

THE VOICE

February 2015 Edition

Contents:

Editor's Opening	1
Life Members	2
Directory	2
Editorial Disclaimer	2
Merchandise Available	2
President's Report	3
The Forgotten of 'The Forgotten War'	3
Too Efficient	3
Nominations for KVAA Officer Bearers 2015-2016	4
The Quarry	5
Notices	6
The Disappearance of Glenn Miller	7
New Korean War Medal?	9
British Sunset	9
The Most Feared Obsolete Plane of WWII	9
Tricky Questions	10
WWII Production	10
The Big Snooze	10
Renewal Reminder	10
Ripped From The Headlines...	11
Kamaksan	11
Humour	12
Out & About	13
Vale Allan Murray	14
Vale Harry Gordon	14
A Soldier at 12!	14
Farewells and The Ode	14

Editor's Opening

1 Welcome to the first edition of 2015. But first we need to wrap-up a few
2 matters from late 2014.

2 Kenneth "Ted" Mankelow, who passed away on 21 January 2010,
2 served in Korea with the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. A
2 Life Member of the KVAA, he was also President of the Norlane RSL (a
2 suburb of Geelong) and a founding member of the Barwon Health Board
3 (covering Geelong) and in this capacity was the driving force behind
3 Barwon Health's Department of Veterans' Affairs-supported Gold Card
3 program. In short, he was heavily involved in veteran's matters in the
3 Geelong region.

3 On 11 November 2014, a Garden of Reflection and Remembrance
4 named in his honour was opened at University Hospital Geelong.
4 Sarah Henderson MP (Federal Member for Corangamite) unveiled
5 the plaque. Also present were Arthur Roach (KVAA Inc. & Naval Assoc.
6 of Aust.), Nick Steogen (Vietnam Veterans Federation), Professor David
6 Ashbridge (Barwon Health) and Dr John Stekelenburg (Barwon Health
6 Board Chair). See photos on Page 13.

7 As briefly mentioned in the last edition of *The Voice*, the KVAA
9 Christmas luncheon has come and gone. Another successful conclusion
9 to an eventful year. Numbers were down slightly (which is no surprise)
9 and there were a few non-shows on the day due to illness (Don Scally
9 and Alan Evered, for instance). Also absent were *The Swing Masters*
9 (probably back next year) and Santa Claus.

10 The KVAA Inc. Executive decided that after many years of gracing
10 us with an official visit, Santa should this year attend 'incognito' just to
10 enjoy the occasion. Santa accepted the offer.

10 Rather than show up in his sleigh (after all, a sleigh pulled by a dozen
10 reindeer travelling down Spencer Street might attract unwanted
11 attention), Santa chose to arrive on a more discreet motorbike and in
11 'civilian' clothes (jeans and denim jacket). We allocated him the cover
11 name of 'James Weston' and he settled right in. Even those sitting with
12 him failed to realise that the fabled Santa was among them.

13 Normally John Munro, from Moama (just over the border from Echuca)
14 holds the record for furthest distance travelled to attend. This year, how-
14 ever, a big shoutout to John Hazelton who came all the way from Emu
14 Plains. Yes, you heard me right, Emu Plains...

(continues on Page 4)

Associate Member

International Federation of Korean War Veterans
Korea & South East Asia Forces Association of Australia
Sister with Korean War Veterans Association Australian Chapter
Twinned with the South London Branch British Korean Veterans Associations
Twinned with the Korea Veterans Association of Canada

Affiliated Associations

Association of Queensland Korea Veterans Inc.
Australian Korea Veterans Association Inc.
Korea War Veterans Association of NSW
Korean War Veterans Association of Sunshine Coast Inc.
The Sunshine State Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Assoc. Inc. of the USA

Allied Associations

Australian Peacekeepers and Peacemaker Veterans' Association Inc.



Life Members

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 Rev. Burne Brooker†
 John Brownbill RFD KSJ
 John Burke†
 Bill Campbell†
 Victor Dey OAM
 John Duson
 Athol Egeberg
 Mick Everett†
 J F Frawley OAM BEM†
 Stan Gallop
 Olwyn Green OAM (Hon)
 Des Guilfoyle†
 Geoffrey Guilfoyle
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Editorial Disclaimer

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Merchandise Available

KVAA pocket badge	\$10.00	\$	Kapypong battle print	\$ 6.00	\$
KVAA lapel badge (undated)	\$10.00	\$	The Hook 1953 battle print	\$ 6.00	\$
KVAA lapel badge (1950-57)	\$ 5.00	\$	RAN silk print: Ships in Korea	\$15.00	\$
KVAA windscreen decal	\$ 5.00	\$	Tie (with KVAA Inc. logo)	\$20.00	\$
KVAA beer (stubby) holders	\$ 5.00	\$	Car number plate surrounds (set)	\$10.00	\$
Korean War map (laminated)	\$ 6.00	\$	Korean War bumper sticker	\$ 2.50	\$

TOTAL . . . \$ _____ + \$2 pp = \$ _____

Surname: Given Names:

Address: (Please Print)

State: Post Code:

Cheques or money orders should be made out to: The Treasurer, KVAA Inc., 1 Kent Court, Werribee 3030, Victoria

President's Report

After our last issue of *The Voice* went into print, and as we got closer to the festive season, Christmas Cards started to arrive from South Korean officials and ex-service organisations locally and internationally with cordial and respectful greetings to all members of our Association. Each one was answered on our behalf, going to the Korean Ambassador, Korean Military Attaché, Korean Consul and ex-service groups. Their friendship and regard is a prized by us all and we wish them the best for 2015.

Speaking of 2015, it is six decades since Australian service personnel left South Korea, then a war-ravaged country and now, as those who have made a return visit can testify, a modern industrial powerhouse. South Korea's rise from the ashes is truly a wonder.

If you are one of those veterans who have never made the return to Korea trip, please seriously think about it. I assure from personal experience that you will not be disappointed. Travel, accommodation and meals are always first rate, as is the attention each veteran receives.

This year also sees the centenary of the Gallipoli Campaign. Although Gallipoli was in many respects the military coming-of-age for the young Australian nation, I feel that the spotlight will fall upon all veterans this year regardless of the conflict they served in and that Anzac Day 2015 will be particularly poignant.

The Forgotten of 'The Forgotten War'

Regular readers of *The Voice* (and if you're not, why not?) will be familiar with the name Ian Saunders. He's the KVAA's "go to" man for information on, and updates about the search for, Australia's Korean War MIA. See *The Voice*, April 2013, for his last contribution. This time around, although Ian is still concerned about the status of Australia's MIAs, he also wishes to draw attention to the "forgotten" casualties as an addendum to the comments made last issue by the Honourable Park Sung Choon, Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs.

In particular, Ian is concerned that, in a 'forgotten' war such as the 1950-1953 conflict in Korea, that the post-armistice Korean War casualties are the forgotten of the forgotten. Sixteen Australian servicemen (12 Army, 3 RAN and 1 RAAF) died from wounds, illness, disease, and accidents between January 1954 to November 1956. To put it bluntly, if you were going to die it was better to be blown up whilst clearing a minefield on 1 June 1953 (a hero dying in the service of his country) than 1 June 1954 (a statistical afterthought). For the record:

Deaths: Post-Armistice Korea 1953-1956

Henry D. Andrews, 05464, RAAF (77 Squadron)

Ian P. Bevis, 6997, Army (1RAR)

James A. Carter, 6681, Army (Reinforcement Holding Unit)

James E. Coatsworth, 311122, Army (Reinforcement Holding Unit)

William J. Davis, 45064, RAN (*HMAS Murchison*)

Alan S. Hawken, 31283, RAN (*HMAS Sydney*)

Albert W. Haymes, 3401092, Army (2RAR)

George J. S. Innes, 27646, Army (Reinforcement Holding Unit)

Garth G. Jarman, 3484, Army (3RAR)

John R. Kane, 210792, Army (3RAR)

John E. Kollias, 2444, Army (HQ, British C/wealth Forces Korea)

Ronald J. Leigh, 311228, Army (2RAR)

Clive J. McArthur, 33776, Army, (Brit. C/wealth Base Signals Regt.)

Kenneth W. Nelson, A29310, RAN (*HMAS Sydney*)

John Nowell, Army, 59099, (C/wealth Contingent Signal Squadron)

Brian C. Waller, 52144, Army (1RAR)

These Servicemen had not been discharged from the AMF and therefore deserve greater recognition.

The Australian War Memorial website www.awm.gov.au/research/people/remembrance_book/index.asp commemorates these members and others who have died after 30 June 1947 in designated non-warlike service.

Too Efficient

A young ensign had nearly completed his first overseas tour of sea duty when he was given an opportunity to display his ability at getting the ship under way. With a stream of crisp commands, he had the decks buzzing with men. The ship steamed out of the channel and soon the port was far behind.

The ensign's efficiency has been remarkable. In fact, the deck was a buzz with talk that he had set a new record for getting a destroyer under way. The ensign glowed at his accomplishment and was not all surprised when another seaman approached him with a message from the captain.

He was, however, a bit surprised to find that it was a radio message, and he was even more surprised when he read, "*My personal congratulations upon completing your underway preparation exercise according to the book and with amazing speed. In your haste, however, you have overlooked one of the unwritten rules – Make sure the Captain is aboard before getting under way!*"

Turns out it isn't a small dusty town in rural Western Australia or country Queensland. Emu Plains is about 70km west of Sydney Post Office just over the Nepean River and nestling in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range. It is a stone-throw from Penrith and both are considered part of the Greater Sydney metropolitan area. But it is still a hell of a distance to come, so...well done.

The photographs of the Christmas Luncheon, all 177 of them, are now on the KVAA Inc. website available for viewing and/or downloading. What's the URL for the website, do I hear you ask? Simple: www.kvaa.org.au



Santa Claus, in disguise, under the name Jack Weston, at the Christmas luncheon

or just search for the KVAA. Also on the website are the photos taken at the *Ambassador For Peace* medal presentation and Korean cultural event, both held on 23 September 2014. Once again, many thanks to the Consul General, Sung-sub Jung and the staff of the Korean Consulate for organising and hosting the event.

On this page you will notice a *Nominations for KVAA Office Bearers* form. Yep, it's that time of the year again when all positions become vacant. So if you live in Melbourne or Geelong, are still reasonably healthy and active, and feel you have something to contribute, then this form is for you...

Ah. Those pesky descriptors "reasonably healthy" and "active." Given that the youngest possible veteran of the combat phase (pre-July 1953) is now pushing 80, and most are much older, this is not so easy. **However, you need not be a veteran, not directly. You can be one by association – a wife, widow, or descendant (son, daughter, even grandchild). Provided you are a Widow or a financial**

AM or SM (Associate Member or Special member), fit the other requirements, and are proposed and seconded by two other financial members... All nominations will be gratefully received and considered. However...there is potential problem that will, hopefully, remain unrealised. The Executive Committee, which needs to approve this and check that it is allowed in the Constitution (shouldn't be an issue) doesn't meet until after the close of nominations. But don't let that stop you.

In particular we require a Secretary and/or Assistant Secretary. Some email and/or word processing skills would be helpful. If you have both but no computer, don't panic. We can provide one.

Nominations for KVAA Office Bearers 2015-2016

Positions required: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee members

Current Office Bearers 2014-2015: President - Vic Dey / Vice President - Tom Parkinson / Secretary - John Moller / Treasurer - Gerry Steacy / Committee - Ron Christie, John Duson, Alan Evered, Ron Kennedy, Allen Riches (minute secretary), Arthur Roach and Don Scally.

KVAA Constitution - Rule 14: Election of Officers & Ordinary Committee Members

1. Any financial member of the Association may submit his/her nomination for a position as an ordinary member of the Committee but must comply as follows: The nomination form must be signed by two (2) financial members of the Association and be accompanied by the written consent of the Candidate.
2. Nominations must be returned to: The Secretary, KVAA Inc., PO Box 2123, Rangeview, Victoria 3132.

Please cut here -----

NOMINATION FOR OFFICE BEARERS / COMMITTEE 2015-2016

We the undersigned, being financial members of the KVAA Inc, do hereby nominate:

Name:	For the position of:
Proposer:	Signature:
Seconder:	Signature:
I,	
Do hereby and hereon accept nomination for the position of:	
Signature:	Date:

The Quarry

by Patrick J. Knowles

2400383, 3RAR, 21 February 1951 – 29 February 1952

In January 1951, the Chinese and North Korean military, having suffered a reversal of fortune, were pushed back to North Korea. The bulk of the forces made their way there by way of mountain tracks.

The UN Command decided to have forces follow them back along these same tracks. The area allocated to the Australian 3 Battalion was near enough to the centre of the range that runs down the centre of the Korean Peninsular. As events worked out, we were to spend twenty-five days in the mountains and five days on the flat for rest. This story is about one portion of that twenty-five day trek.

We took off one morning at 0530 from the top of a small mountain about 400 metres high and made our way across a broad valley, only stopping once for fifteen minutes at 1200 hours for a meal break. In all, we marched nine hours till we reached the base of our objective. It appeared to be about 600 metres in height. The boys were putting in their bids as to how long it would take to climb it. The average bid was 2½ hours. To me that translated to be about 600 metres.

We started climbing immediately and by 2000 hours everything came to a dead stop. It had rained earlier that morning in the area and there was no usual path to follow. The bank of the spur we were attempting to climb was grassy and wet and the crown of the spur was covered with a tree plantation. The result was we could get no footing whatsoever.

The Company Commander urged us keep going. I'd never been involved in such a difficult exercise in all my life, but keep going we did, one pace forward, two paces backwards. We finally made it to the top at 0230 hours the next day. We were allocated fighting positions. Mine was a scrape in the ground about twelve inches deep, about 5½ feet long and half full of water. I laid down in it and promptly went to sleep. At 0500 we were woken up and ordered to the crest of the mountain to give the Americans some support if they need it as they were going to attack a position about 60 metres below us and about 600 metres north.

About 0530 we saw a company of approximately 100 Americans make their way up the west slope. When they were about 12 metres from the crest, three Chinese popped up in their fighting pit, set up a Bren-type machine gun and proceed to spray the Americans who promptly dropped their weapons and took off leaving behind their dead and wounded.

Our Company Commander got on the phone and contacted the commander of the American soldiers who asked that we retrieve the wounded. A section of 1 Platoon then proceeded to the battle site, captured the three Chinese and brought back two American stretcher cases. On returning to our position, 1 Section, 1 Platoon was directed to take the Americans down the east side of the mountain. We picked up the stretchers and made our way to the track.

I took one look down. It was so steep I thought I was going to fall over it. We soon realised that if we were going to make it down we would just have to pay attention to the stretcher and ignore the scenery. This we did until we reached the bottom about 2½ hours later. The mountain was so steep two men would have a stretcher at their feet and the other two would be holding it above their heads.

The soldier we were carrying moaned all the way down. It appears he had been shot through the chest but the bullet had not exited his back. On reaching the bottom it became obvious we were in a quarry. Sandstone blocks were neatly stacked on one side of the sandstone floor. That section of the mountain was being quarried away.

I had one of the carriers help me turn our stretcher around to face the area of descent. I vent my exasperation to the American we had been carrying by saying to him: "See that mountain we just carried you down! It's the biggest Gawd damned mountain I've seen in Korea." With this sheer sandstone face it did look impressive.

Having loaded the stretchers onto the ambulance jeep we were given a phone message to get back to our company at the double. Assuming they expected an attack we made our way back as quickly as possible. On arriving back at our position we were ordered to saddle up as we were moving out. Where did we go? Straight down the track we had just ascended!

On arriving back at the base we were advised that our rations would be late as the ration train could not keep up with us. Some trucks then arrived and drove us to another position arriving about 1700 hours. We were told to make ourselves scarce – make no noise and no fires as we were going to attack this mountain about midnight. This we did. Thank Christ no one was there. We were so tired the Chinese could have blown us away with their bad breath. At 0130 hours our ration train arrived. The Company Commander ordered the hot boxes be opened. He tested the contents of one then, to our immense disappointment declared, "This food is cold and not fit for my men. Take it back."

We were that hungry we would have eaten cold dog food.

First published in *The Voice*, August 1997. This is an edited version.

Notices

War Veteran's Film Festival

A Message from Francis J. Edward...

2015 marks the launch of the first ever War Veteran's film festival. It is an Australian development and is open to worldwide involvement. As an actor/film maker and War veteran, I am the volunteer advisor to the film festival organization board. This film festival is designed to bring a much greater awareness, understanding of and respect for Australia's and the world's war veterans.

The DVA is fully aware of and supportive of this endeavour as are those RSL's that are currently aware of this new undertaking. Please Google "screen my shorts" and click on "Veterans film festival" to read more and watch short films about Australian veterans including my own short film "The Guardian of John Street Square."

This project offers anyone an opportunity to submit a short film that is essentially about a War veteran. If any of you who read this would like to tell their story in film then please let me know at my email address franced@bigpond.net.au and I will do my best to turn your story into a film script and then let's see if we can get it produced. There are many who are willing to assist.

The website is well established because of other festivals but the Veteran section is new and will develop further with time www.screenmyshorts.com

Pozieres Appeal

In an insane battle in 1916, the survivors of Gallipoli, divided into the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions, were thrown into battle in Pozieres, France. Six weeks later, all three Divisions had been destroyed, with a loss of 7,000 Men killed and 16,000 wounded. This is over 10% of the losses for Australia in the whole war, and it happened in only 6 weeks. For the last 97 years, these men have been forgotten, with all attention thrown on Gallipoli, Villers Bretonneux and Fromelles. The battle is not commemorated in Australia nor is it taught in our schools. Only the village of Pozieres, population of around 250, funds commemorations each year.

Our Association (Pozieres Remembered) is working to honour the men of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Divisions, and we are building a Memorial Park in Pozieres to be opened at the Centenary in 2016. We are seeking the help of all Australians to make the park a reality.

We are asking that you go to our web page www.pozieresremembered.com.au – read what we are trying to achieve, consider buying a brick and tell all your friends. If you want to know more, please contact Barry or Von on pozieres1916@bigpond.com

Did You Serve With Alex Vance?

The daughter of Alexander Joseph Vance, 4/400052, 3RAR (Battle of Kapyong) is trying to find out what company and/or platoon her father served in. If you knew Alex (usually known as Joe) or were in the same platoon, let me (the Editor) know and I'll pass on the details to Joyce. The number is: 03 5997 6240 (leave a message) or send an email to Geoff_Guilfoyle@aanet.com.au

A Message from the DHS...

The Department of Human Services can help you claim a pension from many countries – even if you're not receiving any Australian payments or benefits. At no cost to you we can:

- send you claim forms for some countries, or let you know how to obtain them
- help you complete forms
- provide bilingual officers and/or interpreters to speak to you in your preferred language
- copy and certify all necessary original documents
- verify your identity and/or Australian residence
- send your claim to countries with which Australia has a social security agreement.

If you're receiving the Australian Age Pension and you have lived or worked outside Australia, you're legally required to claim any non-Australian pension to which you may be entitled.

Australia has international social security agreements with a number of countries, making it easier to claim pensions from those countries. They are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the U.S.A.

It may also be possible to claim a pension from countries with which Australia doesn't have a social security agreement. We can help you with the claiming process and we provide this service at no cost.

For more information about how to claim a pension from another country, visit humanservices.gov.au/international or call 131 673.

New Look Veterans' Affairs Website

Through a single online entry point and an easy to navigate format, DVA clients can access all the information they need about compensation, health care and financial support in just a few simple clicks. Information about commemoration, educational resources, grants and other services is also available online. You can visit the new-look website at www.dva.gov.au

The Disappearance of Glenn Miller

by Brian Dunning

What happened to American band leader Glenn Miller when he disappeared in WWII? U.S. science reporter and skeptical blogger, Brian Dunning, examines the possibilities.

In 1944, Alton Glenn Miller, born 1904, was on top of the world. He was the world's most popular band leader, and the Glenn Miller Orchestra was the best selling recording group on Earth. His influence on big band swing music was rivaled only by the great Benny Goodman. A patriot, Miller convinced the United States Army to let him tour the theatres of World War II entertaining the troops. As a major serving in the United States Army Air Force, Glenn Miller boarded a small plane for a quick hop across the English Channel to give a concert in Paris. But the only destination that little single-engine plane and the three men on board ever reached was the file of history's unsolved mysteries. No trace was ever found, and Miller remains listed to this day as missing in action. He was only 40 years old.

As we so often see with celebrity deaths or any mysterious disappearances, rumours and alternative theories tend to pop up like daisies. What happened to Glenn Miller? Did he die in a plane crash at sea and was never found, or was he perhaps secreted away in some intelligence related spy story? What's known for sure is that he got on a plane.

Glenn Miller's last flight was from RAF Twinwood Farm, a base for night fighters in Bedfordshire, operated by the US 8th Air Force. The plane was a UC-64 Norseman, a rugged little single-engine plane with seating for up to ten, used for transport and miscellaneous duties, and designed for operating on rough, unimproved surfaces. This particular Norseman had a short career, having been delivered only five months earlier from New Jersey. At the controls was Flight Officer John Morgan, and his passengers were Major Glenn Miller and Lt. Col. Norman Baesell, something of a wheeler-dealer who knew all the right people and would set up gigs for Miller.

It was drizzling, the temperature was just above freezing, and the trio took off under heavy overcast at 13:53. The date was December 15, 1944. They never reached Paris.

The first theory, which is really just the default assumption, is that the plane went down and was lost at sea. It's an all-too-familiar scenario, and fits perfectly with the world's leading cause of air crashes: a controlled flight into terrain in poor visibility. December 15 was the first day in several days that air traffic in the area hadn't been completely grounded due to fog, and even still it was drizzling and cloudy. A normal flight should have taken just about two hours.

Morgan was required to follow a specific air transport route called the SHAEF corridor once he left Twinwood; passing AAF Bovingdon, navigation waypoints at Maidenhead and Beachy Head, and then across the channel to a French waypoint at Fécamp, and finally landing at AAF Villacoublay just south of Paris. Estimated time of arrival was between 15:47 and 15:51. The Royal Observation Corps spotted the Norseman heading out over the water from Beachy Head at approximately 14:37, precisely on course and on schedule.

Pilots at all levels of experience sometimes lose their bearings. It's called spatial disorientation, and it's led to more than one famous air crash. According to simulator testing that's been confirmed time and time again in the real world, the average time a pilot has left to live once he becomes spatially disoriented is 178 seconds. Instrument rated or not, spatial disorientation followed by a controlled flight into terrain is the most common cause of pilot death. And of course a mechanical failure is perfectly plausible. No trace of the Norseman was ever found, so we have no evidence for whatever might have happened, other than the lack of a plane and what is, statistically, the most likely scenario.

However, it's not the most popular theory. The one you'll usually read about is quite a bit more colourful. While the Norseman was out over the Channel flying south through the bad weather, a flight of 138 British Lancaster bombers was on their way to bomb the railroad yard at the city of Siegen in Germany. They were forced to abort their mission because poor visibility had prevented their fighter escorts from taking off; and since it was too dangerous to try and land a bomber fully laden with live bombs, they jettisoned their bombs in the English Channel on the way back. South of Beachy Head was a ten-mile circle called the South Jettison Zone. Fred Shaw, a navigator in one of the Lancasters, told the story in several television documentaries:

We got about as far as south of Brussels when we received a message to the effect we were to return and jettison our bombs in the English channel. I never seen bombs exploding from a plane before. I put my head in a little observation blister where I could look vertically down, there sure enough 4000lb cookies were exploding and I could see the blast waves were radiating outward. As I was watching the bomb aimer said "there is a kite down there", and I looked down and saw a small tiny high wing monoplane... I saw him flip over to port he looked like he was going into a spin, he dived in and splash, then he disappeared under the wing.

(continues on Page 8)

Years later, Victory Gregory, the captain of Shaw's plane, confirmed that Shaw and two others had reported seeing the plane go down over the intercom. But since the mission was scrubbed there was no debriefing, no report was made of the downed plane; after all, these men saw planes go down nearly every day.

Shaw's story is remarkable and has gained considerable traction in popular culture, but it's hardly well accepted by the others who flew with him that day. Ron Brown is another who was aboard one of those Lancaster bombers, and in 2008 he wrote in the UK Telegraph newspaper that he felt it would have been impossible for anyone to have actually witnessed the jettisoned bombs strike the Norseman:

From leaving our airfield and throughout the flight the weather conditions deteriorated very rapidly and as we entered German air space we were recalled and detailed to jettison our bomb load into a pre-designated area of the North Sea. Over 100 aircraft were involved and an extremely dicey action in 9/10's cloud when we could hardly see our own wing-tips!... Considering that we were jettisoning from an altitude of 3,000ft with almost nil visibility, in my opinion a ridiculous claim from any observer. This was the only time we brought our bombs back from the target throughout our many operations.

Roy Nesbit, now the RAF editor for the British Defence Ministry's Air Historical Branch, spent a lot of time researching Shaw's story, and eventually, everything checked out. Even the timing was right, despite earlier findings that it wasn't possible. Apparently the British were on GMT and the Americans were on local time. The Lancasters took off at noon GMT, and that indeed would have put them just about where they needed to be to have encountered the Norseman over the South Jettison Zone.

The North Sea (described by Brown) is to the east of Great Britain; the English Channel is to its south. Both can't be right. No witnesses other than Fred Shaw personally claim to have seen the bombs take out a small plane. Shaw also states himself that he didn't remember the incident until after he saw the Jimmy Stewart movie *The Glenn Miller Story* ten years later in 1954. However, one point is telling. No record exists before 1954 that Glenn Miller's plane was knocked down by jettisoned bombs. When the death of a major celebrity is talked about for ten years with never a single mention of a particular theory, it's more than likely the case that that theory was born *after* the ten years.

This brings us to the third theory: Glenn Miller safely arrived in Paris, but suffered a heart attack in a house of ill repute that night, and intelligence officers concocted the "lost at sea" story to hide the inconvenient truth. It should be noted that no serious information supports this claim. The story didn't even exist until 1997, when German journalist Udo Ulfkotte reported in the tabloid *Bild* that he discovered this while reading through documents he obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (but of course, he never actually produced those documents). Later Ulfkotte said he'd been misquoted, and never claimed to have had any such documents; but to have merely heard the story told him by former German intelligence agents. Regardless, it's a wholly anecdotal story that requires too extensive a coverup to be taken seriously.

Then in 2011, a piece of evidence emerged that – according to the newspapers – finally solved the mystery of how Glenn Miller died. It came to light in an episode of *BBC Antiques Roadshow*, a television program where people bring in their antiques to have them appraised by experts. Sylvan Anderton, then 77 years old, brought in his late brother's notebook. Richard Anderton had been a teenager during the war and worked at Woodley Airfield. He was an avid planespotter, and amused himself by studiously noting in his book the movements of military aircraft that he witnessed.

Sylvan noted that his brother had inserted a newspaper clipping about Glenn Miller's death inside the book. On that page was the notation of "1 Norseman going ESE", with an S meaning that he was to the plane's starboard side. The date was December 15; and the time was in a block that covered 12:45 to 3:00 PM. At some point, Richard Anderton had realized that he'd seen Glenn Miller go by, stuck a clipping into his logbook, and that was that.

But did the discovery of the Anderton logbook actually solve the mystery? Not at all, and here's why. It merely agreed with what we already knew. The Glenn Miller Archive at the University of Colorado Boulder American Music Research Centre confirmed that the Anderton sighting was consistent with the known flight path of the Norseman on its way to Beachy Head. From there, it struck out south across the English Channel, where it may, or may not, have been destroyed by bombs inside the South Jettison Zone. The Anderton logbook in no way answers that question.

How exactly did Glenn Miller meet his end? One way or another, it was in the English Channel in bad weather on December 15. Whether or not bombs had anything to do with it depends on a single unconfirmed report. It's certainly possible, but seems a million to one shot. But of course, every millionth event is a million to one shot. Whether this one hit the mark is a question whose answer is somewhere under 20 fathoms of cold water.

New Korean War Medal?

The medal (photo below) commemorates the 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Armistice and is authenticated by Col. David Clark, Executive director of the US Department of Defence 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee. If you recall, David Clark organised the “Certificate of Appreciation” (signed by Robert Gates, US Secretary of Defence) awarded to the KVAA several years ago and also sent us the “5 Stages of the Korean War” posters for Australian distribution.

It is not, as far as we know at the time of writing, an official (ie Government issued) USA or Korean medal. That said, the organiser is Mr Young Hae Kwon, a former 2-star general in the South Korean Army, ex-Minister for Defence, and former Chief of the National Intelligence Service. In short, he is well credentialed and with strong ties to the Korean military and government.



Even better, **Mr Young Hae Kwon will be attending the 25 March KVAA Inc. Annual General Meeting**

at the Stella Maris, and would like to present the medal to those Korean War veterans in attendance.

Hey, what more do you need to encourage you to attend? How about a BBQ as well. But...

If you are planning to attend the Annual General Meeting (hey, a medal and BBQ – why wouldn't you?) could you let Secretary John Moller (9589 3816) or Committeeman Alan Evered (0412 521 488) know IMMEDIATELY so we can pass the numbers on to Mr Kwon. We need both your name and time served in Korea as the medals have to be made for Australian veterans.

British Sunset

Of all the colonial powers at the outbreak of WWII, the British Empire paid the highest price for victory. The British people and the colonial citizens of the Empire, along with the Dominion nations, had stood alone against the Nazi war machine from the fall of France in May, 1940 until the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June, 1941. British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian, and dozens of other nations' soldiers, sailors, and airmen from across the Empire fought on almost every front during the war. Resources were always strained, even after the United States entered the war.

In 1922, four years after the end of the First World War, one in four human beings lived in lands controlled by the British Empire. It was truly worldwide in scope; when people said the sun never set on the British Empire, they meant it. But even then, cracks were starting to appear. Defending far-flung outposts required the world's largest navy and a large standing army. The Royal Navy met the challenge, at least until the outbreak of the Second World War. But Britain could not maintain a large standing army as France did during most of the inter-war years. Nor could it fight a two-front war. The Empire had reached beyond its grasp; bravery and a stiff upper lip were no longer enough to win the day on their own.

Such was the availability of the Royal Navy, for example, that when the British Pacific Fleet was formally organized in 1944 from smaller area commands it contained fewer than 180 vessels. The US Pacific Fleet in comparison had strength of more than 6,000 ships in 1945. The Empire's largest colony, India, gained its independence in 1947. Within 20 years, almost all the colonial territories would be independent nations. By the time the generation who fought the war reached middle age, the term 'British Empire' was no longer in use. Economically devastated, it would not be until the beginning of the 1950s that the UK's economy would again show sustained growth.

Source: Matt Dattilo, <http://mattstodayinhistory.blogspot.com>

The Most Feared Obsolete Plane of WWII

Even as Germany invaded Poland and triggered World War II, its Ministry of Aviation was hard at work on a replacement for its Stuka dive bomber, and the early Ju-87B was intended to be the last model made. No surprise, since typically an air force begins development of the next-generation aircraft the instant the current machine goes into service. But hard as they tried, the Germans never came up with a Stuka successor, so the angular, archaic “little bomber,” as the Luftwaffe called it, was the airplane that on Sept. 1, 1939, dropped the first bombs of the war, and on May 4, 1945, flew the final Luftwaffe ground-assault mission. The very last propaganda film made by the Luftwaffe showed Stukas attacking Soviet tanks on the outskirts of Berlin, smoke streaming from their big antitank cannons. That marks five and a half years of nonstop combat. Never has a warplane so obsolete, vulnerable and technologically basic wrought so much damage to its enemies as did Germany's Junkers Ju87 Stuka.

Source: *Military History* magazine, November 2013

Tricky Questions

When sign makers go on strike, is anything written on their signs?
Doesn't *expecting the unexpected* make the unexpected expected?
Why do we say something is out of whack? What is a whack?
If a word is misspelled in the dictionary, how would we ever know?
Why are rubber duckies yellow when most real ducks aren't?
If a chronic liar tells you he is a chronic liar do you believe him?
If Jimmy cracks corn and no one cares, why is there a song about him?
Why are they called goose bumps? Do geese get people bumps?
Are zebras black with white stripes, or white with black stripes?
Why does "fat chance" and "slim chance" mean the same thing?
Why is the time of day with the slowest traffic called rush hour?
Why is it called pineapple, when's there neither pine nor apple in it?
If practice makes perfect, and nobody's perfect, then why practice?
If there's an exception to every rule, is there an exception to that rule?
If electricity comes from electrons, does morality come from morons?
If the Energizer Bunny attacks someone, is it charged with battery?
Why do bars advertise live bands? What does a dead band sound like?
What do you say when someone says you're in denial, but you're not?
If you wore a Teflon suit, could you ever end up in a sticky situation?
If one synchronized swimmer drowns, do the rest have to drown too?
If you throw a cat out a car window does it become kitty litter?
Is it true that cannibals don't eat clowns because they taste funny?
Why do we wash bath towels? Aren't we clean when we use them?
Before they invented drawing boards, what did they go back to?
If a woman can be a metre maid, can a man be a meter butler?
If you had x-ray vision, but closed your eyes, could you still see?

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I hope you are enjoying this copy of *The Voice* and you continue to do so with subsequent editions – assuming you have renewed your subscription. Oh, what's that? You haven't. That's OK. There are many reason why you may have forgotten. So here is your second chance...

Renewal Reminder

1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015 **Members – \$25 Associate Members – \$15**

Please submit your renewal direct to:

The Treasurer, KVAA Inc., 1 Kent Court, Werribee, 3030, Victoria.

The Association would like to emphasise the following policy:

No KVAA Inc. members are dropped from the Association because of financial difficulties or sickness. Any member who experiences these difficulties please notify the Secretary or Treasurer in order that your membership remains within the Association. Information received concerning these matters will remain **confidential**.

Please cut here - - - - -

Renewal Details (Please Print)

Name:	Address:
Telephone:
E-mail:
Signature:	State: Post Code:

WWII Production

If we were to quantify US productive capacity in World War II as having been "3," then the comparative figures for the other major belligerents were as follows: Germany, 1.2; Britain and the Commonwealth together, 1; the USSR, 0.8; Japan, 0.5; France, 0.3, and Italy, 0.24. If we then compare the combined totals of the US, Britain and the Soviets against those of Germany, Japan and Italy, we get a ratio of 2.4:1.

Source: *Strategy & Tactics* magazine, No.278

The Big Snooze

If you think that teenagers spend most of their time asleep, and when awake, eating, think again. Another primate, the night monkey of South America, snoozes for 17 hours a day then spends most of the rest of the time scavenging for fruit and building up energy for the next sleep. But when it comes to laziness, no one beats an Aussie, in this case, the koala. Our most iconic marsupial sleeps for up to 22 hours and spends the rest of the time eating.

Source: *Science Illustrated* magazine No.28

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Ripped From the Headlines...

War Is Red's Fault, UNCOK Convinced LAKE SUCCESS (UP) – The United Nations Commission on Korea on Thursday laid the full blame for the Korean War on the Red invaders and said that the eventual unification of North and South Korea is a “must.”

The commission said that the North Korean “aggression” on June 25 was launched “without provocation” after efforts to gain control of all Korea by other means failed. Weyland added:

IT COMPLETELY rejected North Korean charges that the war started because the United Nations-recognised Republic of Korea made the first attack across the 38th parallel.

In a unanimous annual report to the general assembly, the seven members of the Soviet-spurned commission said, “The invasion of the territory of the Republic of Korea by the armed forces of North Korea authorities...was an act of aggression initiated without warning and without provocation in execution of a carefully prepared plan.

“THIS PLAN of aggression, it is now clear, was an essential part of the policy of the North Korean authorities, the object of which was to secure control over the whole of Korea...as the methods used for undermining the republic from within proved unsuccessful.”

Nations on the commission are India, Australia, China, El Salvador, France, the Philippines and Turkey.

The Koreans, the report said, “fervently desire to live in a unified and independent Korea.”

“UNIFICATION can be the only aim regarding Korea,” the report added.

The commission group listed among the pre-invasion devices used by the North Koreans in the effort to undermine the southern republic: inflammatory propaganda, guerrilla warfare, “attempts to foster insurrection,” the maintenance of tension at the 38th parallel and “a deceptive appeal for unification by peaceful means.”

Source: *Stars and Stripes (Pacific Ed.)*, Aug. 5, 1953

By the end of operations in Europe in May 1945, the USAAF had lost a staggering 8,303 bombers to enemy action, 1,454 in 1945 alone (mostly to flak). In human terms, the Eighth Air Force lost some 26,000 aircrew killed in action, more than five percent of total U.S. fatalities suffered in WWII.

Kamaksan

by Patrick J. Knowles

2400383, 3RAR, 21 February 1951 – 29 February 1952

This is a story about a mountain that has influenced Korean history for many centuries. It stands 2170 feet in height. In comparison it is 160 feet less than Mount Haigamine, that mass of a mountain at the back of Kure, Japan. The northern face is less than half a degree from vertical, a forbidding sight. The eastern wall is similar; it runs south for about 3½ miles, tapering down to 350 feet. The front face runs west for 6½ miles and tapers down to 400 feet.

To the east is another mountain referred to as Castle Hill, about 200 feet smaller and equally forbidding. At the top are various outcrops of sandstone that give the impression of turrets on an old castle. Both mountains are separated by a gorge about 100 yards wide at the base at one spot.

In May, 1951, I was directed to take 1 Section, 1 Platoon, ‘A’ Coy, 3RAR, to the top of Kamaksan on a clearing patrol. We ascended from a point 2½ miles south of the northern face. It was a strenuous climb. The ground was covered with small rocks not quite the size of a football, so we had to watch our step every foot of the way.

Two thirds of the way up we came across a section of old road or track about 8 feet wide; maybe an old supply route. On reaching the top we enjoyed a magnificent view into North Korea, the countryside of which was lush green. South Korea at that time was quite desolate and barren.

We discovered an old fire place with four Japanese Army helmets in a circle around it. Apart from that there was no sign of recent occupation. To the east of the mountain there was a large boulder about 7 feet high by about 6 feet wide that had a seat chiselled out of it. Legend has it that one of the Khans had it cut out so that he could sit and ponder how to defeat the Korean Army of 45,000 soldiers that was blocking his way in 1259 AD. The mongols defeated the Koreans and cut off all their ears.

1500 yards north of these mountains, and in direct line of the re-entrant, was the Imjim River with its underwater bridge believed to be 2000 years old. I once walked across it at low tide.

After our observations it was time to return to our positions. This time we took a more southern route which was a lot easier. Nearing the road we came to a grove of trees and there was the cream on the cake. Hidden by the trees was a dam and we proceeded to have our best drink of water for a month. A farmhouse was also hidden by the trees. On inspection there was no dirty boot marks to upset farmer and his wife, so we left them in peace. A good day all round.

First published in *The Voice*, August 1997.

Humour

The Swindler

A newsboy was standing on the corner with a stack of papers, yelling, "Read all about it. Fifty people swindled! Fifty people swindled!"

Curious, a man walked over, bought a paper, and checked the front page. Finding nothing, the man said, "There's nothing in here about fifty people being swindled."

The newsboy ignored him and went on, calling out, "Read all about it. Fifty-one people swindled!"

Getting Married in Heaven

On their way to the church to get married a young couple were involved in a fatal car accident. Being good Catholics the young couple find themselves at the Pearly Gates waiting for St Peter to process them into Heaven. While waiting, they begin to wonder; could they possibly get married in Heaven? When St Peter finally showed up, they ask him,

St Peter said "I don't know. This is the first time that anyone has asked. Let me go and find out," and he leaves them sitting at the Gate.

After three months, St Peter finally returns, looking somewhat bedraggled, "Yes," he informs the couple, "I can get you married in Heaven."

"Great," said the couple. "But we were just wondering, what if things don't work out? Could we get a divorce in Heaven?"

"You must be bloody joking," says St Peter, red-faced with frustration, slamming his clipboard on the ground.

"What's wrong" asked the frightened couple."

"Oh come on!" St Peter shouted. "It took me three months to find a priest up here... Do you have any idea how long it'll take me to find a lawyer?"

My Inconclusive Travel Plans

I have been in many places, but I've never been in Cahoots. Apparently, you can't go alone. You have to be in Cahoots with someone.

I've also never been in Cognito. I hear no one recognises you there.

I have, however, been in Sane. They don't have an airport; you have to be driven there. I have made several trips there, thanks to my friends, family and work.

I would like to go to Conclusions, but you have to jump, and I'm not too much on physical activity anymore.

I have never been in Doubt. That is a sad place to go, and I try not to visit there too often.

I've been in Flexible, but only when it was very important to stand firm.

Sometimes I'm in Capable, and I go there more often as I'm getting older.

One of my favourite places to be is in Suspense! It really gets the adrenalin flowing and pumps up the old heart! At my age I need all the stimuli I can get!

I may have been in Continent, but I don't remember what country I was in. It's an age thing.

Jock and the Priest

Jock was returning home from the pub, smelling like a distillery. He flopped on a bus seat next to a priest. His tie was stained, his face was plastered with red lipstick, and a half empty bottle of whiskey was sticking out of his torn coat pocket. He opened his newspaper and began reading.

Then he asked the priest, "Father, what causes arthritis?"

"Well my son, it's the result of loose living, being with cheap, wicked women, too much whisky and a contempt for your fellow man."

"Well I'll be damned!" Jock muttered, returning to his paper.

The priest, feeling a little guilty, said, "I'm very sorry. I didn't mean to upset you. How long have you had arthritis?"

"I don't, Father. But I was just reading here that the Pope does."

The Meaning of...

Adult: A person who has stopped growing at both ends and is now growing in the middle.

Beauty Parlour: A place where women curl up and dye.

Chickens: The only animal you can eat before they are born and after they are dead.

Committee: A body that keeps minutes and wastes hours.

Dust: Mud with the juice squeezed out.

Egotist: Someone who is usually me-deep in conversation.

Handkerchief : Cold storage.

Inflation: Cutting money in half without damaging the paper.

Mosquito: An insect that makes you like flies better.

Raisin: A grape with sunburn.

Secret: Something you tell one person at a time.

Toothache: The pain that drives you to extraction.

Tomorrow: One of the greatest labor saving devices of today.

Yawn: An honest opinion openly expressed.

Out & About

KVAA Xmas Luncheon
Batmans on Collins, Melbourne, 3 Dec. 2014



Take a hike, buddy! John Hazleton is very choosy about the company he keeps.



Hmmm, nope. No, again. No. Wine connoisseur, John Duson, wondering why this years' plonk is not up to the quality of that he won last year.



John Duson still mulling over which bottle of plonk is best. John Moller shows no such hesitation.



Hey! Where's the money? Leo Gleeson and John Munro are bemused by the lack of sixpences.

Ted Mankelow Garden: Official Opening
University Hospital Geelong, 11 Nov. 2014



(l-r) Tyne Smith (Veterans Liaison, Barwon Health) with two members of the Mankelow family: Susan and Michael Kelly.



KVAA Inc. Committeeman, Arthur Roach.

Vale Allan Murray

Many of our members served in the armed forces of other countries in Korea, most of these – Allan included – being from the United Kingdom or New Zealand with the odd American, South Korean and Canadian thrown in for good measure. Those of you who attended an Anzac Day parade in the 2000s will remember him as the tall, dapper man in the blue blazer marshalling the banner and flag bearers and the rest of the marchers.

Posted to Hong Kong after, initially, artillery, then driver/signals training, Allan was then seconded to the Commonwealth Liaison Mission, South Korea and later attached as a Body Guard to the UN Platoon (8th US Army Honour Guard) in Seoul. Discharged as a Special Forces Body Guard (Honour Guard) in 1960, he spent the next five years as a reservist in the British Territorial Army before eventually settling in Australia.

Joining the KVAA in the late 1990s he quickly found himself on the Committee and also as Publicity Officer, adding Ceremonial duties a decade later. However, increasing ill-health and mobility problems forced him to relinquish these positions after 2012.



Allan Murray (right), Anzac Day 2010

A Soldier At 12!

A 12-year-old schoolboy who lied about his age in order to join the British Army has been declared the youngest authenticated combatant of the First World War. Sidney Lewis enlisted in August 1915, and by the following June was fighting on the Western Front. Despite being noted in newspapers at the time, his story was only validated by the Imperial War Museum in November 2013 following the examination of family papers.

Vale Harry Gordon

Legendary journalist, war correspondent, historian, and long-term KVAA Member, Harry Gordon, passed away on the Gold Coast on 22 January 2015 at the age of 89. Mr Gordon was born in 1925, was educated at Melbourne High School and started his career in journalism as a copy-boy for *The Daily Telegraph* in Sydney. He is best known to readers of *The Voice* as a correspondent serving with Australian troops in the Korean war during the advance to the Yalu River and the punishing winter of 1950-51.

Later, among other achievements, he became a regular contributor to the *New York Times*, editor-in-chief of the *Herald and Weekly Times* publishing group and chairman of the Australian Associated Press. He wrote 14 books – one of which, *An Eyewitness History of Australia*, won the National Book Council's First Prize for Australian Literature.



Australian war correspondents (from left) Lawson Glassop, Ronald Monson and Harry Gordon on the Chonchon River bridge at Sinanju during the UN advance through North Korea towards the Yalu River in late 1950.

Farewells

John S Anderson, 12513, 1RAR on 31 October 2014

Harry Gordon on 22 January 2015 (see above)

Alfred F Handley, 13793, 1RAR on 10 October 2014

John R. Hickman, 3400030, 3RAR on 17 Dec. 2014

Kevin Horder, R44907, *HMAS Anzac* on 28 July 2014

Douglas L. Langdon, 11952, 3RAR on 20 Nov. 2014

Lindsay McBean, 32583, 1RAR on 12 December 2014

Allan T. Murray on 22 December 2014 (see left)

Robert Parker, 2400030, 3RAR on 20 January 2015

Eric Reynolds Pentecost, 6354, 3RAR on 25 Oct. 2014

Giles Prescott, 2400683, 1RAR on 4 July 2014

The Ode

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.

LEST WE FORGET