed.

It was against this background that the Commanding Officer on 21st June declared his intention "to give the bandits* in the area of the Negri-Sembilan Johore and Malacca-Johore boundary as severe a handling as possible and to inflict the maximum possible casualties on them."

Three days later Battalion Tac. H.Q. moved forward to Malacca, and final briefing for commanders of all troops taking part in the operation took place on 25th June. On 26th June Tac. H.Q. moved to the Jasin Club in preparation for the launching of the operation on 28th June.

Course of the Operation

The operation was carried out in three phases or "blitz" periods, between which troops were to continue normal operations within their own areas. In Phase I, which lasted until 3rd July, the method employed was to saturate the operational area with troops. Those areas in which no troops were operating were dominated by bombing, which was to have the secondary effect of driving the terrorists into prepared ambush positions. Some contacts were made with the enemy during this phase and many camps were found, but no casualties were inflicted by the Battalion. It did provide an opportunity, however, for a detailed search of jungle areas on a large scale, and allowed troops, many of which had no previous knowledge of the area, an opportunity to get to know it.

* It was not until General Templer arrived in 1952 that the order was issued directing that the enemy were to be referred to as "terrorists" and not "bandits."

On 5th July a co-ordinating conference was held at Jasin to plan Phase II. Company areas were slightly re-drawn, and since there had been no really tangible results from Phase I on which to base future operations, it was decided in Phase II to change the tactics to those which came to be called Operation "Cat."

The policy in Phase II, which was to last from 9th to 11th July, was for troops to operate in the overgrown rubber rather than the jungle, and to concentrate on ambushing isolated or abandoned factories, kongsis, estate fields and any other likely places where food might be left or terrorists contacted. This involved ambushing from well before first light until the rubber tappers had left their fields at midday, whilst in the afternoon patrols were carried out in an effort to catch the enemy on the move through the rubber.

Before Phase II was launched, however, the enemy were to prove that they too could take the offensive, and on 5th July—the same day the planning conference was being held at Jasin—thirty-five terrorists attacked the Police post at Melekeh, an estate within a few miles of Tampin. In one fell swoop they stole thirteen rifles, two shotguns, and 1,000 rounds of .303 ammunition, burning the Police quarters and two smoke houses for good measure. This was a serious loss and many patrols were to be made in the following year before these weapons—or the majority of them—were recovered.

Companies entered their various operational areas according to plan on 9th July, but apart from 12 Platoon of "D" Company wounding one of seven terrorists they contacted on 11th July, and the finding of several more recently occupied camps, no dramatic results were achieved. On 12th July Tac. H.Q. returned to Tampin, whilst companies resumed their normal operations in company areas until it was decided when Phase III, the next intensive effort, was to be made.

At a second conference at Jasin on 14th July, the Commanding Officer decided that normal command would be adhered to, and that the Gemas area would be controlled as formerly from Tampin, whilst O.C. Troops, Malacca, was to be responsible for operations in the Settlement. The decision

was also taken to start Phase III on 16th July, operating on the same line as in Phase II, with the emphasis on ambushes on the rubber-jungle edge.

A contact made by "C" Company with one terrorist on the jungle edge on 17th July was the only incident of any importance, and on 20th July Phase III ended.

On 26th July Operation "Grasshopper" was considered to be in suspended animation so far as the Johore border was concerned, until 26 Gurkha Infantry Brigade had succeeded in pushing the enemy towards 63 Brigade's operation area. Lieutenant-Colonel Mander was accordingly relieved of this responsibility, and thereby released to continue his direction of intensive operations against the Battalion's "own particular" enemy. Considerable information of enemy movements and activity was coming in at this time, and action on this seemed to offer better prospects of reward for effort.

With the end of the third "blitz" period of Operation "Grasshopper," companies returned to normal operations in their own areas. The size of an operation was no guarantee of success, and within a few days of resuming their own operations, and as if to prove this point, "B" Company showed that they had found their form again after a long spell without a kill. In a well-laid ambush on 24th July they killed two terrorists and wounded a third. This operation was on Police information, and the third terrorist was believed to be Ah Wah, the legendary local leader in the Ayer Kuning area, north of which the action took place.

Operationally, the results of "Grasshopper" had been disappointing. No bandits were killed as a direct result of pre-planned operations, and the expected influx of terrorists over the Johore boundary into Malacca had not materialized. This may have been due in part to the fact that the intensive bombing, troop concentrations, food denial and other Civil and Police measures drove the local terrorists out, and at the same time discouraged the Johore gangs from coming in.

Although the urgency imparted by the prospect of this operation had inspired a highly desirable acceleration of cer-

tain civil measures such as regrouping and food control, civilian morale had not been appreciably affected by the operation. There had in fact been no noticeable alteration to the general lack of support received from the civilian population. Liaison between the Military, Police and Civil Administration had been tested and found completely satisfactory at all levels, but the sober fact remained that the "crippling blow" that was to fell the enemy in the area was still to be administered.

CHAPTER IX

JULY TO OCTOBER, 1951

SHOOTING of a different kind was taking place elsewhere. The Malaya Command Rifle Meeting was held during July, and, having won the Inter-Unit Team Championships in 1950, expectations ran high in the Battalion for repeating the performance. In spite of very promising practice shoots, however, the team could only finish sixth out of twenty-eight entrants, the Suffolk Regiment being comfortable winners. Sergeant Garforth, after tying for second place in the Army Individual Championships, eventually finished third out of 300 competitors. Not satisfied with this result, Sergeant Garforth took himself off to Singapore to compete in the Singapore Bisley, where he swept the board, returning to the unit with no less than nine cups, including the highly prized Governor's Cup and two Open Challenge Cups.

Meanwhile in the Malaya Command Football Cup, after a replay against the 1st Bn. The Cameronians in the fourth round, the Battalion XI eventually won 2-1, thus qualifying to meet the Suffolk Regiment in the semi-final.

There had been the usual changes amongst the officers. At the beginning of the month Captain G. T. M. Scrope, who had been commanding Support Company since its formation at Selarang, left for the Gold Coast. He was succeeded by Captain D. A. Gospel. Captain P. B. Hall had also left the Battalion for an attachment to the Singapore Liaison Regiment, and Major J. R. Neighbour took over H.Q. Company. Major Neighbour had handed command of "A" Company over to Captain P. L. Hoskins, whilst Major H. Chadwick had just arrived from England and was shortly to take over command of "D" Company.

Perhaps some mention should be made here of the development of the tactics employed by the Battalion.

Until well into their second year the whole Battalion were frequently employed on large operations which were mounted sometimes at Brigade level. The Battalion on these occasions, as in Operation "Jackpot," would be committed to the jungle by companies, the whole operation being controlled from the Battalion H.Q. wireless set. Later, companies were given areas of responsibility and allowed to decide what operations were required in their own areas. Their platoons were still controlled by a Battalion H.Q. wireless set, and normally stayed in the jungle for periods of anything from four to ten days. It was at this stage of tactical development that it was found possible to abolish the monumental operation orders which had previously been considered necessary before anyone could be committed to the jungle.

The next and final stage in Battalion tactics was the policy to allow Company Commanders to run their own operations and control their own platoons, and it was this system by which operations were controlled throughout the rest of the tour in Malaya. Under this system Company Commanders were responsible to the Commanding Officer not only for military operations in their own areas, but also for every aspect of liaison with the Civil Administration and Police authorities.*

The map facing page 53 showing the dispositions of the Battalion, Company areas, and Battalion boundaries illustrates the extent of the Green Howards' commitments at this time, as well as emphasizing the very specialized nature of the campaign.

To enable the Commanding Officer to formulate his policies and maintain the training of his unit at the high pitch which was so vitally necessary to achieve success, Lieutenant-Colonel Mander was in the habit of conducting post-mortems with platoons who had had contacts with the enemy. He would study the action in detail with the Officer or N.C.O.

* See page xxv

concerned and so draw from it some useful lesson or lessons that would stand another patrol in good stead at a future date. Discussion did not end in the Commanding Officer's office, but continued in the Officers' Mess, the Sergeants' Mess, the Company offices and the barrack rooms, always with the same end in view—the achievement of greater success against the terrorists. This constant study provided the material whereby the Battalion could be trained to kill terrorists, avoid making bad mistakes, and perfect its technique.

August, 1951, was unique for the fact that in that month every Company killed a terrorist.

"C" Company led off with a kill west of Gemas on 15th August. 7 Platoon, based on a river, saw two terrorists crossing a hundred yards down. The platoon commander, Second-Lieutenant J. A. Tyzack, in his eagerness to cut them off, outpaced his small party and arrived alone but in time to open fire on the enemy. One was hit, and dropping his pack began to make off. After a chase of forty yards he was overtaken and killed. It transpired that both terrorists were couriers from 6 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A., of which there had been no news for some months.

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On 19th August 6 Platoon of "B" Company, led by Lieutenant Thomas, accounted for another of the enemy in a well-executed ambush north-east of Batang Malaka. It was the same Company who received a call one evening from a near-by estate saying that it was receiving its customary few rounds of enemy fire. Second-Lieutenant Boddye was dispatched with all haste. At this point a dull red glow was noticed in the sky, and it looked as though the estate bungalow was being razed to the ground. Further reinforcements were swiftly mustered and were about to depart for the fray when it was realized that the glow was only the moon rising in the evening sky.

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Two days before this, on 17th August, Lieutenant Young of 3 Platoon of "A" Company had a very lucky escape. The platoon bumped into a small enemy camp and, during the exchange of fire, Mujok, the Iban tracker, saw one of the

enemy draw a bead on his patrol commander. He immediately opened fire, wounding the terrorist in the side, and though no body was recovered, the blood trail indicated that he could not have survived long.

Four days later, on 21st August, 2 Platoon reopened the score for "A" Company, after a long interval. Whilst on a routine patrol through the rubber in the Chabau area, Jua, a disciple of the famous Mujok, found a new track leading into the jungle. On investigation a small partly built basha was found. One section of the platoon was left in ambush whilst another section continued to follow up the tracks, approximately one hour old, of three men. Sometime later Private Allen, the company cobbler, who was in the ambush position on the basha, saw a man approaching cautiously. He challenged the man, who turned to run, but Privates Allen and
★ Towler, with an Owen gun and Bren gun, sealed his fate.
38 This terrorist was later identified as one who had committed two known murders, one within two hundred yards of Asahan Police station.

After a period of near misses, Support Company made their
★ ★ contribution to this series of successes, killing two on 22nd
40 August in Crescent Estate, near Tampin. Following the murder of a planter on 17th August, it was decided to re-deploy platoons to semi-permanent bases in the Company's troubled areas, with an area to be allotted to each platoon to be dominated by that platoon. The Machine Gun Platoon made a temporary base in a group of kongsi buildings with Chinese rubber trappers as next-door neighbours; while the Anti-Tank Platoon under Lieutenant Thornton-Berry, with Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley in the process of taking over, established a base on the jungle fringe outside Tampin. From here vigorous patrolling was carried out and on the evening of 21st August dogs were heard barking loudly over a long period, indicating the presence of strangers near a group of buildings. Before first light the following day an ambush party moved into position on a track leading from these buildings, being relieved at midday by a second party under Second-Lieutenant Artley. Nothing happened until about

six o'clock in the evening, when three terrorists walked into the ambush positions from the direction of the road instead of the jungle, from where they had been expected, and to cover which direction the automatic weapons had been sited. One of the terrorists was some way in the lead and the three rifle men at the rear of the position held their fire until the second and third men were well inside the trap. They then opened fire on these two, hoping that the leading man would run forward into the automatic weapons. The second man fell dead in his tracks, but the third turned and ran, leaving a substantial blood trail behind him. The patrol followed this immediately, and found his body, almost drained of blood some five hundred yards away. The fact that even in his extremity he had remembered to throw away incriminating documents is an illustration of the rigorous mental and physical training these fanatics underwent. The third terrorist had plunged into the undergrowth bordering the track and made good his escape. A number of documents were recovered and two rifles and ammunition—the rifles being two of the thirteen so recently captured from the Melekeh Police post.

The third platoon of Support Company, the Mortar Platoon, under Sergeant Bailes, was leading a Jekyll and Hyde existence. When not firing their mortars in support of the rifle companies they were doing foot patrols like any other platoon. Their first patrol took them to a small kampong deep in the jungle, and they acquired such a taste for the life that they took two air drops and ten days before they could be persuaded to return to base.

"D" Company was just in time to contribute to the month's score. On the last day of the month 11 Platoon killed two Min Yuen south-east of Selandar in Malacca. Although most of the kudos for this double kill was accorded to their Chinese tracker, they would never have been able, in open rubber, to get within fifty yards of the enemy without good fieldcraft on the part of the platoon.

This series of successes recorded the highest number of kills in one month achieved by the Battalion so far, and was the more satisfactory in that all five companies contributed

their share. The enemy, on the other hand, had also had their share of what they would call success. The tragic murder of Mr. S. Johnston, a local planter who was well known by the Battalion, and the killing in ambush of Police Lieutenant Watson, a popular visitor in the Sergeants' Mess, acted as a reminder of the futile waste of innocent life the Emergency daily demanded.

Of more peaceful activities in August there had been a short but welcome visit by the Regimental Band to Tampin and outlying companies before they returned once more to the lucrative island of Singapore, where they earned high praise for themselves and the Regiment in the air-conditioned halls of the great hotels. The Drums, too, had beaten "Retreat" on several occasions in Malacca, but with successive drafts home they were now dangerously near to becoming what the War Office calls "musically ineffective."

In the field of sport the 1st XI had defeated the Suffolks 2-1 in the semi-final of the Army Malayan Cup at Seremban, and with this victory had played themselves into the final, where they were to meet No. 40 Commando.

There had again been the usual arrivals and departures amongst the officers. Support Company at this time underwent an almost complete change of management. Lieutenant Thornton-Berry and Second-Lieutenant G. C. Warner, both of whom had been with the Company since it was formed, left for England, and, with Captain Wrightson, took home the remains of the original Colour Party that had gone out to Khartoum. They were succeeded in command of the Anti-Tank and Machine Gun Platoons by Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley from "D" Company and Second-Lieutenant E. Hancox of "C" Company. Major J. B. Oldfield arrived from the United Kingdom at the end of the month to take over command of Support Company from Captain D. A. Gospel. Lieutenant J. V. B. Pearson left the Battalion at this time to take up an appointment as G3 Training at H.Q. Malaya. Captain Wrightson and Lieutenant Thornton-Berry, on arrival home, were to go to Richmond to join the new staff of the Regimental Depot.

The Mess silver and pictures, which for so long had lain in storage boxes, were resurrected about this time, and their return to their rightful places in the Mess effected a welcome improvement. Only six officers were actually living in the Mess to appreciate it, however, since all the outlying companies were running their own messes. It is perhaps not generally appreciated how rarely, under these circumstances, Officers and men of the different operational companies saw each other, and apart from the Commanding Officer's conferences and infrequent social events, there was little opportunity of meeting.

An addition to the Mess silver which was much appreciated at this time was the presentation by the (Maharajpore) Field Battery, R.A., of two silver shell cases suitably inscribed for use as ash trays. The battery, with whom the Battalion shared the camp at Tampin, and with whom they had enjoyed a long and happy association, were relieved by another battery of the same regiment, and left a few days later for Hong Kong.

September failed to maintain the run of success against the enemy that the Battalion had enjoyed the month before. Apart from the finding of camps, and the all-important recovery of terrorist food supplies, "A" Company alone inflicted physical damage on the enemy. In two contacts five terrorists were wounded and packs recovered which produced a wealth of useful information.

It was at this time that H.Q. Company entered the field of battle, and, to assist the general war effort, undertook to provide a series of short patrols in addition to their normal duties, and much useful work was to be carried out by the butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers who constitute H.Q. Company. It was one of these patrols, who, with the Drums, took part in a screening operation of the town of Tampin early in the month. This involved forming a cordon of sentries round the perimeter of the town whilst the Police inside conducted a house-to-house search and examination of the inhabitants. This small operation was quite a success, for in addition to a number of food suppliers for whom the event was primarily staged, two confirmed active list

terrorists were caught, enjoying an ill-timed week-end leave.

The ambition to "get a bandit" was by no means confined to the operational platoons of the Battalion. Every man jack and even, one suspects, some of their jills of the married families, were imbued with the same fervour, and this singleness of purpose amongst all ranks regardless of their calling undoubtedly contributed greatly to the Battalion's success.

Not all, however, were as lucky as Privates Mansfield and Hayes, who, it might be said, had greatness thrust upon them ; and their Company Commander, in reporting their adventure, wrote as follows : "During the course of a journey to Malacca in the families' bus, they were signalled to halt by a miscellaneous party of Tamils, Chinese, Malays (including armed Police) and Europeans. They pulled up and were told a bandit was hiding in the small bit of swamp beside the road. Taking each his rifle, they went in and collected one very emaciated bandit. That he was unarmed, starving and already determined to surrender is neither here nor there. That they were prepared to dismount and go after him, though hardly trained and armed with only two rifles, was creditable but expected. That nobody else was prepared to do it is the most interesting aspect of the occasion—an illustration alike of one great difficulty of this war and the prestige which a soldier ustly commands." The fact that this "bandit" turned out to be an escaped lunatic detracted not one jot from their action, but unfortunately meant no further addition to the Battalion score.

Meanwhile H.Q. Company were assisting Support Company in the rather unusual task of evacuating a remote Malay settlement several miles inside the jungle to a less isolated and vulnerable area. Miku had a population of approximately two hundred, and was situated in a long valley surrounded on all sides by towering hills. A narrow footpath, which wound its tortuous way under great overhanging boulders and round the trunks of enormous trees which rose to two hundred feet, was the only approach to this isolated kampong. Around the stilted timber houses of the village were padi-fields and small



THE ANTI-TANK PLATOON AT MIKU

Aircraft of the R.A.A.F. dropping supplies to the Anti-Tank Platoon during the evacuation of the villagers from the isolated kampong of Miku in October, 1951



Sergeant J. Bishorek, B.E.M., directing one of the aircraft on its run-in to the dropping zone. Mr. W. A. Wright, the District Officer of Rembau, who was responsible for the Government side of the move, is on the right of the picture



Pintau Anak Labu, an Iban tracker, on the Tampin—Gemas road

cultivated areas where vegetables and fruit were grown, and owing to their isolated position the inhabitants of Miku had been continually menaced by the enemy and obliged to provide food and shelter whenever it was demanded. Security forces were not able to guarantee either security or rapid assistance in an emergency, whilst the Police could not afford the necessary men to garrison a permanent Police post. The result had been that except for occasional visits by patrols, the village had been left as a tempting source of supply to any enemy units in the area. With the Federation-wide tightening up of food control, it was decided to evacuate the inhabitants of Kampong Miku to an area where better protection could be afforded.

To assist in the evacuation of the 160,000 lb. of newly harvested rice, a hundred porters were enlisted each day for a fortnight to make the round trip there and back once a day. The inhabitants, who were responsible for the removal of their own personal belongings, sometimes made as many as two trips a day, carrying down the perilous path loads greater than would have been believed possible.

The Police put a jungle squad into Miku itself, whilst Support Company, who were responsible for co-ordinating protective measures, based the Anti-Tank Platoon and a detachment of 3-inch mortars on the edge of the jungle from where, with the daily patrol from H.Q. Company, they guarded the winding caravan of villagers and porters. The Anti-Tank Platoon remained there until the evacuation was successfully completed, being supplied by air-drop from the R.A.A.F. In spite of the apparent attraction to the enemy of food-laden porters stretching over several miles, no attacks were in fact made.

This was a somewhat unusual task for the Military to undertake, since at all times they steadfastly refused to become involved directly in purely protective duties. But without their assistance in this case, the Government's policy of starving out the enemy by resettling all isolated communities who could not be protected, or prevented from supplying the terrorists, could hardly have been implemented.

The following letter from the British Adviser, Negri Sembilan, was received by the Commanding Officer in appreciation of their assistance :

THE RESIDENCY,
SEREMBAN.

9th October, 1951

DEAR COLONEL MANDER,

I visited Miku on 4th October and met a detachment of your Regiment who have been covering the resettlement of this village.

I heard on all sides, from the Village Headman, and others, how very helpful and friendly the officer and men of this detachment have been, and how much their presence and their help have been appreciated.

The morale of the villagers, which was decidedly low at the beginning of the migration, had risen noticeably; this is largely due to the presence of your men and their excellent conduct of their part of the operation; and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all ranks for their help and wishing them continued and increasing success in the pursuit of our common enemy.

Yours sincerely,

M. FF. SHEPPARD,

British Adviser, Negri Sembilan.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the Regiment, Alma Day was celebrated twice in the same year, though the celebrations on 20th September, 1951, were, by comparison with those at Selarang in February, necessarily less elaborate; but for all this they were sincere. The note was set and well expressed at the simple Drumhead Service at Tampin, when the Battalion Chaplain, Padre George, said "only on certain very special occasions, of which for us Alma Day is one, can Englishmen give overt expression to their pride and loyalties."

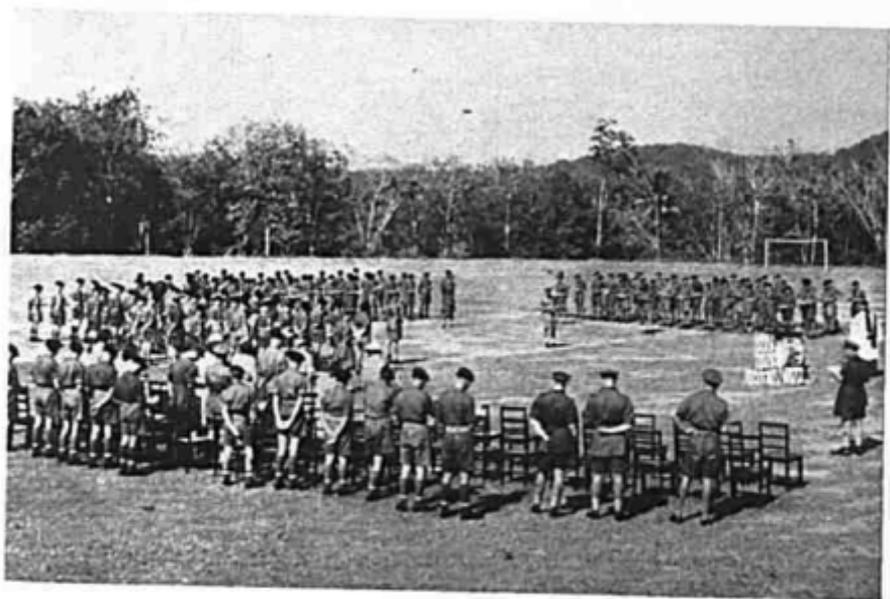
Since outlying companies could not leave their own areas, even on such an occasion as this, they were represented by parties of fifteen Regular Green Howard soldiers each at the Battalion H.Q. celebrations at Tampin. In addition they had



Collecting parachutes and supplies from the dropping zone in the long, fertile valley of Miku, several miles inside the jungle



Men of the Anti-Tank and Mortar Platoons knee deep in the padi-fields, collecting the air drop



ALMA DAY, 1951
The Drumhead Service, held on 20th September at Tampin

their own programme of celebrations, and were each in turn visited by the Regimental Band, who had returned from Singapore for the occasion, and the Commanding Officer and Mrs. Mander, with the Chaplain, visited each company.

On the evening before Alma Day the officers entertained local officials, the planting community, and other friends at a cocktail party in the Mess. This and the traditional Alma Day Dance in the Sergeants' Mess which followed were a great success. This success was largely due to the local people who came, many of them long distances over bad and in some cases dangerous roads. In the unsettled conditions prevailing in the country, their presence was in itself a great compliment.

The Drumhead Service at 9.30 on the morning of the 20th, at which the Commanding Officer gave the address, was followed by drinks in the Officers' Mess, where the Colours and the Officers' Mess silver were on view in the dining-room for all ranks to see. After moving on to the Sergeants' Mess, the Officers and sergeants, in accordance with tradition, served dinner to the men, and the Commanding Officer proposed the health of the rank and file.

The day's celebrations were brought to a successful conclusion with a concert given by the Dramatic Society at the N.A.A.F.I. in the evening, to which again the Regimental Band and the Drums made conspicuous contribution.

No account of these proceedings would be complete without mention of 93 Field Battery, R.A., who undertook all the camp guards, picquets and cook-house fatigues in Tampin, whereby all ranks of the Battalion were enabled to take part in the festivities.

Major Forbes, now back in Singapore, together with Mr. Jarrett and the 1st Battalion Band, had made a recording for Radio Malaya on the subject of "Alma Day." This programme consisted of a short talk on the Regiment's history and present activities, followed by all the Regimental music, and was broadcast on Sunday, 23rd September at 9 p.m.

Just under a week later, on 29th September, the Battalion 1st XI achieved its ambition and, after a very fast and sporting

game against No. 40 Commando, won the Army Malaya A.F.A. Cup for 1951. This achievement was all the more notable as No. 40 Commando had already beaten No. 42 Commando, the winners of the FARELF F.A. Cup.

In October, 1951, Ghendi, Support Company's celebrated Iban tracker, who had been with the Battalion since November, 1949, and earned the affection and admiration of all ranks, was awarded a Commander-in-Chief's Certificate in recognition of his service to the Battalion. Ghendi had distinguished himself in action on many occasions, and had no less than seven terrorists to his personal credit—five of these having been scored in support of the Police in his native Borneo.

The Battalion was now beginning to feel the effect of successive drafts home of soldiers who had either completed their service or tour. Companies were becoming sadly in need of reinforcements, their strength at this time being as follows:

"A" Company	...	...	...	105
"B" Company	...	...	...	102
"C" Company	...	...	...	95
"D" Company	...	...	...	101
Support Company	...	...	...	97

Battalion H.Q. and H.Q. Company numbered 251 strong, but this included the Training Wing, which had recently reformed under the Second-in-Command and Sergeant Winter.

CHAPTER X

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1951

FOLLOWING "A" Company's contact with the enemy at the end of September, when three terrorists were wounded, it was thought that this gang might possibly have moved north into "C" Company's area to seek sanctuary. It was decided therefore to put a platoon of "C" Company into the South Gemas Forest Reserve to try and renew contact. Accordingly on the first of the month 8 Platoon, commanded by Sergeant Monck, entered the jungle with four days' rations.

After a march of one and a half hours, in which they covered about two miles, the platoon halted. During this pause Corporal Horsefield, commanding the leading section, heard the sound of voices a short distance away; and since for his leadership in this action Sergeant Monck was granted an immediate award of the Military Medal, the story is best told by quoting in full the account that was written at the time:

" . . . Sergeant Monck reconnoitred forward with Corporal Horsefield and discovered that there was in fact an occupied bandit camp immediately in front of them. The ground was not very advantageous, for fifty yards ahead there was a little mound, or an old ant-hill, and then a hollow about fifteen yards wide. The bottom was obviously marshy, but, worse still, it was covered with thick palm, the kind whose leaves are apt to be spikey and through which it is quite impossible to move quietly. Through the jungle on the far side of the hollow could be seen the top of a basha. Sergeant Monck brought the platoon up and made them lie down, with the leading section behind the little mound where it could observe across the hollow.

"The first thing to do was to find a way round the marshy hollow if possible. Sergeant Monck, therefore, went off to reconnoitre to the left on his own. He found that there was a reasonable approach on that side of the camp, but that there was also a sentry there, standing by a dead tree about twenty yards from the camp, so that side was out as far as an unobserved entry into the camp was concerned. Sergeant Monck, therefore, returned the way he had come. His reconnaissance had taken an hour. He then sent Corporal Horsefield to reconnoitre the right-hand side of the camp, but he came back with a similar story—a sentry on that side too, wearing a pack.

"Sergeant Monck now had to decide how he was going to attack. The problem was this: a right or left flank attack would certainly be observed by the sentry, and the occupants of the camp would be able to get away before a shot could be fired at them. On this side of the camp the bandits had obviously trusted to the protection of the marshy hollow to give them warning of anyone approaching, and indeed, the chances of even a single man getting across unobserved under normal circumstances were slight. There was another alternative, and that was to make a wide encircling movement and come into the camp from the back. Sergeant Monck decided against this, however, for the following reasons: first, the gang he was expecting to meet was on the move from 'A' Company's area, and it seemed probable that this gang was only halted temporarily for a meal on the site of one of the numerous old camps in that area; the fact that one sentry was wearing a pack seemed to bear this out; also it was almost certain that if the approach at the rear was good there would also be a sentry there.

"It was rather a problem, but Sergeant Monck remembered that just over a year before, 7 Platoon had made a very successful attack on a camp in the Kuala Pilah area, and had completely surprised the occupants of the camp in their bashas, owing to very heavy rain. From what he could see of the sky it looked as if rain was likely, and he therefore decided to wait for a shower of rain to cover the noise of the crossing of

the marshy hollow and to make the sentries less alert. If no rain came by 1330 hours he would attack without it.

"There was possibly well over an hour to wait, and in the meantime the Chinese Liaison Officer came up to the front and tried to make out what the bandits were saying. He estimated that there were about fifteen of them. This proved to be a very accurate estimate; the majority were of course, Chinese, but Tamil was being spoken by one or two.

"One thing astonished the whole platoon, and that was the awful noise they were making. There was no attempt at keeping silence at all; they were talking at the tops of their voices, they were coughing and spitting in the true Eastern fashion, and the fact that they were having a meal was apparent from the clashing of mess-tins together. The unmistakable click-click of mah jong tiles could also be heard.

"Twice during this period of waiting a plane passed over, and on both occasions there was a shout from the camp for silence; when the plane had gone there was a short blast on a whistle, and the parrot-house chatter started up again. It is difficult to guess exactly why they kept silent when an aircraft passed over for they could not possibly be heard by the people in it. Perhaps it was to hear the whistle of an approaching bomb; certainly the silence was more pregnant when the aeroplane was a Brigand than when it was a Dakota.

"At 1325 hours, just as Sergeant Monck was about to attack without the rain, it started to rain, and the platoon attacked. The plan was simple. The assaulting sections were Corporal Horsefield on the left, Corporal Ramsey on the right, Sergeant Monck moving with Corporal Ramsey. Lance-Corporal Fox was to remain as a reserve at the little mound, and when the firing in the camp started he was to fire grenades from the E.Y. rifle over the camp to impede the bandits in flight; two were to be fired half left, two half right, and one centrally. Corporal Ramsey's section, with Sergeant Monck on the right, reached the edge of the camp rather in advance of Corporal Horsefield's section, and while they were waiting for them to come up, Corporal Horsefield's section was spotted by the sentry, who threw a grenade. The section

commander immediately opened fire, and Sergeant Monck, Corporal Ramsey and his section charged the camp. As was to be expected, all the occupants were in their bashas, and, ★
43 except for one who was shot where he lay, the others ran out and from behind trees put up some resistance, throwing in all a total of four grenades. Then Lance-Corporal Fox started firing his E. Y. rifle and bursting his grenades behind the camp. A whistle was blown, and the bandits fled into the jungle in all directions.

"When the remainder of the platoon came up a thorough search of the area was made, and three blood trails were found, one leading to a large food dump which contained four cwts. of rice, a side of bacon, and a lot of tinned fish. None of the blood trails could be followed for more than a hundred yards as the heavy rain washed out all traces. In the camp itself, in addition to the dead bandit, fourteen packs were left by the terrorists, together with 400 rounds of .303 ammunition and two Bren magazines. The camp itself was an old one, but the bashas had not been reproofed with the usual atap leaves. Waterproof sheets, which had been camouflaged from the air with leaves and vines, had been used instead.

"When wireless contact had been made with the Company base, 8 Platoon were ordered to remain in the area and continue the search for the wounded bandits, and 7 Platoon would join them and carry out the dead bandit and the packs and ammunition.

"While Sergeant Monck was speaking on the 68 set, it was reported to him that a bandit had been seen approaching the camp. The bandit was lost to view for a minute or two, and then reappeared ten yards from the sentry. Unfortunately he spotted the movement of the rifle coming into the aim and dived into the undergrowth, providing only a fleeting target, and he was missed. He must either have been a courier, or one of the gang returning to the camp, oblivious of the attack.

"The next day 7 Platoon joined 8 Platoon, and carried out the dead man and the spoils. 8 Platoon continued searching the area and, late in the day, one patrol searching some way

from the camp smelt the unmistakable smell of something very dead, and came upon another dead bandit with an American carbine lying by his side. 8 Platoon was then ordered back to the Company base with their second bandit. ★ 44

"The search was not abandoned, however, and 7 Platoon under Second-Lieutenant Tyzack was again sent down to the same area on 3rd October. Two hours after leaving camp the leading man, Corporal Fletcher, came face to face with a lone bandit coming in the opposite direction on the track. Corporal Fletcher immediately opened fire with his carbine and killed him. This man probably had been sent back to look for survivors of the gang, or to see if we had left anything important in the camp. ★ 45

"The area was left fallow for a week, and then once again 8 Platoon went back. Searching farther south they investigated a track leading down to the river. As they neared the river the Iban said that the track had been used that day, and then added, 'There is someone here now.' Going cautiously forward, they heard a man call out in Chinese, which the C.L.O. interpreted as, 'Don't shoot; I'm wounded.' Fearing a trick, Sergeant Monck sent a section round the flank, but when they came up to the man, it proved to be one very emaciated bandit wounded in the leg. He had been in the camp during the attack, and was wounded, but had managed to get to the river bank where he was found. He had lived for nine days by boiling leaves in a cigarette tin, and his wound, though very messy, had not apparently gone gangrenous. He had no weapon, and none could be found in the area. He stated that he had been deprived of his rifle three months before for a 'misdemeanour,' but a photograph in his possession showed him with a Bren gun, so his story sounded somewhat dubious. In due course he stood his trial and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. ★ 46

"From the documents found in the camp, and from interrogation of the wounded bandit, it was found that this gang was not in fact the one 'A' Company had made contact with, but one which operated in the area of 'A' Company, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles. They had been living in the same camp

for three months and presumably found working in one unit's area, and living in another, extremely satisfactory."

So ended a very successful ten days' series of operations which again emphasized the value of patience, perseverance and tenacity, so necessary in this type of warfare.

★
47 "A" Company, who shared the honours with "C" Company for operational success in October, entered the scene on 12th October when they killed a terrorist in the Durian Tunggal area. A surrendered terrorist volunteered to lead a patrol to a camp where lay a wounded terrorist who had a price of \$10,000 on his head. Lieutenant J. D. Benton and 2 Platoon were dispatched, intrigued by the rumour that he had with him two attractive nurses. The \$10,000 man was killed, but his two nurses, although wounded, got away.

★ ★
49 Four days later a representative patrol, including two officers, the colour sergeant, 1 Platoon, and a section of 2 Platoon, contacted two terrorists in the rubber in the Chabau area. One terrorist was killed, and the other, who alternated between putting up his hands and then firing his weapon, was eventually wounded and captured and died two days later.

The same month "A" Company lost Mujok, the Iban tracker, who had been with them for two years, and by his cheerfulness, tracking skill and great courage had endeared himself to the whole Company. He returned to his native land.

"D" Company, though unable to claim any kills this month, had achieved considerable success in the destruction of enemy food dumps, having disposed of no less than fifteen, containing in addition to food, clothing and medical supplies in large quantities.

Meanwhile there had occurred a tragedy which had shocked and angered the whole nation. On 6th October, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, was killed when the car in which he was travelling with his wife was ambushed on the Gap Road up to Fraser's Hill. By his death the Federation of Malaya lost the man whose quiet determination had planted the seeds of resistance and defiance against Com-

munism, and whose resolution had rallied a divided and confused nation. He was buried on a lonely hill at Cheras, just south of Kuala Lumpur. His death aroused in all communities an anger and indignation which more than anything stimulated the fight against the terrorists, and awakened an intense desire for revenge.

The Festival of Dasahra, which is to the Gurkha soldier very much what Christmas is to the British, coincided with the official day of mourning for Sir Henry Gurney, so it was that members of the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes who had been invited to the traditional "nautch," or dance, on 8th October by the Gurkha battalions of their Brigade did not attend. The Festival is by far the most important religious day of the Gurkha year, and to enable them to draw in as many men as possible the Battalion took over their posts on the Jelebu and Kuala Pilah passes for three days. Captain D. E. Cartmel, the P.R.I., with a composite platoon from Support Company of mortars and machine gunners, went to Jelebu. R.S.M. Rayner with the Drums went to Kuala Pilah, emulating the previous R.S.M., Mr. Peacock, who had done the same for the Gurkhas last year at Jelebu, and thus keeping alive the tradition of making the R.S.M. fully operational at least once a year.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BATTALION AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1951

IN THE MALACCA SETTLEMENT

Tactical H.Q.

Commanding Officer ... Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander,
D.S.O.

Intelligence Officer ... Second-Lieutenant D. W. R. Cooley

"A" Company

T./Major D. W. Little

Captain P. L. Hoskins

Lieutenant J. R. Young

Lieutenant J. D. Benton

Second-Lieutenant H. Cartledge

C.S.M. Short

C.Q.M.S. J. J. French

"B" Company

W.S./Major J. Collard, M.C.
 T./Captain D. A. Gospel
 Second-Lieutenant D. Harrop
 Second-Lieutenant E. Boddye
 C.S.M. Rogers
 C.Q.M.S. Winter, M.M.

"D" Company

Major H. Chadwick
 T./Captain J. Barlow
 Second-Lieutenant K. Wilford
 Second-Lieutenant J. M. Taylor
 C.S.M. Pickering
 C.Q.M.S. Samme

IN THE TAMPIN AREA

Battalion H.Q.

Commanding Officer	...	Major L. B. B. Beuttler, M.B.E.
Adjutant	... ..	Captain K. G. Wesley
Intelligence Officer	...	Captain N. T. Bagnall, M.C.
Q.M.	... ..	Captain (Q.M.) D. C. Edwards
		R.S.M. A. Rayner
		R.Q.M.S. J. Kerridge
		O.R.Q.M.S. A. H. Sedgwick

H.Q. Company

Major J. R. Neighbour
 Second-Lieutenant G. R. W. Baxter
 C.S.M. Manners
 C.Q.M.S. H. Gill

"C" Company

Major G. Ritchie, M.C.
 Captain D. E. Cartmel, M.C.
 Lieutenant J. Davies
 Second-Lieutenant A. G. Stanton
 C.S.M. G. Lord
 C.Q.M.S. H. Phillips

Support Company

Major J. B. Oldfield
 Second-Lieutenant C. M. Artley
 Second-Lieutenant E. Hancox
 C.S.M. F. Powell
 C.Q.M.S. L. Garforth

Meanwhile 4 and 6 Platoons of "B" Company, with the Company Commander, had moved to Alor Gajah, leaving Captain Gospel, who had lately joined the Company from Support Company, and 5 Platoon with a troop of 13th/18th Royal Hussars at Batang Malaka. Major Roberts, who for his work in Malaya was later awarded the M.B.E., had left to attend a course at the Senior Officers' School in England, and the Commanding Officer was shortly to move to Malacca to direct operations in that area.

The decision to clear Malacca Settlement of the enemy necessitated an operational split of the Battalion, and in November the Colonel moved to Malacca, where he opened a Tac. H.Q. from which he was to direct the operations of "A," "B" and "D" Companies in the Settlement. He was visited at this H.Q. later in the month by Sir Harold Briggs and General Sir Rob Lockhart.

The rest of the Battalion, H.Q. Company, Support Company and "C" Company, remained in the southern area of Negri Sembilan, with Main H.Q. still at Tampin, where the Second-in-Command, Major Beuttler, became responsible to the Commanding Officer for operations in that area. Though not a very desirable state of affairs, it was the only way in which the Battalion's operational commitments could be satisfactorily met.

In the Tampin area November was to be a month full of incident with a marked increase in the tempo of operations on both sides.

Early in the month the enemy began to bring considerable pressure to bear on the estate labour to strike for higher wages and better working conditions, regardless of the fact that the tappers had expressed themselves quite content with existing terms. The terrorists meant business, however, and five of the main estates in Support Company's area came out on strike to a man within a matter of a few days. These strikes started in Bahau and spread south to the Tampin area from there. They were extremely serious, and in Bahau the Gurkhas were having to deploy a considerable proportion of their fighting strength on purely protective duties, escorting

labour to and from the rubber-fields, and even then were not able to guarantee the safety of the scattered tappers who were working. This at first appeared to be a minor triumph for the enemy, but, thanks to the co-operation of the estate managers in the Tampin area, a firm line was taken, and all estate workers were persuaded to return to work on their original terms, having gained no concessions.

Even more important, so far as the unit was concerned, was the fact that the strikes produced information which would not otherwise have come to light. As a result of this information, Sergeant J. Bishorek, who was now commanding the Anti-Tank Platoon on Gadek Estate, took out his platoon early on the morning of 11th November and ambushed a terrorist meeting place. As a result of this ambush one Min Yuen was killed, being shot dead by Sergeant Bishorek himself at 75 yards range. Unfortunately, in the immediate follow-up Private Gray was accidentally wounded in the thigh by our own fire when he was charging in after the enemy. The Medical Officer, Captain R. Davies, R.A.M.C., was, as always, soon on the scene, and Gray was rapidly evacuated to hospital. As has been said, in this type of warfare, where there has always to be "one up the spout," it is remarkable that accidents of this kind are not more frequent. Private Gray, though in considerable pain, behaved with great courage and insisted that his comrades were not at all to blame.

Three days later the enemy countered when they derailed the Singapore to Kuala Lumpur train only a mile from Tampin. This dastardly act resulted in four passengers being killed, two of them little Indian children, and eighteen injured, and the worst derailment of the Emergency. Though this incident was some distance from where the Anti-Tank Platoon was based, they reached the scene of the disaster in a remarkably short time, and their prompt action and assistance won the praise of the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, who, with his family and the Mentri Besar, was amongst those on the train, returning to his State after a visit to England.

It was perhaps this action which inspired his visit on 1st December, with the Mentri Besar and the Acting British



A patrol of 9 Platoon, "C" Company



A patrol of 9 Platoon, "C" Company, with the late Private J. Gill carrying the E.Y. rifle



This group and the picture facing page 89 were captured from a terrorist belonging to a M.R.L.A. platoon operating in Malacca Settlement



The bandits were very fond of having their photographs taken by each other, and many pictures similar to these were recovered from bodies and packs

Adviser, to the Officers' Mess at Tampin, where they had lunch, and where the Yang di Pertuan particularly asked to meet Sergeant Bishorek and Lance-Corporal Ghendi of Support Company. It was a most unusual event for the Yang di Pertuan to visit a British regiment, so the Battalion considered this call an exceptional favour.

The derailment of the train brought upon the town of Tampin a well-earned and long deserved screening operation, and a four-day curfew was imposed as a punitive measure and to assist in a house-to-house search. The search was a Police responsibility, but the cordoning, which was organized by Support Company, was carried out jointly with H.Q. Company and all available troops. The operation lasted three days, and as well as leading to the arrest of twenty-two suspected and confirmed terrorist agents, stimulated the flow of information from the public. The success of these measures was largely due to the complete secrecy in which they were planned, none of the troops taking part, except for the Second-in-Command and the two Company Commanders concerned, having any inkling of what was to come until less than one hour before they were actually in position. Perhaps those who suffered most, apart from the native population, were the sergeants, whose Saturday social evening in their Mess was rudely interrupted.

In December the Battalion had the misfortune to suffer further casualties. On 6th December 9 Platoon of "C" Company under Lieutenant J. A. Davies, who had lately arrived from H.Q., South Malaya District, operating in the Gemas jungle, were ambushed by a small stay-behind party. Lieutenant Davies was wounded in the chest and right arm, and Private Gill, one of the oldest members of the Company, was killed. These casualties were in fact caused by the same shot, later explained by the extraction of two outside shot-gun pellets from Lieutenant Davies' arm in the B.M.H. at Kinrara. In this action one of the enemy was later reported killed, but no body was ever recovered to substantiate this claim.

Three days later 4 Platoon of "B" Company had a contact which, whilst not resulting in a kill, inflicted wounds, accord-

ing to informers' reports, on no less than four of the six terrorists contacted, most of the wounds being serious. Had the enemy not so far forgotten themselves as to arrive early whilst the platoon commander was still laying his ambush, this contact would undoubtedly have increased the Battalion score.

During the same month a platoon of "C" Company, in an all-night ambush on some coolie lines, had a contact in a position that had been ambushed by the Company fifty-eight times without the enemy ever appearing. This time one terrorist was wounded, and this incident is mentioned as typical of the so-often unrewarded patience and effort put into this war.

December had opened with a combined operation against a group of 120 terrorists believed to be camped in a jungle area some twelve miles north-east of Jasin. It took place on St. Andrew's Day, and the Commanding Officer, who was controlling the operation, was thus spared the necessity of making a speech at the celebrations in Malacca. "A," "C" and "D" Companies and a Police jungle company took part, and between them laid ambushes on all sides of the jungle area, which was then subjected to heavy air attack by the R.A.F. and bombardment by the Mortar Platoon. After a night of intense patrol activity, two platoons of "D" Company entered the area early the following morning to rout out the enemy. From the discovery of tracks and three large camps, one of which had accommodated over 100 terrorists only a week before, it was clear that the information was accurate enough, but, as was unfortunately so often the case, out of date. Although this operation did not produce dead terrorists it was interesting in that it was the first large battalion operation there had been for some time, and with reliable information it might well have proved a major success.

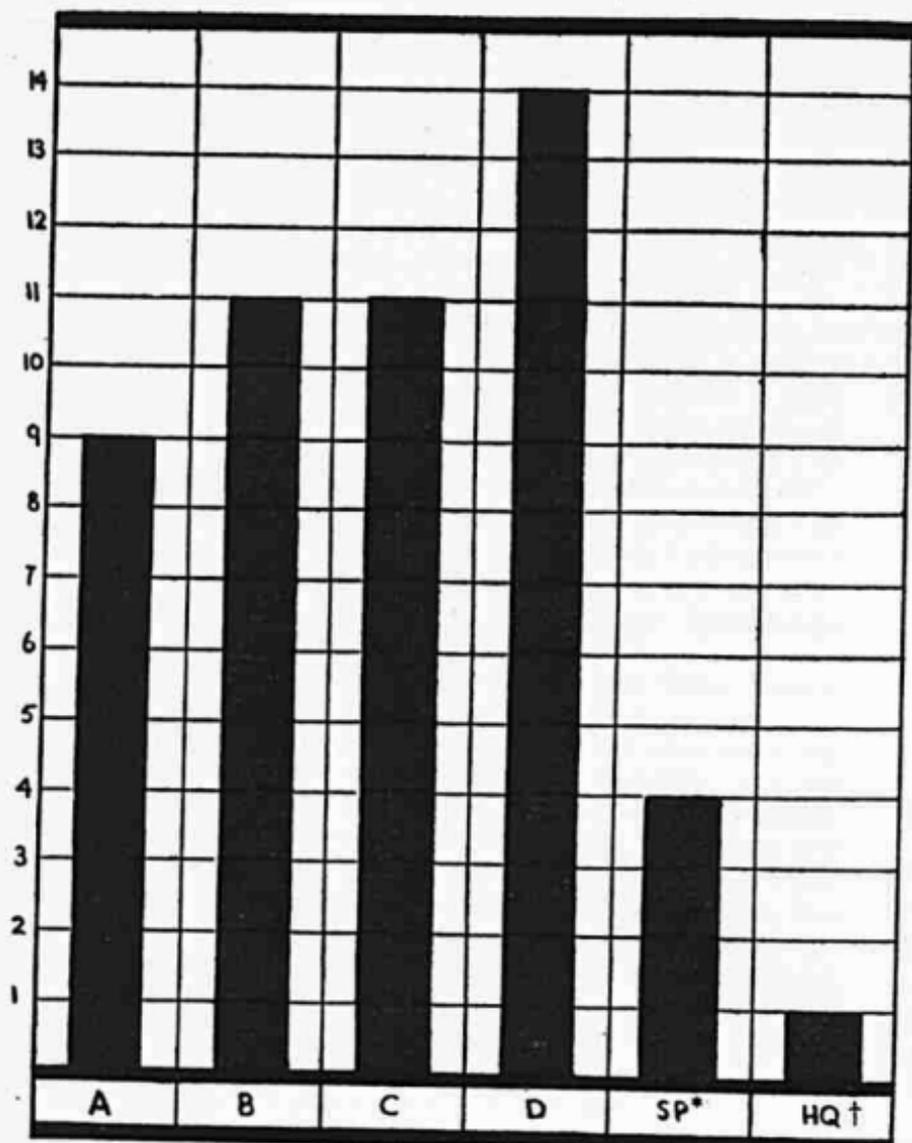
In order to ensure as far as possible that the Battalion might enjoy a peaceful period over Christmas, widespread operations were launched by all companies in the Malacca Settlement and the South Circle of Negri Sembilan, in the week preceding Christmas. Though these produced no material success, they did at least achieve their main functions, and no interference marred the Battalion's celebrations.

The Gurkhas and Police relieved companies of all operational responsibility in their areas for four days, thus allowing the companies to concentrate in their bases and do justice to the Christmas programme. Accordingly, 5 Platoon left Batang Malaka to join the rest of "B" Company at Alor Gajah, handing over their area to "D" Company, whose responsibility it was in future to be.

The excellence of the Christmas arrangements was to a large extent due to the generosity of the local planters, Police and civilians, who gave over \$2,500 to the Battalion towards expenses as a token of their appreciation of the unit's efforts. There is no doubt that these gifts, and the many parties that the civilians gave for the men, helped the Battalion to make this Christmas a very memorable one.

The Commanding Officer, the Padre, and the Regimental Band visited all company bases, and carol services were held. It was at these carol services above all that the true spirit of Christmas was really captured, and the link with home strengthened.

At the end of 1951 the Battalion could look back on a year of encouraging progress. Their total score of 47 killed and 3 captured was in no way commensurate with the effort that had been made, and the century which is the goal of every Battalion fighting in Malaya still seemed a long way away. Success had come, however, more frequently, and there was little doubt that the Battalion had improved their tactical technique and training beyond measure. The steady decrease in their numerical strength was happily balanced by the ever-increasing efficiency and skill of those who remained. Morale was high and it was a justly confident Battalion which looked forward to further successes in the New Year, their third and final year in Malaya.



KILLS AND CAPTURES BY COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER, 1949, TO
DECEMBER, 1951

* Support Company, formed December, 1950
† H.Q. Company Training Cadre

PART III

JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1952

CHAPTER XI

JANUARY TO MARCH, 1952

FIRST blood of the New Year went to Support Company who, in a spirited battle on 3rd January, killed one terrorist and seriously wounded another, thus earning the distinction of having killed the last terrorist in 1951 and the first in 1952 in the Battalion area.

As has been said, for each successful contact a deal of hard work goes unrewarded, and very often the "kills" occurred when least expected. Such was the case with the Anti-Tank Platoon on this occasion, and since this action was one of the comparatively rare occasions when the enemy were "spoiling" for a fight, and turned out to be quite a protracted little battle, it is perhaps of interest to describe it in some detail.

This contact occurred in the Keru Halt area of Bukit Batu, an area of small overgrown Chinese rubber estates near Tampin, and well known as a hotbed of banditry. Returning from a recce for an ambush, a patrol of the Anti-Tank Platoon contacted a gang of about seven terrorists in position on a small hill across a strip of swamp. An attempt to cross the swamp was met by heavy rifle and automatic fire from the enemy position the other side, and Sergeant Bishorek, who was commanding the platoon, decided to hold them with fire from the front whilst he took a small party round to attack from the right flank. Private J. Newton, who had been one of the party to attempt a frontal attack across the swamp, had been left slightly in advance of the remainder of the fire group, in a position from which he did sterling work correcting the fire of the automatics to his rear on to the enemy position. Meanwhile Sergeant Bishorek with a small assault party had found a way across the swamp farther down and, crossing it,

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51 began to move in on the enemy from their rear. In the completely open rubber they could not conceal their approach from the enemy, who, with heavy fire coming from their front and flank, hurriedly pulled out to make their get-away in the rapidly failing light. They left behind them, however, their political warrior dead, and in the action their platoon commander received serious wounds which were to put him out of action for many months to come.

This sharp encounter, which lasted some thirty-five minutes, resulted in much useful information being obtained. It transpired that this party were in fact the Platoon Headquarters of 6 Platoon, M.R.L.A., who had lately arrived in the Tampin area to raise the morale of the local Min Yuen, and themselves act as a kind of "Demonstration Squad" to show their weaker brethren how things should be done. With this end in view they had somewhat unwisely challenged the Anti-Tank Platoon, but, far from giving the polished professional performance by which they had hoped to impress the local amateurs, they had received a "bloody nose." They were apparently much sobered by this contact and never again gave battle willingly. Of their offensive spirit before this encounter there could be little doubt, for it also transpired that they had lain in ambush for two whole days, on a track across the railway line near by, for Sergeant Bishorek and his platoon, who fortunately had varied their routes and so avoided a trap. The success of this battle—for battle it was—was largely due to Sergeant Bishorek's inspiring leadership of men, none of whom up to that time had been in action before. How well they fought is illustrated by the fact that in the tree in front of which Private Newton was lying, no less than twenty-nine bullet holes were found. For his outstanding leadership on this occasion and many others, Sergeant Bishorek was awarded the British Empire Medal.

Late on the night of Saturday, 19th January, an informer came to the Tampin Police saying that he knew where terrorists would be crossing the railway line in the Gemas area during the next three days. Mr. Waggett of the Special Branch and the Intelligence Officer, Captain Bagnall, set off

the same night to check the information, and returned at 1.30 a.m. the following morning, having found several crossing places obviously being used. Although, strictly speaking, this was in "C" Company's area, owing to the time factor, Major Beuttler, who it will be remembered was directing operations in the South Circle, ordered Captain Bagnall out with a patrol from the Training Wing, and at 0400 hours on 20th January this party left Tampin to carry out the ambush. They were in position by 0545 hours, and shortly after daylight a terrorist was seen starting to cross the railway line at the extreme end of the ambush position. Fire was opened and, throwing his grenade, which fortunately failed to explode, the terrorist turned to run for the jungle edge, but was shot down. After searching the area, the patrol stopped the next train for Tampin and put the body of the dead man on it. A few hours later the following formal message was received at base from the stationmaster at Tampin :

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"To O.C. The Military Camp, Tampin. Ready for your collection—one bandit body and rifle delivered to Tampin Station by the 0730 train from Singapore."

The discovery of fresh tracks by Captain Bagnall with a patrol of the Training Wing led four days later to the next contact on 24th January. A composite patrol from the Mortar and Machine Gun Platoons, under Captain Bagnall, with Second-Lieutenants Artley and Hancox, set off in the early morning and filed their way into the foothills of the Tampin Forest Reserve, which rises to 2,000 feet or more. After climbing steadily for about two hours, Second-Lieutenant Hancox (himself a non-smoker) detected the faint smell of tobacco smoke and the patrol were immediately ordered into ambush positions. A moment or two later two terrorists came down the path, studying the ground intently for tracks. So engrossed were they in searching for the shadow, they failed to see the substance, and both were promptly shot. It transpired that both were couriers and the documents they carried proved to be of some importance. The presence of a third terrorist was suspected by the patrol, but not confirmed until the end

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of the month when, chastened by his narrow escape from death, he surrendered. This man, who was to be the first of many to surrender in the immediate area of Tampin, later led the Machine Gun Platoon to a large food dump on the jungle-edge, which they ambushed for a week—unfortunately without result.

In another part of their area, the Machine Gun Platoon had just finished ambushing a food-supplier's house for twenty consecutive nights, a further illustration of the real patience demanded of the soldier in Malaya.

It was at this time that the new Brigade Commander, Brigadier M. C. A. Henniker, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., visited the Battalion on his arrival. Amongst other things, he decreed that the 3-inch Mortar Platoon should from then on concentrate on their primary role of firing their mortars, fulfilling once again their proper function as a battalion weapon. Only rarely after this did the Mortar Platoon carry out foot patrols, being henceforward kept fully occupied providing fire support throughout the length and breadth of the Battalion area.

Meanwhile operations in other company areas had been somewhat curtailed by the heavy floods which struck the whole of Malaya so suddenly at the New Year. "A" Company at Ayer Tekah were cut off from Jasin and Malacca, but it was "C" Company at Gemas, where it rained for eight consecutive days without ceasing, who suffered most. The numerous rivers that flowed in and around Gemas burst their banks and daily the level of the water rose. The road from the camp to Gemas was under three feet six inches of water, and the main roads from Gemas to the south and to Tampin were under about five feet for several miles. The railway had been cut, blocked and washed away to both north and south. In addition to answering the many appeals for assistance from the local people, "C" Company's rations were getting dangerously low, and only when they were down to their last day of reserve rations did the floods subside, and contact was established with the outside world.

In recognition of their work the following letter was sent :

From Mr. H. B. Carrapiett of the Malayan Railways to the G.O.C., Malaya:

DEAR SIR,

I would like to draw your attention to the magnificent work done in Gemas during the recent floods by the Officers and men of "C" Company, 1st Battalion the Green Howards, under Captain D. E. Cartmel.

The Railway Housing Area was completely cut off from the town and these men rendered invaluable service in assisting our personnel to get to and from town to obtain supplies; when our offices were flooded out, they helped to evacuate valuable equipment and records.

The long hours worked in miserable conditions with no hint of a grumble were beyond praise.

We, the Railway men in Gemas, and our families are deeply grateful to this unit.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) H. B. CARRAPIETT.

Once able to resume operations, the Company wasted no effort, and enlisted the support of the R.A.F. and R.A.A.F. to make up for lost time in bombing an area of thick jungle in which the notorious Ah Wah and his gang were believed to be encamped. On one occasion six R.A.A.F. Lincolns dropped fourteen 1,000 lb. bombs each, eight R.A.F. Hornets dropped 500 lb. bombs and rockets to saturate the four map squares of jungle. The area was completely devastated, and as the weeks went by with none of the usual reports of Ah Wah, hopes began to rise that he must indeed have been in the target area, but this was later proved not to be the case.

In other parts of the Battalion area numerous camps and dumps of food and stores had been found. Sergeant Stubbs of "D" Company, operating with his patrol in some very thick belukar after a contact and pursuit at extreme range, found a camp in which the cooking pots were still warm. The food inside consisted of stewed wild rhubarb and banana leaves, an indication of the extremes to which the terrorists

had been driven. Shortly after this, on 26th January, Chinese New Year's Eve, one of this enemy group came in and surrendered, complaining bitterly that rice and black beans were not proper fare for a New Year feast. Two days later he was followed by another from a gang of seventy.

Meanwhile 2 and 3 Platoons of "A" Company, under Captain Barlow of "D" Company, had been taking part in an operation with the 2/7th Gurkhas at Kuala Pilah, but in spite of rigorous patrolling and an intensive programme of ambushes, they could report no success.

Operationally the Battalion had started the New Year well, and January had been a good month with four more kills to add to the Battalion's tally, not to mention three surrenders. It was notable for another reason as well, for on 14th January His Grace the Archbishop of York visited the Battalion. He was accompanied on this visit, which was part of an extensive tour he was making of the Far East, by the Bishop of Singapore and the Archbishop's Chaplain, the Rev. John Kent.

He was met on his arrival at Malacca by the Commanding Officer and the officers and men from "A" and "D" Companies, and after a short address he talked informally to all ranks. Escorted by a troop of the 13th/18th Hussars, the Archbishop's party, accompanied by the Colonel, then drove to Alor Gajah, where those officers and men who could be spared from the remaining companies of the Battalion were gathered. Again the Archbishop gave a simple but moving address, bringing, as he said, "A Yorkshire greeting to the Yorkshire Regiment." Then he read the Regimental Collect and gave his blessing. After the Officers had been introduced to him, he went off alone to speak to the troops, with whom he talked of Yorkshire, of their homes, of the jungle, of sport and football and of those things dear to the heart of the private soldier. All who were fortunate enough to be present and meet him were deeply impressed, not only by the Archbishop himself, but also by the fact that he had gone to so much trouble to rearrange his programme in order to meet the Green Howards.



His Grace the Archbishop of York being greeted on his arrival at Malacca for his visit to the Battalion on 14th January, 1952



The Archbishop speaking to Officers and men of "A" and "D" Companies. On the extreme right is the Right Rev. Henry Baines, Bishop of Singapore



HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK WITH THE COMMANDING OFFICER, LIEUT.-COLONEL D'A. J. D. MANDER, D.S.O.

At the end of January came the welcome news that the Battalion was to return home in October of that year, and this good news was followed on 5th February by the announcement that the Regiment had been selected to raise a 2nd Battalion, a source of great pride to all ranks.

On the following day, Wednesday, 6th February, all other feelings were submerged in one of deep sorrow at the news of the death of King George VI. It was no exaggeration to say that all ranks felt a deep sense of personal loss and at the same time a strange pride in the knowledge that it now became their duty to further the Queen's business.

Operations precluded any large-scale memorial services except at Malacca and Tampin, where all communities in the district attended a service held in the N.A.A.F.I.

The drizzling rain and the solemnity of the occasion combined to give Malacca a sombre atmosphere on the early morning of Saturday, 9th February, when Queen Elizabeth was proclaimed Sovereign. Streets were cleared from an early hour to make way for troops and police taking part in the parade opposite the ancient Stadthuys, and by eight o'clock the pathways and porches surrounding the War Memorial were already filled with quiet and thoughtful spectators. Soldiers, planters and police, with their families, stood side by side with Malay, Chinese and Indian drawn suddenly together by this common emotion. And yet not one emotion, but two—the real feeling of personal loss in the death of King George, and at the same time a stimulation in the knowledge that once again a Queen reigned over England.

The occasion was historic also, for this was the first time that a Sovereign had ever been proclaimed in Malacca, and the first time that a proclamation had been read from the Stadthuys balcony since the East India Company was proclaimed the paramount power in 1829. But one felt it was not history, nor the desire to witness any spectacle, that drew so many people to the War Memorial Square that morning, but rather an inarticulate desire to make some personal contribution to both the memory of the late King and to the future of the new Queen. For indeed no one felt the need for pomp

or pageantry, and the ceremony itself was short and simple as befitted the occasion.

By a quarter past eight, members of the Councils, Lieutenant-Colonel Mander and Mr. MacDonald, representing the Army and the Police, and other representatives of the community had assembled on the balcony of the Stadthuys, whilst below them on the lawn surrounding the Memorial stood the Regimental Contingent of the Green Howards, the Police, and in the rear, the Corps of Drums. Just before the half-hour, the Resident Commissioner, Mr. G. E. C. Wisdom, accompanied by the Settlement Secretary, and preceded by the Judge, arrived by car and received the General Salute.

At half past eight there was a roll of drums and the Resident Commissioner began to read the Proclamation. Across the silent square and the rows of upturned faces, his voice came strong and clear:

"With one voice and consent of tongue and heart, we here assembled publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory become Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, Queen of all Her Realm and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to whom her lieges do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy years to reign over us. God save the Queen."

At the same time the Union Jack and the flags on all the public buildings which had been at half-mast were hoisted to the masthead, where they remained until sunset that day in honour of the new Queen.

There followed the reading of the Proclamation in Malay, Chinese and Tamil, and the English Regal titles, handed down through the centuries, were read again in Mandarin and the Settlement's many tongues. The Vicar of Christ Church, the Rev. Wilson, then recited the special prayer for the Queen's Majesty.

Then came the Royal Salute and the firing of the salute of

21 guns by a troop of 93 Field Battery, R.A., drawn up facing the canal on the far side of the square. As the thunder of the last gun died, the Officer Commanding the Parade, Major G. Ritchie, M.C., called for three cheers for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, and officials, soldiers and civilians raised their voices in acknowledgment.

The Resident Commissioner descended the steps and drove away. The twenty-minute ceremony was over. Malacca had officially ushered in the new reign.

The accession of a Queen as head of the Commonwealth and Overseas territories, in her own right, had brought its own problems to Malay, Chinese and Tamil translators. The Tamils had solved theirs by referring to the new Queen in the Press as "Maharani Elizabeth." In the Mandarin translation of the proclamation Queen Elizabeth was called "Nyu Huang," a Queen in her own right—as distinct from "Huang Hoa," which means "the wife of a King." Since in the Malay language there is no equivalent of a Queen ruling in her own right, and only "Raja Perempuan" or "Raja Permaisuri," meaning "the wife of a ruler," the word Queen was used in the Proclamation as in English. This word has also been adopted in the Malay Press, who have put the English title into Jawa characters by sound.

Ten days later, on 20th February, General Sir Gerald Templer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., was installed as the new High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur. Few realized at the time the impact that General Templer would make, and how soon he would impress his personality on all sections of the community. By his courage and energy he was to rally the nation, and by his vitality and determination he was to instil a new spirit and fervour into the campaign against the Communists. His personal example of tireless devotion to a cause was to be an inspiration and tonic to the whole country, and under his leadership great progress was to be made in the months to come.

In the field of operations, honours went this February to "A", "B" and "D" Companies, who between them accounted for six killed.

The monthly account was opened by "D" Company on 7th February, when Sergeant Stubbs and 12 Platoon laid a successful ambush in an area temporarily loaned from their neighbours, the 21st Federal Jungle Company. After they had ambushed day and night for five days, the expected enemy party arrived. The two leading enemy scouts came through the ambush position, and Corporal Reid, the section commander, with great restraint, held his fire to wait for more. As they were passing out of sight two more terrorists, fifteen yards apart, came into the position. It was seen that they were armed with pistols, a token of leadership, and orders were given to fire. Both were hit, as was also one of the leading scouts. The section then closed in under fire from the terrorists and administered the *coup de grâce*, not unfortunately before Corporal Reid had received a wound in the leg. The two enemy dead were identified as Ghani, a \$10,000 terrorist, who with the other was the chief organizer of Malay resistance in that area. It was probable that the third terrorist did not survive, but his body was never found.

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The next day "B" Company lent Second-Lieutenant Harrop and 4 Platoon to Support Company, who with only two platoons were finding themselves too short-handed to deal as they would wish with enemy activity in the Tampin area. 4 Platoon was sent to Gadek Estate to take over the traditional hunting ground of the Anti-Tank Platoon, and within a day or two, whilst still in the process of getting to know their new area, they made a contact. While searching a rocky overgrown slope they suddenly came under fire from close range. In the first volley the cap of the leading soldier was blown off and Second-Lieutenant Harrop was saved from a wound in the thigh only by a folded map. The patrol charged the camp, but the enemy had fled, leaving behind a large quantity of clothing, documents and the usual pitiful possessions. In the encircling movement, Corporal Ogden, who had been patrolling ever since the Battalion came to Malaya, had the misfortune to slip and fall, and accidentally put a burst of Owen gun fire into his left foot.

All this occurred again in the Bukit Batu area, from where

the many undesirable residents had recently been removed to areas where they could less easily assist the enemy, thus forcing the terrorists to be increasingly dependent on the daily visits of the rubber tappers for supplies and contact. The plan was therefore to lie up in ambush positions to cover the tappers, and it was on these orders that 4 Platoon came only two days later to have their revenge, during Operation "Lola" (Lots of Little Ambushes).

Early on the morning of 12th February, Second-Lieutenant Harrop with three men, Privates Cockcroft, Lowrie and Walsh, left base to occupy one of these ambush positions in the overgrown rubber. On their way to, and when only a couple of hundred yards from, the position, they found a deserted basha which had clearly been recently used by the terrorists, and, deciding to site his ambush there, the patrol commander and his men settled down to watch and wait. After nearly five hours their patience was rewarded and Second-Lieutenant Harrop caught a glimpse of two enemy caps bobbing through some high lallang about a hundred and fifty yards away. He immediately moved his patrol in the direction the enemy were going and, following the slight sound of movement through the thick and tangled undergrowth, stalked the quarry. Continuing their stealthy approach through dense belukar, the party, now in open formation, suddenly rounded some rocks to find themselves in a camp. Private Walsh, who was carrying the Bren gun for the first time, and Private Lowrie with his Owen gun immediately opened up, killing two out of the five terrorists who tried to escape. Caps, documents, and clothing, together with a revolver and shotgun from the dead bodies, were recovered. In recognition of his leadership on this and another occasion, Second-Lieutenant Harrop, a National Service officer, was later awarded the Military Cross.

"A" Company were just in time to contribute to the month's score when Sergeant Slevin and 1 Platoon celebrated the Leap Year by contacting an enemy party in a camp in the Ayer Tekah area on 28th February, and in the ensuing action killed a further two terrorists. For a week past "A" Company had

been concentrating their efforts on the near-by Lau Hai Rubber Estate and Bukit Asahan Estate which marched with it, "quartering" it systematically with patrols from first light. In order to ring the changes and so perhaps catch the bandits—who were always quick to appreciate a habit—on the wrong foot, Captain Hoskins altered the time of sending out the patrols, and this day Sergeant Slevin, with a Dyak and S.E.P. and some twelve men of 1 Platoon, left base at 1245 hours.

With the Dyak leading, the patrol were moving along a wire fence bounding a "re-plant" of "D" Division on the Bukit Asahan Estate when the S.E.P. stopped the patrol. He pointed out to Sergeant Slevin a place in the fence that had been tampered with, and an almost imperceptible track which he said probably led to a camp. After deciding on a simple plan and detailing his assault and flanking parties, Sergeant Slevin and his patrol set off to follow up the track. As they moved cautiously forward the track improved, and shortly after crossing a small stream they came to the camp. Catching the occupants completely off their guard, the assault party went in, and Privates Pidgeon, Watson and Teal with a carbine and two Brens made short work of the two terrorists who were in the camp. In addition to a rifle and documents, five packs were recovered. The fact that there were no sentries on the camp and that the other three occupants were away all bore out the wisdom of the decision to vary patrol timings, as clearly the enemy, banking on the normal morning patrol, were prepared to chance their arm in the afternoon. Of the two dead Communists, one—the Chinese—was responsible for setting the type of the Communist district printing press; the other, a Malay youth still in his teens, was reputed to have sworn not to cut his hair until the Communists won the war. "A" Company spared him the necessity of honouring this ill-conceived oath.

Meanwhile "C" Company had earned the congratulations of the G.O.C. on keeping the railway line between Gemas and Batang Malaka clear of bandit derailments for the last nine months. This sector of the main railway line had had

seventeen enemy derailments in seven weeks just over a year before, and was considered one of the worst sections in Malaya. "C" Company's record was achieved only at the price of the permanent employment of one platoon which, with two armoured petrol-driven vehicles known as "Whickam trollies," was responsible for patrolling some fifty miles of railway line. These vehicles were fully armoured and had two L.M.Gs. mounted which could be fired from the inside. Driven by a Ford V8 engine, the weight of the armour, combined with the climate, proved too much for the cooling system, and much ingenuity was required by the R.E.M.E. fitters and the drivers themselves to keep them on the rails. The drivers, drawn from the ranks of the Company, had attended a course of instruction at the Malayan Railways Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur, to learn the intricacies of the railway system in Malaya—a necessary precaution before unleashing them upon the single-track line which serves the country.

With a third of their strength permanently committed to operating the "Whickam trollies" by day and providing the escort by night on the "flats" for the train from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore, "C" Company were left with only two platoons to search roughly a hundred and fifty square miles of jungle and fifty square miles of rubber.

February saw a further change in the organization of the Battalion, when the Adjutant and the Battalion Orderly Room moved down to Malacca to join the Commanding Officer. On the establishment of Main H.Q. at Malacca, Tampin became Rear H.Q. In the meantime the relentless drain of men returning home continued and, in spite of an occasional draft, the strength of the Battalion was being rapidly reduced to the minimum number considered necessary to carry out their task. The addition of war dogs as an ancillary weapon in no way balanced the loss of trained soldiers. Though highly trained in combat and pursuit and completely fearless, these dogs suffered from an incurable lack of discrimination, and would chase any running man regardless of his politics or business. So it was that in the early stages of

their employment it was the Battalion who suffered more casualties than did the enemy. These dogs were first and foremost an opportunity weapon, and as such the difficulty was to have them and their handlers in the right place at the right time. The fact that this was so rarely achieved was through no fault of the dogs, and the quotation "Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" proved all too apt.

Though operations continued to follow the same familiar pattern, they did not achieve the same success in March as they did in February, and "B" Company was the only company to record a "kill," though several wounded were claimed by other companies.

"B" Company's success came early in the month, when on 3rd March 5 Platoon were operating in small parties on the rubber-jungle edge in the Alor Gajah area. One of these small groups under Corporal Barker, having searched one area, had taken up a position of observation before moving on to the next, when two uniformed terrorists were seen. Corporal Barker at once sent half his small force round to a flank to try and cut off the enemy escape route, and then himself attacked with two men. One of the terrorists was killed at once, but the other, though he fell, recovered and made good his escape in the thick belukar. The dead bandit, a young Chinese, was carrying a sawn-off rifle and some ammunition and had apparently been the second's bodyguard.

★ 61 The same Company had a moral claim to a second terrorist who was killed in a combined operation with the Alor Gajah Police on 20th March. 5 Platoon flushed three of the enemy who ran into the waiting Police "stops," where one was killed and one wounded by a Police Lieutenant, but since he did not fall to the Company's guns they were quite rightly not allowed to add the kill to their score. Throughout its tour the Battalion observed the strictest check on their kills, only proved cases where the body was produced or confirmed dead being allowed to count towards the total. Many terrorists received wounds in action from which they could never have survived, and many must have crawled away to die in the jungle, unknown and uncounted.

March saw the beginning of a scheme for resting and re-training the rifle companies, and giving them their first break from operations since February, 1951. In the operational companies there could be no "week-end" as such, and Sunday had necessarily to be as much a working day as any other. No one was quicker than the enemy to take note and turn to his own profit any habit either in the field or in routine that might be formed, and the greatest care had to be exercised in combining a high level of sustained effort in operations with the rest and relaxation that was so necessary to avoid staleness. An organized visit to the sea at Malacca or to the cinema in the evening were the men's only relaxations, and the prospect of each company in turn having a fortnight in the luxury and security of Singapore was a welcome one.

"D" Company from Jasin were the first to benefit from this policy and moved down to Selarang early in the month, and, in common with the other rifle companies who followed them, fitted in a full programme of training, sports and entertainment. Mornings were devoted to shooting, physical training, drill, weapon training and education, whilst the afternoons were spent in sport of all descriptions from football and hockey to badminton, basket-ball and swimming. In addition, civilian firms were most co-operative in arranging visits to their factories, none being more popular than the visit to the Tiger Brewery. A number also had flights "round the island" with the R.A.F. at Changi, whilst a privileged few had a busman's holiday flying up-country on bombing raids and supply drops.

There was little doubt that this short period of complete change, and the opportunity to forget for a space of time the monotony of patrols and ambushes, acted as a tonic to men, many of whom were now in their third year in Malaya. To enjoy this break with their company alone undoubtedly added to its value.

"D" Company were followed in Selarang Barracks by "A" Company from Ayer Tekah—to which area "D" Company returned. Before leaving Ayer Tekah, "A" Company had had two contacts and found two camps. The first was new and if fully occupied could have held up to forty of the enemy,

and amongst other things the company recovered from it was a Singer sewing machine. At Selarang Lance-Corporal Hosie returned to "A" Company after boxing with great distinction in the Malaya and FARELF Individual Championships. He won the South Malaya District and Malaya Command Championships and also the semi-finals of the FARELF Championships. In the final he was beaten on points after a very close fight, and was warmly congratulated by the referee on his boxing.

Meanwhile in the Tampin area the Corps of Drums had begun a propaganda tour of local towns and villages and estate lines, beating "Retreat" with due ceremony. Occasionally a mobile broadcasting van accompanied them and a surrendered bandit would speak to the assembled people of the British soldier and the ways in which they could help him to help them. Very often the Corps of Drums performed the ceremony alone, in the hope that they could persuade the people, with Shakespeare's Count Orsino, that indeed "Music was the food of love." It is hard to say how effective these performances were, but it was interesting to note the rapt attention with which they listened to every word a surrendered bandit had to say. More distinguished speakers could come but would be accorded little more than polite interest, but in every case a S.E.P. held his audience from the start. These talks from the men who had once lived and fought in the jungle and who had now recognized their folly were the most telling propaganda of all.

In the same area the enemy had once again shown their flair for evasive action when Support Company, reinforced with the Police and Training Wing, turned out in force on information of terrorists seen in a rubber estate a few miles south-west of Tampin. Sergeant Bishorek, due to leave for the United Kingdom that evening, led the Anti-Tank Platoon for the last time on this day, but the distinction of killing a terrorist on his last day in the country was not to be his.

Though a hundred soldiers and police combined to cordon and search the area, and though it was combed until dark, after the first brief encounter in the early morning no more was



THE CORPS OF DRUMS

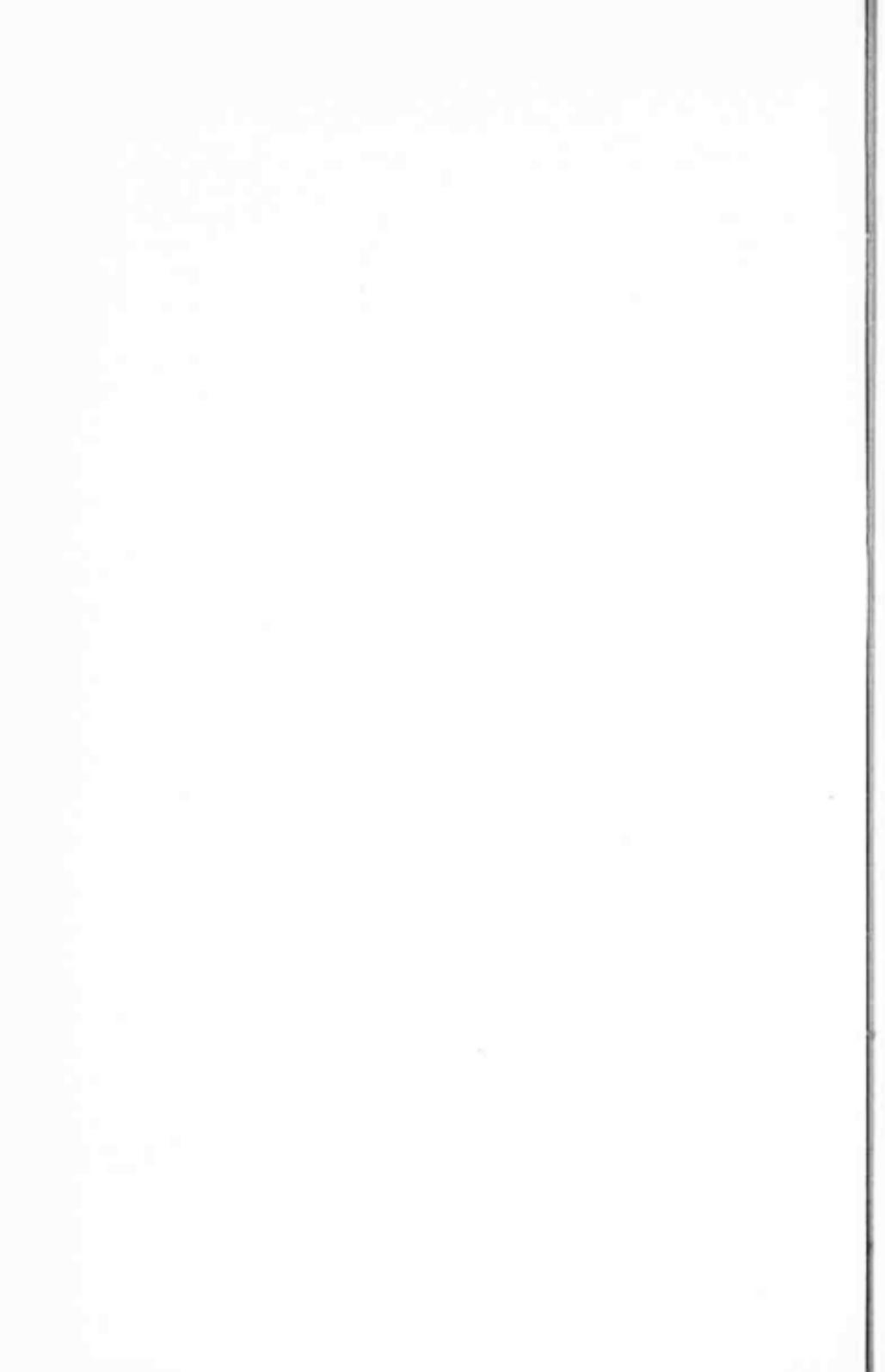
This picture shows them in their primary role, during one of their many displays in the towns and villages of Negri Sembilan and Malacca. When not so employed they took a full share in patrolling

Private Johnson (63) of "D" Company, standing in his scout car



Corporal Helms of the Anti-Tank Platoon of Support Company, who commanded the section of young Regular soldiers who killed the bandit on 17th April, 1952, in the Kemuning area. He was later to kill the Battalion's 99th and 100th bandit in the Tapah area





seen of them. A report received later claims that—emulating King Charles II—the enemy hid up some trees and the patrols passed below them, as a different gang had done once before with Sergeant Monck of "C" Company.

On 22nd March there occurred the tragic death of Major H. P. Chadwick, O.C. "D" Company, in an enemy ambush in the Muar area of Johore. A Regular officer in the East Yorkshire Regiment, he had joined the Battalion from the Group Training Centre in August, 1951, when he took over command of "D" Company at Jasin. At the time of his death he had received information of terrorists outside his own company area, and had gone in his scout car to visit the Gurkha Company Commander to pass it on. It was on his return journey that he was ambushed. He was killed in the first burst of fire and did not suffer. As a brother officer has said, "He died as he lived, doing his duty and doing it supremely well."

The funeral took place in Singapore, where Mrs. Chadwick and her daughter were staying. The service took place in the beautiful chapel of the British Military Hospital, and was conducted by the Rev. W. F. George, the Battalion Chaplain. Wreaths were sent by the Battalion, by planters and police and from his own Regiment. After a short but impressive service the procession moved off to the crematorium, where the service was completed and the Military honours he so richly deserved were carried out in full.

Private Johnson was the driver of the scout car in which Major Chadwick met his death, and the fact that the other occupants of the scout car survived the ambush was largely due to his coolness and great initiative. Though wounded himself by ricochets from bullets coming into the scout car, he attempted to drive over the tree which had been used to block the road before his vehicle slid into the ditch. The terrorists closed in on the stricken car, throwing grenades and firing at it at point-blank range from all sides. Meanwhile Mr. Harradine, the planter who had produced the information and to whom Major Chadwick had given a lift, opened up with his pistol through the rear vent to keep the enemy at

bay, whilst Private Johnson continued his efforts to extricate the vehicle. After seven minutes in this desperate and seemingly hopeless position, Private Johnson finally succeeded in his attempts and, regaining the road, drove his crippled vehicle cautiously past the log and on through the ambush until they were finally clear. As he was doing this, Mr. Harradine climbed into the gunner's seat and got the Bren into action. After having his wounds treated at Malacca, Private Johnson returned to "D" Company, and the following day was once more driving his scout car. For his courage and coolness on this occasion Private Johnson was Mentioned in Despatches, and Mr. Harradine was awarded the George Medal.

During follow-up operations a few days later, a Police jungle squad found Major Chadwick's cap, and discovered near by the grave of one of the terrorists who had been killed in the exchange of fire.

CHAPTER XII

APRIL TO JULY, 1952

THE constant and inexorable drain on the Battalion's strength continued, and by April it had been reduced to 685 all ranks. Platoons in rifle companies were operating by now at about fifteen strong, with not only no prospect of increase but every promise of further reductions. Experienced soldiers of all ranks were returning to England on completion of either their tour or their service, and the reinforcements—good material though they were—could not be expected for some time to make up the deficiency. C.S.M. J. Powell, who with Captain Scrope had formed Support Company at Selarang, had recently left to take up an E.R.E. appointment in Hong Kong, his place being taken by C.S.M. J. Grogan, who had lately arrived from England. C.S.M. Walton and Sergeant Bishorek—both experienced operational commanders who had served the Battalion well—had also left to return home, Sergeant Bishorek on completion of his service. In an effort to cut overheads, Main H.Q. at Malacca closed, and the Adjutant with the Orderly Room staff once again returned to Tampin, leaving the Commanding Officer with only his personal vehicles at Malacca, which now became Tac. H.Q. Drastic cuts in the already streamlined Administrative tail and further prunings in H.Q. Company did little more than delay the evil day, and with little hope of further reinforcements the problem was fast becoming serious.

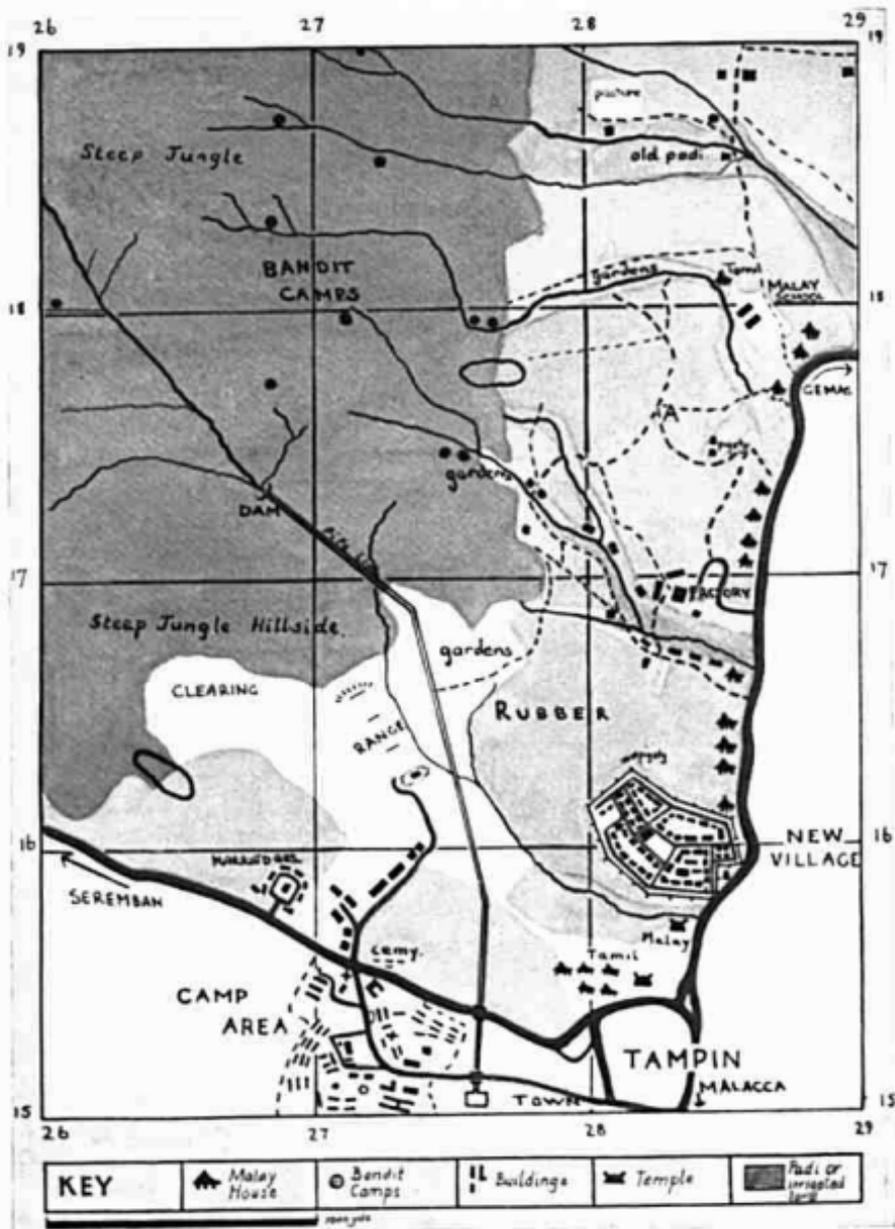
The situation was saved by the arrival on 5th April of a signal from the War Office compulsorily deferring as operationally vital all Regular soldiers who were due home before the Battalion sailed for the United Kingdom. Only National Service men and time-expired Regulars were

exempted from this order, which applied to Officers and men. In spite of the fact that a number of them were within three weeks of embarking home after completing a three-year tour abroad, all affected took this news extremely well. Typically, their main concern was for their wives and families at home and for the disappointment they would suffer, and the Commanding Officer undertook to write to each explaining the reason for their retention. Their loss was the Battalion's gain, for the great majority of those concerned were in their way specialists, and at this stage almost impossible to replace.

For once no Officers had left the Battalion to join the Staff, and welcome reinforcements had arrived. Major A. D. Spark had joined from England and went straight out to command "C" Company at Gemas, whilst Lieutenant D. Hargreaves, who arrived with him, and who had held a War Emergency Commission in the Royal Marines, went to "A" Company. The Rev. W. Ll. F. James had arrived from his parish in England as Chaplain in succession to Padre George, who had left—finally and reluctantly—for his native Wales. Major Ritchie, who had been commanding H.Q. Company for the last few months, and who had left the Battalion before the compulsory deferment came into force, also sailed in the same ship to return to England and Abingdon. At the same time the Adjutant, Captain Gordon Wesley, announced his engagement to Miss Ann Miller, the daughter of a well-known local planter.

Meanwhile re-training at Selarang was continuing. "A" Company returned on 1st April to Gemas, where they relieved "C" Company, who were the next to move down, and after their hard lying at Asahan, "C" Company base at Gemas was something of a luxury for them. On the 16th "B" Company handed over their area to Second-Lieutenant Bunnell and 2 Platoon of "A" Company and moved down to Selarang for their period of rest. "C" Company, refreshed, returned at the same time to Gemas, and "A" Company moved yet again, this time to Tampin. Though based on Tampin, only "A" Company H.Q. were at this time actually living there, the three platoons all being on detachment. In addition to the





SKETCH MAP OF CRESCENT ESTATE IN THE TAMPIN AREA

platoon at Alor Gajah care-taking for "B" Company, 1 Platoon had been moved out to Kendong, where they had relieved the Machine Gun Platoon of Support Company, whilst 3 Platoon were on Gadek Estate, where they had taken over from the Anti-Tank Platoon. With one of its companies permanently away over this period, the Battalion was scattered even more thinly over the ground than before, but of the wisdom of getting companies away in turn to rest and re-train there could be no doubt, for without exception they came back much refreshed from their period of change.

From an operational point of view, April, 1952, proved to be the most successful yet, just as April, 1951, had been. In April, 1951, the Battalion accounted for a total of five enemy killed—a record month for the unit up to that date. In April, 1952, the Battalion killed no less than eight in the month, "A," "D" and Support Companies sharing the honours.

The first of these successes was scored by Support Company on 2nd April, with the newly formed "Hunter" Patrol under the Intelligence Officer, Captain Bagnall, and Second-Lieutenant Artley. Hunter patrols were something of an experiment, though, apart from the fact that all members of the patrol were volunteers, they differed little from the type of patrol the Battalion had been operating with for many months past. As part of a bigger Support Company operation called "Pushover," this patrol was ambushing a fresh track throughout the hours of daylight on the jungle edge just north of Tampin. After three days their patience was rewarded and one more Communist joined his ancestors. The following day the Machine Gun Platoon under Second-Lieutenant J. Dunton returned to the scene of the contact, and after searching the area found three packs and a small food dump. Corporal Hunter of the Anti-Tank Platoon returned once again with his section, and, finding another and larger dump, were ordered to ambush it. The section waited in ambush for five long days before they were ordered to destroy the dump and return to base. ★

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Meanwhile Second-Lieutenant Dunton and a small party

under Corporal Green went back with the three packs and planted them where they had been found, as a booby-trap. A few days later they returned to the place to find that the booby-trap had been dismantled and the grenades had been removed. Exasperating as this was, the humour of the situation could not be denied. "A" Company subsequently recovered the three grenades and returned them to Support Company with obvious relish.

Three days later, on 5th April, "D" Company killed another terrorist. Acting on information from the public, 10 Platoon under the command of Lieutenant Young—attached from "A" Company for his knowledge of the Asahan area—ambushed a track through a strip of belukar for three days. On the third day an armed terrorist approached the ambush position and was immediately shot dead by two private soldiers—Privates Leader and Rodgers.

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On 15th April Support Company replied with a further kill. A small recon party consisting of the Company Commander, Major Oldfield, the Intelligence Officer, and Second-Lieutenant Dunton, with S.E.P. Voon Ming and J.C.L.O. Chan Too, were searching just inside the jungle of the Tampin Forest Reserve for likely enemy exit tracks. After less than an hour they found themselves almost on the perimeter of a small camp which was obviously in use. The patrol edged up towards the camp and Voon Ming, who was leading scout, espied one solitary and unsuspecting sentry leaning across a large rock some thirty yards away at the top of the camp, which was sited on the steep slope of the hill. Since the patrol up to that time had followed no recognized route or track, it was sheer good fortune that had brought them to the one entrance to the camp that could not be seen from the sentry's position. Since the presence of the sentry precluded the possibility of ambushing the camp against the return of the remainder of his party, it was decided to make sure of him. After a short but quite leisurely discussion as to who should fire the shot, Captain Bagnall, who was best placed to draw the bead, opened up with his carbine. Though a sitting target, it was not an easy shot through the trees and hanging creepers.

Two packs were found, one belonging to a woman, who, it transpired, had been washing clothes a few yards away, and who managed to creep away unseen. That she managed to do so was again most fortunate and indirectly led to many of our future successes in that area.*

Not to be outdone, "D" Company countered this success the following day with the killing of two more of the enemy in the Asahan area. Sergeant Stubbs and 12 Platoon whilst on patrol had discovered an enemy resting-place, and since it showed every indication of having been used only the previous night, Sergeant Stubbs decided to take up an ambush position. Some time later two of the enemy approached the resting-place and both were killed by Private Boyes, who opened up with his L.M.G. No less than 1,300 dollars were found on their bodies.

The next day Support Company killed again, this time with Lance-Corporal Helmn and his section, composed entirely of young Regular soldiers of the Anti-Tank Platoon. This was in the nature of an experiment, and the section celebrated their formation by killing one of the three enemy they met on their first sorties in a remote part of the Company area which was rarely visited. On this occasion all three terrorists were wearing civilian clothes over their uniform, and when discovered by the patrol were mingling with the tappers. In the ensuing engagement a second terrorist was severely wounded, and though Private Newton's patrol dog was brought in to follow the heavy blood trail, the wounded man had too long a start and had eventually staunched the flow of blood sufficiently to escape without leaving any further trace. Lance-Corporal Helmn, who personally shot the terrorist, commanded his section, most of whom had never been in action before, with great dash in a far from simple encounter.

Yet again—on the fourth consecutive day—another terrorist was killed by the Battalion, this time by "A" Company, with 2 Platoon, which was doing "locum" for "B" Company in the Alor Gajah area. This bandit was killed in an ambush position commanded by Second-Lieutenant J. Bunnell, and—

* See p. 123

as was apparently fast becoming the fashion in that part of the world—was again wearing a civilian trilby hat with the lamentable addition of a black elastic band. The proud owner of this hat was a District Committee member called Ah Fook, a notorious local leader with a price of \$10,000 on his head—hence, presumably, the elastic band. Once more the greater part of the patrol was made up of men from recent drafts.

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This ended a most successful few days' operations in the Battalion, who in four days had accounted for five of the enemy killed and one wounded. But the biggest prize of the month was yet to come, and it fell to "D" Company to kill a \$15,000 terrorist on 25th April. His name was Yau Ming and he fell to Private Worth of 10 Platoon, who sealed his fate with a four-inch group from his L.M.G. The information which led to his death was supplied by a rubber tapper, who deserved to enjoy his large reward.

In addition to having supplied the best results so far achieved by the Battalion, this month also marked the beginning of the very keen competition which was to develop between "D" Company and Support Company—a competition which was to grow in intensity in the closing stages of the Battalion's tour.

Apart from these successes, the same constant effort had been made by all companies throughout the Battalion area, and though they reaped no such reward, they were none the less arduous nor less deserving. "A" Company late one evening had passed within twenty-five feet of nine terrorists hiding under the bank of a river. Had they followed their usual practice and had their patrol dog with them the enemy could scarcely have remained undetected; but patrol dogs could not go out every time, and this was just another of the disappointments one learned to expect as typical of the campaign.

These briefly were the achievements of the Battalion in that one month of April, 1952, but in spite of constant action by them and battalions like them throughout the country, the terrorists were still able to strike their vicious blows. They had by this time killed a total of 1,942 civilians—1,250

Chinese, 221 Malays, 184 Indians and others and 89 British. All had been unarmed and defenceless, and many had died a death which it is better not to describe, but being beaten and slashed with knives was not the worst of the brutalities they suffered.

Though statistics do not make good reading, these figures are significant in that they give the lie to any claim the Communists have made to their movement being a national uprising against the British. Though all too many British lives have been lost, for every one there have been twenty equally innocent Asiatics who have perished at the hands of the enemy, and these figures alone are sufficient to repudiate any suggestion of the movement being one of national liberation. What is more important is the indisputable fact that the people of Malaya do not want Communism, and by this time the general trend of national feeling against the terrorists was becoming daily more evident. Many thousands more had joined and were joining the Police, the Special Constabulary and the Malay Regiment, or had enrolled as Village Guards. By this time there were more than 200,000 Home and Village Guards, and these men, though not militant by nature, demonstrated almost fanatical bravery in defence of their own homes and villages. Armed on many occasions only with parangs, they were to dispose of many a terrorist.

On 26th April the Officers' Mess and the Officers of 93 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, gave a farewell luncheon party in the Tampin Mess for Brigadier R. G. Collingwood, C.B.E., D.S.O., who had been the Brigade Commander for the last two years, and who came now on the eve of his departure for home, in his capacity as Acting G.O.C., South Malaya. He was accompanied by Brigadier M. C. A. Henniker, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., and Mrs. Henniker, and to welcome them with the Officers in the Mess were the District Officer, Mr. James Patrick, and his wife, and the O.S.P.C. Tampin, Mr. McMahon. Before luncheon there was a small parade at which Brigadier Collingwood presented Oak Leaves, G.O.C.'s Certificates and L.S. and G.C. ribbons to various warrant officers, sergeants, N.C.Os. and men of the Battalion.

At the same ceremony he presented Captain Barlow with the ribbon for his Military Cross, and Private Appleby with that for his Military Medal, having read the citations for the two awards to the parade. He was then toasted by the R.S.M., Mr. Rayner, in the Sergeants' Mess, before moving up to the Officers' Mess, where the Band played, having come up from Singapore for the occasion. So the Battalion bade farewell to Brigadier Collingwood, one of their staunchest champions and friends.

A tragic accident occurred on 2nd May which shocked and grieved the whole Battalion. A truck, carrying a wiring party consisting of Sergeant Wray and members of a recent draft from home, got out of control on a steep hill leading into the other ranks' married quarters and crashed into a water tower. Sergeant Wray and Privates Porter, Crosthwaite and Hartley were killed. Sergeant Wray had almost completed his three-year tour and was about to return home, and the private soldiers had been with the Battalion only five days. They were buried with full military honours at Seremban Cemetery, and Padre James also conducted a Memorial Service in a crowded Garrison Church.

Meanwhile Support Company, with the Corps of Drums, the Battalion football team and a representative selection of astute N.C.Os. from Headquarters who saw in this their last opportunity to get to Singapore, had moved down to Selarang Barracks for their period of rest and re-training. With their period the cycle of rest for the operational companies was complete, and on their return the Battalion could once again operate with its five companies. In Support Company's absence the ubiquitous "A" Company under Captain Hoskins took over responsibility for their area, and it was during "A" Company's tenure that an event was to occur which kept not only that Company busy, but every available man in Tampin Camp fully occupied for the next few weeks.

On the early morning of 9th May one of the leading Communists in the Tampin area, Chin Ah Ming, together with his wife, Mee Chun, surrendered. They brought in with them not only their own arms, but those of three of their

comrades who had been asleep when they crept away from their camp. Their surrender, which had been planned for some time, had had to be delayed until such time as their tours of sentry-go could be arranged to run consecutively, and so give them the greatest chance of a successful get-away. Though they were husband and wife, there were apparently considerable periods when they neither served together nor saw each other, and the opportunity to escape together rarely occurred. However, on that morning they made no mistake, and the surrender of so distinguished and knowledgeable a member of the party had a profound effect on the remainder of the District unit. Chin Ah Ming proved to be a most intelligent man, completely and finally disillusioned by the lack of support from the masses for which the terrorists supposedly fought, and anxious, not so much for the safety of his own skin, but to discontinue his share in a cause in which he could no longer believe. His knowledge not only of his own local unit but of the complete Communist hierarchy in the State was of tremendous importance and value to our Intelligence, and gave them a unique insight into the organization and immediate aims of the enemy in the area. His command of English, most of which he had taught himself in the jungle, proved a great asset and made his co-operation with patrols of the Battalion a very much more direct and simple affair.

Just as Chin Ah Ming was typical of the hard core of Communists who genuinely believed in the justness of their cause, and who had been fighting for it since the closing years of the war against the Japanese, so his wife was representative of those many other women who had taken to the jungle for the love of a man rather than for the love of Communism. She was in no way a Communist, and in the year that she had spent with her husband in the jungle had been almost constantly ill. It transpired that it was she who had succeeded in creeping away unseen during Support Company's contact on 15th April. That she did so was in every way fortuitous, for her death might well have weakened Chin Ah Ming's resolve to surrender, and had he not done so, the fortunes of

the Battalion in this area might well have been different. In addition to the considerable background information Chin Ah Ming was able to give the Operations Room, he and his wife led patrols to many food and clothing dumps, and "A" Company found themselves fully extended to provide sufficient men to deal with the fund of operational information that was provided.

On 14th May, Second-Lieutenant D. Cooley with 7 Platoon of "C" Company scored a significant success for the Battalion when they ambushed and killed two terrorists in the Ayer Kuning area, where the platoon were on detachment. On 13th May one of the local Tamils was seen to be loitering near the front entrance to the platoon base. When satisfied that he had attracted sufficient attention, he walked casually away past a well, where he was seen to drop a piece of paper. Second-Lieutenant Cooley immediately organized a small "water-drawing" party, and in the same casual manner picked up the piece of paper. Scrawled in pencil, it bore the following message :

"SIR,

"Please will you come with your mens to meet me in the main road that leads to Chimpul Estate and I will be waiting at the Malay School about 7 or 7.30 p.m.

Oblige,
BEERGANEE."

The appointment was kept, and the Tamil told the patrol that he could lead them to a place where "they could shoot some bandits." They set off and after a two-mile walk came to a point on the road outside some coolie lines where they were told a party of enemy would come some time before 9.30 p.m. Second-Lieutenant Cooley deployed his men into ambush position and waited in the pitch dark, but by 10.30 p.m. no sign of the enemy had been seen, and the patrol returned to base.

There was no sign of the Tamil informer the next day, so the platoon commander decided to continue the ambush at

the same place, and after an elaborate deception plan involving the use of a Police armoured vehicle and a planter's car, got his men into position without being seen just as night was falling. At 8.45 p.m. the unsuspecting enemy arrived and the patrol opened up, killing two out of the four. Had the night been less black they might have accounted for all four, but the important thing was that one of the two was none other than the infamous Ah Wah, a leading and influential local terrorist whom "C" Company had been hunting for many months. There were no regrets therefore that the saturation bombing at the end of January had not accounted for Ah Wah, as at first believed, for it was a great deal more suitable and satisfactory that he should fall to one of the many ambushes "C" Company had laid for his benefit. The whole of the village of Ayer Kuning turned out to see the corpses which were brought there on a lorry from the coolie lines, and some had the grace to appear as delighted as the patrol. This was a great triumph and a significant success in that area, where Ah Wah had been a particularly irritating and elusive thorn in "C" Company's side, but perhaps the greatest justification for satisfaction was in the fact that it was Ah Wah's party who had killed Private Gill and wounded Lieutenant J. A. Davies in the contact with "C" Company early in December, 1951. In a way, justice had been done.

This success was followed a week later by a resounding victory on 21st May, when "D" and Support Companies combined in separate operations to add a further five kills to the bag, and record the Battalion's most successful day so far. Since these were both early morning successes, it came to be called the "five before breakfast" day, and gave the Operations Room at Tampin the opportunity of making a stirring signal to Brigade at Seremban, an opportunity which was by no means wasted.

Late on the evening of 20th May a young Chinese woman came in with information that she had been approached on her tapping lot in Bukit Batu by Chong Pin, a leading Communist and District Committee member, who was camped

there with a party of eight terrorists. After a thorough cross-examination which lasted until very nearly midnight, she finally agreed to lead a patrol to the place by first light the following morning. The camp was said to be in the Bukit Batu area, which had recently become "A" Company's responsibility, but they had not as yet had the same opportunity to learn the ground as Support Company, who had been scouring it for many months past. As this seemed to be an occasion when a really thorough knowledge of the ground was essential, Captain Hoskins, commanding "A" Company, very generously allowed Support Company to take on the job. In order to make honours even, the two Company Commanders agreed that a section of Support Company's Anti-Tank Platoon should make the assault on the camp, whilst a section of "A" Company under Sergeant Slevin would stand by to do the immediate follow-up. So it was, then, that in the very early hours of the following morning this combined party, with Sergeant Slevin, Second-Lieutenant Artley and Support Company Commander—all fully charged with benzedrine—left base with the informer. By half past three in the morning the patrol had marched three miles and were, according to the informer, a mere 150 yards away from the enemy camp, leaving, as had been planned, two full hours before first light in which to make the final approach. Accordingly the two parties split and Second-Lieutenant Artley set off with his assault party to do the 150 yards stalk on to the objective, leaving the "A" Company party in concealed positions ready to gallop up at the sound of the first shot.

It was as well that a generous allowance had been made to cover the last leg, for in the event the informer led the patrol some 2,000 yards farther before turning off into the rubber. By this time a rather watery moon had risen, and the rocks in which the camp was supposed to be situated could be clearly seen. The patrol crept up to the rocks, and indeed there was the camp as the informer had said, but unoccupied. As there was, however, every indication that the bandits would be returning, Second-Lieutenant Artley decided to ambush the camp site, and leaving Corporal Helmn and his section in

position, set off with S.E.P. Voon Ming and Sergeant Hunter to make a local recce. Coming round the bluff of a large rock, this party was fired on from a small cave under the rock, and believing he had the terrorists bottled up inside, the patrol commander shouted to his ambush section to close in on the cave. As Corporal Helmn and his section advanced, the enemy bolted in all directions from concealed exits, and out of the four who had been lying in the cave one male Chinese, Ah He, and one female, Peck Ha, were killed, and one other believed to have been wounded. Ah He was a well-known local Communist, whilst Peck Ha had achieved some notoriety as the mistress of Lee Kek Chee and other high-ranking local comrades. The follow-up party, who had been waiting to be unleashed for the last two hours, heard the firing and covered the distance in remarkably good time, but by the time they reached the scene of the contact it was all over. The area was searched, the bodies tied to poles, and the four packs, the shotgun, pistol and rifle which had been recovered were distributed and the patrol started back for base.

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The Chinese girl who had supplied the information and guided the patrol so courageously was apparently satisfied that her identity would not be discovered by the terrorists, and drawing only a small part of her substantial reward for the immediate needs of herself and her husband, spurned all offers of protective custody and returned to her same task in the rubber estate in Bukit Batu. She was not, however, spared to enjoy her reward, for a few days later she disappeared. Documents captured later by the Machine Gun Platoon disclosed that she had been abducted by the terrorists, had been court-martialled and shot by Chong Pin himself for her "betrayal." This was a pitiful end for one who by our standards had done her duty, and it will never be known who in their turn had betrayed her—though her scarcely touched reward money was more than sufficient inducement to many.

Apart from any personal feelings we may have had in this matter, the fact that an informer perished as a result of giving information was small encouragement to others to do

the same, and it was significant that little or no further information was received from this young woman's village.

Meanwhile "D" Company on that same morning of 21st May were also in contact with the enemy. On 20th May they also had received information that three Chinese and two Indian terrorists would be contacting the rubber tappers on the rubber-jungle edge of the South Gemas Forest Reserve, for food and money. Accordingly at 0430 hours the following morning, Captain Barlow and a patrol of fifteen men left base, arriving in the area at about 0630 hours. Here the patrol was split up into four parties which took up ambush positions at two-hundred-yard intervals along the jungle edge. Half an hour later, three Chinese terrorists were seen moving briskly along a track parallel to the ambush positions but some 150 yards out in the rubber. In order to shorten the range, Captain Barlow with his party—consisting of Mr. Ian Bluett, a friend of the Battalion in Shell Oil Company, who was spending the week-end with "D" Company, Private Alcock and his war dog, and Privates Tempke and Massey—moved out of their position and began to shadow the enemy party through the rubber. After some three hundred yards they had closed up to within some forty yards of the Communists, who had now stopped to talk to a tapper, and the patrol opened fire. Two of the enemy were hit and badly wounded in the initial burst of fire, but falling into a ditch they opened up and fought back, whilst the third, who was also wounded, ran into a small patch of swamp. Private Alcock unleashed his dog and a moment later received a fatal wound in the right shoulder which pierced his heart. The two wounded enemy in the ditch were both killed, and the body of the third terrorist was picked up later in the swamp in which he had died. Two rifles and a shotgun in addition to the three bodies were recovered.

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Private Alcock died half an hour later in the ambulance on his way to hospital, and this loss took away the triumph of the hour. Two days later the tragedy completed its cycle. Private Alcock's dog, a fine Alsatian called "Rolf"—trained only to obey one master—roamed the rubber and defied all attempts

to capture him. Reluctantly the decision had to be taken to shoot him. Perhaps it was better so, for they had worked for and were remembered by their company as a pair.

Towards the end of the month the Battalion were visited by the first live touring concert party, called, appropriately enough, "First In." Led by Ralph Reader of "Gang Show" fame, this party gave two performances for the Battalion. The first was at Alor Gajah, where "D" Company visited "B" Company in force for the occasion, and the second in the N.A.A.F.I. at Tampin the same evening, when the remaining companies sent in all available men who could be spared. Both shows were accorded a tremendous reception and gave the concert party its most appreciative audiences yet. They brought with them the ball used in the recent F.A. Cup Final, complete with autographs of the winning team, which proved to be a great attraction, particularly to the "Geordies" serving in the Battalion. Perhaps the best proof of their popularity was the fact that they took away with them two bandit caps—precious trophies which are not lightly given.

There were more than the usual number of distinguished visitors to the Battalion this particular month. The Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. MacGillivray, lunched in the Mess at Tampin, and later in the month the new Divisional Commander, Major-General L. A. G. Perowne, C.B.E., D.S.O., spent a day in the Battalion area visiting all companies, and lunched with the Commanding Officer at Malacca. Again, on 26th May, the Chaplain-General visited Tampin, and on 29th May Major-General R. E. Urquhart, G.O.C., Malaya Command, paid a farewell visit to say good-bye to the officers and warrant officers of the Battalion, before leaving to take up his new appointment as G.O.C., British Troops in Austria.

Second-Lieutenant D. Harrop had meanwhile left the Battalion on completion of his National Service, and a further 100 soldiers had returned home to the United Kingdom. No reinforcements were coming to the Battalion and the strength of operational platoons was becoming dangerously low. One more Officer—Lieutenant P. C. Monaghan from the 4th

Battalion's Support Company at Middlesbrough — had arrived and gone to "C" Company, where he took over command of 8 Platoon, with Sergeant Monck as his platoon sergeant.

On the last day of the month the wedding of the Adjutant, Captain K. G. Wesley, to Miss Ann Miller took place at Christ Church, Malacca, where Padre James conducted the service. The Regiment attended in force, and whilst Major Little acted as best man, some of the Officers sang lustily in the choir stall, making a brave if rather imperfect show with their swords outside the church door at the end of the service.

After the comparative gaiety engendered by the Adjutant's wedding, Whit-Monday, and the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, when most of the Battalion had a break at the sea, operations were resumed at full strength in the second week of June.

Early on the morning of 11th June a terrorist surrendered to the Machine Gun Platoon at their base at Kendong. His name was Chin Nam Fook, Branch Secretary of the Min Yuen in the Tampin District, and one of the most notorious of the local enemy unit. In common with his predecessors, he proved to be extremely affable to those who now held his fate in their hands, and after a detailed interrogation by Support Company Commander, he revealed that he was prepared to lead a patrol to the camp that he had left only the day before, and in which the remainder of his unsuspecting unit were taking their ease and awaiting his return.

From then on events moved fast, and within a couple of hours ten N.C.Os. and men of the Machine Gun Platoon—which were all there were in base at the time—under the command of Captain Bagnall, and guided by Chin Nam Fook, set off into the foothills to climb the 2,000 feet of the Tampin Forest Reserve.

By this time General Templer had instituted a system of patrol reports which had to be submitted on every occasion on which contact with the enemy had been made. The object of this was to collate all the accumulated information from all



S.E.P. Chin Nam Fook (Branch Secretary of the Min Yuen, Tampin), shortly after his surrender to the Machine Gun Platoon



Abu Noor Bin Yusoff, a Malay terrorist, shortly after his surrender in Support Company's area on 1st July, 1952



Captain Bagnall and the patrol of the Machine Gun Platoon, who accounted for seven terrorists on 12th June, 1952



Private Dale of the Machine Gun Platoon, and the youngest Regular soldier in Support Company, presenting Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O., with the bandit cap, on the Commanding Officer's farewell visit to companies in July, 1952

the ambushes and patrols carried out by battalions in the country, and so draw conclusions and inferences about the various tactical methods in use. Though these forms involved company Officers in additional work, they produced some remarkable facts and figures ; facts which in the excitement and heat of action could and sometimes were overlooked. At General Templer's Headquarters they pointed a moral.

On this occasion the newspapers reported that this party from the Machine Gun Platoon was a hand-picked selection. This was neither true nor did it do justice to the men who took part in the action. In fact the ten men who had been left behind to secure the platoon base whilst the remainder were out on a three-day patrol, all went to a man, and the Mortar Platoon were moved out to care-take for them in their absence. The Press regularly referred to patrols as being "hand-picked," thinking no doubt that this was a tribute to the men who were in them ; but in fact very few patrols were ever specially selected. All men took their turn, and only on particularly specialized tasks was a patrol commander allowed to pick his team.

The following report of the action, made out at the time, is as dispassionate as all military matters must necessarily be, but nevertheless it cannot conceal the fact that this action was in its way a classic, and was an example of what good training, discipline and leadership can achieve.

SHORT ACCOUNT OF ENGAGEMENT ON 12TH JUNE, 1952, BY A PATROL FROM THE M.M.G. PLATOON, SUPPORT COMPANY, 1ST BN. THE GREEN HOWARDS.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO PATROL

1. A Chinese terrorist surrendered at 0600 hrs on Wed 11th June 52 to the Machine Gun Platoon base. During the initial interrogation by the Military, he disclosed that he knew the location of the main enemy camp up in the TAMPIN FOREST RESERVE, from where he had been sent to collect food. He was willing and able to lead a patrol to the camp immediately.

MOUNTING OF OP AND APPROACH MARCH

2. A patrol of the MMG Platoon were immediately stood to, and at approx 1145 hrs entered the jungle with the SEP at WQ 238177. This party, which consisted of Captain Bagnall, the SEP, a JCLO, one Sgt and nine ORs of the MMG PI, carried out an approach march up the hill to within approx 600 yds of the bandit camp.

FINAL APPROACH

3. The patrol waited at this point until approx 1800 hrs, the time at which the SEP stated that one of the sentries would be withdrawn. The patrol then moved forward to within about 200 yards of the camp, at which distance the voices of the bandits could be clearly heard. As by this time (1845 hrs) the light was rapidly failing, the Patrol Commander decided to make a dawn attack.

4. At 0115 hrs, rain began to fall and the Patrol Commander, considering that this would cover the sound of the patrol's approach, ordered his party to move forward. Some 10 minutes later the rain stopped, but as it would obviously take several hours to complete the encirclement of the bandit position, the patrol continued to edge forward to within about fifty yards of the camp.

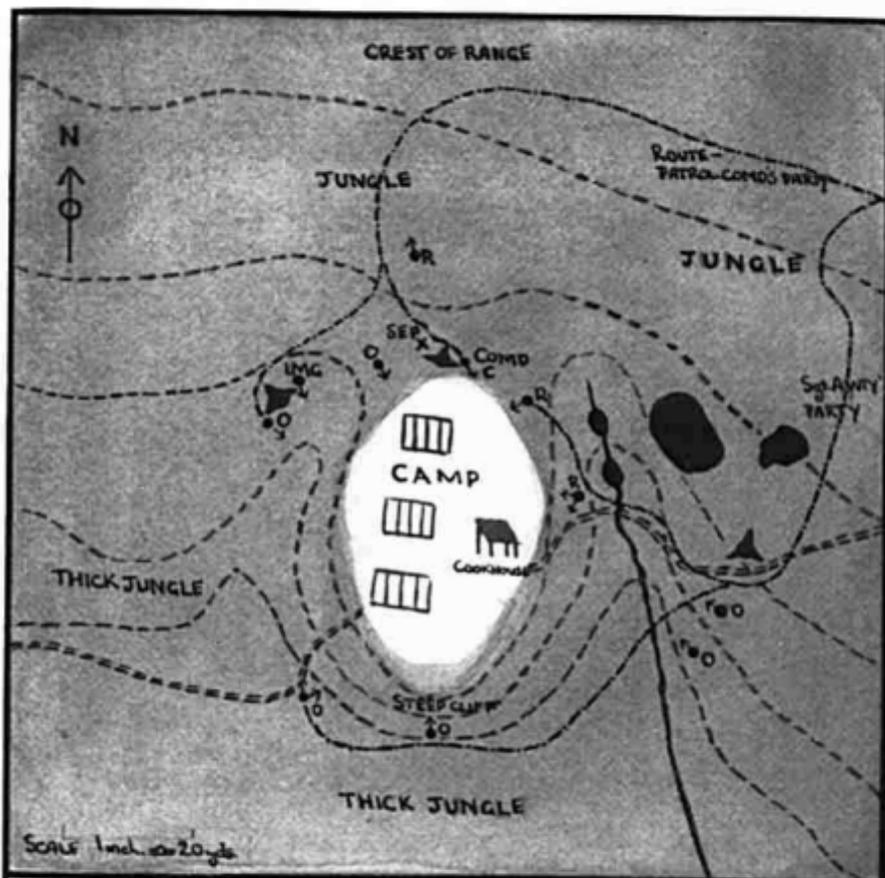
5. At this point the sentry's torch could be clearly seen whenever it was used, and acted as an invaluable guide. The patrol were then divided by Captain Bagnall into two parties, one party under Sgt Awty being ordered to move straight forward and cover the EASTERN and SOUTHERN approaches to the camp, while the other party did a wide "chukka" round to cover the other side. As these two parties were preparing to divide and move forward, torrential rain began to fall, which although reducing visibility to nil effectively deadened all sound of movement. This rain continued until about 0415 hrs.

6. By 0530 hrs both parties were in position, having been greatly assisted in keeping their bearings by the lighting of the bandit fire. It was the Patrol Commander's intention to remain in these positions until daylight—approx 0645 hrs.

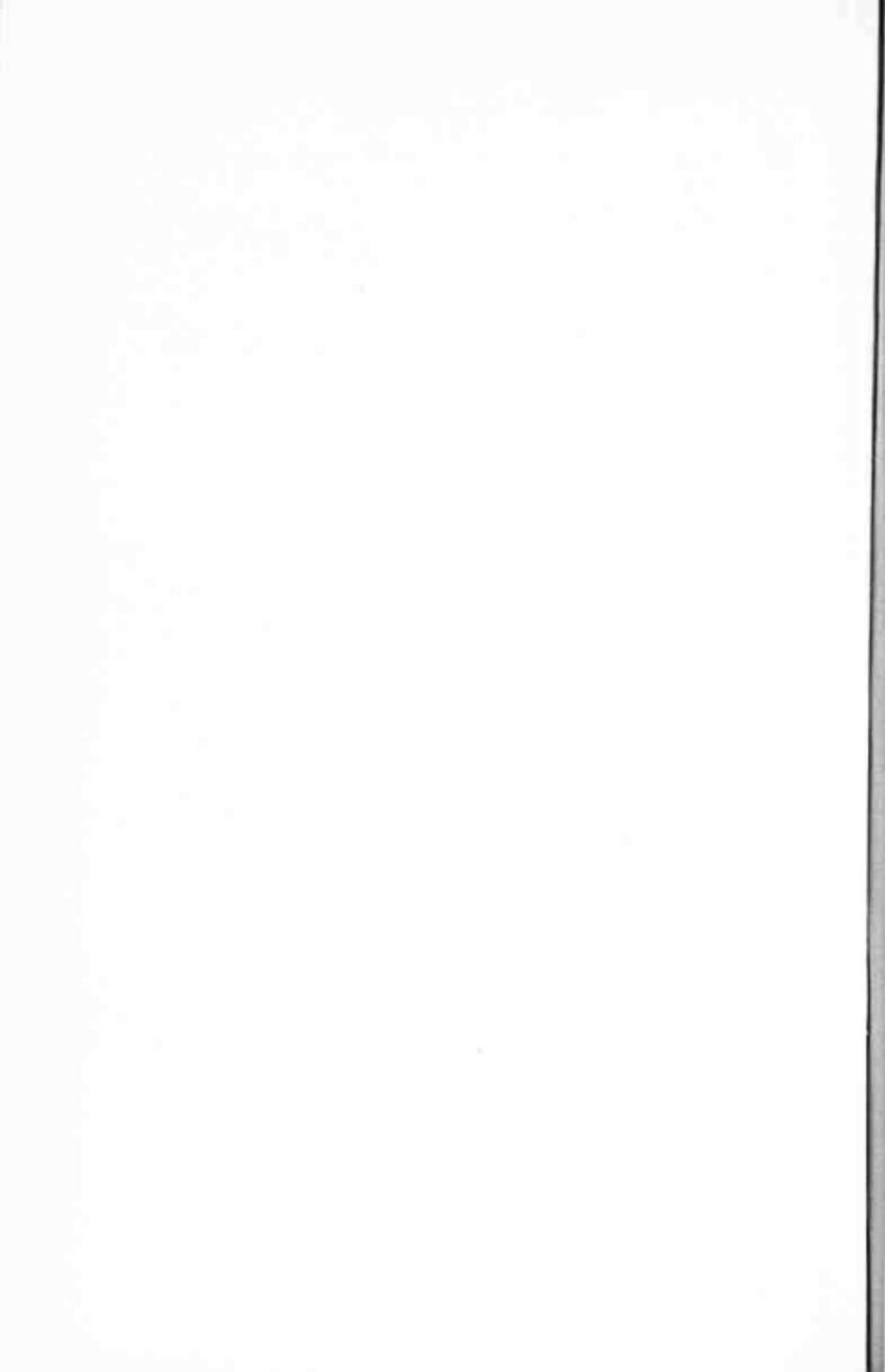
THE ASSAULT

7. At 0605 hrs action was precipitated by the first bandit sentry moving out of the camp to take up post. In so doing he had to come round the tree (marked X) behind which the Patrol Commander was waiting. This bandit, later identified as CHIN KONG, was immediately shot by Captain Bagnall, who thereby gave the signal for general fire to be opened.

SKETCH MAP



	Jungle		Large Tree		Bandit Track
	Camp Area		Cookhouse		Own Route
	Rock		Bandit Bashes and Beds		Own Weapons



8. Short but, considering the extremely poor light, very accurate fire was brought to bear on individual bandits as they left their huts. In the initial burst of fire three further bandits were killed within the camp. Another three were killed outside the camp attempting to escape, whilst a further bandit was believed wounded. ***

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ENEMY CASUALTIES AND LOSSES

9. The area of the camp was then thoroughly searched and the following were recovered :

- One Mark V Rifle
- One SMLE Rifle
- One Sten Gun
- Two SB Shotguns
- One .38 Pistol

A quantity of ammunition and 14 packs containing clothing and documents were recovered and handed to the Police.

10. The dead bandits were later identified as :

- CHONG PIN (WL 90) District Committee Member
- CHIN KONG (WL 556) Branch Committee Member
- SAN MOI (WL 569) (f)
- KOW MING (WL 690) (f)
- WONG KOI (WL 94)
- KOW FOO (WL 114)
- LAM KWAI (WL)

* WL—Police Wanted List number.

POINTS OF INTEREST

11. (a) Bandit sentries withdrawn into camp perimeter at 1900 hrs, after which their security depended upon one prowler inside the camp.

(b) Day sentries on approaches to camp were posted (or would have been) at 0600 hrs.

(c) Bandit cooks went on duty at 0400 hrs, and fire (which proved to be invaluable) lit at same time. General movement started at 0530 hrs.

(d) Liberal use of torches by sentries.

(e) At no time did bandits make undue noise—what appeared to be a rather dreary lecture was delivered from approx 1900 hrs until 2100 hrs. From then until 2230 hrs subdued general conversation appeared to be allowed. Lights Out approx 2230 hrs.

(SGD) J. B. OLDFIELD,
Maj.

TAMPIN
13 Jun 52.

The evacuation of the seven bodies was in itself no mean achievement. The carrier party, which was highly representative and consisted of volunteers from almost every department of the Battalion, set off early on the morning of 12th June, and were accompanied by the Commanding Officer, who went up the steep and treacherous track to see them on their way. It was not until dark that a somewhat blasphemous caravan of carriers emerged with their gruesome burdens. Though to carry out enemy dead tied roughly to poles and swinging clumsily was at all times an exhausting and arduous business, few carries were made under more difficult circumstances than this. The distance was something like three miles down a tortuous and twisting track which at times dropped almost sheer. But though the loads seemed to grow heavier, hearts were light and spirits high. About a thousand local inhabitants gathered round the Police station in Tampin to watch the bodies come in, and if they were not all jubilant, they were cautious enough to conceal the fact.

This heartening success gave the Battalion the biggest single bag it had yet achieved and dealt the local enemy in the Tampin area a crippling blow from which it had not recovered by the time the Battalion left the area. Amongst the dead were Chong Pin, the District Committee member who had himself so recently executed the Chinese woman tapper who had given Support Company its last kill, and Chin Kong, another notorious terrorist and Branch Committee member. Of the seven survivors who had managed to escape alive from that ill-fated camp, two at least were wounded, and others were without their equipment and clothing. The Tampin District unit as an effective fighting force was to all intents and purposes no more.

On hearing the news, General Sir Gerald Templer sent the following telegram to the Commanding Officer: "Have just heard of your great success. Well done. You have had an excellent month so far. Please convey my congratulations to all ranks."

The rout of the local terrorists in the area inspired a new spirit of confidence amongst the local inhabitants and did

much to stimulate support and the flow of information from the varied assortment of Chinese, Tamil and Malay labour. Planters, who directly and indirectly were the main target of Communist activity, and who bore the main brunt of terrorists' attacks, felt for the first time for many months that they could venture down their long and lonely estate drives with comparative safety again. There was a feeling of restrained jubilation, tempered always by the knowledge that, like a pernicious disease, the terrorists could, if allowed to re-organize, strike again.

To give expression to their relief and gratitude, the local planters, civilians and Police subscribed generously to a special Company Dinner held in the Tampin N.A.A.F.I. on Saturday, 14th June, at which many telegrams and messages of congratulations were read out. That same day the Machine Gun Platoon had been led by the surrendered terrorist to a large dump of ammunition, arms and explosives in the jungle, adding further embarrassment to the harassed and disorganized enemy unit.

This week—the fourth anniversary of the declaration of the Emergency—produced, appropriately enough, the highest casualties so far inflicted on the enemy by the Security Forces. In that one week which ended on Saturday, 14th June, 47 terrorists were killed, 14 wounded, 9 captured, 13 arrested, and 4 surrendered, a total larger than many monthly totals during the last four long and arduous years. At last hard work seemed to be showing results, and to this memorable total the Green Howards could feel they had contributed a full share.

On this occasion, General Templer made the following call to the country :

"My message is brief and simple.

"The strategic measures taken by the Government to bring increased security to the rural areas and to prevent food from reaching the enemy are beginning to show results. Improved tactical and training methods are rapidly going forward. The increase in casualties inflicted on the Communists is a heartening sign, but there is still a long way to go before

militant Communism is defeated and their murderous gangs are eliminated. The end can be hastened and hundreds of lives saved by early information. Information is the key to successful action by the Security Forces. We need more of it and we need it all the time.

"We need more help, too, from the Chinese section of the population. Here, too, there have been signs of improvement, but we cannot afford to wait. In particular we need more Chinese in the Police Force and we need them now.

"I consider these two subjects to be among our top priorities today. I am appreciative of the support I have been given since my arrival in Malaya some four months ago, but there is need for a greater effort by all communities if the sorry record of murder and destruction which has continued for so long is to be ended. Increased public co-operation in the two points I have mentioned would go a long way towards the objective of the restoration of peace to Malaya.

G. W. R. TEMPLER,
High Commissioner.

Support Company's success rather tended to overshadow operations elsewhere, which were nevertheless continuing at the same unabated pressure by all companies throughout the Battalion area. Whilst 3 Platoon of "A" Company under Lieutenant Hargreaves moved temporarily to the Kuala Pilah Pass, 1 and 2 Platoons of the same Company had joined "C" Company under Major Spark in an operation in the area of the misleadingly sleepy little village of Ayer Kuning. Under its cloak of innocence Ayer Kuning was a hot-bed of Communism, and it was within a mile of this village that a convoy of "C" Company had been ambushed on 24th May. Happily the attack had not been pressed home and the small escort on the vehicles had fought their way out with no damage except to one of the vehicles.

It was reliably reported that Ah Wah's death had caused a distinct drop in the morale of the surviving Communists in that area, and it was felt that a prolonged "blitz" of bombing

and strafing, combined with vigorous patrolling on the rubber-jungle edge, might convince the remainder of the folly of their ways, and so produce a surrender. This operation, which began early in the month, ended on 21st June, and on the 27th one terrorist surrendered. Not, unfortunately, a man of great importance, he was yet able to supply a good deal of interesting information, and later led patrols of "C" Company to three camps and a dump of assorted medical supplies, and finally produced his own weapon—a shotgun which he had concealed on a rubber estate which had been the scene of many operations by "C" Company. That he did this was interesting since up to that time he had claimed that, being a terrorist of but five months' standing, his comrades had only allowed him a weapon occasionally and then only on signature! Also hidden with his shotgun and cartridges were some cigarettes, which he very graciously offered around the platoon.

Meanwhile "B" Company had dispatched C.Q.M.S. Winter and 6 Platoon with a stiffening from 4 Platoon to reinforce "D" Company in the Bukit Kledek area, where there was reported to be an enemy concentration, but in the event this information proved to be inaccurate.

During the month, General Sir Gerald Templer, while on tour of Malacca Settlement, visited the Joint Operations Room at Malacca, calling later on "D" Company at Asahan, where he had lunch. Major-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., the new G.O.C., Malaya, also spent a day touring the Battalion area, and lunched with the Colonel at Malacca.

A visit of a different nature was that made towards the end of the month by a combined Services entertainment party, of which the high-light was Donald Peers. Again the party gave two shows, at Alor Gajah and in the N.A.A.F.I. at Tampin, both being an unqualified success and much appreciated.

Second-Lieutenant Cartledge left the Battalion at this time to return to England, and took with him a draft of 62 other ranks who had also completed their period of National Service. Early in the month Major R. S. M. Laird, of the

East Yorkshire Regiment, arrived from Hong Kong, and after a month's attachment to Support Company, where he patrolled energetically with all platoons to learn the ropes, left to command "A" Company. Captain Hoskins moved to H.Q. Company, where he relieved Major D. W. Little, who, for the next few weeks, was engaged in training the Battalion rifle team for the Malaya Rifle Meeting to be held in July. Second-Lieutenants Ward and Tiptaft arrived from the United Kingdom and joined "A" and "B" Companies respectively. A very welcome draft of 35 other ranks also joined.

In the last week of June news was received that the Battalion was to move on 26th July to relieve the Manchester Regiment in Perak, during the latter's period of re-training. Though the Battalion had expected to complete its tour in its present localities, which it knew so well and over which it had by now gained complete initiative, it transpired that the move was to pay a handsome dividend.

Before the month of July was many hours old yet another bandit surrendered near Tampin. A local Malay, he was well known in the district and had been the target of many abortive operations, becoming in the process an almost legendary figure, enjoying a reputation which in fact he scarcely deserved. His name was Abu Noor bin Yusoff. On the same day that he surrendered he led Second-Lieutenant Dunton and the Machine Gun Platoon of Support Company to the camp which he had left, but this time the birds had flown. He told of the low morale of the terrorists in the area, and named several others who were anxious to make their surrender. In order to prevent them doing so, Lee Kek Chee, who was responsible for Communist activity over a wide area, being military and political commander of 6 Independent Platoon, operating in the Gemas, Kuala Pilah and Tampin area, had removed the disaffected comrades from the district and out of temptation's way. It was reckoned that out of the forty-odd full-time Communists operating in the immediate area of Tampin, no more than six remained, and Support Company spent their remaining time in the area in

a final effort to account for them. In this they did not succeed, though once or twice came close to doing so.

Much the same thing was happening throughout the Battalion area. "C" Company were maintaining strong pressure in the Ayer Kuning area, where 3-inch mortar shoots and day and night operations kept the platoons fully occupied.

3 Platoon returned to "A" Company at Tampin after seventeen days on the Kuala Pilah Pass, where they had relieved detachments of the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles and where they handed over to the Fijians. Thus for the first time for many weeks all platoons of this company were together.

"D" Company perhaps came nearest to a kill early in the month when Captain Barlow and 12 Platoon contacted twelve terrorists just before dark in the Ayer Tekah area. The terrorists, on their way to a resettlement area for food, were only 100 yards from the platoon's ambush position when they veered off into the jungle strip, thus unconsciously by-passing the trap. Later in the darkness, when the patrol had almost abandoned hope of seeing the enemy again, the ambush party moved into the rubber, and as they did so they heard the enemy returning with the provisions they had collected. The platoon opened up and afterwards recovered a great quantity of food, a shotgun and a carbine magazine. Blood trails found the following morning indicated that three terrorists had been wounded, and it was later reported that one had died, but since there was no absolute confirmation of this, nothing was added to the Battalion's score.

On 24th July Lieutenant-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O., completed his tour of command. Throughout this period of over two years the Battalion had been in continuous action against the Communists, and under his command they had earned a reputation in the Federation which was second to none. During his final visit to companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Mander had been presented with a bandit cap by the Machine Gun Platoon, as a memento of their recent record kill. In response to this gesture, the Commanding Officer had removed his own well-worn service-dress cap and presented it as a trophy to be competed for by all companies in various

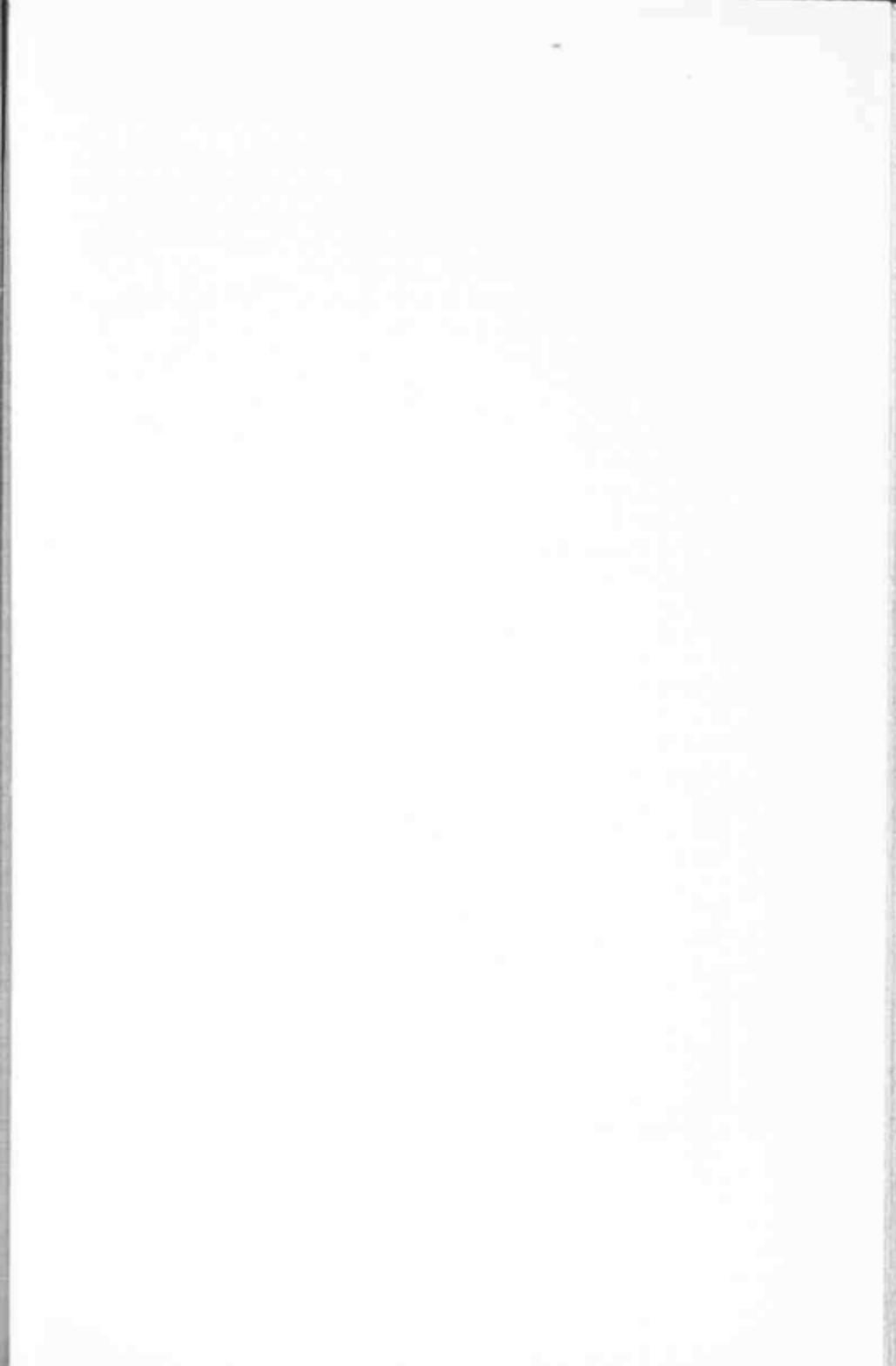
"trials of strength" to be decided by the new Commanding Officer. "The Commanding Officer's Cap," as it came to be called, was to be awarded first of all to the company who at the end of the tour had accounted for the highest number of Communist terrorists killed and captured.

On leaving the Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel Mander was promoted and assumed the appointment of Colonel G.S.(I) at G.H.Q., FARELF. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Miller, D.S.O., who had recently arrived from England, and to whom it fell to move the Battalion to its new operational area in South Perak. He arrived at the height of the programme of farewell parties, and it must have seemed to him as though the Battalion hunted bandits only in their spare time.

All companies felt the same reluctance to leave an area in which they had enjoyed such a large measure of success against the enemy, and friendship from civilians and Police. This feeling was eloquently demonstrated by letters from various civilians to the High Commissioner pleading that the Battalion might be allowed to remain in their area. This was a generous and spontaneous tribute, but it was explained to them that the exigencies of the Emergency demanded the move, and that these must take precedence over all other considerations.

In the early morning of 21st July the Battalion advance party, which comprised an operational platoon from every company, moved out of Tampin. Two days later they were already on patrol in their new company areas, and "A" Company had a contact within the first few days.

The main body of the Battalion assembled at Tampin on 25th July, and at 1400 hours, led by the Band, marched down to Tampin railway station. Before doing so the parade was called to attention and the Band played the Gunners' Slow March as a farewell to 93 Field Battery, R.A., with whom we had had such a long and happy association in Tampin. As the main body moved out of Tampin camp, the Battery returned the compliment by firing a two-gun salute. This unexpected gesture came as a complete surprise and resulted,





BATTALION AREA, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1952

according to the Gunners, in "the best eyes right they had ever seen from the Green Howards."

Like most train journeys in the Army, this was a tedious and comfortless affair, but not without compensating moments. The Police Training Centre provided a guard of honour on Kendong station to salute the Battalion as they passed through, whilst at Seremban station the Drums and Pipes of the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles marched and counter-marched as the Brigade Commander visited the train to make his farewells. At ten o'clock the following day the Battalion arrived at Tapah. On the same day the 1st Bn. The Manchester Regiment marched out for their two-month period of rest and re-training at Penang.



Second-Lieutenant J. Bunnell and the patrol of 2 Platoon, "A" Company, who killed the terrorist in the Cameron Highlands on 4th August, 1952



A view of the Boh Tea Estate in "A" Company's Area in the Cameron Highlands

carrying sufficient warm clothing to give protection against the sometimes bitter cold of the night. Yet no one in "A" Company would have exchanged the independence of their mountain fastness for the hot and dusty plains below.

"D" Company's new base provided a happy contrast to the remoteness of Ayer Tekah and was situated by the side of the Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh road. Platoons were housed in tents with concrete floors, whilst the Officers', Sergeants', and Corporals' Messes shared a bungalow. All companies enjoyed being on detachment, and "D" Company's base was perhaps the best in the Battalion area.

The type of country over which the Battalion now had to operate was quite unlike that which the companies had grown used to in Negri Sembilan and Malacca. Much of it was completely flat with extensive rubber estates, great tracts of marsh and market gardens, and wide desert-like expanses devoted to tin mining. And always behind lay the jungle. Over this country the M.R.L.A., with their attendant Min Yuen, held considerable sway, which amounted in certain areas to almost a stranglehold.

Whereas in the Negri Sembilan and Malacca areas companies had been operating mainly against the Min Yuen, with only a stiffening of M.R.L.A., in their new area they found themselves up against a prodigious force of M.R.L.A., aggressive, well led and highly trained. There were four resident M.R.L.A. platoons operating in the area, well equipped and with a high proportion of automatic weapons, and varying from 35 to 70 strong, and in addition there was one Indian section of about 12 operating in "D" Company's area.

There was usually a name in each area which caught the imagination of the public, and even, on occasions, the Police and Security Forces, and in the Tapah area it was Yong Hoi, Commander of 39 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A., holding the rank of Captain, and a District Committee member, who enjoyed this bubble reputation. He was officially described in Police records as "a cold-blooded, clear-thinking killer." He had a good brain and excellent powers of command and

organizing ability. After the war he had remained in the Tapah hills with his gang. When the Malayan Communist Party sent two representatives to ask him to stop annoying the squatters, he replied by killing one of the envoys. His main sphere of operations was centred upon the Chikus Forest Reserve in Support Company's area. It would have completed the story if we could have recorded that Yong Hoi fell to the Green Howards, but this was not to be, although they did account for his bodyguard and many of his platoon, and fairly effectively exploded his myth.

On 2nd August "B" and "C" Companies with the Mortar Platoon left the Battalion area to take part in a Brigade operation under the command of the 2nd Battalion the Malay Regiment in the Kampar area, twelve miles to the north. Both companies returned to base four days later without having contacted the enemy, and on return to Tapah settled down to operations in their allotted company areas.

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Just as "A" Company had accounted for the Battalion's first kill in 1949, so it was this company that drew first blood in the Battalion's new area. On 4th August, Bank Holiday, Second-Lieutenant Bunnell and a patrol of 2 Platoon killed Chee Hong, a member of the M.R.L.A., in an ambush position. The following morning the Battalion Daily Sitrep, reporting "A" Company's operations, read :

"VK 23528 2 Platoon on info ambushed(.) Approx 041000 hrs 1 male uniformed Chinese terrorist entered ambush and was wounded(.) Platoon followed up blood-trails 400 yds contacted and killed terrorist(.) Terrorist threw hand grenade(.) No cas caused(.) Recovered 30 rds Jap amn and docs(.) VK 3062 Sec 3 Platoon food checks NTR(.) VK 3062-3162-3161 Sec 3 Platoon patrol(.) VK 314618 found old camp accm 15/20 . . ."

That laconic message had to serve as Chee Hong's obituary. "A" Company's jubilation was shared by a large number of the local inhabitants in the Cameron Highlands, for this kill was the first in that area for nearly a year. The Battalion had started off on the right foot.

On 5th August Corporal Webb and a section of the Anti-Tank Platoon had the distinction of taking the Commanding

Officer out on his first patrol, with the Second-in-Command in attendance to see fair play. The object of this august patrol was to show Lieutenant-Colonel Miller as many different types of country and "going" as possible, and in this they succeeded beyond their wildest dreams. From overgrown rubber they plied their way through lallang, to plunge into swamp out of which they struggled into secondary jungle and then—just struggled. No expense was spared, but the only Red Army they met were ants which viciously attacked one member of the patrol. His claim that he was merely demonstrating a further hazard of life on patrol convinced no one, least of all himself. After this initiation the Commanding Officer regularly accompanied patrols of all companies, and on almost every occasion a carrying party was called for to help bring in enemy dead, the Colonel would be there to meet them. The Battalion Chaplain, Padre James, also accompanied many patrols.

Two days later, on 7th August, some long expected information came in from the Police for Support Company. Second-Lieutenant J. Dunton and a composite patrol of the Machine Gun and Mortar Platoons set off with S.E.P. Voon Ming at 0330 hours for the rendezvous, armed with a small sketch purporting to show where the enemy would be found. On arrival it was found that the sketch bore little or no resemblance to the ground, and finding a good track they decided to ambush it. After a wait of three hours their patience was rewarded and a solitary Chinese terrorist came trotting down the track. Seeing no one following him, the Platoon Commander opened fire and the man dropped in his tracks, his hands straining above his head in anxious token of surrender. His eagerness to talk was a little unexpected, for no sooner had he been lifted to his feet than he told the patrol of a neighbouring enemy camp for five—not his own—to which he was ready and willing to lead them.

Appreciating the need for haste, Second-Lieutenant Dunton gave the order to start at once and the whole party set off at the double with their captured guide. After about a mile, which was also about enough at this pace, he was able to

indicate the position of the camp some 1,000 yards across the open lallang, and from here onwards the patrol moved forward with great caution and stealth. When about 200 yards short of the camp, Second-Lieutenant Dunton gave out final orders, and Sergeant Christon took a small party round to creep up in the rear of the camp. When this party was in position, no more than twenty-five yards away from the terrorists, the patrol, with Sergeant Salt and his party, began to move in. Followed by his batman, Private Buck, a yard or two behind, Second-Lieutenant Dunton edged his way to within five yards of the terrorists before they suspected that anything was afoot. By then it was too late and as they leapt to their feet the patrol opened fire. In the initial burst three of the terrorists were killed outright, and two women, who tried to escape, were captured a few minutes later, hiding outside the camp. There were no other occupants.

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In this single action Second-Lieutenant Dunton and his patrol, by their patience and skilful movement, accounted for a total of six of the enemy—three killed and three captured—one rifle, one sawn-off rifle, one Luger pistol, two hand grenades, and ammunition, and gave the Battalion its first sensational victory in the new area. One of the dead terrorists was identified as Phang Ngen, alias Kin Keong, District Committee member for Ayer Kuning, with a price of \$13,000 on his head. In this capacity he was responsible for briefing Yong Hoi, thus this success had the added effect of disrupting the Communist chain of command.

A party from Support Company, H.Q. Company and the Mortar Platoon came out immediately the news reached Tapah, to assist in the long carry-out of the bodies, which they learnt to their cost had in life been extremely well-nourished. This was interesting in that their camp had been no less than three miles from the nearest habitation, and a regular caravan of food suppliers must have passed that way almost daily.

On hearing of this action, General Sir Gerald Templer sent the following telegram to the Commanding Officer: "I am glad you are continuing to have such success. Many



Second-Lieutenant J. C. Dunton, M.C., and the composite patrol of the Machine Gun and Mortar Platoons, who killed three and captured three terrorists on 7th August, 1952



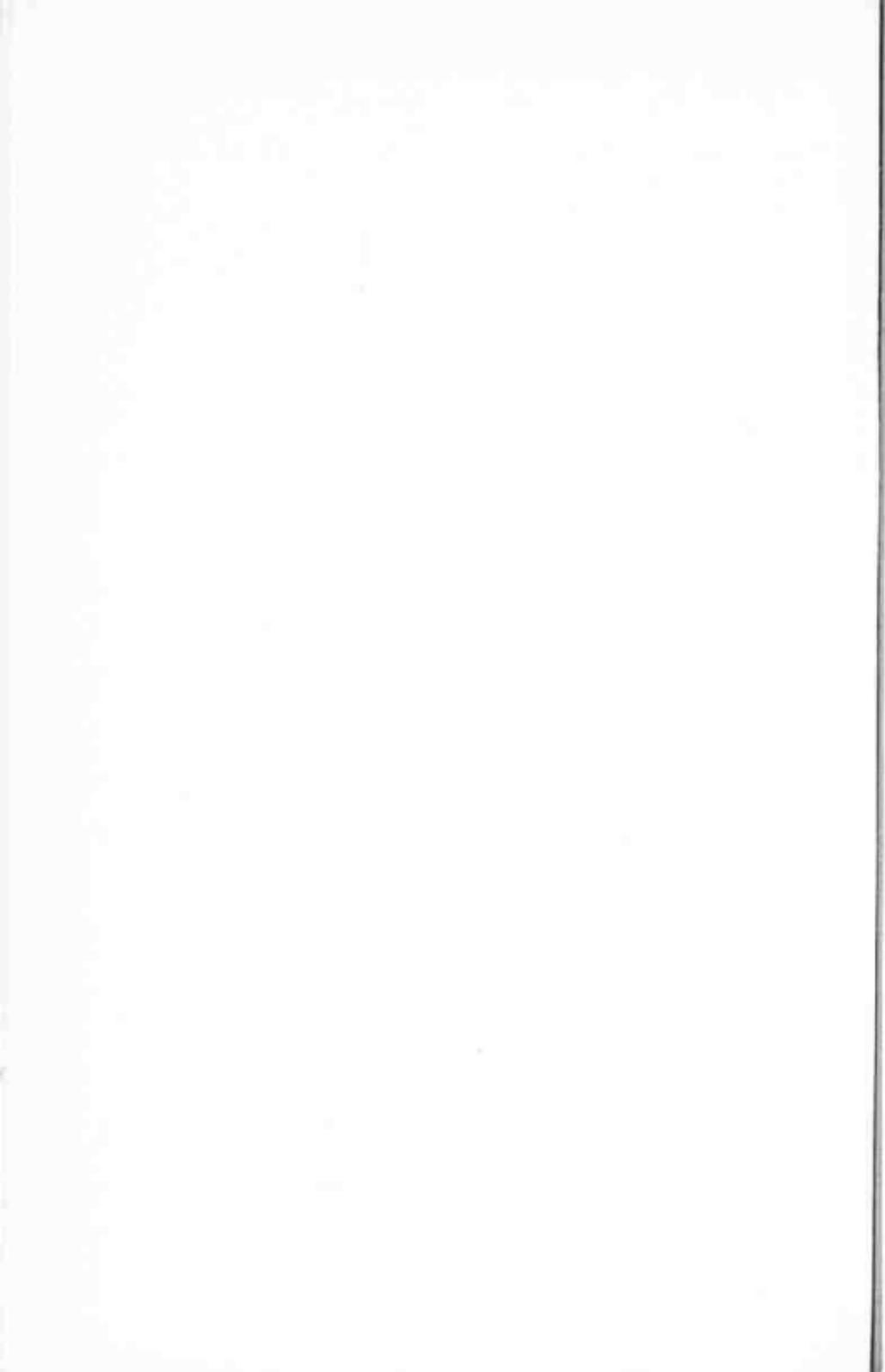
Tham Yin, a dyed-in-the-wool Communist, who was captured with Cheong Yew Mool



Cheong Yew Mool, who was wounded in the foot and captured when the patrol attacked the camp



Cheng Kwai, who was captured by Second-Lieutenant Dunton's patrol in the Ayer Kuning Area on 7th August, 1952



congratulations on your excellent action." While the action had been going on, General Templer had been telling the Fijians 200 miles away at Bahau, "A terrorist captured is better than a terrorist dead, for a live terrorist means ten more from the information he can give." No better proof of his words could be found than in this action by the Green Howards, yet at the same time there was some disappointment when the three captured Chinese were later sentenced to only five years' penal servitude, and this in spite of the fact that one of the women—Tham Yin—was an avowed Communist and took every opportunity to revile her captors.

On Friday, 8th August, General Templer called at the Combined Operations Room in Tapah and personally congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Miller on the action the day before.

For "his courage and outstanding leadership," Second-Lieutenant Dunton, a National Service officer, was awarded an immediate Military Cross. This action also put Support Company, which a year ago had held undisputed bottom place, for the first time in the lead for company kills.

"D" Company at Sungkai, who had been temporarily deprived of this distinction, which they had held unchallenged for many months, took prompt action to rectify this state of affairs. On 8th August 10 Platoon, acting on information, drove seven terrorists out of a camp in the Bidor area into "stops" sited on the other side. Unfortunately the terrorists changed their usual escape route and by-passed the ambush position, but Private Beck at the extreme end of the position opened fire and killed Tan Peng Kee, a member of the Min Yuen, with a well-aimed burst from his Bren.

The following day, 9th August, "D" Company scored again and once more took the lead, with 26 kills to their credit, against Support Company's 25. Acting on information, 11 and 12 Platoons took up ambush positions in the Sungei Sungkai Estate, and towards nine o'clock three of the enemy emerged from the jungle. They were some distance from the nearest ambush party, and at the first burst of fire from the patrol scattered into the rubber in the general direction of

12 Platoon, who had moved that way. One of these three terrorists found himself sandwiched between the two platoons and with his rifle put up the most gallant resistance from behind successive trees as he tried to make his getaway. Before he died he fired no less than 15 rounds of .303, attempting at the same time to bury the Communist documents he was carrying. Of his two comrades, one was wounded, but both managed to make good their escape into some belukar.

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Thus, "A", "D" and Support Companies had contributed nine kills in less than a week, a score surpassing all previous monthly totals for the Battalion.

Meanwhile "A" Company up in the Cameron Highlands were maintaining a platoon detachment in one of the more remote and less civilized parts of their area, in the new village of Tringkap, and this platoon and the other two platoons were keeping up a sustained effort patrolling and ambushing by night and day.

After "B" Company's return from Operation "Parch," C.Q.M.S. Winter and 6 Platoon had been dispatched on detachment to Telok Anson, where they operated under the command of "D" Company, and where they were later joined by a small contingent from 5 Platoon. During operations there C.Q.M.S. Winter was wounded in the thigh when one of the police with whom they were operating mistook him, in the darkness, for a terrorist. Luckily the wound was slight, and it was not long before he was out once again on patrol.

"C" Company had been no less active in their area north of Tapah. 8 Platoon had spent four days in the jungle in a vain search for a gang of thirty terrorists, led by the redoubtable Yong Hoi, which had been previously contacted by a Police jungle squad. 7 Platoon had found a large food dump, whilst 9 Platoon had been occupied mainly with ambushes on the rubber jungle edge.

On 10th August the Machine Gun Platoon of Support Company established a temporary base in the manager's bungalow at Palawan Estate, from where they were to patrol

SUPPORT COMPANY PATROLS IN THE CHIKUS FOREST RESERVE



Private Guest

IN BASE
Private Savage

Corporal Helm



Sergeant Webb

Captain Bagnall

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and ambush the surrounding area which showed every indication of being a Communist stronghold. The next day Major Oldfield, having seen Support Company rise from bottom to top in the unofficial competition for the greatest number of enemy kills, was detailed to compile a history of the Battalion tour in Malaya, and handed over temporary operational command to Captain Bagnall, who had often worked with the company before. Lieutenant Hargreaves was recalled from "A" Company to take over the appointment of Intelligence Officer from Captain Bagnall, and continued in this appointment until the Battalion left the Federation.

On 13th August the Machine Gun Platoon sent a message to the effect that they had found some promising tracks in their new area. In the early morning of 14th August, Captain Bagnall, Second-Lieutenant Dunton and Lance-Corporal Chaney, with Voon Ming and Chan Too, set off to find a suitable ambush position. After less than an hour's search a good, well-used track was found and the ambush sited. At about one o'clock in the afternoon three immaculate terrorists walked into the ambush position and, though they came in from the least likely direction, all three were killed. One was shot by Captain Bagnall, one by Voon Ming, whilst Lance-Corporal Chaney, in his own words, "dropped the other." This gave the Machine Gun Platoon nine kills in eight days, and from being the last platoon in the Battalion to open their score of kills, they were now preening themselves on having killed more than any other platoon.

The three terrorists were identified as members of 39 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A., and were both well equipped and smartly turned out. When news of their demise reached base, the Mortar Platoon were immediately turned out to give the area of jungle behind the scene of contact "a proper working over," before the carrying party went back to collect the bodies.

On this occasion the problem of evacuating the dead bodies of the three terrorists was solved by the simple and expedient method of co-opting the local Chinese who worked near by to do the carrying. This system was always adopted when

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possible. Since they had almost certainly supported them in life it seemed proper that they should also support them in death, and this they did with that effortless ease which comes of a lifetime of carrying heavy loads, and which the European seldom masters.

Next day the Machine Gun Platoon returned triumphant to Battalion base at Tapah, and as a reward for their labours were sent up to the Cameron Highlands for the week-end.

On 16th August "D" Company received information about three terrorists who had been seen on Selabak Estate, and the Assistant Manager, Mr. Nightingale, offered to guide a patrol of the company to the place where the enemy were expected to contact some coolies who were digging an irrigation ditch in a newly planted oil palm estate on the jungle edge. Mr. Nightingale, who was extremely keen to be in at a possible kill, spent the night at the platoon base, and at 0300 hours the following morning accompanied Corporal Reid and a party from 12 Platoon when they left base. Arriving on the jungle edge at about 0600 hours, Corporal Reid sited his ambush parties covering the area which had so recently been reclaimed from the jungle, and where a dozen or so coolies were working. At about 1230 hours three terrorists were seen to emerge from the jungle. Whilst two of them moved over to speak with the labourers, the third, acting as sentry, squatted down—only five yards away from Corporal Reid's position. ★★
98 Corporal Reid opened up and shot him dead, while the other ambush party killed one of the two talking to the coolies. Seeing the third man attempting to escape, Mr. Nightingale leapt from his position to give chase. As he negotiated the ditch the surviving terrorist turned and fired his Sten, and Mr. Nightingale fell mortally wounded. He died half an hour later, without recovering consciousness. The death of this gallant planter took away much of the satisfaction from this otherwise most successful action.

With the Battalion's score now standing at 98, speculation was rife as to whom would fall the distinction of killing the 100th bandit.

On Sunday, 17th August, Corporal Webb of the Anti-

Tank Platoon returned from a patrol on the jungle edge of the Chikus Forest Reserve, and reported the finding of two fresh tracks, obviously in use. Accordingly, the following day Captain Bagnall and the whole platoon (now down to an operational strength of 12) left base to ambush. Whilst Captain Bagnall, Sergeant Hunter and Corporal Webb looked after one track, Corporal Helmn and a small party took up a position covering the other. After a wait of several hours, three terrorists were seen approaching Corporal Helmn's position. Waiting until the first was within a few yards of him, Corporal Helmn opened up with his carbine, and killed the first and second terrorists outright. The third turned and ran for his life, but Captain Bagnall and Corporal Webb, hearing the firing, met him on their way to Corporal Helmn's position, and wounded and captured him. With the carrying party from Tapah came the Medical Officer, who applied additional treatment to that already given the wounded man by Sergeant Hunter, and the two bodies and the captive were brought back to base.

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The 100 then was up, and the Commanding Officer sent the following message to Support Company: "Congratulations on another fine show today. To you has fallen the honour of putting the 100 up. The honour, however, is one for which you have worked hard. Well done indeed."

And that night a chicken dinner with free beer was held at which the Officers and sergeants waited upon the men, and the Commanding Officer read out a signal from General Templer: "I have just heard you are celebrating the elimination of your 100th bandit during your tour in Malaya. I would like you to convey my thanks to all ranks on their successes. I wish you luck in the future. Carry on the good work."

And this the Battalion did. But although all platoons in all companies continued their efforts unabated, no further kills were made that month. Of the 29 units operating in the Federation, the Green Howards, with 13 kills and 4 captures, were that month the most successful, and, as the newspapers put it, "top of the league." Three times in August they had earned the congratulations of the High Commissioner, and

this spectacular series of successes had a most sobering effect on the numerous enemy in that area, who previously had been accustomed to call the tune themselves. They had lost the initiative and a good deal of local support into the bargain, and as a result the second half of August showed a sharp drop in the rate of enemy incidents. The terrorists were from then onwards more than content to lie low and eke out their existence as inconspicuously as possible.

The Battalion had also distinguished itself in the field of sport, and on 16th August the 1st XI defeated the 1st Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment's team 4-0 in the semi-final of the Caldbeck Cup at Ipoh, after a 2-2 draw the week before. This convincing win brought them to the final against R.E.M.E. Base Workshops, which was to be played on 4th October in Singapore.

Major Collard and Captain Hoskins had left the Battalion at this time to attend a pre-Staff College Course at G.H.Q. in Singapore, and "B" Company, in Major Collard's absence, was combined with Support Company for operational purposes, and the two worked a common area. The Anti-Tank Platoon and 5 Platoon, "B" Company, were sent to visit the remote Ulu Bernam Oil Palm Estate, and so make the first visit there by Security Forces for over a year. This entailed going down the Bernam river by motor launch, an agreeable way of going into battle, and perhaps the only remarkable aspect of this expedition, for on arrival they found the jungle had been cleared and the swampy country appeared to offer little prospect of contact with the enemy. On their return 5 Platoon moved with 4 Platoon to Changkat Jong Estate to support the operations of 6 Platoon, already established at Telok Anson, where Support Company H.Q. and the Machine Gun Platoon had by this time joined them. This concentration of platoons failed to make contact with the terrorists, however, and it seemed that 6 Platoon's constant activity in the area in the previous weeks had persuaded the enemy to leave for more peaceful and congenial surroundings. Perhaps the only incident worthy of mention was the shooting of a large python, measuring a few inches under twenty feet,

by a few men of Support Company. In the fortnight during which the two companies were there, there was no further sign of the enemy, and for a long time after the companies left, the area remained quieter than it had been for many months.

The same conditions prevailed in all other company areas—areas which had previously been the scene of regular incidents and atrocities and which had now suddenly grown quiet. The terrorists had suffered unusually high casualties—many of them top-ranking Communists—at the hands of the Battalion, and it was clear that to them discretion had become by far the better part of valour.* No better proof of this and their growing disinclination to run the risk of meeting our patrols can be found than the following translated copy of a letter captured among others from a terrorist in "D" Company's area :

TO DEAR COMRADE NESAN,

Other comrades and myself are doing well here. I have written a letter to you for which there has been no reply for quite a long time. I met some comrades from your area and inquired about your welfare from them. I felt a little sad about certain reports and have wondered whether Comrade Nesan could ever have behaved in such a manner. However, I like to know the fact in your reply.

I heard the following remarks from the comrades of your area. They said, "Comrade Nesan is very much scared of going out for the execution of his work. As the enemy is frequently hovering around the area, Nesan has announced that it will be safe to quit the tapping fields for the present and move into the jungle for a few days' holiday. In spite of repeated callings for action or discussion he fails to notice the calls or turns up reluctantly. He is not interested in eating too. To all appearances he behaves like a man who has lost his grip and gone off his head."

I know very well that you are an educated man who had a great liking for our Party. I wish to express certain points concerning your doubts.

It is a known fact that the revolutionary work is beset with difficulties for the people and the leaders of the Party. Today, as

* Statistics for September issued later by the Emergency Information Service showed that terrorist incidents throughout the Federation in the month of September were the lowest since the Emergency began.

the enemy is in his death throes, he has launched his bitter and final attacks against us. He is undergoing considerable sufferings to comb and lay ambushes in the tapping fields and jungles. But it must be remembered that the enemy cannot keep up such intensive activities for quite long, and he will not succeed much in his aims. Conditions will change pretty soon. So I like to remind you that it is a mistake to think of taking a holiday when your duty requires you to carry on the work as a responsible leader of the People's Revolution. We must also realize what danger will follow in its wake if we leave our jobs undone. The people are supporting us even in the face of enemy pressure. But it is not enough. We must inspire them to support our aims, and bring them to a state when they can take an active part in the revolutionary struggle. We, as leaders, must instil courage and inspiration when the people are frightened. We must explain to them about the activities of the enemy and instruct the people what they should be made clear to them by citing various examples. It will be foolish on our part to get frightened of the enemy's "empty-shell" operations, and recede into the jungle for rest, hoping to get busy when there is no enemy movement in the area. This idea is nothing more than a day-dream the pursuance of which is tantamount to seeking trouble for us by ourselves. If we fail to contact the people for a long time, they will become cowards and yield to enemy propaganda. Besides, they will change their minds and join the enemy forces as agents, soldiers or policemen. Then you will find it impossible to carry out your work.

So we must resolve to carry on our attacks and destructive activities against the enemy as intensely as the enemy is keen on hounding us out. This is the important principle for our revolutionary activities.

You are working with two other comrades, whereas in other areas the comrades are working alone. During the past few days our comrades have exchanged fire with the enemy many times. These comrades are not mindful of such events, but carry on their work more actively and manage to bring in their food supplies. One comrade, Maniam, with single eye-sight has been either attacking or attacked by the enemy daily for a month. He had come out of all these engagements without a scratch. Even now plenty of enemy troops are roaming the tapping fields bent on strangling his activities, and yet Maniam is able to continue his work.

The enemy is patrolling not only in your area but also in the areas of other comrades who are carrying on the work heedless of enemy movements.

What is the reason for your fear? We are heroes of the Revolution. If we take fright how could our work be executed and our





The Second-in-Command receiving the Silver Salver for the Officers' Mess from the District Officer, Tampin, on 15th September, 1952



Mr. James Patrick presenting the gold cigarette box for the Sergeants' Mess to R.S.M. Rayner

aims fulfilled? Why should you be scared when the other comrades who are with you are not so? When they are coming forth to sacrifice their lives do we simply follow them instead of leading them? Death is certain for every man wherever we may be, whether in a safe place or in a dark room. So we must not give room to fear. As a hero of the Revolution, one should not forget his courage, inspiration and sacrifice for the cause of the people. You must continue your work so well that other comrades should say that you are really a brave man and not a coward as reported now.

Awaiting your reply,
(signed) A. M.

In producing this very desirable state of mind in Comrade Nesan, "D" Company had, it seemed, driven their local enemy underground, for September in the Sungkai area was, as everywhere else, unusually peaceful. There was no shortage of information—or, more accurately, misinformation, for some avaricious locals had developed a tedious practice of giving bogus information about an area, on the off-chance that Security Forces would find terrorists there and so qualify the so-called informer for a handsome reward. Even the information given in good faith proved to be too inaccurate to produce a contact, and in spite of constant effort, the month closed with no further kills from "D" Company.

Meanwhile "A" Company up in the Cameron Highlands had been granted a reprieve, and instead of moving to Tanjong Malim, as had been expected, were allowed to remain and continue operations where they were, much to their satisfaction. Their patent enthusiasm and hard work had by this time inspired a good deal of confidence in that area, and information about the enemy began to improve. The fact that none of this information bore fruit could be attributed to the nature of the country over which "A" Company toiled, and there is no doubt that of all the companies in the Battalion, theirs was the hardest task.

They had two distinguished visitors that month. First they escorted the Sultan of Pahang up the Blue Valley, and the second visit was from the High Commissioner. This

came as something of a surprise and found Major Laird—whom General Templer had expressed a wish to meet—deep in the jungle with 1 and 2 Platoons on a two-day operation. Luckily the patrol returned to base by way of Ringlet, where they found General Templer addressing the local population. Though none of them were looking their best, the High Commissioner had a word with nearly all of them before their transport arrived to collect them.

Amongst other visitors to the Cameron Highlands that month were "C" Company, who, as a break from incessant patrolling, were selected to carry out Operation "Petticoat," the conveying of school children back to their schools in the Cameron Highlands after the holidays. The seventy-odd children travelled in armoured lorries which "C" Company and the 12th Royal Lancers combined to escort. After handing over their charges, "C" Company spent the night with "A" Company, thus combining business with pleasure.

In the middle of September there took place at Tampin a simple yet in its way historic ceremony. All sections of the community in the Tampin district had voluntarily subscribed to pay tribute to the Battalion and the work it had done in the Tampin and Gemas area. Accordingly on Monday, 15th September, a party representing "C", Support and H.Q. Companies, whose particular hunting ground this had been, went down to Tampin with Major Beuttler, the Second-in-Command, who had been responsible for operations in the Tampin Circle, Major Oldfield, O.C. Support Company, and Captain Bagnall, the Intelligence Officer. On the Padang the District Officer presented Major Beuttler with a cheque, to be used for the improvement of the graves of men of the Battalion who had been killed or had died in Malaya, a silver salver for the Officers' Mess, and a sum of money with which to buy amenities for the Corporals' and Men's Canteens. He also presented R.S.M. Rayner with a gold cigarette box for the Sergeants' Mess.

On the salver and inside the cigarette box was the following inscription :



Officers and men of H.Q., "C" and Support Companies who represented the Battalion at the presentation at Tampin



Major L. B. B. Beuttler, M.B.E., with the District Officer, Mr. James Patrick, inspecting the detachment of the Malay Police



GENERAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
on arrival at Tapah to pay his farewell visit to the Battalion on 25th September, 1952

PRESENTED TO
THE 1st BN. THE GREEN HOWARDS
(ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN YORKSHIRE REGIMENT)

BY

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE OF ALL COMMUNITIES IN
THE DISTRICT OF TAMPIN, NEGRI SEMBILAN,

AS A TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE FOR THE OUTSTANDING
SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BATTALION IN ELIMINATING
MANY COMMUNIST TERRORIST LEADERS AND RANK AND FILE, AND GENERALLY
DISRUPTING THE COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1951
AND 1952

After the presentation a detachment of Police and the Tampin Home Guard marched past whilst the Pipes and Drums of the 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders, who had relieved the Battalion in the area, played.

Ten days later, on 25th September, back in Tapah, the High Commissioner arrived by helicopter to pay his farewell visit to the Battalion. In his address to the men at Temoh Hill Camp he thanked all ranks for all they had done to help in the fight against the Communist terrorists, and explained to them the importance of their work over the past three years. He said: "I am not going to tell you that you have made a name for yourselves in Malaya. That would not be true. You already had a name before you arrived. What you have done has been to add to it."

Other visitors that month included the Brigade Commander, Brigadier de Burgh Morris, and a surprise and very welcome visit from Colonel D'Arcy Mander, who was leaving shortly for London in connection with his new appointment at G.H.Q., FARELF.

After the exceptional run of kills and captures in August, September—the Battalion's last full month in the Federation—looked as though it was going to be something of an anti-climax, and indeed would have been had it not been for a kill by the Anti-Tank Platoon of Support Company in the closing days of the month.

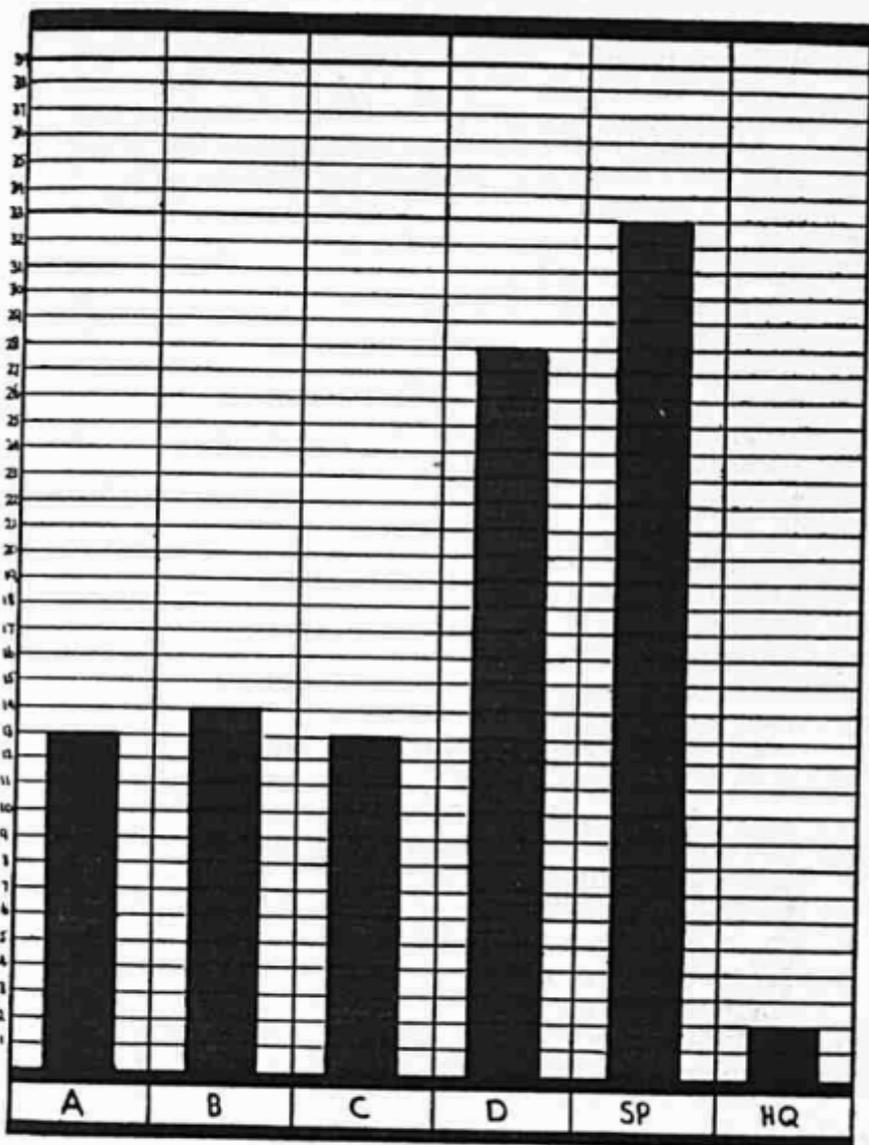
Having returned from Telok Anson, Support Company resumed operations in their favourite hunting-ground at the

southern end of the Chikus Forest Reserve, an area which had been allowed to lie fallow for some weeks. Platoon bases were established inside the jungle fringe and their final effort started. On the second day after patrolling started the Anti-Tank Platoon were following up a fresh enemy track, when a party of terrorists was heard approaching. In his excitement the Iban tracker who was with them fired prematurely, and the enemy fled before the rest of the patrol could get in a shot. Fortunately their next two contacts were more successful.

On 29th September the same platoon, operating in the same general area, found another fresh track which led them almost immediately to a small camp. Although the camp was unoccupied, clothing and eating utensils lying about were sufficient evidence to indicate that it was in use. The camp was surrounded and ambushes laid. After a wait of three hours two terrorists, moving some distance apart, approached the camp. The leader, later identified as Chai Mee Kiang, late bodyguard to Yong Hoi and now a senior Section Commander of 39 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A., was shot dead by Privates Brown and Hogarth, both National Service men. In his hand was the Sten gun that he had taken from Mr. D. A. Craig of the Tapah Police, who was killed in an ambush in the Paku area of Tapah in 1950.

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On 3rd October both platoons of Support Company went out on their last patrols before handing the area back to the Manchester Regiment, who had now returned from re-training in Penang. Again it was the Anti-Tank Platoon, reintroducing the relieving Company Commander of the Manchesters to his area, which scored again. Following a not too promising track which led them through a succession of old, deserted camps, they came to some open lallang. Here they picked up a very new track and, following the fresh footprints through the lallang for some distance, came again into jungle. Thirty yards inside they found an old camp in a clearing where the ground had been padded down by many feet. Whilst the remainder of the patrol took up position in the camp, a small recce party investigated the tracks leading from it. Following what appeared to be the most recently



KILLS AND CAPTURES BY COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER, 1949, TO
OCTOBER, 1952

H.Q. Company—Training Cadre

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used, Captain Bagnall suddenly saw three or four terrorists turn into the track he was on, some thirty yards ahead. Opening fire he wounded one of these in the back, and he, Corporal Helmn and Private Guest, who had joined him, went in pursuit of the bandits who had turned tail. There followed a running fight during which the bandits flung a grenade which fortunately failed to explode. Following a very slight blood-trail, Private Guest tracked down the wounded man to where he lay dying.

The terrorist, later identified as yet another section commander of 39 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A., was the last to be killed by the Battalion, and gave Support Company a final score of 33 enemy killed and captured in the twenty months they had been operating. At the same time it brought the Battalion's final total to 96 enemy killed and seven captured, of which no less than 19 had been accounted for during their ten-week period in Perak.

In spite of the nearness of their departure from the Federation, all companies had maintained their pressure unabated up to the last, and at no time had the name of the Battalion stood higher. Even "A" Company, who handed over their area in the Cameron Highlands to a company of the Worcestershire Regiment and rejoined the Battalion's main base at Tapah on 2nd October, managed to carry out two short operations before the Battalion moved. And these efforts were all the more creditable in view of the fact that almost every day further Officers and men left the Battalion to prepare the way for its return home. At the end of September the advance party to Selarang Barracks in Singapore, under Major Little, left Tapah, and were followed shortly after by Major Spark and Lieutenant Young with the Battalion advance party for the United Kingdom.

Further inroads into the dwindling strength of the Battalion were made by the sending of small parties from each company to provide adequate support for the 1st XI in their match against the R.E.M.E. Workshops in the final of the Caldbeck Cup on 4th October. Originally the Battalion had expected to be down in Singapore by this date, but this was

prevented by their move being twice postponed. In spite of the fact that the Battalion could not be there in strength, it was through no lack of enthusiastic support that the team was beaten. It was a fast, clean game which was generally acknowledged to have been one of the best Service games of the season, and though R.E.M.E. won 3—1, the Battalion team played a hard game throughout.

On 6th October—the first anniversary of the death of Sir Henry Gurney—the Battalion handed back their operational area, where they had enjoyed such great success, to the Manchester Regiment. At three o'clock that afternoon the Battalion entrained at Tapah Road station for Singapore on their last journey in the Federation, and the first stage of their journey home. On the morning of that same day, Major Spark and the advance party for England had embarked on H.T. *Empire Orwell* in Singapore.

As the train which had brought the Battalion from Tapah drew into Singapore station on the morning of 7th October, the Band were waiting on the platform to greet them with the Regimental March. Cramped and tired after their long journey, Officers and men detrained with their three-year tour in the Federation officially at an end.

At Selarang Barracks there was much to be done. Arms, equipment and stores which had served us so well had to be returned to the Base Ordnance Depot for issue later to another unit yet to do their tour in the jungle. The transport lay waiting in groups upon the square. Scout cars, bearing such proud names as "Alma," "Implacable," "Inkerman" and "Belle Isle," stood shorn of their familiar pennants and weapons. The No. 5 rifle and American carbines—some of them marked on the butt with small red stars signifying the number of terrorists killed with them—were exchanged for the unfamiliar Mark IV. The accoutrement of the jungle was slowly shed, and in its place the European panoply assumed.

But this period was not wholly one of re-equipping, and much was done in the way of sports and entertainment.

Amongst other things the opportunity was taken to play off

the various inter-company competitions—hockey, football, swimming and basket-ball—to decide to which company should go the Scarborough Shield. Competition in this contest was very keen, and all events were fiercely contested before Support Company finally emerged the over-all winners. Thus they gained the Scarborough Shield, and thereby the right to retain "The Commanding Officer's Cap," which they had recently won by virtue of having accounted for the highest score of terrorists.

Alma Day, which on account of operational commitments could not be observed up in Tapah on the appointed day, was celebrated on 13th October. A drumhead service was held in the morning at which the Assistant Chaplain-General, Malaya Command, who had previously served with the Regiment, gave the address. At the end of the service the Battalion marched past the Commanding Officer. The rest of the day was spent in traditional Alma Day activities, and was rounded off with a special dinner at which the Officers and sergeants served the men, and afterwards a concert.

The high-light of this period came on Wednesday, 15th October, when the whole Battalion attended a Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, at which the Bishop of Singapore, The Rt. Rev. H. Baines, gave the address. The Battalion and many distinguished guests took part that morning in a memorable service, the spirit and significance of which was symbolized by the Colours lying on the altar. During the service the names of those officers and men of the Battalion who had lost their lives in Malaya were read out, and honour accorded them. In the words of Laurence Binyon which followed :

"They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old :
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them."

As these words died away, the "Last Post" sounded and there followed a silence, and then "Reveille."

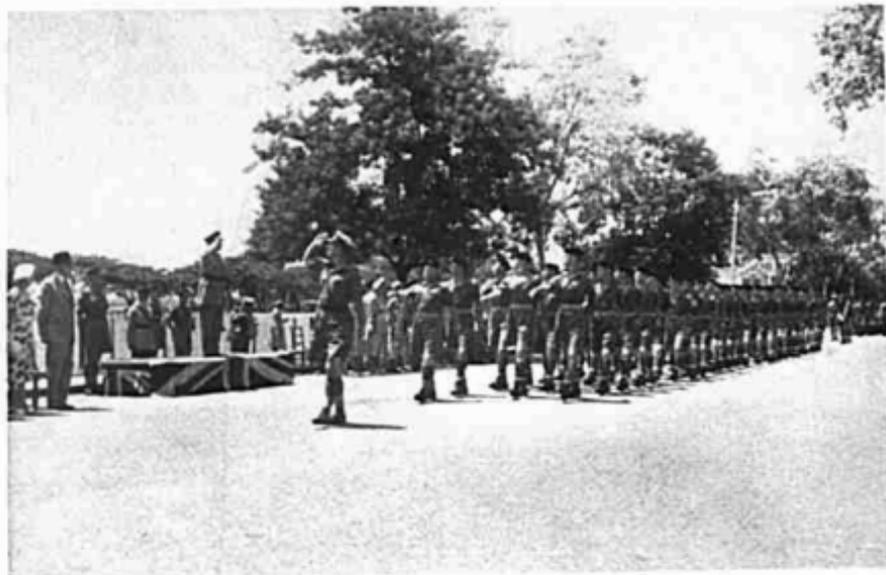
In his address the Bishop recalled again those names



Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Miller, D.S.O.,
with General Sir Charles Keightley,
K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., C-in-C,
FARELF, on arrival at St. Andrew's
Cathedral, Singapore, for the Ser-
vice of Thanksgiving and Remem-
brance on 15th October, 1952



The Colours of the 1st Bn. The Green Howards being marched past the C-in-C., FARELF,
General Sir Charles Keightley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., after the Service on 15th October, 1952



"A" Company marching past the Commander-in-Chief, FARELF, in Singapore, on 15th October, 1952



Officers and men of the 1st Battalion giving three cheers for the C.-in-C., FARELF, after his address at the Headquarters of the Singapore Volunteer Corps in Singapore on 15th October, 1952

honoured and treasured by the Battalion, and the debt that they owe them. He reminded them of the thanks due to Almighty God not only for their achievements in Malaya, but also for the fact that they were there, able to take part in the Service that morning, and were so soon to return to their families and friends at home. Though the county from which the Regiment came would be proud of its achievements, he urged the Battalion, "Let us not be proud, but let us rather be thankful for what little we have been able to achieve," and to remember that they had done only their duty.

After the service the Battalion formed up in the Cathedral grounds, and then, preceded by the Band, marched past General Sir Charles Keightley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., C.-in-C., FARELF, who took the salute. Afterwards, at the Headquarters of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, the Battalion formed up in a hollow square and the Commander-in-Chief addressed them. He thanked them for the work they had done so well for the past three years in Malaya, and spoke of the high reputation that they had earned amongst all sections of the community, including the Communist terrorists, who alone would be pleased to see them leaving. He finished by wishing all ranks a safe journey home and a happy Christmas. There followed receptions given by the Officers and sergeants for their respective guests, and the ceremonies of a day, which will long be remembered, came to an end.

A few days before they sailed the Battalion had the opportunity of greeting the 1st Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who docked at Singapore in H.T. *Devonshire en route* for Korea. The Band played on the quayside as the ship drew in, and many ex-members of this other Yorkshire regiment, now serving with the Green Howards, were there to renew old friendships and wish them well.

Two days later, on Wednesday, 22nd October, the Battalion embarked on H.T. *Empire Windrush*. Amongst the 22 officers and 487 men who joined the ship that afternoon were one officer, Captain K. G. Wesley, the Adjutant, and 75 warrant officers, N.C.Os. and men who had been with the

Battalion since it left Suez in 1949, and who had served with it throughout its tour in Malaya.

That same day the papers wrote of the statistics just issued: figures which for the first time since the Emergency began showed that the number of terrorist incidents had dropped below the number of contacts made by the Security Forces. At last it seemed the tide had turned.

Three long years had passed since the Battalion had disembarked in Singapore from Suez in August, 1949: years of effort and endeavour during which many trials and disappointments had been quietly borne, and many hard lessons learnt, before success had come. Many Officers and men, Regular and National Service, had joined, served, and, having served, moved on. Officers and men who owed their first allegiance to their parent regiments—the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, the West Yorkshire Regiment, the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the York and Lancaster Regiment—had served and, by their service, had added honour to the Green Howards.

And there the story ends. Lest it be thought we do ourselves too much honour, let it be remembered, as was said in the beginning, that this is a story of—and for—a Battalion: a Battalion engaged in what was no more than a post-war tour of duty, and, like many others in different parts of the world today, doing what it could "to set this rocking world of ours to rights." To quote the text used by the Bishop of Singapore at the Battalion Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance: "So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do."

At 1230 on Thursday, 23rd October, the *Empire Windrush* sailed. As the ship slowly drew away, the Band of the Royal West Kents played "The Bonnie English Rose," and our own Band on the after-deck took up the strains. With the Battalion flag fluttering proudly from the yard-arm, the 1st Battalion sailed for home.

A reproduction of the message of welcome from Haakon VII, King of Norway, Colonel-in-Chief, The Green Howards, read to the Battalion on their arrival at Southampton by the Colonel of the Regiment is shown opposite



SLOTTET
OSLO

To the 1st Battalion The Green Howards.

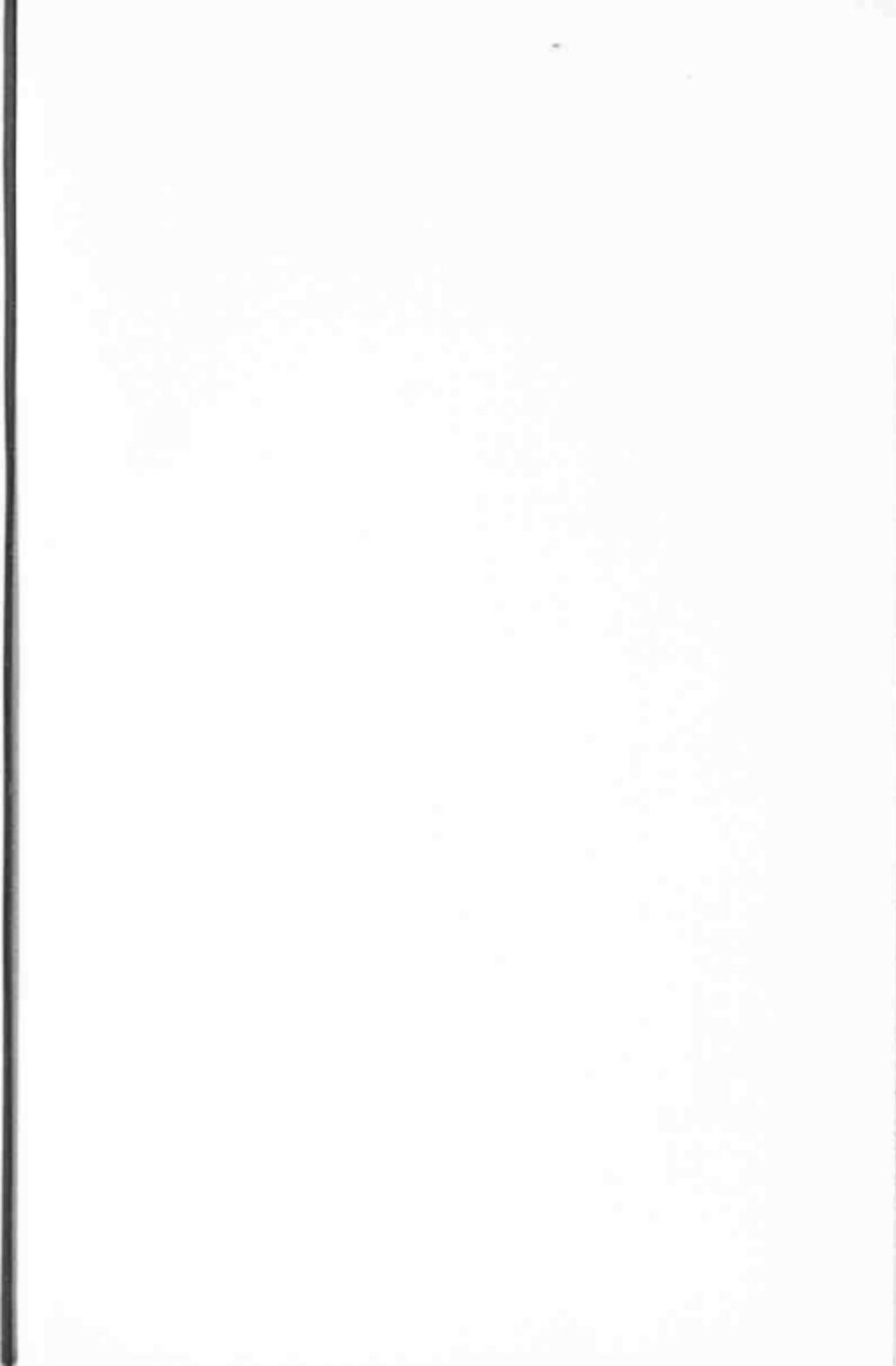
As Colonel-in-Chief, The Green Howards, I am glad to be able to send a message of welcome to the Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion The Green Howards on the return of the Battalion to the United Kingdom.

I fully recognise the hardships you have all endured during your three years' service in Malaya, and I am proud to know that this service has been in accordance with the best traditions of my Regiment.

On this occasion I want to pay tribute to the memory of the Officers and Men who lost their lives in Malaya. Their duty demanded of them the supreme sacrifice and their memory will never be forgotten.

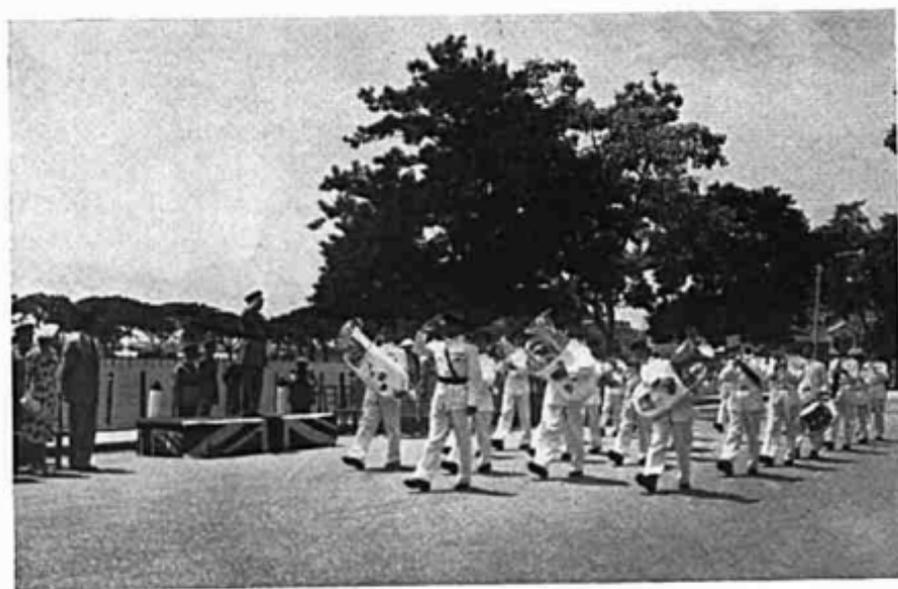
I hope that your stay at home will be a pleasant one, and I send my very best wishes for the future of the 1st Battalion The Green Howards, its Officers and Men.







The Band of the 1st Bn. The Green Howards marching past Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent at the parade of the G.H.Q. (FARELF) W.R.A.C. at Tanglin Barracks on 3rd October, 1952



The Band marching past General Sir Charles Keightley, C.-in-C., FARELF, after the Service of Thanksgiving and Remembrance in Singapore on 15th October, 1952

APPENDIX A

THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF THE 1ST BN. THE GREEN HOWARDS

WHEN the official news was received that the 1st Battalion were to move to Malaya, only sixteen members of the Regimental Band proved to be eligible to move with them, and it was decided by the War Office that the Band should return to the United Kingdom for refitting when the Battalion embarked on 31st July, 1949. The Band played the Battalion off at Suez, and within a week had themselves embarked for England.

The period of a year which was considered necessary by the War Office to enable the Bandmaster, Mr. C. D. Jarrett, to refit the Band and overhaul the instruments was extended by the outbreak of the Korean war. No accommodation for the Band could be made available in ships sailing to the Far East, and it was not until the end of March, 1951, that the Band, now some thirty-six strong, embarked for Malaya on H.T. *Empire Trooper*.

Disembarking in Singapore on 7th May, the Band travelled up by the night train to join the Battalion in Tampin. Within only two weeks of their arrival in Tampin, Bandsman P. Parrish died of infantile paralysis.

It was the Commanding Officer's policy that the Band should divide its time between Singapore and the Battalion—spending periods of some six weeks meeting engagements in Singapore, and three weeks or so with the Battalion, visiting the companies in their widely separated and isolated areas. This enabled the Band to build up their Fund for the purchase of new instruments and to maintain the reputation of the Regiment by playing to the public in Singapore. So it was that on their first visit to Singapore the Band of the 1st Battalion played at Raffles Hotel and the Singapore Golf Club—the first of many performances.

There was no lack of competition in securing engagements in Singapore for there were two other military bands, both of them Scottish, stationed at Selarang Barracks. Their advantage of turn-out was to some extent offset by the fact that the 1st Battalion Band was billeted in Tanglin Barracks in Singapore itself. Most of what the Band earned through its early engagements was devoted to buying the No. 3 White Drill Uniform, which soon enabled them to compete on equal terms with the Scottish Bands.

Once the Band became known they were in constant demand, and their full programme of engagements, together with the constant attention necessary to keep their instruments effective in the humid climate, combined to keep them fully occupied. In addition to playing at the clubs and hotels of Singapore, at the British Military Hospital, on church parades, at cricket and football matches, they were regularly called upon for passing-out parades, guest nights at the many Headquarter Messes, troops' concerts and playing on the quayside for troopships passing through Singapore.

December, 1951, saw the Band once more back with the Battalion in Tampin, where their engagements were both more numerous and considerably more hazardous. The New Year brought with it torrential rain which flooded the main roads and washed away sections of the railway line, causing the cancellation of the train service to Singapore. This created something of a crisis for the Band, which had engaged to play for the three-

day Race Meeting at the Singapore Turf Club on 12th January—a remunerative engagement they could not afford to miss. Showing commendable determination, they eventually reached Singapore by the Coast Road, though only at the price of the bandmen wading waist-deep through many flooded stretches of road to indicate to their vehicles where there was road and—in a negative sort of way—where there was not.

During their visit to the Battalion in June, 1952, the Band was called to Kuala Lumpur to mass with the Bands of the Malay Police, the Malay Regiment, the Royal West Kents, and the 12th Royal Lancers, for the Queen's Birthday Parade. Whilst in Kuala Lumpur they played at the British Military Hospital at Kinrara, and later gave performances at Seremban and Malacca.

When the 1st Battalion moved to Tapah in July, 1952, the Band played them off from Tampin Station, and then, collecting all their instruments, stores and baggage, moved for the last time back to Singapore, where they were to await the final return of the Battalion to Selarang.

On arriving at Singapore the Bandmaster received advance information from G.H.Q. that the Band of the Green Howards had been earmarked to play as required during the forthcoming visit of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent. Rehearsals for the combined services' Guard of Honour, and the G.H.Q. (FARELF) W.R.A.C. Parade, at which the Band were also to be inspected by Her Royal Highness, made great demands on the Band, which, with the departure home of the Cameronians' and Gordons' bands, was now called upon for all duties in Singapore.

In all the Band of the 1st Battalion played for Her Royal Highness seven times. Mr. Jarrett had the honour of being presented to the Duchess four times, and on two occasions was invited to take wine with her. Great credit was due to all ranks of the Band, not only for the quality of their performances, but for the continual high standard of turn-out. This was all the more commendable in view of the fact that bandmen were in possession of only the one suit, and these were used three times in the space of two days, under the most trying climatic conditions.

The Band of the Green Howards could look back upon their tour with justifiable pride and satisfaction. They had by their efforts revived their failing Band Fund, had gained valuable experience, and given much pleasure to many people. Above all, they had played no small part in maintaining the high reputation held by the Battalion.

(Written from an account by Bandmaster C. D. Jarrett.)

APPENDIX B

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED IN ACTION

19032906	Pte. D. G. Higgins	"D" Company	22 Oct. 49.
14164906	Pte. H. Smith	"A" Company	27 Dec. 49.
19048053	Pte. N. Baldam	"D" Company	20 Mar. 50.
22090217	Pte. B. Bottomley	"C" Company	31 Mar. 50.
19037082	Pte. W. J. Daynes	"C" Company	31 Mar. 50.
22141278	Pte. G. S. James	"C" Company	31 Mar. 50.
22383521	Pte. J. Gill	"C" Company	6 Dec. 50.
	Major H. P. Chadwick	"D" Company	22 Mar. 52.
22542173	Pte. G. Alcock	"D" Company	21 May 52.

DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

14190125	Cpl. A. G. Mayle	"B" Company	16 Oct. 49.
22114756	Pte. R. Lord	"B" Company	27 Apr. 50.
22264455	Pte. W. Bamblett	"B" Company	31 May 50.
22233809	Pte. J. Owen (H.Q.)	"D" Company	27 Sept. 50.
22336162	Pte. W. H. Marshall	Support Company	11 Dec. 50.
22149629	Pte. J. C. Clark	"A" Company	1 May 51.
4400097	Bdsm. P. Parrish	Regt. Band	23 May 51.
14450061	Sgt. A. Wray	H.Q. Company	2 May 52.
22608746	Pte. E. Crosthwaite	H.Q. Company	2 May 52.
22608767	Pte. R. Porter	H.Q. Company	2 May 52.
22608781	Pte. W. Hartley	H.Q. Company	2 May 52.

APPENDIX C

HONOURS AND AWARDS TO OFFICERS AND MEN
WHILST SERVING WITH 1ST BN. THE GREEN HOWARDS
IN MALAYA

O.B.E.

Major L. B. B. Beuttler, M.B.E., The Duke of Wellington's Regiment
(West Riding) (L.G. 28.4.53)

M.B.E.

Major M. W. T. Roberts (L.G. 4.4.52)

B.E.M.

15001783 A./Sgt. J. F. Bishorek (L.G. 21.10.52)

22273324 A./Sgt. K. R. Sutcliffe (L.G. 27.4.51)

M.C.

T./Capt. N. T. Bagnall (L.G. 24.10.50)

T./Capt. J. Barlow (L.G. 4.4.52)

2/Lieut. J. C. Dunton (L.G. 21.10.52)

2/Lieut. J. D. Harrop (L.G. 24.6.52)

2/Lieut. F. Laycock (L.G. 19.10.51)

Bar to M.C.

Capt. N. T. Bagnall (L.G. 1.5.53)

M.M.

22540708 Pte. J. W. Appleby (L.G. 4.4.52)

14462494 A./Cpl. R. Grundy (L.G. 21.10.52)

22547325 A./Cpl. C. Helmn (L.G. 1.5.53)

5835726 A./Sgt. G. Monck (L.G. 11.12.51)

4269707 Sgt. N. Winter (L.G. 19.10.51)

Mentioned in Despatches

Lieut.-Colonel D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O. (L.G. 19.10.51)
T./Major J. P. Durcan, M.B.E. (L.G. 27.4.51)
Major J. M. Forbes (L.G. 24.10.50)
2/Lieut. J. V. Nicholl (L.G. 24.10.50)
Major J. B. Oldfield (L.G. 1.5.53)
Capt. J. B. Scott (L.G. 27.4.51)
Lieut. H. T. Thornton-Berry (L.G. 27.3.51)
2/Lieut. J. A. Tyzack (L.G. 4.4.52)
2/Lieut. K. G. Wesley (L.G. 19.5.50)
2/Lieut. J. R. Young (L.G. 27.4.51)
22308900 A./Cpl. T. D. Barker (L.G. 21.10.52)
22326741 Pte. M. J. Burke (L.G. 4.4.52 and 21.10.52)
22207007 L./Cpl. R. T. H. G. Chaney (L.G. 1.5.53)
884437 A./Sgt. C. A. Gordon (L.G. 1.5.53)
14457966 A./Sgt. E. Gregory (L.G. 21.10.52)
22220349 Pte. W. Guest (L.G. 1.5.53)
22246504 A./Cpl. A. Horsfield (L.G. 4.4.52)
14954371 Sgt. J. Hutchinson (L.G. 27.4.51)
22309763 Pte. D. Johnson (L.G. 21.10.52)
19034353 L./Cpl. I. Manson (L.G. 19.10.51)
22267753 A./Cpl. A. McInnes (L.G. 1.5.53)
22238569 Pte. J. N. Newton (L.G. 21.10.52)
2653740 W.O.I C. Peacock, D.C.M., M.M. (L.G. 24.10.50)
22163642 Pte. J. P. Pidgeon (L.G. 19.10.51)
19047449 Cpl. K. T. Poole (L.G. 19.5.50)
22288276 A./Cpl. J. Ramsey (L.G. 4.4.52)
22159372 A./Cpl. D. Reid (L.G. 21.10.52)
7886696 A./Sgt. J. K. Roughton (L.G. 4.4.52)
14456470 Sgt. F. J. K. Stanley (L.G. 19.10.51)
553012 Sgt. A. Stubbs (L.G. 4.4.52)
19036331 A./Sgt. P. Taylor (L.G. 4.4.52)
4031943 W.O.II J. H. Walton (L.G. 24.10.50)
22287061 A./Cpl. A. E. Watson (L.G. 19.10.51)
TOTALS O.B.E. . . . 1 B.E.M. . . . 2 Bar to M.C. . . . 1
M.B.E. . . . 1 M.C. . . . 5 M.M. . . . 5
Mentioned in Despatches . . . 33

GRAND TOTAL—48

APPENDIX D

OFFICERS AND MEN WHO SERVED THROUGHOUT
THE BATTALION'S TOUR IN MALAYA

The following officers and men joined the 1st Battalion at Suez and remained with the Battalion from that time until the unit embarked for home in October, 1952 :

T./Capt. K. G. Wesley
R.Q.M.S. Kerridge
C.S.M. Rogers
C.Q.M.S. Gill

Sgt. Graham
Sgt. Oliver
Sgt. Birbeck
Sgt. Freeman
Sgt. Williams
Sgt. Creaser

Cpl. Robinson
Cpl. McGarrell, M.M.
Cpl. Blackman
Cpl. Amison
Cpl. North
Cpl. Reeves
Cpl. Swift
Cpl. Wardell
Cpl. Gaffney
Cpl. Henry
Cpl. Higgins
Cpl. Hempshall
Cpl. Dowson
Cpl. Brown
Cpl. Cooper
Cpl. Gunn
Cpl. Williams
Cpl. Allen
Cpl. Beresford
Cpl. Poole
Cpl. Brooks
L./Cpl. Fox
L./Cpl. Ascough
L./Cpl. Dyson
L./Cpl. Earl
L./Cpl. Mansfield
L./Cpl. Lee
L./Cpl. Sutton
L./Cpl. Ralph

C.Q.M.S. Winter, M.M.
C.Q.M.S. French
C.Q.M.S. Samme
C.Q.M.S. Garforth

Sgt. Booth
Sgt. Foster
Sgt. White
Sgt. Jones
Sgt. Stubbs
Sgt. Hunter

L./Cpl. Hardisty
Pte. Goddard
Pte. Cliffe
Pte. Cassidy
Pte. Mills (02)
Pte. Thomas
Pte. Worth
Pte. Waddington
Pte. Wilkinson
Pte. Beck
Pte. Wells
Pte. L. Butler
Pte. Cope
Pte. Weighill
Pte. Armstrong
Pte. Clay, M.M.
Pte. Carpenter
Pte. Goodwin
Pte. Holmes
Pte. King
Pte. Laws
Pte. Hosker
Pte. Hooks
Pte. Willis
Pte. Maughan
Pte. Barrow
Pte. Wilson
Pte. Thompson

APPENDIX E

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH
THE 1st Bn. THE GREEN HOWARDS IN MALAYA

Commanding Officers

Lt.-Col. P. G. J. M. D. Bulfin, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. D'A. J. D. Mander, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. D. Miller, D.S.O.

Majors

Major L. B. B. Beuttler, O.B.E. (D.W.R.)	Major R. S. MacG. Laird (East Yorks)
Major H. P. Chadwick (deceased) (East Yorks)	T./Major D. W. Little (East Yorks)
W.S./Major J. L. Collard, M.C.	Major J. Longbottom, M.C. (West Yorks)
Major D. A. G. Dockar-Drysdale	T./Major J. R. Neighbour
T./Major J. P. Durcan, M.B.E.	Major J. B. Oldfield
T./Major H. D. Follett (East Yorks)	Major G. Ritchie, M.C.
Major J. M. Forbes	Major M. W. T. Roberts, M.B.E.
T./Major B. R. Garside, M.C. (West Yorks)	Major B. P. Smyth-Piggott (East Yorks)
T./Major F. M. Gibbs, M.C.	Major A. D. Spark
Major N. R. Giles, D.S.O. (B.W.)	T./Major A. R. A. Wilson, M.C. (East Yorks)

Captains

T./Capt. M. A. Atherton (East Yorks)	Capt. I. Hamilton (D.W.R.)
Capt. J. F. Atkinson	Capt. P. L. Hoskins
T./Capt. N. T. Bagnall, M.C.	Capt. D. M. D. O'Driscoll
Capt. D. E. Cartmel, M.C.	T./Capt. J. V. B. Pearson
T./Capt. J. A. Davies	Capt. C. J. Robinson (East Yorks)
Capt. (Q.M.) D. C. Edwards	Capt. J. B. Scott
Capt. L. A. Fitzroy-Smith, M.C.	Capt. G. T. M. Scrope
Capt. B. P. Hall (D.W.R.)	T./Capt. K. G. Wesley
	T./Capt. F. J. Wrightson

Lieutenants and Second-Lieutenants

Lieut. C. M. Artley	Lieut. P. C. Monaghan
2/Lieut. L. A. Balding (D.W.R.)	2/Lieut. J. V. Nichol
2/Lieut. G. W. Baxter (R.A.O.C.)	Lieut. D. B. Robson
Lieut. J. B. Benton	Lieut. J. C. H. Sabine
2/Lieut. H. T. Boddie	2/Lieut. C. R. Scrope
2/Lieut. J. F. Bunnell	2/Lieut. J. E. F. Sevenoaks
2/Lieut. W. D. Bygott	2/Lieut. A. G. Stanton
2/Lieut. H. Cartledge	2/Lieut. J. H. Taylor
Lieut. J. C. Conway	Lieut. R. Thomas (R.A.O.C.)
Lieut. D. W. R. Cooley	Lieut. H. T. Thornton-Berry
2/Lieut. D. S. Cottrell	Lieut. J. M. Threshie (R.A.O.C.)
2/Lieut. J. C. Dunton, M.C.	2/Lieut. C. M. W. Tiptaft
2/Lieut. A. G. Everard	2/Lieut. J. A. Tyzack
2/Lieut. H. Hall	2/Lieut. M. P. Ward
2/Lieut. E. Hancox	2/Lieut. G. C. Warner
Lieut. D. W. Hargreaves	2/Lieut. K. Wilford
2/Lieut. J. D. Harrop, M.C.	Lieut. D. N. Wood (D.W.R.)
2/Lieut. H. P. G. Hinde	Lieut. J. R. Young
2/Lieut. F. Laycock, M.C.	

APPENDIX F

NOMINAL ROLL OF OTHER RANKS WHO SERVED
WITH THE 1ST BN. THE GREEN HOWARDS IN MALAYA

19040778	Allen, Pte. G.	22383503	Anderson, Pte. A.
14452458	Atkinson, Pte. G.	22379779	Armitage, Pte. A.
19044794	Ableson, Cpl. F.	22382507	Auty, Pte. D.
22220083	Allrott, Pte. F.	22445309	Adams, Pte. P.
19041252	Allen, Cpl. N.	22465972	Arksey, Pte. L.
19040811	Alexander, Pte. T.	22399873	Attwood, Pte. P.
19040216	Alton, Pte. J.	22539510	Ashman, Pte. H.
14188533	Angel, L./Cpl. K.	22416216	Allen, Pte. E.
14191006	Appleton, Pte. N.	22541749	Appelby, Pte. J.
22085615	Ashton, Pte. P.	22542294	Anderson, Pte. J.
21013190	Ascough, L./Cpl. F.	22542173	Alcock, Pte. G.
22114712	Airth, Pte. D.	22540708	Appelby, Pte. J.
19047592	Aston, Pte. B.	14718820	Applegarth, Sgt. C.
21013143	Arnold, L./Cpl. L.	22453698	Ashworth, Pte. T.
4387508	Allison, Sgt. C.	14965268	Atkinson, Sgt. J.
22062489	Aynsley, Pte. L.	22560888	Angell, Pte. J.
22090212	Austin, Pte. C.	22524895	Allen, Pte. G.
19035272	Allen, Pte. A.	22506442	Ashley, Pte. D.
19038644	Acastor, Pte.	22506441	Atkinson, Pte. S.
21126766	Addison, Pte. R.	22507605	Appelby, Pte. S.
14460141	Armstrong, L./Cpl. J.	22579147	Atkinson, Pte. K.
22249387	Armstrong, Pte. A.	21013016	Allix, Pte. M.
19041815	Allen, Pte. S.	4343565	Ashburn, Sgt. C.
14744359	Allen, Cpl. F.	22608741	Ablett, Pte. F.
22229332	Anderson, Pte. W.	22608742	Appleby, Pte. J.
4398527	Awty, Sgt. G.	22391076	Allen, Pte. D.
19039353	Armstrong, Pte. G.		
19042543	Amison, Cpl. D.	4388519	Birbeck, Sgt. A.
22267143	Annison, Pte. W.	14457351	Bottomley, Sgt. D.
22160236	Anderton, Pte. J.	19040471	Barritt, Cpl. K.
22169261	Axford, Pte. C.	19032066	Bell, Cpl. N.
22286712	Allen, Pte. F.	21128635	Berrett, Cpl. T.
14454669	Archer, L./Cpl. H.	15001783	Bishorek, Sgt. J.
22195081	Allison, Pte. K.	14082232	Blair, Sgt. J.
22356918	Armitage, Pte. H.	19038485	Brearley, L./Cpl. D.
22356917	Andrews, Pte. D.	4744902	Brooks, Cpl. A.
22309800	Armstrong, Pte. E.	19047120	Brocklehurst, Pte. F.
22367088	Atkinson, Pte. K.	19033455	Brown, Pte. J.
22356919	Arnold, Pte. E.	19035907	Butler, Cpl. R.
22267923	Addis, Cpl. D.	14189696	Brixley, Pte. J.
22314978	Appelby, Pte. T.	19048360	Barker, Pte. E.
6846429	Ashwood, Cpl. F.	14188263	Butterick, Pte.
22394857	Abbott, Pte. J.	4911904	Boswell, Cpl. A.
22391075	Allen, Pte. D.	22090265	Brignall, Pte. C.
22383073	Allen, Pte. R.	14442320	Blair, Cpl. J. R.

443009	Blackman, Cpl. T.	22136761	Brown, Pte. A.
14183218	Burnard, Cpl. W.	19036203	Bell, Pte. J.
19041207	Broughton, Pte. J.	22149626	Bellaway, Pte. W.
14477040	Berriman, Pte. E.	4388825	Boyle, Pte. J.
14182300	Brearley, Pte. R.	19037644	Baxter, Cpl. G.
19031118	Breeze, Cpl. G.	22276698	Bandy, L./Cpl. W.
14471632	Bray, Pte. F.	22160238	Bandy, Pte. P.
22201134	Booth, Cpl. A.	22159336	Bolam, Pte. S.
19039042	Bailey, Pte. A.	4350663	Bowen, Sgt. D.
19038570	Burnley, Cpl. M.	22170100	Bates, Pte. G.
19047662	Barrett, Pte. J.	22136760	Bell, Pte. W.
22220011	Beadsworth, Pte. W.	22170105	Brayshaw, Pte. S.
19045107	Barker, Pte. F.	22170107	Brayshaw, Pte. R.
21125028	Butler, Pte. K.	22165778	Baker, Pte. A.
22248902	Brown, Cpl. E.	22170101	Bell, Pte. W.
22220481	Baldry, Pte. D.	22170162	Binns, Pte. A.
14194125	Barron, Pte. C.	22170106	Bryan, Pte. W.
14443699	Brown, Cpl. J.	22178829	Bailey, Pte. J.
14457306	Buyers, Pte. W.	22178830	Barker, Pte. C.
22233415	Brown, Pte. R.	4611471	Benner, C./Sgt. H.
21124613	Bailes, Sgt. A.	22178831	Bennett, Pte. F.
1786299	Bott, Pte. K.	22178832	Blaney, Pte. G.
14470812	Blanchard, L./Cpl. F.	22178834	Butterfield, Pte. D.
22090218	Brauwell, Pte. K.	22288625	Barron, L./Cpl. F.
14453879	Boyce, Pte. F.	22288787	Brown, Pte. A.
14185137	Bates, L./Cpl. N.	22288606	Brown, Pte. J.
22264453	Bamblett, Pte. W.	22305782	Bartrick, Pte. J.
22079157	Bridges, Pte. K.	22314966	Bell, Pte. G.
19044568	Bridges, Pte. W.	22287698	Boot, Pte. G.
14184823	Brown, Pte. K.	4627683	Bryan, Sgt. J.
14464311	Brown, Pte. J.	22319233	Bonner, Pte. E.
22087598	Blott, Pte. A.	22261568	Barrass, Pte. R.
22090264	Brocklebank, Pte. T.	22340782	Baxter, Pte. H.
22090217	Bottomley, Pte. B.	21023182	Beaumont, Cpl. J.
22267024	Beresford, Cpl. L.	22328873	Beilby, Cpl. P.
14188075	Booth, Pte. J.	22304078	Blackburn, Pte. S.
19035812	Baines, Pte. R.	22308283	Booth, Pte. A.
22273271	Butler, Pte. L.	14457314	Brocklehurst, L./Cpl. W.
21126376	Bainton, Pte. C.	22522300	Butler, Pte. C.
22090213	Bayliss, Pte. C.	22308900	Barker, Pte. T.
14465193	Burke, Sgt. W.	22090213	Bayliss, Pte. C.
21023031	Bryer, Pte. W.	22369014	Blythe, Pte. R.
14079366	Beck, Pte. F.	22358263	Blott, Pte. R.
4387896	Bennerton, Pte. R.	22363095	Butler, Pte. R.
19035872	Bagley, L./Cpl. C.	22356923	Broderick, Pte. F.
19048053	Baldan, Pte. N.	22358287	Barnarby, Pte. B.
19039660	Bennett, Pte. B.	22356922	Berry, Pte. R.
19164340	Benson, Pte. F.	22358761	Barnes, Pte. F.
19040320	Benson, Cpl. R.	22368602	Bitson, Pte. A.
22232384	Bolls, Pte. K.	22367093	Brooke, Pte. P.
19035448	Bradburn, Pte. W.	22367090	Birmingham, Pte. J.
4748019	Bradburn, Pte. D.	22523750	Boddice, L./Cpl. R.
14191116	Bousfield, Cpl. J. T.	22379780	Bland, L./Cpl. H.
14206456	Batty, Sgt. R.	22331427	Barker, Pte. G.
2027375	Berry, W.O.II E.	22319234	Bonafield, Pte. R.
22214379	Barrett, Pte. D.	22336136	Brannan, Pte. E.
22145468	Brandreth, Pte. A.	22336137	Brentnall, Pte. A.

22337629	Brotherstone, Pte. A.	22583446	Beswick-Haltby, Pte. M.
22275827	Balmforth, Pte. G.	4746748	Bradshaw, C./Sgt. T.
22346756	Beilby, Pte. T.	21023031	Bridge, Pte. W.
22314705	Boocock, Pte. P.	4743130	Brown, Sgt. W.
14455192	Brayshaw, Cpl. D.	22560629	Buck, Pte. K.
22352503	Briggs, Pte. D.	22772513	Bullock, Pte. E.
22389016	Bailey, Pte. R.	22045118	Baines, Pte. G.
22383505	Bailey, Pte. E.	22606200	Berridge, Pte. H.
22348729	Baird, Pte. N.	22608743	Brookes, Pte. J.
22394180	Banks, L./Cpl. W.	22606117	Brown, Pte. W.
22391079	Batham, Pte. J.	22606701	Butler, Pte. E.
22383507	Belchetti, Pte. G.		
22383071	Betts, Pte. J.	4391798	Clegg, Cpl. A.
22394182	Betts, Pte. J.	19048556	Chamberlain, Pte. T.
22347024	Black, Pte. J.	19041208	Curry, Pte. A.
22394183	Blackburn, Pte. L.	4388389	Carson, Pte. R.
22392156	Bohanan, Pte. G.	19039375	Cocking, L./Cpl. J.
22383509	Briggs, Pte. D.	14194101	Crookes, Cpl. J.
22383510	Briggs, Pte. D.	19030815	Collins, L./Cpl. F.
22394188	Briggs, Pte. G.	4689242	Chapman, Cpl. A.
4388548	Brown, Pte. R.	14189782	Chapman, L./Cpl. F.
22394187	Buckley, Pte. B.	14472436	Clarke, Pte. C.
22326741	Barker, Pte. M.	21023376	Crosbie, Pte. V.
22383872	Barker, Pte. H.	21187326	Cronin, Pte. B.
22405973	Barker, L./Cpl. D.	14474775	Coles, Sgt. F.
22405974	Bearer, Pte. D.	4897676	Curtis, Sgt. W.
22405312	Brodle, Pte. R.	22250005	Conroy, Pte. W.
22505968	Blackburn, Pte. T.	22220042	Coral, Pte. F.
22525573	Bending, Pte. J.	22249392	Casper, Pte. C.
22416681	Broad, Pte. K.	19036794	Campbell, Pte. C.
22391195	Bartlett, Pte. L.	14189537	Cooper, Pte. M.
22421069	Birkby, L./Cpl. G.	21127378	Caswell, Pte. R.
22549808	Boyle, Pte. E.	22087600	Cowling, Pte. W.
22542094	Baty, Pte. J.	14472934	Cliffe, Pte. S.
22432071	Bean, Pte. F.	22273542	Cassidy, Pte. H.
22432075	Burns, Pte. C.	22273313	Charlton, Pte. J.
14457257	Badger, Sgt. G.	14477846	Cressor, Sgt. B.
22413067	Brewis, Pte. W.	14193765	Cooling, Pte. R.
22378131	Batham, Pte. T.	21181060	Colbeck, Pte. C.
22543619	Brady, Pte. S.	4738918	Caldwell, Pte. P.
22454802	Bridges, Pte. D.	22273596	Cope, Pte. L.
22547910	Buck, Pte. M.	4537442	Clay, Sgt. M., M.M.
22451689	Boyes, Pte. F.	14457677	Cavanagh, Pte. L.
22391033	Brogden, Pte. S.	22100047	Craven, Pte. P.
22451709	Blenkiron, L./Cpl. W.	4388051	Cross, W.O.II H.
22550816	Borwick, Pte. F.	14187035	Capes, Pte. T.
22526888	Brocklehurst, Pte. L.	19040201	Clarke, Pte. V.
22484979	Brown, Pte. T.	14480961	Cowman, Cpl. J.
14189884	Barrett, Pte. S.	19048748	Catterick, L./Cpl. J.
22391085	Butcher, Pte. B.	22149629	Clarke, Pte. J.
22562176	Bebb, Pte. R.	22149628	Cars, Pte. K.
22506507	Brignall, Pte. L.	19032917	Cooper, Cpl. T.
22578277	Baldwin, Pte. D.	22207007	Chaney, L./Cpl. R.
22578177	Boocock, Pte. E.	22139823	Culter, Pte. C.
22579157	Brodrick, Pte. T.	22159341	Culter, Pte. C.
22578296	Bywater, Pte. J.	19047433	Carter, Pte. F.
22583498	Barlow, Pte. J.	22159342	Cross, Pte. J.

22159343	Crossland, L./Cpl. J.	22453657	Copping, Pte. L.
22176109	Calder, Pte. J.	22451696	Cruden, Pte. A.
22170111	Calder, Pte. A.	22453658	Cottam, Pte. F.
22169263	Crawford, Pte. G.	22383478	Cousins, Pte. H.
4758342	Carpenter, Pte. J.	22436642	Caldwell, Pte. J.
22170114	Cockerill, L./Cpl. G.	22423519	Coutts, Pte. N.
22170117	Curtis, Pte. B.	22426761	Clarke, Pte. J.
22287943	Cator, Pte. M.	19049993	Clowson, Pte. D.
22178835	Costello, Pte. T.	22478640	Craggs, L./Cpl. A.
22287889	Crossland, Pte. W.	22484446	Cockroft, Pte. A.
22254811	Cunningham, Pte. C.	22494487	Clifford, Pte. G.
22287527	Carr, Pte. J.	22494693	Cochrane, Pte. F.
19037083	Casey, Pte. D.	22494700	Coleman, Pte. A.
22288657	Cockerell, Pte. E.	22494444	Crossley, Pte. J.
5951085	Cockerell, Cpl. J.	22507637	Candlish, Pte. D.
14455362	Chapman, Pte. T.	22340429	Caine, Pte. J.
22340785	Callaghan, Pte. D.	22579127	Campbell, Pte. A.
22340786	Calvert, Pte. M.	22583858	Charlton, Pte. B.
22340788	Crapen, Pte. D.	22465001	Cardwell, Pte. W.
22340431	Cunnane, Pte. C.	21059475	Cook, Pte. S.
22337629	Cuthbert, Pte. A.	22583872	Coulson, Pte. G.
22367099	Craven, Pte. F.	22287880	Christon, Sgt. J.
22369580	Carroll, Pte. P.	22608745	Cox, Pte. V.
22367094	Carter, Pte. R.	22600844	Crane, Pte. I.
22356928	Cook, Pte. T.	22608746	Crossthwaite, Pte. F.
22308782	Clarke, Pte. G.	22774236	Clarke, Pte. K.
22358925	Chadburn, Pte. A.	22608744	Cowey, Pte. J.
22378228	Callan, Pte. J.		
22379784	Corless, Pte. G.	14294022	Dean, Pte. J.
22267764	Crossland, Pte. K.	19061847	Deardon, Pte. E.
22379783	Chappell, Pte. J.	14191900	Dransfield, Cpl. D.
22328879	Cockrill, Pte. R.	19040044	Dec, Pte. J.
22331436	Cook, Pte. R.	19034397	Davies, Pte. G.
22320888	Cooper, Pte. G.	19040212	Dunpley, Cpl. D.
22553547	Crowe, Pte. J.	14347733	Dale, Pte. H.
22337628	Cunningham, Pte. D.	14184207	Davis, Pte. G.
14475902	Cunningham, Pte. N.	21125579	Davies, Pte. G.
22238875	Carroll, Pte. J.	14198809	Dafficle, Pte. R.
22326744	Cooke, Pte. J.	4397288	Dunnell, Cpl. C.
22539767	Costello, Sgt. R.	4385918	Davies, C./Sgt. N.
22394190	Corp, Pte. J.	101848	Dalby, Pte. A.
22328880	Cox, Pte. D.	22060191	Detts, Pte. E.
22383077	Crawford, Pte. A.	19033656	Douglas, Pte. W.
22374237	Crawshaw, Pte. R.	19158979	Daley, Pte. E.
22394191	Crooks, Pte. A.	19038082	Daynes, Pte. W.
22394192	Cundy, Pte. R.	22220632	Dean, Pte. G.
22526965	Cartridge, Pte. E.	14467706	Dyson, L./Cpl. R.
22399880	Culton, Pte. P.	14194536	Darrell, Pte. K.
22416219	Cassidy, Pte. V.	19122413	Davies, Pte. K.
22399983	Cassinelli, Pte. J.	22076530	Davies, Pte. G.
19032197	Cooper, Cpl. T.	19032938	Dodd, Pte. K.
22432691	Clint, L./Cpl. E.	14464729	Davies, Pte. H.
22432682	Clarke, Pte. E.	14191881	Day, Pte. A.
22432692	Corner, Pte. L.	14184485	Day, Pte. H.
22305508	Clayton, Pte. A.	5112231	Day, Pte. S.
22547573	Crossley, Pte. H.	19037559	Draper, Pte. S.
22451711	Cane, Pte. W.	2083125	Druffield, Pte. R.

22159344	Denton, Pte. F.	14194612	Edwards, Pte. E.
22145745	Davies, Pte. W.	2991448	Edwards, Cpl. G.
22220247	Dunn, Pte. F.	19034602	Evans, Pte. J.
22276845	Dowson, Pte. A.	22285440	Everrit, Pte. L.
4398552	Dudley, Pte. D.	22199339	Ellains, Pte. L.
22170118	Drury, Pte. R.	22340789	Elliott, Pte. R.
22179342	Dunn, Pte. M.	22307287	Ellis, Pte. F.
22340778	Dundas, Pte. W.	22367104	Ellis, Pte. H.
22367101	Davidson, Pte. L.	22358268	Edwards, Pte. G.
22267879	Dobson, Pte. J.	22367103	Earnshaw, Pte. C.
22309695	Dunwell, Pte. A.	22319237	English, Pte. E.
22285794	Davies, Pte. L.	22328884	Ellis, Pte. A.
22356929	Daniels, Pte. N.	22394196	Eaddie, Pte. J.
22267531	Dodman, Pte. L.	22524250	Earl, Pte. R.
22367100	Dalton, Pte. D.	22331437	Ewan, Pte. J.
22356932	Dickinson, Pte. K.	22391092	Eccles, Pte. D.
22378233	Douglas, Pte. W.	22524248	Evans, Pte. J.
22378229	Dixon, Pte. D.	22409992	Escritt, Pte. T.
22378234	Dransfield, Pte. J.	22547577	Edwards, Pte. E.
22379785	Dibb, Pte. G.	22507611	Ellis, Pte. R.
22328881	Dawson, Pte. T.	22563172	Ellis, Pte. W.
22337620	Davison, Pte. A.	22789768	Egley, Pte. E.
4447268	Dempsey, Sgt. M.		
22394193	Daniels, Pte. T.	4842500	Frederickson, Sgt. G.
22394194	Davies, Pte. C.	4389145	Ford, Cpl. J.
22391090	Dean, Pte. W.	14428950	Farmer, Pte. H.
22379786	Dobson, Pte. D.	22220463	Finder, Pte. J.
22389017	Dodds, Pte. T.	19033485	Fallows, Cpl. R.
22383079	Dawn, Pte. E.	14190423	Fell, Cpl. J.
22423437	Dobbs, Pte. F.	21121744	Foster, Pte. G.
22416639	Dunwell, Pte. R.	19045206	Fowler, Pte. J.
22432694	Dickman, Pte. F.	22201935	Florence, Pte. R.
22432693	Dawson, Pte. K.	14489631	Fowler, L./Cpl. J.
22401247	Deakin, Pte. D.	3519370	Ford, Pte. J.
22453591	Duce, Pte. F.	14465107	Finlayson, Pte. J.
22547733	Drake, Pte. F.	19044559	Finney, Cpl. D.
22453228	Dockerty, Pte. P.	14453754	Foster, Cpl. R.
22309066	Dent, Pte. L.	19046717	Fenwick, Pte. J.
22451712	Dalton, Pte. G.	4626702	French, C./Sgt. J.
22494446	Daniels, Pte. J.	14470530	Freeman, Sgt. J.
22494447	Dargan, Pte. G.	19037861	Faut, Pte. C.
22578220	Daw, Pte. R.	4615265	Flowery, Pte. P.
22579129	Dunlevey, Pte. F.	14478949	Foster, Cpl. R.
2272043	Daniels, Pte. T.	14194261	Fielder, Cpl. W.
22560989	Dale, Pte. P.	19030211	Fanfield, Pte. D.
22774330	Darbyshure, Pte. R.	22090227	Foley, Pte. P.
22608747	Dingwall, Pte. K.	4397364	Fox, Pte. P.
		22220979	Fisher, Pte. J.
21127488	Elsom, Pte. A.	14453120	Fry, Sgt. J.
14198402	Edwards, Pte. W.	4264925	Forster, Sgt. H.
19045815	Ellis, Pte. J.	19116711	Frear, Pte. J.
14188909	Evans, Pte. A.	14185627	Fox, Pte. R.
22264330	Earl, Pte. J.	22161318	Fell, Pte. H.
19044999	Eke, Cpl. W.	22170121	Fairfax, Pte. G.
19034270	Edwards, Pte. R.	22170122	Farniss, Pte. E.
21127389	Ellison, Pte. T.	22170123	Furniss, Pte. P.
22090224	Earl, Pte. S.	22178838	Fisher, Pte. J.

22178839	Foster, Pte. B.	14450150	Green, Cpl. J.
1407267	Furplay, Pte. K.	14457966	Greggory, Sgt. K.
22340433	Field, Pte. J.	22248078	Gunn, Pte. C.
22356934	Foster, Pte. J.	14454789	Gridd, Cpl. K.
14472968	Fenton, Pte. G.	14473754	Guifford, Pte. R.
22367106	Foster, Pte. J.	12629050	Grayson, Pte. K.
22372544	Fletcher, Pte. S.	14462244	Greenwood, Cpl. R.
22378230	Fenwick, Pte. K.	21181431	Greenbank, Pte. J.
22331788	Fowler, Pte. K.	47906694	Grasby, C./Sgt. H.
22267628	Fletcher, Pte. N.	17747960	Gorman, Pte. D.
22383087	Found, Pte. R.	22220249	Guest, Cpl. W.
22405979	Forster, Pte. E.	22144419	Gowland, Pte. H.
22416693	Fawcett, Pte. S.	22169266	Greenacre, Pte. H.
22453685	Farrer, Pte. J.	22178840	Gamble, Pte. F.
22542942	Forrest, Pte. S.	22288504	Garniss, Pte. L.
22525862	Foreman, Pte. J.	22200431	Gill, Pte. J.
22484448	Finder, Pte. G.	19035915	Gibson, Pte. W.
22495819	Farnedale, Pte. G.	22308750	Gray, Pte. J.
22806457	Flannagan, Pte. M.	22340790	Gorman, Pte. D.
22578160	Fox, Pte. G.	22336150	Green, Pte. L.
22579148	Fox, Pte. P.	14481469	Grosvenor, Cpl. H.
22583860	Fender, Pte. J.	22356935	Gray, Pte. M.
22608748	Fox, Pte. R.	884437	Gordon, Pte. C.
19083165	Gibson, Pte. F.	22523148	Gallagher, Pte. J.
14472175	Grimmer, Sgt. W.	22378236	Green, Pte. L.
14194089	Grundy, Pte. F.	22378238	Gray, Pte. A.
22200031	Gill, Pte. J.	22379790	Goulding, Pte. D.
4271986	Grayson, L./Cpl. J.	14066132	Ginley, Cpl. J.
21127780	Goodson, Cpl. G.	22336147	Gibson, Pte. E.
19040906	Goodall, Pte. G.	22326758	Graham, Pte. K.
19036812	Grainger, Pte. D.	22394198	Gibson, Pte. C.
15000471	Garrity, Pte. T.	22383520	Garaghan, Pte. F.
2526463	Griffiths, Pte. S.	22383521	Gill, Pte. J.
19035915	Gibson, Pte. W.	22391094	Gough, Pte. J.
22090236	Grimshaw, Pte. J.	22391095	Greggory, Pte. D.
22087601	Gibson, Pte. K.	22383083	Green, Pte. J.
4389116	Graham, Sgt. J.	22394100	Griffiths, Pte. L.
22273212	Graham, Pte. D.	22308628	Gurry, Pte. E.
4610310	Gill, C./Sgt. F.	22541268	Green, Pte. J.
19047682	Grace, L./Cpl. B.	22416697	Greenbank, H.
21022370	Glasswin, L./Cpl. J.	22416223	Gibson, Pte. A.
4268461	Gaffney, Cpl. J.	22428814	Gill, Pte. A.
4388915	Gibson, Cpl. J.	22378215	Giring, Pte. A.
19034265	Guest, Cpl. F.	22426766	Gerriety, Pte. D.
14477393	Galloway, Pte. T.	22390737	Garratt, Pte. R.
14189777	Garman, Pte. M.	22441273	Glasby, Pte. D.
19040126	Gardener, Pte. S.	22484515	Gray, Pte. D.
14462494	Grundy, Cpl. R.	22484513	Gautry, Pte. J.
22098781	Graham, Pte. K.	22481455	Greenwood, Pte. L.
22267105	Goddard, Pte. G.	22495823	Gooch, Pte. K.
19048001	Gleadhill, Pte. W.	22494491	Graham, Pte. G.
19129662	Gradwell, Pte. K.	22506460	Greenwood, Pte. G.
14462964	Gay, Pte. L.	4537150	Grogan, W.O.II J.
22090232	Gilbert, Pte. D.	22579150	Gofton, Pte. T.
22220552	Goodwin, Pte. T.	22579156	Gallagher, Pte. P.
2227843	Goodwin, Pte. W.	22583461	Goldsmith, Pte. R.
		22608750	Gibson, Pte. E.

- 22606203 Griffen, Pte. D.
 22608749 Gardener, Pte. S.
 19032906 Higgins, Pte. D.
 19038786 Hollans, Pte. R.
 14954371 Hutchinson, Sgt. J.
 14187027 Hill, Pte. W.
 19041480 Heaton, Cpl. E.
 21125332 Heywood, Pte. T.
 14191834 Howell, Cpl. R.
 14471781 Hall, Cpl. D.
 2658794 Hughes, Pte. P.
 14479141 Hall, Cpl. K.
 22078036 Hibden, Pte. R.
 6104015 Hewitt, Pte. F.
 14193795 Holdsworth, Pte. S.
 19031005 Howard, Pte. C.
 19043187 Hodge, Pte. K.
 22201935 Heath, Pte. R.
 2212887 Harrison, Pte. D.
 14187101 Hughes, Pte. R.
 4389104 Hall, L./Cpl. N.
 22114744 Hall, Pte. C.
 22273401 Hooks, Pte. W.
 22273156 Hosker, Pte. J.
 4388322 Holden, Sgt. T.
 19048055 Hollifield, Sgt. A.
 14455159 Hunter, L./Cpl. W.
 19042478 Higgins, Pte. H.
 13053263 Hill, Pte. D.
 21182469 Hewell, Pte. P.
 22090237 Hanson, Pte. A.
 22079104 Horner, Pte. D.
 14446012 Holmes, Sgt. G.
 4746673 Hemphall, Cpl. S.
 4388430 Hutchinson, Cpl. R.
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 4745003 Hollowood, W.O.II S.
 22230803 Hill, Pte. B.
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 22170129 Higgins, Pte. S.
 22169268 Holding, Pte. L.
 22178842 Hall, Pte. W.
 22178849 Hudson, Pte. K.
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 22189010 Hardisty, Pte. P.
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22141276	Hamilton, Pte. J.	22583863	Ingram, Pte. J.
22170126	Hatfield, Pte. T.	14377680	James, Cpl. L.
22170128	Hickman, Pte. D.	19086500	Johnson, Pte. R.
22169267	Hodgman, Pte. W.	14194031	Johnson, Pte. R.
22178841	Hague, Pte. D.	4389177	Johnson, Cpl. M.
22178847	Hinchliffe, Pte. H.	4270755	Jones, Pte. K.
4611231	Hill, Pte. W.	22249018	Jarvis, Pte. C.
22306768	Hall, Pte. R.	4758572	Jackson, Pte. L.
22288656	Hever, Pte. C.	4390449	Johnston, Pte. T.
22340792	Harrison, Pte. G.	22273803	Jolly, Pte. B.
22328892	Hughes, L./Cpl. J.	22202163	Johnson, Pte. S.
22340794	Hunter, Pte. G.	22331318	Johnson, Pte. A.
22367011	Hobson, Pte. G.	22309763	Johnson, Pte. D.
22367110	Holey, Pte. S.	22367113	Jagger, Pte. C.
22309761	Hutchinson, Pte. C.	22369020	Jackson, Pte. T.
22522828	Hall, Pte. D.	22319240	Jobson, Pte. K.
22308901	Hall, Pte. L.	22383087	Jobling, Pte. L.
22378239	Hodgson, Pte. C.	22383072	Johnson, Pte. C.
22314717	Harrison, Pte. J.	22416229	Jeffrey, Pte. J.
22331448	Houghton, Pte. J.	22390090	Jarvis, Pte. E.
22378238	Henderson, L./Cpl. N.	22444293	Jackson, Pte. T.
22348741	Healop, Pte. G.	22484519	Jackson, Pte. R.
22389029	Hodgson, Pte. B.	22506492	Johnson, Pte. K.
22391101	Hand, Pte. F.	22583465	Jackson, Pte. C.
22383085	Hunt, Pte. C.	22220060	Jackson, Cpl. G.
22416227	Humble, Pte. F.	13052877	Jacobs, Pte. J.
22394826	Hynes, Cpl. P.	19040276	Jenny, Pte. A.
22421094	Hughes, Pte. D.	14484262	Jones, Sgt. R.
22453687	Halliwell, Pte. B.	19039658	Jackson, Pte. D.
22423848	Hayes, Pte. W.	22264329	Jackson, Pte. W.
22527124	Howell, Pte. S.	14466913	Johnson, Pte. T.
22484518	Hardy, Pte. G.	4279154	Jukes, Cpl. L.
22484453	Helmshaw, Pte. C.	22141278	James, Pte. G.
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22562429	Hall, Pte. R.	22356942	Joy, Pte. W.
22562564	Hibblerd, Pte. J.	22356941	James, Pte. F.
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22563122	Hunter, Pte. K.	22331450	Jackells, Pte. T.
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		22606199	Johnston, Pte. G.
3710994	Irving, Pte. T.		
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22220559	Illman, Cpl. N.	21124816	Kelt, Pte. F.
22367112	Ireland, Pte. A.	22093945	Kimpton, Pte. F.
22383800	Irving, Pte. L.	22231888	Ken, Pte. P.
22608763	I'Anson, Pte. C.	22264091	King, Pte. E.
14464235	Ingham, Cpl. D.	22149641	Kirton, Pte. K.
22264049	Iveson, Pte. B.	22369698	Keegan, L./Cpl. A.
22139844	Ives, Pte. L.	22331453	Kersley, Pte. A.
22378252	Iveson, Pte. W.		

22546207	Kerry, Pte. R.	14461047	Leigh, Cpl. A.
22484996	Keen, Pte. W.	22340419	Lamb, Pte. L.
22494707	Knights, Pte. J.	22307789	Littlefair, Pte. J.
22340445	Keys, Pte. A.	14157811	Lockwood, Pte. R.
22578299	Keeble, Pte. B.	22367116	Logan, Pte. H.
22583564	Knowles, Pte. T.	22369021	Latimer, Pte. K.
19042479	Kirk, Sgt. S.	22356943	Lee, Pte. E.
19039019	Kelly, Pte. S.	22378242	Lamb, Pte. J.
42700179	King, Cpl. J.	22379802	Lewis, Pte. A.
19042092	Kemp, Pte. T.	22319241	Laidlaw, Pte. A.
19153380	Kelly, Pte. J.	22314724	Lyons, Pte. M.
22289687	Knox, L./Cpl. L.	22389021	Leonard, Pte. A.
22378256	Kettle, Pte. R.	22319242	Lince, Pte. F.
22405322	Kirby, Pte. B.	22383089	Lloyd, Pte. J.
22453369	Kitson, Pte. D.	22391105	Lunn, Pte. T.
22494456	Kendra, Pte. G.	22399897	Lister, Pte. F.
22506467	Kilner, Pte. R.	22405323	Lockwood, Pte. R.
22340446	Kirthly, Pte. K.	22416702	Lee, L./Cpl. P.
22596242	Kitchen, Pte. A.	22252304	Leader, Pte. I.
22624160	Kipling, Pte. E.	22432077	Livermore, Pte. E.
		14474997	Long, Sgt. G.
22247230	Lazenby, Cpl. A.	22139852	Longland, L./Cpl. D.
19047626	Laine, Cpl. R.	22248216	Laing, Pte. K.
14461816	Levitt, Cpl. H.	22484460	Lord, Pte. T.
14186830	Laine, Pte. D.	22571696	Lowes, Pte. J.
22080243	Locke, Pte. W.	22579158	Lewis, Pte. J.
4389143	Lochman, Sgt. H.	22524686	Laver, Pte. R.
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22085607	Longstaff, Pte. W.	14191504	Mullery, L./Cpl. F.
19122340	Latham, Pte. J.	19039344	Muirennan, L./Cpl. P.
22114756	Lord, Pte. R.	14185977	Murray, Cpl. J.
4388244	Lathern, L./Cpl. J.	4387680	Muers, Sgt. A.
22233375	Lawrence, Pte. A.	21125125	Middleton, Pte. J.
22062523	Little, Pte. R.	19036538	Mollett, Pte. J.
22076545	Longman, Pte. B.	14189434	Moorehead, Pte. A.
22110277	Laundregan, Pte. C.	14189778	Murray, Pte. W.
19040056	Laws, Pte. T.	14193934	Marshall, Pte. J.
4704408	Leahy, C.S.M. M.	14190151	Mawson, Pte. F.
22181941	Long, Cpl. L.	14454790	Murphy, Cpl. V.
19031019	Livingstone, Pte. A.	22076552	Mathers, Pte. R.
22085606	Langston, Pte. J.	22093948	Micklethwaite, Pte. K.
22087603	Lattimer, Pte. I.	19042030	May, Pte. A.
22273973	Laws, Pte. R.	19030789	Moore, L./Cpl. H.
2048294	Lockwood, Pte. J.	4538730	Milne, Cpl. A.
22159362	Leggott, Pte. A.	4386933	Maddox, Sgt. J.
22159360	Lea, Pte. J.	14466758	Merridan, Pte. E.
22159364	Lea, Pte. J.	14194204	Mackenzie, Pte. J.
22139849	Leeming, Pte. D.	19041155	Mitchell, Pte. B.
22139852	Longland, Pte. B.	22090244	Marshall, Pte. G.
22149642	Lobley, Pte. B.	14453657	Moore, L./Cpl. A.
22149643	Lucas, Pte. C.	14190125	Mayle, Cpl. A.
22139851	Lingard, Pte. W.	14468100	Maltby, Pte. L.
22139847	Lancashire, Pte. J.	22062524	Mitchison, L./Cpl. W.
22178853	Langton, Pte. F.	5835426	Monk, Sgt. G.
19031877	Lowery, Pte. T.	19032004	Matson, Pte. S.
4745141	Lord, W.O.II G.	14186051	Manghan, L./Cpl. D.

22249912	Mansfield, Pte. T.	22336162	Marshall, Pte. W.
22098732	Marrnion, Pte. T.	22314729	Miller, Pte. J.
22274383	Malone, Pte. N.	22328896	Mollart, Pte. H.
22273402	Mills, Pte. T.	22337635	Murphy, Pte. H.
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14193761	Morgan, Pte. G.	22353556	McFall, Pte. T.
4744074	Marshall, L./Cpl. R.	22347056	Marshall, Pte. J.
22275323	Morgan, Pte. B.	22331457	McKir, Pte. J.
21013193	McGee, Pte. J.	22319257	McCrae, Pte. W.
14474584	McPherson, L./Cpl. E.	22391106	McGee, Pte. L.
19036904	McGuinness, Cpl. T.	22391107	Mallinson, Pte. E.
19033948	McEvoy, Pte. J.	22383106	McCormich, Pte. M.
14191655	McDougall, Pte. D.	22389024	McGuire, Pte. M.
2577115	McCarthy, Pte. C.	2239035	McKir, Pte. G.
22233033	McMannus, Pte. C.	22391109	Moat, Pte. R.
19031970	McGinn, Pte. A.	22383092	Morgan, Pte. R.
22270876	McGlennon, Pte. E.	22348744	Morris, Pte. B.
14461328	McPharland, Pte. D.	22391111	Morton, Pte. B.
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22145755	McIntosh, Pte. J.	2231321	Machin, Pte. A.
22136788	McCall, Pte. J.	22416223	Mitchell, L./Cpl. E.
22150520	McCall, L./Cpl. A.	22542229	Mills, Pte. S.
22159366	Milner, Pte. J.	22432073	Massey, Pte. D.
22159365	Milner, Pte. D.	22432070	Mylotte, Pte. J.
22160249	Myers, Pte. R.	22432707	McManus, Pte. G.
22160245	March, Pte. E.	22432078	McCluskey, Pte. W.
22230980	Marley Pte. F.	14467878	McGill, Pte. W.
4452135	Marshall, Pte. J.	22540937	Moore, Sgt. G.
22170138	McGillister, Pte. H.	22453669	Mason, Pte. R.
22150520	McManus, Pte. N.	22431926	Metcalf, Pte. D.
22153939	Mahoney, Pte. W.	22431660	Mansfield, Pte. J.
22267349	McIntosh, Pte. A.	22547268	McGrath, Pte. J.
22305140	McCornish, Pte. M.	22220915	Mackin, Cpl. R.
22267331	McDoought, Pte. J.	22546084	Moore, Pte. R.
22288143	Mills, Pte. R.	22474221	Morley, Pte. J.
453250	Manners, W.O.II R.	22562504	Mable, Cpl. M.
19034353	Manson, Pte. I.	22494708	Masterman, Pte. B.
14460887	Morton, Pte. G.	22494710	McGee, Pte. J.
22340780	Moulding, Pte. R.	22507632	Massingham, Pte. K.
22340804	McLeod, Pte. T.	22507617	Mayes, Pte. P.
22267398	McCann, Pte. F.	22507619	McLeod, Pte. D.
21181043	Meakin, Sgt. V.	22579135	Morgan, Pte. R.
22358552	Merino, Pte. F.	22578253	Mitchell, Pte. G.
22369009	McCann, Pte. J.	22579134	Marshall, Pte. S.
22367126	Minton, Pte. P.	22579157	McGrother, Pte. B.
22356947	Martin, Cpl. R.	22583864	Maddison, Pte. G.
22356949	Moorhouse, Pte. W.	22772116	Mallon, Pte. E.
22267753	McInnes, Pte. A.	22772365	Mulrone, Pte. N.
22378244	McKenzie, Pte. J.	22583866	Mundy, Pte. H.
22379805	Moss, Pte. H.	22606198	Myers, Pte. K.
22331458	McGuire, Pte. J.		

- 22220069 Nesbitt, Sgt. J.
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- 22367123 Poole, Cpl. R.
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 4400108 Riordan, Sgt. J.
 4288667 Robson, Pte. G.
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 29031854 Revell, L./Cpl. J.
 22206718 Rowley, Pte. A.
 22087607 Ridley, Pte. W.
 12274330 Robinson, Pte. T.
 9037731 Redfern, Cpl. N.
 24612435 Richardson, Pte. J.
 1124798 Reynolds, Pte. E.
 1430592 Rolph, Sgt. F.
 4342915 Rowe, Pte. A.
 21182394 Robinson, Pte. T.
 19046784 Rutlands, Cpl. C.
 14456369 Reeves, Cpl. V.
 14954304 Robertson, Pte. A.
 22288276 Ramsey, Pte. J.
 22267376 Rutherford, Pte. J.
 22340454 Riley, Pte. G.
 22340456 Rudd, Pte. S.
 22378247 Robinson, Pte. R.
 4388729 Russell, Pte. S.
 4386435 Rayner, W.O.I A.
 22391115 Rodgers, Pte. L.
 4400142 Ripley, Pte. J.
 22548061 Robson, Pte. J.
 22453672 Reeve, Pte. A.
 22453674 Robinson, Pte. A.
 4400141 Rowell, Pte. D.
 22495830 Richardson, Pte. C.
 22501423 Robinson, Pte. P.
 22290238 Ryan, Pte. J.
 19040838 Reeve, Cpl. J.

 19041850 Swift, Pte. H.
 19074610 Stow, Pte. C.
 19084973 Sadler, Cpl. S.
 19116789 Scotfrod, Cpl. D.
 14476214 Snowball, L./Cpl. S.
 19033243 Smith, Pte. W.
 14189511 Steele, Cpl. V.
 14189999 Stainaby, Cpl. K.
 14194290 Sadler, Sgt. F.
 14345934 Smith, Pte. R.
 22273324 Sutcliffe, Sgt. K.
 21043267 Sabine, L./Cpl. A.
 19043639 Stobbs, Sgt. R.
 22249172 Stanley, Pte. J.
 19036437 Steele, Cpl. A.
 19092972 Scott, Cpl. J.
 22272674 Shelley, L./Cpl. K.
 19037993 Sellars, Pte. J.
 4614256 Samme, C./Sgt. H.
 21127306 Snowden, Pte. D.

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14189854	Simmens, Pte. A.	22170098	Scholey, Pte. A.
21126659	Smalley, Pte. S.	4746912	Salt, Sgt. H., M.M.
22275485	Smith, Pte. K.	22289826	Sykes, Pte. J.
14470652	Smith, Sgt. F.	22346459	Sheard, Pte. D.
19103104	Smith, Pte. G.	22340801	Sandell, Pte. C.
19043076	Smith, Pte. D.	22340460	Sleight, Pte. A.
14164906	Smith, Pte. H.	22367131	Stenchion, Pte. K.
14458996	Swale, Pte. G.	22378231	Scott, Pte. J.
2620256	Smith, Cpl. C.	22348750	Sadler, Pte. C.
22160253	Squirrell, Pte. J.	22349249	Smith, Pte. N.
22139865	Sanderson, Pte. K.	22353563	Slater, Pte. K.
22136811	Smith, Pte. H.	22314732	Strongham, Pte. D.
22276843	Swift, Cpl. R.	22391116	Shaw, Pte. G.
46107731	Short, W.O.II G.	4535924	Stephenson, Sgt. J.
22139869	Smith, Pte. R.	22404483	Savage, Pte. H.
22170149	Sainty, Pte. D.	22405332	Smith, L./Cpl. K.
22178832	Sharp, Pte. D.	22426974	Simpkin, Pte. E.
22178876	Swindell, Pte. H.	22416243	Swift, Pte. H.
14471789	Straker, Pte. K.	22432079	Smith, Pte. C.
754107	Scott, W.O.II F.	22432716	Spurden, Pte. G.
21181268	Scott, Cpl. W.	22423442	Smith, Pte. J.
19031005	Sillberry, Pte. B.	2717015	Slevin, Sgt. T.
48939940	Stringer, Pte. I.	22451706	Steele, Pte. R.
19034830	Sheridan, Cpl. T.	22305803	Spencely, Cpl. T.
19040020	Slevin, Sgt. S.	22405333	Starkey, Pte. S.
21125109	Sayers, Sgt. F.	22223082	Scrimshaw, Pte. J.
4538194	Spencer, Pte. C.	22494472	Stevenson, Pte. W.
14191855	Smith, L./Cpl. C.	22500623	Say, Pte. J.
14468252	Smith, Pte. R.	22506479	Snelling, Pte. T.
4445641	Sellers, Cpl. C.	22574348	Saint, Pte. J.
4392856	Snaith, Sgt. S.	22588372	Spalding, Pte. C.
4344403	Starkey, Cpl. J.	14986475	Sayeril, Sgt. E.
10934118	Swann, Sgt. G.	22378248	Smith, Pte. M.
553012	Stubbs, Sgt. A.	22775153	Stalker, Pte. D.
19043177	Smith, L./Cpl. R.	22267605	Shaw, Pte. K.
19033442	Scholes, Cpl. H.	14473941	Stafford, Cpl. K.
22264753	Sutton, Pte. E.	22308009	Simpson, Pte. C.
22094075	Stoves, Pte. M.	22363110	Southall, Pte. J.
14451034	Shaw, Pte. T.	14476212	Stephenson, Sgt. C.
21127306	Skinner, Pte. F.	22379815	Staples, Pte. B.
21005245	Sadler, Pte. J.	22348757	Sleightholm, Pte. D.
19117933	Smith, Pte. J.	22331471	Sugden, Pte. R.
14991883	Swan, Cpl. D.	22267869	Spencer, Pte. L.
4465872	Sedgwick, W.O.II A.	22328902	Senior, Pte. D.
22275160	Sylvester, Cpl. F.	22383533	Smith, Pte. J.
14459291	Seator, L./Cpl. W.	22524072	Swift, L./Cpl. F.
14194609	Street, Pte. H.	22405331	Slingsby, Pte. B.
4389570	Shields, W.O.II T.	22405996	Smith, Pte. J.
2717015	Slevin, Sgt. J.	22416711	Shaw, Pte. W.
22125321	Smith, Pte. A.	22546200	Smith, Pte. J.
22139864	Salf, Pte. F.	22416242	Sayers, Pte. E.
14456470	Stanley, Sgt. J.	22383021	Stephenson, Pte. A.
4627716	Stoneman, Pte. K.	22451705	Smith, Pte. K.
22136810	Slater, Pte. J.	14449054	Stow, W.O.II D.
22136813	Spencer, Pte. W.	22546678	Silcock, Pte. E.
22178867	Saville, Pte. H.	22560599	St. George-Yorke, Pte. M.
22178875	Such, Pte. D.	22559938	Samuel, Cpl. J.

22494714	Skidmore, Pte. R.	19043175	Towler, Pte. K.
22494716	Stuttard, Pte. R.	22276350	Taylor, Pte. L.
22507646	Sheil, Pte. J.	22214487	Trott, Pte. T.
22579129	Stewart, Pte. C.	22145503	Turner, Pte. R.
19046102	Smith, Pte. J.	22178873	Tindall, Pte. A.
22588331	Strachan, L./Cpl. J.	22195457	Taylor, Pte. A.
22608756	Swan, Pte. R.	22314980	Tempke, Pte. A.
22668768	Smith, Pte. P.	22367137	Todd, Pte. C.
19030255	Thomas, Pte. L.	22378249	Tait, Pte. D.
14040945	Tate, Pte. R.	22379818	Tobin, Pte. J.
6333834	Taylor, Pte. E.	22379817	Taylor, Pte. A.
4654191	Teal, Pte. P.	4747181	Thew, Sgt. T.
5260159	Taylor, Pte. D.	2231472	Taylor, Pte. A.
19046200	Taylor, Pte. J.	22337640	Turnbull, Pte. B.
22229230	Tiffen, Pte. R.	22391122	Thompson, Pte. A.
4894440	Touse, L./Cpl. D.	22383536	Troughton, Pte. A.
22082454	Turnbull, Pte. R.	22391123	Trevalyan, Pte. H.
2118472	Thomas, Cpl. B.	22525979	Thompson, Pte. F.
14191138	Trott, Pte. J.	22383026	Turnbull, Pte. R.
22309634	Talbot, Pte. T.	22484476	Taylor, Pte. P.
19040364	Titherington, Pte. T.	22449476	Thornton, Pte. R.
22145503	Turner, Pte. R.	22506481	Todd, Pte. R.
19036331	Taylor, Sgt. P.	22608757	Tomlinson, Pte. W.
22159378	Tothill, Pte. P.	22160254	Upton, Pte. S.
22267359	Taylor, Pte. G.	22432746	Udale, Pte. R.
22173932	Turner, Pte. D.	19034141	Vipard, Pte. N.
4746691	Tate, Cpl. C.	22159380	Verity, Pte. E.
19034856	Thurlow, Pte. G.	22320192	Vaughan, Pte. R.
22288626	Thornton, Pte. B.	21182956	Vallard, L./Cpl. N.
22353543	Thompson, Pte. R.	22250004	Vaughan, Pte. R.
22326712	Tait, Pte. T.	22432089	Vasey, Pte. A. R.
22539090	Taylor, Cpl. T.	19035033	Waterman, Pte. E.
22347069	Tyler, L./Cpl. A.	19039077	Warrior, L./Cpl. P.
22367639	Taylor, Pte. J.	4343458	Wilkinson, Sgt. F.
22319252	Turnbull, Pte. D.	19044950	Wall, Pte. B.
22383097	Thompson, Pte. D.	21125528	Westwood, Pte. E.
22539687	Turnbull, Pte. A.	19039591	Walker, Pte. C.
22540710	Taylor, Pte. M.	19046778	Woolley, Cpl. V.
22432718	Taylor, Pte. G.	19039862	Whitehead, Pte. H.
22474224	Temperley, Pte. K.	19045946	Wragg, L./Cpl. J.
22464994	Thompson, Pte. A.	14198892	Wood, Pte. R.
22494477	Toole, Pte. G.	19080501	Walmsley, Pte. C.
22583440	Turner, Pte. T.	19045121	Walker, Pte. T.
22562870	Taylor, Pte. R.	19035054	Woodcock, Pte. W.
19035195	Turnbull, Pte. J.	19033690	Watson, Pte. A.
14887025	Thackerary, Pte. S.	19037664	Warr, Pte. C.
4388224	Telford, W.O.II G.	14043549	Woodcock, Sgt. P.
21181904	Thompson, Pte. J.	14188326	Wright, Pte. K.
19041967	Thirsk, Pte. A.	4388555	Walker, Pte. R.
3603600	Taylor, Pte. J.	14466557	Wyres, Pte. V.
22202529	Thompson, Pte. J.	19126002	Worth, Pte. C.
4271972	Tulip, Pte. C.	14468802	Williams, Cpl. K.
19041687	Todd, Cpl. R.	2227356	Wade, Cpl. W.
19046712	Truelove, Pte. A.		
14468800	Thomas, Cpl. R.		
19048610	Thompson, Pte. R.		

14461090	Wilson, Pte. R.	22328905	Wakefield, Pte. H.
14450061	Wray, Sgt. A.	22391125	Wall, L./Cpl. C.
14442199	Wilson, Pte. H.	22383100	Walton, Cpl. D.
22249070	Wagh, Pte. G.	22367139	Weatherstone, Pte. D.
22119586	Wise, Pte. H.	22383502	Wetherill, Pte. D.
21013006	Wilson, Pte. F.	22391126	Whittaker, Pte. D.
22220012	Willis, Pte. J.	22383103	Willis, Pte. E.
22228513	Watson, Pte. L.	22391128	Wrigley, L./Cpl. J.
19046446	Waites, Pte. M.	22465327	Waterson, Pte. D.
14192262	White, Pte. L.	22406001	Whiley, Pte. B.
14190613	Williams, Pte. D.	22522829	Woodhams, Pte. W.
19047956	White, Pte. W.	22541268	Wheeler, Pte. G.
19039237	Waters, Cpl. H.	22540201	Wilson, Pte. F.
22090267	Woodhead, Pte. W.	22540349	Walker, Pte. H.
19038912	Wren, Pte. W.	22406002	Winter, Pte. R.
22250307	Wardell, Cpl. J.	22432723	Watson, Pte. T.
14187399	Wilson, Pte. K.	22432090	Wood, Pte. F.
14483843	Williams, Sgt. C.	22432725	Winn, Pte. J.
22159387	Weldrich, Pte. R.	22451717	Welsh, Pte. V.
22145504	Waterland, Pte. L.	22451990	Wilson, Pte. R.
22160256	Wallworth, Pte. F.	14468802	Williams, Pte. K.
22130483	Wilson, Pte. W.	22453707	Walsh, Pte. P.
22285439	Webster, Pte. D.	22457776	Wilson, Pte. S.
22287061	Weston, Pte. R.	22484985	Woods, Pte. P.
22178879	Walker, Pte. J.	22547023	Walker, Pte. P.
22178880	Watson, Pte. A.	22561859	Webster, Pte. M.
22173974	Whalmsby, Pte. W.	22495836	Wild, Pte. G.
22177784	Wilson, Pte. J.	14456595	Worsnop, Pte. J.
22285659	Winter, Pte. J.	22491558	Wilson, Pte. A.
22285439	Webster, Pte. B.	22507626	Walker, Pte. J.
22130483	Wilson, Pte. W.	22562602	Ware, Pte. J.
22220048	Wilson, Cpl. W.	22579141	Wright, Pte. G.
22195469	Webber, Pte. R.	22583875	Wardhaugh, Pte. D.
22199362	Walker, Pte. D.	22232857	Webb, Sgt. J.
22305863	Widdop, Pte. C.	22588374	White, Pte. J.
22267668	Webster, Sgt. T.	22583442	Williams, Pte. B.
21126163	Wood, Pte. G.	22608770	Ward, Pte. K.
22305570	Ward, Pte. N.	22774097	Walker, Pte. R.
22523490	Woodhead, Pte. H.	22608771	Watson, Pte. S.
22379820	Woodall, Pte. P.	22774560	Watt, Pte. F.
22379812	Walsh, Pte. C.	22608759	Westcough, Pte. A.
22199363	Walton, Pte. R.	22796228	Wilson, Pte. J.
22353846	Watts, Pte. S.		
22314744	Weaver, Pte. K.	21122037	Yule, Pte. L.
22327877	Williamson, Pte. G.	22275708	Yeo, Pte. I.
22336178	Wintersgill, Pte. K.	21128561	Young, Pte. A.
14186887	Whitting, Pte. W.	22525729	Young, Pte. H.
	Worton, Pte. R.	22506502	Yorke, Pte. R.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF ENEMY KILLED AND CAPTURED BY THE
BATTALION

<i>Ser.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Company and Location</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Captured</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Oct. 49	"A" Company killed one north of Raub.	1		1
2	Feb. 50	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed one and captured one north of the Bentong-Karak road.	1	1	3
3	Feb. 50	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed two in the Karak area.	2		5
4	Mar. 50	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed one west of Bentong airstrip.	1		6
5	28 May 50	Composite patrol of "B" Company killed three south of Kuala Pilah.	3		9
6	29 May 50	6 Platoon of "B" Company killed one in the Serting Ulu area.	1		10
7	10 June 50	"B" Company killed two in the Serting Ulu area.	2		12
8	18 June 50	5 Platoon of "B" Company killed one in the Dangi area.	1		13
9	2 Sept. 50	7 Platoon of "C" Company killed three in the Parit Tinggi area.	3		16
10	12 Mar. 51	6 Platoon of "B" Company killed one in the Niyor area.	1		17
11	23 Mar. 51	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one south of Cha'ah.	1		18
12	25 Apr. 51	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed one west of Yong Peng.	1		19
13	27 Apr. 51	11 Platoon of "D" Company killed two west of Yong Peng.	2		21
14	30 Apr. 51	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed one north of Yong Peng.	1		22
15	30 Apr. 51	7 Platoon of "C" Company killed one and captured one in the Gemas area.	1	1	24
16	2 May 51	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed one east of Yong Peng.	1		25
17	May 51	Training Wing, H.Q. Company killed one in Tampin area.	1		26
18	4 June 51	11 Platoon of "D" Company killed one in the Simpang Bekoh area.	1		27
19	9 June 51	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed four in Simpang Gading area.	4		31
20	June 51	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed one in the Malacca area.	1		32
21	16 June 51	8 Platoon of "C" Company killed one in the Jelei Gemas Forest Reserve.	1		33
22	24 July 51	A Platoon of "B" Company killed two north of Ayer Kuning.	2		35

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<i>Ser.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Company and Location</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Captured</i>	<i>Total</i>
23	15 Aug. 51	7 Platoon of "C" Company killed one west of Gemas.	1		36
24	19 Aug. 51	6 Platoon of "B" Company killed one north-east of Batang Malaka.	1		37
25	21 Aug. 51	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed one in the Chabau area.	1		38
26	22 Aug. 51	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed two in Crescent Estate, Tampin.	2		40
27	31 Aug. 51	11 Platoon of "D" Company killed two south-east of Selandar, Malacca.	2		42
28	1 Oct. 51	8 Platoon of "C" Company killed two in the South Gemas Forest Reserve.	2		44
29	3 Oct. 51	7 Platoon of "C" Company killed one in the South Gemas Forest Reserve.	1		45
30	10 Oct. 51	8 Platoon of "C" Company captured wounded terrorist in area of contact on 1st October.		1	46
31	12 Oct. 51	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed one in the Durian Tunggal area.	1		47
32	16 Oct. 51	1 Platoon of "A" Company killed two in the Chabau area.	2		49
33	11 Nov. 51	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one on Gadek Estate, Tampin.	1		50
1952					
34	3 Jan. 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one on Bukit Batu, Tampin.	1		51
35	20 Jan. 52	Training Wing, H.Q. Company, killed one in South Kelamah.	1		52
36	24 Jan. 52	Mortar/M.G. Patrol of Sp. Company killed two in Tampin Forest Reserve.	2		54
37	7 Feb. 52	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed two in the Pondok Batang area.	2		56
38	12 Feb. 52	4 Platoon of "B" Company killed two in the Bukit Batu area.	2		58
39	28 Feb. 52	1 Platoon of "A" Company killed two in the Ayer Tekah area.	2		60
40	3 Mar. 52	5 Platoon of "B" Company killed one in the Alor Gajah area.	1		61
41	22 Mar. 52	Scout car, "D" Company killed one in the Muar area.	1		62
42	2 Apr. 52	Hunter Patrol of Sp. Company killed one on jungle fringe of Tampin Forest Reserve.	1		63
43	5 Apr. 52	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed one in Asahan area.	1		64
44	15 Apr. 52	Company H.Q., Sp. Company killed one in Tampin Forest Reserve.	1		65

<i>Ser.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Company and Location</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Captured</i>	<i>Total</i>
45	16 Apr. 52	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed two in the Asahan area.	2		67
46	17 Apr. 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one in the Kemuning area.	1		68
47	18 Apr. 52	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed one on Malaka Pindah Estate.	1		69
48	25 Apr. 52	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed one in the Ayer Tekah area.	1		70
49	14 May 52	7 Platoon of "C" Company killed two on the Chimpul Estate in the Ayer Kuning area.	2		72
50	21 May 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed two in the Bukit Batu area of Tampin.	2		74
51	21 May 52	"D" Company killed three on the edge of the South Gemas Forest Reserve.	3		77
52	12 June 52	M.G. Platoon of Sp. Company killed seven in the Tampin Forest Reserve.	7		84
53	4 Aug. 52	2 Platoon of "A" Company killed one in the Cameron Highlands.	1		85
54	7 Aug. 52	M.G./Mortar Patrol of Sp. Company killed three and captured three in the Ayer Kuning of Perak.	3	3	91
55	8 Aug. 52	10 Platoon of "D" Company killed one in the Bidor area.	1		92
56	9 Aug. 52	11 and 12 Platoons of "D" Company killed one on Sungai Sungkai Estate.	1		93
57	14 Aug. 52	M.G. Platoon of Sp. Company killed three in the Chikus Forest Reserve.	3		96
58	17 Aug. 52	12 Platoon of "D" Company killed two on Selabak Estate.	2		98
59	18 Aug. 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed two and captured one on the jungle edge of the Chikus Forest Reserve.	2	1	101
60	29 Sept. 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one in the Chikus Forest Reserve.	1		102
61	3 Oct. 52	A./Tk. Platoon of Sp. Company killed one in the Chikus Forest Reserve.	1		103
			96	7	103

APPENDIX H

TERRORIST CASUALTIES

MONTHLY TOTALS IN THE FEDERATION FOR PERIOD
SEPTEMBER, 1949, TO SEPTEMBER, 1952

Month	FEDERATION					1st Bn.	
	Killed	Wounded	Captured	Surrendered	Total	Killed	Captured
Sept. 49	85	—	21	12	118	—	—
Oct. 49	13	—	15	25	53	1	—
Nov. 49	60	—	29	52	141	—	—
Dec. 49	50	—	31	66	147	—	—
Jan. 50	59	—	13	18	90	—	—
Feb. 50	35	—	12	10	57	3	1
Mar. 50	64	—	11	28	103	1	—
Apr. 50	36	—	22	15	73	—	—
May 50	55	—	10	17	82	4	—
June 50	51	—	8	14	73	3	—
July 50	42	—	3	5	50	—	—
Aug. 50	51	—	16	8	75	—	—
Sept. 50	56	—	9	7	72	3	—
Oct. 50	46	—	6	9	61	—	—
Nov. 50	68	—	16	9	93	—	—
Dec. 50	76	—	21	7	104	—	—
Jan. 51	54	34	6	12	106	—	—
Feb. 51	84	44	18	5	151	—	—
Mar. 51	95	60	8	15	178	2	—
Apr. 51	107	55	5	19	186	*5	1
May 51	102	78	14	27	*221	2	—
June 51	89	47	7	21	164	*7	—
July 51	89	49	13	16	167	2	—
Aug. 51	91	63	5	24	183	7	—
Sept. 51	60	58	8	19	145	—	—
Oct. 51	97	56	5	12	170	6	1
Nov. 51	76	60	15	11	162	1	—
Dec. 51	81	46	17	20	164	—	—
Jan. 52	80	47	12	17	156	4	—
Feb. 52	101	50	6	17	174	6	—
Mar. 52	61	63	7	13	144	2	—
Apr. 52	103	63	7	6	179	*8	—
May 52	86	42	4	30	162	7	—
June 52	*110	52	18	23	203	7	—
July 52	92	66	14	16	188	—	—
Aug. 52	103	64	20	23	210	*13	*4
Sept. 52	} Figures not available before the Battalion sailed for home.					1	—
Oct. 52						†1	—

* Record Monthly Totals to date.

† Four days only spent in Federation.

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