

May B.W.T. CATTERNS M.C.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL WAR HISTORIAN.

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

VOLUME 5M

Chapter 16/7

7th March 1957

Dear Sir,

In the Official History of Australia's part in the War of 1939-45 it is intended to show the dates and places of birth of all those mentioned, and also to connect them with the town or district to which they properly belong. It is also desired to indicate the profession or calling followed by each person before the outbreak of the war, and any important appointments held during 1939-45.

From the information in my possession the details concerning yourself (Maj B.W.T. Catterns, MC, NX342) would be as follows:—

Born in (place): Balmain, NSW on (date) 11 Aug 1917

Home town (pre-war): Sydney

Occupation (pre-war): Newspaper reporter

Important appointments held:

2/1 Bn 1939-45 (Admin Comd Apr-Jun 1945)

It would be appreciated if you would give me, at the earliest possible date, any details which would assist in completing this information.

Yours faithfully,

Infirm carded  
As.  
28/11/57

Gavin Long  
GAVIN LONG, *1943*  
General Editor,  
Official War History.

Major B.W.T. Catterns, MC,  
7 South Street,  
STRATHFIELD, N.S.W.

I.S.W.  
O.K. *Roth*

CAUNTER, J. A. L.

THE BRENTONS,  
HANNAFORE,  
LOOE,  
CORNWALL.

LOOE 427.

Dear Sir,

19.4.50.

I return herewith your note with  
the relevant gaps filled in.

If there is anything I can do  
help in any way, I shall be  
very glad to do so.

I expect you have got CHESTER  
WILMOTT'S article on the final  
battle of the 1<sup>st</sup> Libyan Campaign  
— BEDA FOMM. Although

that deals with the actions of the  
7<sup>th</sup> Armoured Division, principally,  
and of my Brigade — 4<sup>th</sup>

Armoured — in particular,  
a clear picture of the battle  
is given and the importance of

✓



the rapid move forward of our  
right - the Australian Division  
to operate on the enemy's rear,  
is brought out. Chester  
Willmott's article on the battle  
is, in my opinion, one of the  
best journalistic efforts of  
the war.

Yrs Truly

JAL Canner.

CAUNTER, J.A.L.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Telephone B534

Volume 1M  
Chapter 6/9n, 14.  
11/15.

Official War Historian,  
CANBERRA...A.C.T.  
9th March, 1950.

Dear Sir,

In the Official History of Australia's part in the War of 1939-45 it is intended to show the dates and places of birth of all those mentioned, and also to connect them with the town or district to which they properly belong. It is also desired to indicate the profession or calling followed by each person before the outbreak of the war, and any important appointments held during 1939-45.

From the information in my possession the details concerning yourself would be as follows:-

Born in (place): BANWELL, SOMERSET on (date) 17 Dec. 1889.  
ENGLAND

Home town (pre-war): } Regular Army Officer - no home town

Profession or calling: }

Important appointments held:

~~Served 1st A.I.F. No.~~ but operated in the closest touch with the Australian Division at Bardia & subsequently, while commanding 4th Arm'd Bde.  
Comd First Army Tank Bde Jul-Oct 39. Comd Arm'd Bde Egypt 1939-41. Comd 4th Arm'd Bde 1940-41. BGS GHQ India 1941-3  
Retired 1944.

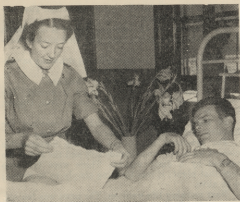
It would be appreciated if you would give me, at the earliest possible date, any details which would assist in completing this information.

Yours faithfully,

Gavin Long  
GAVIN LONG  
General Editor  
Official War History.

Brig J.A.L. Caunter CBE. MC.,  
The Brentons,  
Hannaford,  
Looe, Cornwall,  
England.





Block by courtesy of "The Daily Mirror," Sydney.

## CANBERRA NURSE IN JAPAN

WE reproduce above a photograph showing Corporal G. Mackenzie (of Glebe Point, N.S.W.), who was wounded in the knee while serving in Korea with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, being tended by Sister Clarice Esther Cavanagh (of Ginninderra, A.C.T.) at the B.C.O.F. General Hospital, Kure, Japan.

Sister Cavanagh, who was born at Ginninderra, and attended the Mt. Carmel College in Yass, N.S.W., did her training as a nurse at the Canberra Community Hospital from 1933 to 1937. After this she served, in turn, at various hospitals in New South Wales—the Harden and Gundagai District Hospitals; the Children's Hospital at Collaroy, Sydney; the Cwra District Hospital, where she nursed German and Italian prisoners-of-war; the Dubbo Base Hospital; and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Sydney. Joining the Australian Army Nursing Service in January, 1945, she spent the next four years mainly in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. In Queensland, where she was stationed for about a year, at Nos. 128 and 102 Australian General Hospitals, she nursed Indian prisoners-of-war recovered from Japanese prison camps. She was transferred to the B.C.O.F. in Japan in February, 1949, since when she has been at the 29th General Hospital at Kure. This is the base hospital for all British Commonwealth troops in Japan and Korea, and it is staffed by Eng-

lish, Australian and Canadian medical personnel, all working as one unit. The experiment has proved highly successful, and the combined staff has done a splendid job.

In a letter, written in the middle of December to *Stand-To*, Sister Cavanagh said: "Things are fairly hectic here. We have almost a daily convoy of casualties coming in from Korea. The numbers have slackened off lately, but anything from 30 to 80 come each day. They are flown to Iwakuni R.A.A.F. Base,



29th (B.C.O.F.) General Hospital, Kure.

and then one of our sisters brings them by hospital train to Kure. In less than two days the injured, if fit to travel, are brought to us.

"The days at present here are glorious, but in Korea very cold. The boys seem to be managing the cold better this winter in Korea. Last year the frost-bite cases were grim, but so far we are not getting any. We take all Commonwealth forces—English, Canadian, Indian, South African, New Zealand, and Australian. We also get Turks, Americans and French, although the Turks seem to have vanished lately."

## ENLISTMENTS IN WORLD WAR II.

THE enlistments in the Australian forces during the Second World War totalled 992,952, made up as follows:—

Navy—Males .....	45,000
Females .....	3,100
	48,900
Army—Males .....	691,390
Females .....	35,762
	727,152
Air Force—Males .....	189,700
Females .....	27,200
	216,900

The personnel of the army comprised: A.I.F., 460,466; C.M.F., 224,428; P.M.F., 6,496; A.A.N.S., 3,857; A.W.A.S., 23,988; A.M.W.A.S., 7,917.

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CIVIC CENTRE

PHONE 901



Section of Kranji Cemetery in which now repose the bodies of those we lost in the Singapore area.

than to exacerbate the feelings of already outraged prisoners-of-war. Impolite nicknames such as "Linger-Longer-Louis," were bestowed on the Supreme Commander and the camp was restive. When Lieutenant Mura, who had replaced the reasonable Takahashi, complained that the prisoners were too arrogant he probably meant that at long last they were becoming impatient. The years in captivity with their unremitting physical nervous strain had begun to tell. The war had ceased to be a death struggle and had become a giant manoeuvre. To the optimists the big attack was always coming "next week," and to the pessimists "next year." When Churchill promised speedy action he was toasted in hot water, when he warned that the war may be long he was hotly condemned. In truth the camp had lost its judgment.

Then came the night of the 10th of August, 1945. It was moonless, and bright with stars. The news of the past days had been encouraging but few allowed themselves the treat of optimism. As the buglers in the tower pumped out the Japanese call of "Lights Out," most men lowered themselves on to whatever served them as beds and turned their thoughts to the meals of the morrow. Save for the scraping of elogs and the muffled reports of slammed borehole lids all was quiet. It was the twelve hundred and seventy-second night in prison, destined to be the hour for which the prisoners and the world were waiting.

Shortly after midnight the official and pirate radio operators had their greatest moment. Crouched in the darkness beside their faintly glowing machines they heard from London the breath-taking news. Japan had accepted the Potsdam terms.

The penalty for wireless operating was death. The only safeguard was secrecy. Yet who could rest all night with this stupendous fact bursting within him?

Out of their cells they came, dark shadows slipping along the corridors.

"Wake up."

Sleepers felt themselves shaken as the words were hissed in their ears.

"What's up?" Another party to unload rice perhaps, or another move.

"The news—it's all over son, Japan is out. Down at home they are going mad and God-knows-everything."

"Who says so?" a voice is heard drawing sarcastically. "The Emperor of Japan?"

Everyone had been caught by rumours.

"It's right, I tell you, I heard it myself. The Nips are going for the Parker." You are free, Digger. Think of it; free."

In their excitement and desire to convince the doubters, the newsbringers were half-choking.

For prisoners, this is the supreme inexpressible moment when the world stands still and the senses are numbed by a dizzy wonder. There were few who slept that night; it was thrilling simply to be awake; to be alive.

Next morning life went on. The news was too big, too stunning for instant assimilation. Only after many days did the full realisation take root. Enough to know that the shades of misery were receding, that life would start again new and glorious, that they were alive and free. The war was over.

Time now to look back on the dreadful past, to assess the losses and the gains. The years of waste, of unremitting, unprofitable toil—these were gone forever, gone with the thousands whose lives had been squandered by a brutal foe. But for the living, Changi had its lessons which all had learnt: the appreciation of essential values, toleration towards fellow men, and confidence for the future.

So the steel gates were opened and there was liberty.

Resolution, courageous independence, and undying humour had won it. And above these things, shining its encouragement, was the undimmed star of faith. Faith in the victory which was theirs at last.

\* That is, the Parker fountain pen, with which to sign the surrender document. Owing to the power of American advertising, the Japanese knew of only one pen, the Parker, and of watches, the Rolex.

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*Sister Clarice CAVANAGH*

# STAND-TO

Vol. 3, No. 5.



June - July, 1952.



Representatives of U.N. Nursing Services in the Korean theatre of war, photographed at a reception at the G.H.Q. Chapel Centre, Tokyo, 23rd March, 1952. (Sister Clarice Cavanagh, of Ginninderra, A.C.T., is in the back row, third from the left.)

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Journal of the Australian Capital Territory Branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. — Price 1/-

CAVANAGH, CO

Naremburn

H.A.

20<sup>th</sup> March '59

Dear Sir,

Re your Volume VI. Chapter 19/64.

I was seconded to the Reception Group from the 2/28 Bn in the latter part of the war + went to England.

Before the war I was working on my father's farm at St. Kammern.

I have now a War Service farm at Naremburn.

I was president of the Naremburn Sub Branch of the R.S.L. for two years.

Yours faithfully.

A.O. Cavanagh.

Cashed

Q

12/16/59.

G. R. R. CAVANAGH

2nd ALH 1st AIF

1 Feb. 1950

CANBERRA TIMES

## Sudden Death of Mr. G. R. Cavanagh, of Kingston

The death occurred yesterday morning of Mr. Glyn Ronald R. Cavanagh, aged 57, at St. Luke's Hospital, Sydney, after a sudden illness.

The deceased, who resided at 44 Wentworth Avenue and was the proprietor of one of Canberra's sawmills, recently returned from a holiday on the South Coast before being admitted to the Canberra Community Hospital and was later transferred to Sydney for specialist treatment.

The late Mr. Cavanagh came to Canberra in 1926 from Warrangarra, Queensland, and engaged in haulage contracting.

He later became interested in sawmilling, establishing a factory at Kingston. In December he was elected President of the Southern Tablelands branch of the Associated Country Sawmillers.

He was also chairman of the sawmillers' section of the A.C.T. Employers' Association and Canberra Chamber of Commerce.

The deceased enlisted with the Second Light Horse in 1914, serving in the Middle East until the Armistice.

He was a foundation member of the A.C.T. branch of the R.S.L. and a former president of the Kingston sub-branch. He represented the R.S.L. on the Lady Gowrie Hut Council and later was a foundation director of the Services Club.

He was a prominent sportsman in local and interstate circles, having represented Queensland in Rugby League and Australian Rules, as well as cricket.

He represented Canberra as a fast bowler in the 10 years he was a member of the Kingston Cricket Club.

In the past few years he was a member of the Canberra Bowling Club.

He is survived by a wife and son.

CSM. Glyn R. R. CAVANAGH,

2nd LH Field Ambulance.

-Stand-To- Feb 1950 p26

**G. R. R. Cavanagh**

Glyn Cavanagh, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, Sydney, on 31st January at the age of 57, was a native of Armidale, N.S. Wales. He enlisted at Brisbane in October, 1914, was posted to the 2nd Light Horse Field Ambulance, and embarked for Egypt in the *Borda* two months later. He served in 1915 at Anzac, where he became a sergeant, and in Sinai and Palestine from 1916 to 1918, transferring to the camel corps in September, 1916, and receiving promotion to the rank of C.Q.M.S. in October, 1916, and C.S.M. in February, 1917. Returning to Australia in the *Port Darwin* at the end of 1918, he was discharged from the A.I.F. in February, 1919. Seven years later Cavanagh left Brisbane for Canberra and, after engaging in haulage contracting for some years, established a sawmill at Kingston. For many years he took a prominent part in football, Rugby League as well as Australian Rules, and cricket, and in both sports represented Queensland. In Canberra he played cricket with the Kingston Club, and more recently was a member of the Canberra Bowling Club. He was a keen member of the R.S.L., being a foundation member of the A.C.T. Branch, and for a time president of the Kingston Sub-Branch.



CAVANAUGH, J.  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
-----

Telephone B534

Volume  
Chapter

Official War Historian,  
CANBERRA...A.C.T.

3rd March, 1950.

Madam,  
Dear ~~Mr~~,

In the Official History of Australia's part in the War of 1939-45 it is intended to show the dates and places of birth of all those mentioned, and also to connect them with the town or district to which they properly belong. It is also desired to indicate the profession or calling followed by each person before the outbreak of the war, and any important appointments held during 1939-45.

From the information in my possession the details concerning Lt. James Cavanaugh, NGX 276. MID. would be as follows:-

Born in (place): MURWILLUMBAH on (date) 3rd June 1914.

Home town (pre-war): LISMORE N.S.W. + WAU. NEW GUINEA.

Profession or calling: CIVIL SERVANT. (FORESTER)

Important appointments held:

Sgt. NGVR. Lt RAE (Forestry) 14.7.44. R of O 20.11.45.

It would be appreciated if you would give me, at the earliest possible date, any details which would assist in completing this information.

Yours faithfully,

*Gavin Long*  
GAVIN LONG  
General Editor  
Official War History.

✓

Michael CAVANOUGH

*"Sunday Sun"*  
**Ex-PoW**  
8 Feb. 1953.  
**waits on**  
**Jap envoy**

CANBERRA, Sat.

A WAITER who worked as a POW on the Siam railway served the family of the newly-arrived Japanese Ambassador at breakfast this morning.

Ambassador Nishi, his wife, and daughter Miyoko, 23, were at the table.

The waiter, Michael Cavanaugh, 35, put a pot of hot tea on the table.

As Miyoko went to pick it up Cavanaugh, thinking she might not understand English, said quickly in Japanese "be careful, it is very hot."

Mrs. Nishi looked up and said, "Oh, you speak Japanese. Have you been in Japan?"

**Invitation**

"Yes," Cavanaugh replied.

"Did you like Japan?" Mrs. Nishi asked.

"No. I was on the receiving end," Cavanaugh said. "I was sent there from the Siam railway."

After a moment of embarrassment Mrs. Nishi said, "Oh, I am sorry. We have much to make amends for."

Mrs. Nishi has invited Cavanaugh for a meal with them when they go into the house they have just bought behind the Soviet Embassy at Kingston.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL WAR HISTORIAN,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

VOLUME 6M

Chapter ..... 11/58

21st February, 1952.

Dear Sir,

In the Official History of Australia's part in the War of 1939-45 it is intended to show the dates and places of birth of all those mentioned, and also to connect them with the town or district to which they properly belong. It is also desired to indicate the profession or calling followed by each person before the outbreak of the war, and any important appointments held during 1939-45.

From the information in my possession the details concerning **yourself**, Capt T.J.D. Cavenagh, QX40878 would be as follows:—

Born in (place): **Brisbane,** on (date) **5.12.15**

Home town (pre-war): Brisbane

Occupation (pre-war): School Teacher

Important appointments held: Lieut 15 Bn 28.5.41:

Capt 29.11.43; LO HQ 29 Bde 17.12.43-17.3.44;

Actg. L.O. HQ 5 Amer Div during period ~~at~~ L.O. HQ 29 Bde;  
O.C. Surfers' Paradise Rest Camp Sep. Dec. 1945.

O.C. Surfers' Paradise Rest Camp Sep. Dec. 1945  
L.D. 2

T. D. Bavenagh

It would be appreciated if you would give me, at the earliest possible date, any details which would assist in completing this information.

Yours faithfully,

Gavin Long

GAVIN LONG,  
General Editor,  
Official War History.

~~11th Avenue,~~  
~~Home Hill,~~  
~~Queensland.~~

My new address:  
4- State School,  
The Caves,  
via Rockhampton  
SFDL

boarded  
1/4/52

Major-General

Walter Joseph Cawthron. CB CIE CBE

enlisted R.F. 3/2/15 Private. #344

Sgt 1/4/15.

22 Dec.

embarked

10/5/15

10/5/15

Nynges

Wounded he  
land at Anzac?

RSM 30/Sept-1915 Anzac

Commissioned 9/Nov 1915.

Lieut 15/7/16

Wounded 27/6/16 to UK? native wound. 95 lb Abdomen

Captain 3/May 1917.

7/4/17 to 1.5.17

Remain with

6<sup>th</sup> Inf Bn

App terminated 1<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1918 on nursing commission  
Indian  
in regular army.

30/8/15 Proceeded to Gallipoli + Egypt

12/8/17 To France by England

14/8/17 Remained with.

10/5/15



Mag. Gen. Walter Joseph CAWTHORN

419

March, 1950

STAND-TO

## FROM THE FIRST A.I.F.

IN glancing through the British and Indian Army lists of the War of 1939-45, it is interesting to note the names of senior officers who gained their initial war experience with the First A.I.F. The careers of some of these Australians are given hereunder.

### Major-General W. J. Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Walter Joseph Cawthorn was born at Prahran in Victoria in 1896, and was a teacher at the West Melbourne State School when, on 3rd February, 1915, he enlisted as a private in the A.I.F. He was posted to the 22nd Battalion, whose colonel, during the course of an address at Broadmeadows Camp, gave it the motto, "Wipe out the bloody Germans"—a motto which, in the contracted form of W.O.T.B.G., became part of the 22nd's regimental song. Promoted sergeant on 1st April, Cawthorn sailed from Melbourne with the battalion in the *Ulysses* for Egypt six weeks later. He served at Anzac, in the sector opposite "Johnston's Jolly," from the beginning of September, 1915, until the evacuation. Attaining the rank of regimental sergeant-major at the end of September, he and three N.C.O.'s were, on 9th November, the first in the 22nd Battalion to receive their commissions in the field. On its return to Egypt, the 22nd spent three weeks at Tel-el-Kebir and five weeks near "Hog's Back" in the Sinai desert, and then, via Monsour, sailed from Alexandria on 20th March, 1916, in the *Llandovery Castle* for Marseilles. In the Rue du Bois salient at Fleurbaix on 27th June, Cawthorn was severely wounded and was evacuated to England, but he was back again in France by November and rejoined the battalion at Fricourt, on the old Somme battlefield, shortly after it had come out of the line at Fiers. After two further periods in the line, near Ginchy and Le Sars, the 22nd took part in the operations following the German withdrawal to the Hindenburg Line. At the beginning of April, 1917, Cawthorn was seconded for duty with the 6th Training Battalion on Salisbury Plain in England, and on May 31st received his captaincy. Returning to France in July, he rejoined his battalion in the village of Campagne, near St. Omer. After taking part in the Passchendaele offensive, he left the 22nd at Kemmel during the winter and on 12th February, 1918, was discharged from the A.I.F. on receiving a commission in the Indian Army. He reached India towards the end of March and was posted to the Gurkha Rifles on the North-West Frontier, later transferring to the 46th Punjabis with which he served in Egypt and Palestine. On his return to India he went to the 4th (Bhopal) Battalion, 16th Punjab Regiment. Later he graduated from the Quetta Staff College and was promoted major in 1934. At the outbreak of the second World War, he was serving on the General Staff at the War Office, and from there was appointed head of the Service Intelligence staffs in the Middle East, a post which he held until 1941. Then, after a period as Director of Military Intelligence at G.H.Q. in India, he was Deputy Director of Intelligence in Admiral Mountbatten's South-East Asia Command, from October, 1943, to March 1945, and subsequently a member of the delegation from India to the United Nations conference in San Francisco. He was given command of the Delhi district late in 1945, and then became the representative of the Commander-in-Chief, India, on the joint Chiefs-of-Staff in Australia. In 1927, Cawthorn married a daughter of the Rev. Andrew Gillison, an Australian chaplain who was mortally wounded at Anzac on 22nd August, 1915, while attempting to bring a wounded man to safety during the fighting at Hill 60.

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products from all  
Trades and Manufac-  
tures.

March 11th. 1959.

Official War Historian,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

In response to your inquiry of 25th Feb.59.  
I submit the following details for your records,

Enlisted. 17. June 1940. Having been passed medically  
fit but under height prior to this date.  
Discharged. 18. April 1947. Appointment held at time  
of discharge. Army Rehabilitation Officer. for the  
State of South Australia.  
Occupation Prewar. Physiotherapist, & Herbal Practitioner.  
practising at 116. Gawler Place, and 222 Hanson Street,  
Adelaide. False declaration as to: Railway Employee,  
made on enlistment for fear of being drafted into a  
non-combatant unit.  
Served with 2/43 Battalion A.I.F. from the day it was  
formed until the end of the war, as Private, Corporal,  
Sergeant, Warrant Officer, and as Lieutenant, and did  
not miss one action in which my unit took part.  
Was never made L.O.B. or left the unit because of wounds.  
Commissioned. 21 st. Jan. 1943.  
Service.

Palestine, Egypt. Libya. Tobruk. Syria.  
El Alamein. New Guinea. Labuan. Borneo.  
Singapore. Australia.

Trusting that I have supplied the information you  
requested.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

B. H. Cawthorne.

( C. H. Cawthorne )

*Cancelled  
13/8/59.*



# STATEMENT OF SERVICE

VICE ADMIRAL SIR PETER GREENVILLE LYON CAZALET KBE.CB.DSO+DSC

Entered the Royal Navy as an officer on 7th September 1917  
and has served to date

Date of Birth 29. 7. 1899

## RANKS

Midshipman R.N.	1. 2. 1918
Sub Lieutenant R.N.	15. 7. 1919
Lieutenant R.N.	15. 2. 1921
Lieutenant Commander R.N.	15. 2. 1929
Commander R.N.	30. 6. 1934
Captain R.N.	30. 6. 1941
Rear Admiral R.N.	7. 7. 1950
Vice Admiral	22. 10. 1953

## APPOINTMENTS

Training Establishments	7. 9. 1917
PRINCESS ROYAL	16. 2. 1918
THUNDERER	1. 7. 1919
COLUMBINE for TOURMALINE	8. 12. 1919
PRESIDENT addl for crse at Cambridge	19. 4. 1921
DRYAD addl for (N) crse for rank of Lieutenant	18. 9. 1921
DILIGENCE addl	2. 1. 1922
DILIGENCE addl for TUSCAN & TOURABANK in command	18. 3. 1922
AJAX	27. 1. 1923
VICTORY addl for unemployed time	7. 11. 1923
CASTOR addl	3. 12. 1923
CASTOR on recommissioning	4. 1924
CALLIOPE on recommissioning	1924
PEMBROKE for unemployed time	19. 8. 1925
OSPREY for long Anti Sub crse, Lent RNC Greenwich	24. 9. 1925
OSPREY for A/S School Addl	17. 7. 1926
(lent COLUMBINE addl for Boom Defencer Crse commencing 8.1.27.)	
(lent HEATHER for EBB TIDE in command ty)	21. 4. 1927
OSPREY addl for THRUSTER & for A/S duties	4. 4. 1928
MARLBOROUGH	22. 9. 1928
ROWENA (A/S)	27. 9. 1929
OSPREY A/S	30. 10. 1929
OSPREY A/S addl & KEITH A/S & for A/S duties in Flotilla on commg. for service	6. 3. 1931
OSPREY A/S addl	16. 11. 1933
VICTORY addl for Tactical crse	24. 9. 1934
PRESIDENT addl for Staff crse RNC Greenwich	15. 1. 1935
PRESIDENT addl for R.A.F. Staff crse at R.A.F. Staff College Andover	20. 1. 1936
DOLPHIN addl for crse & VISCOUNT in command & for duty Class 1 with S/M's	4. 1. 1937
HERO in command	8. 7. 1937
EFFINGHAM addl for HAWKINS addl as S.O.(O) & CARDIFF addl as S.O.(O)	20. 7. 1939
PRESIDENT addl for duty inside Adnty with I.D.D. & NI.D.	31. 7. 1939
PRESIDENT addl for duty inside Adnty (A/S warfare Div)	26. 8. 1939
OSPREY as Cdr(1) & NIMROD as Cdr(1)	2. 10. 1939
OSPREY for instructional duties at A/S trng Esbt.	15. 7. 1940
SEABORN II addl	1940
GORLESTON in command on commg.	15. 1. 1941
VICTORY addl whilst unemployed	29. 3. 1941
PRESIDENT addl for duty inside Adnty in N.A.D.(ty) & SULTAN addl	15. 6. 1941
& SULTAN addl for command of RNAS SEMBawang	13. 7. 1941
SULTAN addl for duty on Staff of Cinc CHINA	22. 7. 1941
	24. 7. 1941
	1941
	30. 9. 1941



STATEMENT OF SERVICE (CONTINUED)

VICE ADMIRAL SIR PETER GRENVILLE LYON CAZALET KBE.CB.DSO+DSO

APPOINTMENTS

DURBAN in command	13. 10. 1941
OSPREY addl	26. 9. 1942
OSPREY Addl in command of A/S Expl Est.	3. 10. 1942
SAUMAREZ in command & as Capt(D) 23rd Destroyer	1. 1. 1944
Flotilla in contrn	5. 2. 1944
SERAPIS in command &	
as Capt(D) 23rd Destroyer Flotilla in contrn	
SAUMAREZ in command & as Capt(D) 23rd Destroyer	19. 3. 1944
Flotilla in contrn	
MYNGO in command & as Capt(D) 23rd Destroyer Flotilla	17. 11. 1944
in contrn	
SERAPIS in command & as Capt(D) 23rd Destroyer Flotilla	9. 7. 1944
VICTORY IV addl for H.S.L. & while unemployed	3. 8. 1945
BYRSA addl and as Cdre (Administrative) on Staff	7. 9. 1945
of C in C Mediterranean	
ST. ANGELO in contrn	26. 9. 1945
VICTORY IV addl for F.S.L. & E.W.L.O.	1946
PRESIDENT addl & PRESIDENT addl for duty inside	24. 7. 1946
Admiralty	
PRESIDENT addl & as Deputy Director of Plans	26. 7. 1946
VICTORY I addl for HSL & while unemployed	1. 12. 1947
PRESIDENT addl for crse at the IDC	13. 1. 1948
VICTORY for HSL & whilst unemployed	11. 12. 1948
LONDON addl for passage	14. 1. 1949
LONDON in command	15. 2. 1949
PEMBROKE in command & as Cdre in Charge	5. 10. 1949
R.N.B.Chatham	
(to serve in rank of Cdre 2nd Class while holding	
this appointment)	
PRESIDENT I addl whilst unemployed	5. 10. 1950
PRESIDENT addl as Chief of Staff to Flag Officer	11. 1950
Western Europe	
PRESIDENT addl for duty outside Admiralty with Ministry	1. 4. 1951
of Defence ty, for duty on Staff of F.O.	
Central Europe as Chief of Staff	
PRESIDENT I addl while unemployed	1953
ST. ANGELO addl for duty with Ministry of Defence	23. 2. 1953
on Staff of C in C Allied Naval Forces	
Mediterranean (NATO) as Allied Chief of Staff	
(Ministry of Defence liability)	

N.C.W. 505

N.C.W.



"Stand To" 21-Nov-1950

## BRITISH LEGION SERVICE AT THE CENOTAPH

THE following description of the British Legion's service at The Cenotaph in London on Sunday, May 25th, is taken from a letter to Mrs. A. H. Day, of Ainslie, from Mrs. A. R. Easton of Canberra who is at present visiting England and the Continent.

"After dinner we went to Whitehall, taking with us the cards and rosemary for Graham, Don, Selwyn de Vis, Bob Kennard and Colin Hellyer for the Cenotaph. I had hoped to get some fresh flowers as well but missed out . . . We thought we would go to the Cenotaph quietly and not wait for the service at 5 p.m. It was then not 3 o'clock and crowds were lined up, and still coming. We were fortunate to get a place at the barrier right opposite the Cenotaph, so thought we'd wait and put the cards on after the service, but the crowd kept coming and I realized we'd never get near later. It was an awful ordeal to get under the rail and cross the wide roadway to the Cenotaph, all alone, with thousands looking on, as Whitehall was crowded in both directions as far as we could see. I placed our cards amongst the poppy wreaths from Empire Day, and thought of the boys and their mothers.

"Yesterday was the British Legion annual memorial service, conducted by the Dean of Westminster—a parade of about 6,000 ex-servicemen. The standard bearers and these ex-servicemen were delegates from all parts of England, and marched to the Cenotaph from the Horse Guards with bands leading them. There must have been some hundreds of standard bearers, each carrying a British Legion standard with the name of its branch embossed in gold, and the Union Jack in the corner. They formed a close long oblong around the Cenotaph with the men about six deep behind them. The band of the Coldstream Guards played the hymns led by the choir of the Abbey. The choir also sang the anthem, 'The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die; but they are in peace.'

"Sir Ian Dunstan, the blind President of the British Legion, laid a wreath, and some lady laid one for the women's services.

"When 'The Last Post' was sounded all the colourful standards dipped slowly to the Cenotaph. Sir Ian Dunstan then said: 'They shall grow not old . . . ' with the response by all. 'We will remember them,' then 'Reveille,' when the standards were again raised; 'God Save the King,' and the Benediction by the Dean. . .

"The service was much the same as ours at the War Memorial, but no lovely fresh flowers like we have. Here they seem to use mostly the red silk poppies. Included in the service were two hymns,

'O God our help in ages past,' and 'All people that on earth do dwell,' with prayers by the Dean, and the Lord's Prayer by all. I would have liked a copy of the order of service, but only the men in the parade had them."

The Australian airmen referred to in Mrs. Easton's letter are:

Flight Sergeant Graham Fowler Day, No. 460 (Lancaster) Squadron, R.A.F., only son of Mrs. Day. He was killed at the age of 20, when his machine was hit by flak and crashed at Oostbeers, Holland, on 24th December, 1944.

Lieutenant Donald Fowler Day, husband of Mrs. Day, who served with No. 3 Australian General Hospital at Lemnos during the Gallipoli campaign, and with No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station in France, and in 1918 became a pilot in the Australian Flying Corps. He died at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, N.S.W., on 27th June, 1940.

Pilot Officer Selwyn George de Vis, wireless air gunner, No. 77 (Halifax) Squadron, R.A.F. Killed in action, 19th March, 1945, aged 21.

Flying Officer Robert Millar Kennard, No. 180 (Mitchell) Squadron, R.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kennard, of Reid. Killed in action over Bocholt, Germany, on 21st March, 1945, aged 21.

Flight Sergeant Cecil Oliver Hellyer, navigator and bomb-aimer, No. 139 (Mosquito) Squadron, R.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hellyer, of Kingston. Killed in action, 20th August, 1943, aged 21.

### CORRECTION "Stand To" Dec 1950

IN the last issue of *Stand To* we printed a letter written by Mrs. A. R. Easton, of Canberra, to her friend, Mrs. A. H. Day, also of Canberra, describing the British Legion service at the Cenotaph in London on May 25th. Shortly before the ceremony Mrs. Easton placed cards and rosemary on the Cenotaph in memory of her son, Donald, and his mates, Graham Day, Selwyn de Vis, Bob Kennard, and Colin Hellyer, all of whom lost their lives while serving overseas with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War.

At the end of the letter we gave some details of the service of all these young men, except Donald Easton. Inadvertently, we confused Donald Easton with Donald Day, Mrs. Day's husband, who served as a pilot with the Australian Flying Corps in the First World War and died in 1940 as the result of his war service. We greatly regret the error.

Flight-Sergeant Donald Murray Easton, wireless operator in No. 61 Squadron, of No. 5 Group, Bomber Command, was in his twenty-fifth offensive operation—a bombing raid on Bohlen, near Leipzig—when his Lancaster crashed over Germany on 21st March, 1945. He and the other members of the bomber's crew are now buried in the British war cemetery at Bad Toelz, in Upper Bavaria. Donald Easton, who was 20 years of age, was educated at Canberra High School and at the time of his enlistment was doing first year Economics in the Bachelor of Commerce course, at Canberra University.

# SQUADRON LEADER RICHARD CRESSWELL

SQUADRON LEADER Richard Cresswell has, since September, commanded No. 77 Squadron, R.A.A.F., filling the post made vacant by the death in action of the well-loved and redoubtable Lou Spence. Cresswell was the squadron's first commanding officer when the unit was formed at Pearce, W.A., in the dark days of early 1942.

Born at Launceston, Tasmania, in July, 1920, Cresswell was taken to England by his parents, there to stay until 1927. On returning to his native land, he was educated at Manly Public, Double Bay Public and Randwick High Schools. After some months as an electrical fitter, Cresswell joined the air force as a cadet in July, 1938, graduating as a pilot officer in June, 1939. Posted to No. 3 Squadron at Richmond, N.S.W., he flew Hawker Demons, often participating in army manoeuvres. At the outbreak of war the squadron stood by for action, and actively covered the passage of the first and second A.I.F. convoys along the south-eastern seaboard. However, in March, 1940, Cresswell was one of a group of pilots selected to attend a flying instructors' course at the flying training school. The need for instructors to cover Australia's commitments under the Empire air training scheme, due to commence the following month, had forced the Air Board to withdraw many of its best pilots from squadrons in the line. Cresswell's feelings must only be imagined when, three months later, No. 3 Squadron moved out to the Middle East—destined for fame not only as a superb fighting organisation, but as the cradle for the majority of our fighter aces.

In July, on completing the instructor's course, Cresswell was posted to the newly formed No. 2 Service Flying Training School, at Wagga, N.S.W. During the next twenty months, while flying Wirraway aircraft, he imparted the fundamentals of air fighting to embryo fighter pilots. Although the unit had its fair share of flying mishaps, Flight Lieutenant Cresswell is not to be found listed in the accident records. When Japan came into the war, two reserve squadrons were formed from pilots and aircraft at the station, Cresswell, then a flight

commander, prepared for a last-ditch stand should this be necessary. He was posted in February, 1942, to the R.A.A.F. station at Williamtown, there to undergo a conversion course on Kittyhawk fighters. Rapidly mastering this type of machine, he was ready the following month to ferry a Kittyhawk to Pearce for the new No. 77 Squadron, to which he had been posted.

At this time there were only three R.A.A.F. fighter squadrons, Nos. 75, 76, and 77, and the newly arrived U.S.A.F. 49th Pursuit Group, equipped with modern aircraft. The three local units were formed from seventy-three Kittyhawks which had been diverted from the Philippines when the Japanese drive gained momentum. Shortly after arriving, Cresswell assumed command of No. 77 Squadron, and saw to it that the unit was ready to defend the Western flank. With the halt to Japanese expansion plans in the Indian Ocean, the unit moved north to Darwin in August, 1942, to share the air defence of the forward base. Although the Imperial Japanese Navy's 23rd Air Flotilla was confining attacks on the Darwin area to the hours of darkness, in November, Cresswell scrambled alone to intercept three twin-engined bombers, shooting one down after a short and accurate attack from astern. This not only opened the squadron score, but was the first night raider to be shot down over Australian territory. This achievement, remarkable for a pilot in a single-engined fighter, partially blinded by bright flames emerging from exhaust manifolds each side of the cockpit, and without any of the scientific night-fighting aids, merely served to reveal that the trust in Cresswell's skill and ability had not been misplaced.

During February, 1943, Cresswell again led No. 77 to a new location, Milne Bay. By the following month Japanese reaction to our counter-blows stiffened, as on 11th April the squadron shot down a marauding Zero. Three days later radar in-



Sq./Ldr. R. Cresswell,  
now leading No. 77  
Squadron in Korea.

CHEMIST

**B. R. ROBERTS**

CIVIC CENTRE, CANBERRA.

Telephone 743.

"Stand To" Oct-Nov 1950

# LONDON REMEMBERS BRITISH WAR DEAD



A general view of the scene at the Cenotaph during the two minutes silence on Armistice Day, 1950. The King can be seen in Naval uniform immediately behind the Cenotaph, with members of the Government on the left.

—Block by courtesy of "The Canberra Times."