

Dorothy's case containing the letters.



Fred in battledress and field service cap.



Rifleman 6848122 (Fred)
Rifleman 6848114 (Len)





On Parade - Fred Third From Right



Fred Centre Back

The handbag Fred sent to Dorothy from Cairo in February 1941.



The brown paper
wrapping Fred
posted the bag in
and the sender –
Abdel Aziz
Hawad – Khan El
Khalili, Cairo
(a famous bazaar
& souk in the
historic centre of
Cairo, Egypt).





Fred in his khaki drill & pith helmet.

Fred left back & Len front left on a rickshaw – taken at a port whilst on their way to the Middle East.

Ref. letter 4/10/41



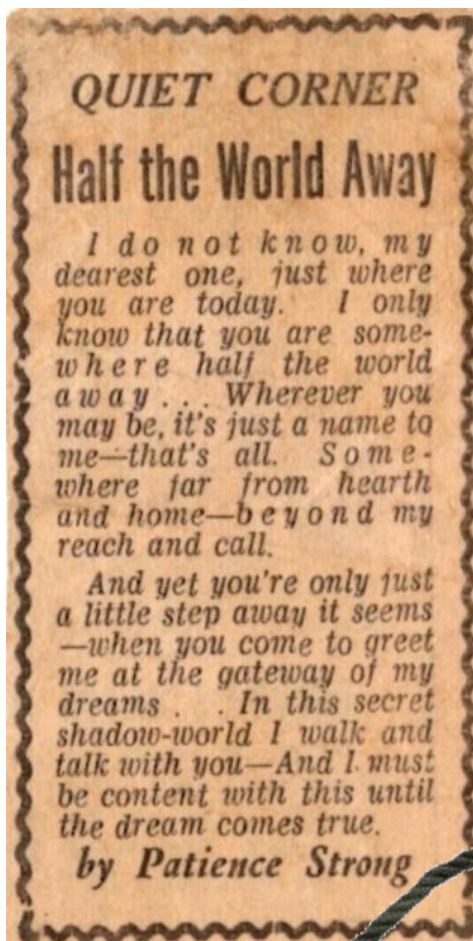
20th October 1941 – airgraph of Christmas and New Year greetings sent from The Middle East to Dorothy.



Fred with his pals in
Egypt – below, Len in the
middle.



Filigree Bracelet sent to
Dorothy in 1941 from
Egypt.



Dorothy kept this poem
from The Daily Mirror –
Patience Strong's
Quiet Corner

Prisoner of War Tag
No. 139290



May 1943 - How to communicate with Prisoners of War.

COMMUNICATION WITH PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIANS INTERNED IN EUROPE. (Leaflet P 2280E)

**For communication with prisoners of war and internees in Japan and
Japanese occupied territories see separate Post Office leaflet P2327B**

1. This leaflet applies primarily to the writing of letters and despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to British (including Dominion, Indian and Colonial) prisoners of war interned in enemy and neutral countries, and in it the term "Prisoners of War" includes all interned persons, naval, military, air force, merchant navy and civilian.

As regards Telegrams see Section 8.

The method of communicating with Allied prisoners of war is referred to in Section 7.

LETTER POST

2. Letters to Germany, Italy and Enemy-occupied Territories.

(i) **Air Mail.** (a) An air letter-card, specially designed for writing to prisoners of war, is on sale at most Post Offices, and costs 3d. By using this card relatives give the prisoner the best possible chance of receiving news from home quickly.

No enclosure may be sent.

The air letter form, price 6d., sold at Post Offices for writing to members of H.M. Forces serving in certain theatres of war, must not be used for writing to prisoners of war.

(b) Letters written on private stationery may be prepaid for air transmission at the rate of 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each additional ounce (plain postcards 2 1/2d.). They should bear a blue air mail label in the top left-hand corner under the superscription "Prisoner of War Post," etc. (see Section 5).

(c) Air mail correspondence under (a) and (b) above, which is addressed to Germany and Italy, is sent all the way by air.

(ii) **Surface Mail.** Letters and postcards sent by ordinary post are post free, but they usually take several weeks longer to reach Germany and Italy than letters sent by air mail.

3. Advice as to who should write, how to post, how often to write and what not to say.

Correspondence whether sent by air or surface mail should be posted in the ordinary way and should not be sent to the British Red Cross to be forwarded. (Service personnel and members of the Merchant Navy should adhere strictly to any special instructions they may have regarding the despatch of correspondence.) Letters cannot be registered or insured.

Only relatives and close friends should write. Letters should be clearly written or typed and should not exceed two sides of a normal-sized sheet of notepaper. Only plain paper or paper with horizontal lines may be used (but printed addresses are allowed); letters must not be written

on paper ruled with squares or on airgraph forms. In addition to being reasonably short and clearly written, letters should not be sent by the same family more than once a week. These restrictions are in the interests of the prisoners, as delays in the censorship abroad are likely to be increased if letters are either too long or too numerous. Strangers should appreciate that by writing to prisoners of war they may be instrumental in causing delay to letters from relatives and friends, and should accordingly refrain from writing.

Letters and postcards must deal only with purely personal matters. No information of any kind which might be of use to the enemy should be given. No references to naval, military, aerial, economic or political matters are allowed. No reference may be made to the movements of any member of H.M. Forces or the Merchant Navy, nor may the name or movements of any warship or merchant ship be mentioned.

4. **Enclosures.** Any enclosure in a letter may cause delay. Snapshots or unmounted photographs of a personal nature are, however, allowed and should have the name and address of the sender and the name and address of the prisoner written on the back. Tin type photographs are not allowed. Bank pass-books or detailed statements of accounts and cheque books may not be sent, but a note of current balance and particulars of Pay and Allowances credited may be sent. Forms for Powers of Attorney may also be sent.

International reply coupons must not be sent: their use for the prepayment of air mail letters is unnecessary and is not permitted.

Picture postcards, birthday or greeting cards bearing pictorial illustrations and pictorial matter of any kind are forbidden. The letter post may be used only for letters and postcards, and on no account should it be used for small articles, such as packets of razor blades, chocolate, etc.; such items may only be sent in the next-of-kin parcel (see Sections 9-14).

5. **Method of address.** (i) It is essential that the details of the address should be correct; otherwise the letter may not reach its destination. The latest address supplied by the prisoner should be used. It must be typed or clearly written in ink both on the envelope and on the letter itself.

It is forbidden to use adhesive address labels, previously-used envelopes, economy labels, or "made up" envelopes (that is, envelopes made from paper printed for other purposes).

The method of address for a prisoner of war in Germany whose Camp address and prisoner of war number are known is shown in the specimen overleaf.

CANCELLED EXCEPT TO SWEDEN

The details underlined in this specimen are merely examples: the appropriate details furnished in letters sent by the prisoner must be inserted in the address of letters sent to him:—

Leave half-inch margin here for Censor's label.	From <u>Handwritten</u> Address <u>31, Maple Road</u> From Mrs. J. Smith	
	Prisoner of War Post. KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST.	(Stamp required here if sent by Air Mail.)
	Stoker J. SMITH.	
	or Corporal T. ATKINS,	
	or Leading Aircraftman K. JONES, British Prisoner of War No. <u>3306</u> , Stalag XXA (2a), Germany.	

*Blue air mail label required here if letter is sent by Air Mail.

It is important to remember that:—

(a) the words "Prisoner of War Post" should be written in the top left-hand corner of the envelope (but leave a half-inch margin all the way down the left-hand side for the Censor's label). If for a prisoner in German hands the equivalent word "Kriegsgefangenenpost" should be added, and if for a prisoner in Italian or French hands the words "Service des prisonniers de guerre";

(b) the address should show the addressee's rank (unless he is an interned civilian) and the prisoner's name should be written clearly: initials first, followed by the surname in Block Capitals;

(c) prisoners in German hands are given a prisoner of war number. This number is a very important part of the prisoner's address and must be quoted correctly: it must not be confused with the regimental or service number given him by the British authorities. Only if the prisoner of war number is unknown should the British Service number be inserted before the rank and name of the prisoner;

(d) prisoners in Italian and French hands are not usually given a prisoner of war number. The British regimental or service number must, therefore, be quoted for these prisoners;

(e) the words "British Prisoner of War" are important. On letters to a British civilian interned in Germany or Italy or any enemy-occupied territory in Europe, the words "British Interned Civilian" should be used instead;

(f) the Camp address should be quoted in full. For prisoners in German hands the Camp name and number are shown after the words "Lager-Bezeichnung" on letters and postcards sent by the prisoner. Any additional lettering or numbers usually indicate the details of a working Camp and it is important that they should not be omitted. Place names, both in the case of Germany and Italy, should be included in the address only when they form part of the address given by prisoners—their incorrect inclusion may result in non-delivery;

(g) no mention should be made either in the address or in the letter of the unit or regiment in which the prisoner of war was serving at the time of his capture;

(h) the name and address of the sender should be written on the back of the envelope. If the sender is in H.M. Forces he must on no account give the address of his unit; instead, he should state the address of a relative or friend in this country who would be willing to send on any reply; members of the Merchant Navy may give the address of a Sailors' Home, or a Merchant Navy Club or Hostel—a billet address must not be used. Members of Allied Forces when in doubt should apply to their Headquarters for instructions;

(i) except as provided in (ii) below, no attempt should be made to communicate with prisoners of war through intermediaries in neutral countries.

(ii) To prisoners who are known to be in German or French hands but whose Camp address has not yet been announced. Relatives may send letters through the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, addressed as follows:—

Regtl. No. Rank. Name.
(in block letters)

British Prisoner of War,
P/W Number (if known),
C/o Agence Centrale des prisonniers de guerre,
Comité International de la Croix-Rouge,
Geneva,
Switzerland.

(iii) To prisoners who are known to be in Italian hands but whose Camp address has not yet been announced. Relatives may send letters through the Italian Red Cross, addressed as follows:—

Regtl. No. Rank. Name.
(in block letters)

British Prisoner of War,
C/o Croce Rossa Italiana,
Via Puglie, 6,
Rome.

(iv) The addresses in (ii) and (iii) above should only be used until the Camp address is known: after that the Camp address should be used as shown in (i).

Air mail is available to prisoners of war whose camp address is not known. The air letter card may also be used and the printed address panel should be amended to conform with the instructions in (ii) and (iii).

6. Letters to prisoners of war in neutral countries. Letters and postcards may be sent post free by ordinary surface mail. They should be addressed as indicated in Section 5 (i) with the words "Prisoner of War Post" and the French equivalent "Service des prisonniers de guerre" in the top left-hand corner of the envelope: the address given by the internee should be quoted in full.

Letters may be sent by air mail where an air mail service is available to the country concerned, and at the normal charges. Particulars can be obtained from any Post Office. Air letter cards (see Section 2 (i) (a)) may be used for writing to prisoners of war in Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Sweden.

7. Letters to Allied prisoners of war. Letters and postcards may be sent to Allied prisoners of war in Italian or French hands or in neutral countries in the same way as they are sent to British prisoners of war (see Sections 2-6). Letters and postcards may also be sent in that way to American prisoners of war in German hands; but persons wishing to reply to letters received from Allied (other than American) prisoners of war in German hands should use the letter card or postcard attached to the prisoner's letter.

TELEGRAMS AND INQUIRIES.

8. Telegrams making inquiry regarding the welfare and whereabouts of prisoners of war cannot be sent to countries abroad and there is no telegraph service to prisoners of war. In cases of grave emergency, however, it is sometimes possible for the British Red Cross to send a message to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, who pass it on to the prisoner concerned. All inquiries regarding the despatch of messages in such cases and regarding the welfare and whereabouts of prisoners, should be addressed to the Prisoners of War Department, War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels or packets sent to prisoners of war otherwise than in accordance with this leaflet will be returned to the sender. Parcels cannot be sent until a Camp or Hospital address is known.

NEXT-OF-KIN PARCELS FOR PRISONERS IN GERMAN, ITALIAN AND FRENCH* HANDS.

9. (i) As explained in Section 19, supplies of food and other necessities are sent regularly to British prisoners of war by the British Red Cross. In addition once every three months, the next-of-kin of a prisoner in German, Italian or French hands is allowed to send him a "next-of-kin" parcel. The parcel may not weigh more than 10 lb. and may be posted without charge at any Post Office, provided it bears a special tie-on label issued by the British Red Cross.

One of these labels, bearing the address of the packing centre through which the parcel is to be forwarded, is sent each quarter to the next-of-kin, together with a supply of clothing coupons, three copies of a form on which the contents of the parcel must be entered (the three copies of this form, duly completed, must be included in the parcel), and full instructions about the sending of the parcel. Unless the parcel bears the special label, it will not be accepted at a post office.

(ii) The parcel should be packed as for the inland post, and the sender should fill in particulars of the prisoner's Camp address as used for letters (see Section 5 (i)) on the tie-on label, and after tying the label on should copy the full address, including that of the packing centre, in ink on the cover of the parcel.

The name and the address of the sender should also be written in ink on the cover of the parcel, unless the sender is serving in H.M. Forces, when he must not write his own address, but must give the address of a relative or friend to whom any acknowledgment from the prisoner may be sent.

If the sender requires an acknowledgment of the receipt of the parcel by the Red Cross, a stamped addressed postcard should be enclosed. An acknowledgment card for return by the prisoner is enclosed in each parcel.

* For the present parcels cannot be sent to civilians interned in camps in the former Unoccupied Zone of France.

No letter or message to the prisoner may be included in a next-of-kin parcel.

10. **Permissible Articles.** These are liable to change from time to time and next-of-kin should consult the detailed instructions sent to them each quarter with the special label.

Among the articles which may be sent in a next-of-kin parcel for despatch by the British Red Cross, as described in Section 9, are the following :—

Attaché cases.

Blankets, boots, boot laces. Brilliantine in tins. Brushes of all kinds.

Button-cleaning outfits (solid, not liquid polish).

Chewing gum. Chocolate in solid slabs (no filling).

Cigarette filter tips and cigarette rolling machine but not cigarettes or cigarette papers.

Clothing, including underwear, civilian or Service shirts, any footwear, knitted comforts or uniform. (The Service Departments will not supply uniforms, as sufficient for all prisoners are sent in bulk through the British Red Cross.) See Section 11 for prohibited articles.

Coloured silks and cottons, plain linen or canvas for embroidering.

Dentifrice (solid or powder but not in tubes).

Frames with talc or unbreakable glass.

Hussifs containing usual items.

Kit bags (without locks or metal eye holes). Knitting needles and wool (in skeins, if possible).

Pencils. Pipes and tobacco pouches.

Safety razors and blades. Screw tin openers.

Shoe polish (solid, not liquid or in tubes). Shoe leather and nails for mending; metal studs for toes and heels.

Small musical instruments.

Soap of all kinds (except soap flakes and soap powder).

Towels, face cloths and sponges.

11. **Prohibited Articles.** The following articles may not be enclosed in next-of-kin parcels :—

(i) Written communications (letters must be sent separately).

(ii) Printed matter.

(iii) Pictorial illustrations and photographs.

(iv) Money, stamps, stationery and playing cards.

(v) Articles in glass containers, tubes, tins and other receptacles which are breakable or which cannot easily be opened for inspection.

(vi) Candles, spirits or solidified spirit for cooking stoves, matches or any other inflammable material.

(vii) Photographic apparatus, field glasses, sextants, compasses, electric torches and other instruments of use for naval and military purposes.

(viii) Haversacks.

- (ix) Complete suits, coloured or grey flannel trousers, corduroy trousers; black or coloured shirts normally worn without coats; sports coats or blazers, mackintoshes, leather waistcoats, or any kind of overcoat. (These items of clothing with the exception of black shirts, may, however, be sent to civilians.)
- (x) Food (except solid chocolate) (see Section 10).
- (xi) Tobacco, cigarettes (see Sections 17 and 19).
- (xii) Medical comforts. These include medicines of all kinds, drugs and bandages.
- (xiii) Soap flakes, soap powder and toilet paper.
- (xiv) Watches, nail files, scissors (except small or nail scissors), glass mirrors, knives and tools.
- (xv) Pen nibs and fountain pens.

12. Return of prohibited articles. The parcel will be repacked by the Red Cross under censorship supervision and any prohibited articles will be withdrawn and returned to the sender.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

13. Parcels for prisoners of war in neutral countries must be forwarded through the British Red Cross. They should be addressed in the same way as letters (see Section 5 (i)), with the addition of the following:—

C/o Next-of-Kin Parcels Packing Centre,
British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John,
14, Finsbury Circus,
London, E.C.2.

No postage is required. No special label is necessary, but if clothing coupons are required they will be supplied, with a special label, under the same regulations as those for prisoners in enemy hands, on application being made to the Prisoners of War Department, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1.

14. Parcels when posted by next-of-kin must not weigh more than 10 lb. and should be packed as for the inland post. A list of the contents should be put inside. None of the articles numbered (i) to (x) in Section 11 may be sent. The name and address of the sender must be written on the cover as described in Section 9 in order that any prohibited article may be returned.

PARCELS AND PACKETS SENT BY PERMIT HOLDERS.

15. Books, Printed Music, Games and Sports Equipment (other than clothing, boots, skis and skates) may be sent to prisoners of war in German, Italian and French* hands and in neutral countries, through any of the leading book-sellers, newsagents and stores, who hold special permits from the Censorship Department.

Packs of Cards may be sent in the same way except to prisoners in Italy.

Holders of permits can only accept orders for despatch direct; they can in no case accept books, etc., for forwarding to prisoners.

16. Newspapers and Periodicals may be sent in the same way as books to prisoners of war in neutral countries, but not to prisoners of war in enemy countries.

17. Tobacco and Cigarettes may be sent by firms holding special permits, to prisoners of war and interned civilians in German, Italian and French* hands and to prisoners of war in neutral countries. Relatives should place orders with these firms, and the minimum quantity which may be sent free of duty in one parcel is 4 oz. net.

18. Customs duty is not charged on parcels sent to prisoners of war, and Customs Declarations and Despatch Notes are not required for parcels to prisoners in German, Italian or French hands. Permit holders despatching parcels (not packets) to neutral countries must, however, send the appropriate number of Customs Declarations and Despatch Notes with the parcel. The parcels should be addressed in the manner indicated for letters (see Section 5 (i)). A duplicate label should be enclosed in parcels to enable delivery to be made in cases where the outer label becomes illegible. The maximum limit of weight for parcels despatched to neutral or enemy countries is 11 lb.

PARCELS SENT BY THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

19. Standard parcels of food, soap, cigarettes and tobacco are provided and despatched by the British Red Cross for distribution to prisoners in German, Italian and French hands. The British Red Cross also despatches clothing for these prisoners and among the articles sent are greatcoats, uniform, boots, underclothing, towels, etc. Contributions towards defraying the cost of these parcels will be gratefully accepted and should be sent to the Accountant, Prisoners of War Department, St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1, or to the Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society, 206, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

20. Invalid Comforts. The Invalid Comforts Section of the Prisoners of War Department of the British Red Cross is responsible for the despatch of invalid food and comforts and medical supplies to the camps and hospitals in Germany, Italy and France* where there are British prisoners of war and interned civilians. Despatches of this nature can only be made through the Invalid Comforts Section of the British Red Cross.

21. Educational Books. The Educational Books Section of the British Red Cross arranges for prisoners of war to continue their preparation for examinations, and enables them to undertake vocational training with a view to preparing themselves for the after-war period. The Section gives advice, and arranges for books to be sent to any prisoner wishing to read a special subject. Forms of request for these books are sent to the prison camps. Correspondence courses cannot be sent direct to prisoners of war, but on application to the Section help will be given as to possible means of despatch.

22. Indoor Recreations. The Indoor Recreations Section of the Prisoners of War Department of the British Red Cross despatches supplies of books, games, musical instruments, etc., to all the camps for general use.

Sports equipment for outdoor games is also sent by the British Red Cross.

General Post Office.

May, 1943:

*For the present parcels cannot be sent to civilians interned in camps in the former Unoccupied Zone of France.



RESTRICTED

The information given in this document is not to be communicated, either directly or indirectly, to the Press or to any person not authorized to receive it.

**TO ALL
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
EX-PRISONERS OF WAR**

**THE WAR OFFICE,
D.P.W.**

February, 1945

TO ALL EX-PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE ROYAL NAVY, ROYAL MARINES, BRITISH ARMY, ROYAL AIR FORCE AND DOMINION AND ALLIED AIR FORCES

We want to let you know how glad we are that you are at last on your way home. We are sure that you can now look forward to receiving every care and attention to make up in some degree for all you have undergone. Please follow instructions because, by doing so, you will help us, and yourself to get to your destination as soon as possible.

A. U. WILLES—Second Sea Lord.

R. F. ADAM—Adjutant-General to the Forces.

B. E. SUTTON—Air Member for Personnel.

TO ALL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

Arrangements have been made to evacuate you to the United Kingdom as quickly as possible. The object of this pamphlet is to let you know what will happen on your arrival in England. It deals mainly with personnel of the United Kingdom Forces—slightly different arrangements are being made for Dominion, Indian and Colonial Forces. The pamphlet is divided into the following sections:—

A.—UNITED KINGDOM FORCES

1. *Royal Navy and Royal Marines*.—Applicable to all officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, Dominion Navies (except South African Naval Forces).

2. *British Army*.—Applicable to all officers and men of the British Army except officers and men of units raised in the Colonies (see H below).

3. *Royal Air Force*.—Applicable to all officers and men of the Royal Air Force including Dominion and Allied Air Force personnel commissioned or enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. Other Allied Air Force personnel are referred to in para. 64 of this pamphlet.

B.—CANADIAN FORCES

Applicable to all officers and men of the Canadian Army. (For Royal Canadian Navy see Royal Navy and for Royal Canadian Air Force, see para. 60 of this pamphlet.)

C.—AUSTRALIAN FORCES

Applicable to all officers and men of the Australian Army. (For Royal Australian Navy see Royal Navy and for Royal Australian Air Force see para. 61 of this pamphlet.)

D.—NEW ZEALAND FORCES

Applicable to all officers and men of the New Zealand Army. (For Royal New Zealand Navy see Royal Navy and for Royal New Zealand Air Force see para. 62 of this pamphlet.)

E.—SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES

Applicable to all officers and men of the Union Defence Forces (including South African Air Force and South African Naval Forces) whether (a) serving with the Union Forces or (b) seconded to the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, British Army or Royal Air Force, secondments having ceased on the day on which they became prisoners of war.

address of which can be obtained from the local air raid warden or police.

17. INCOME TAX.

If you have income apart from your service pay, or if your wife has income of her own, you may in certain circumstances have been liable to less tax while serving outside the United Kingdom or while a prisoner of war than you would have been if you had been serving in the United Kingdom. You should, therefore, write to the tax office which deals with your liability (or call there personally) stating the period of your absence from the United Kingdom, and asking whether you are entitled to repayment of any tax paid during your absence.

18. SECURITY.

You must not grant interviews to press, newsreel or broadcasting representatives unless permission is given.

19. ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION.

Special arrangements will be made to provide you with an opportunity of completing the declaration card in order to entitle you to vote at the next general election.

20. REHABILITATION.

In addition to the scheme for re-training for further service, there will be a voluntary course to rehabilitate those who are to be discharged or released to civil life.

21. ALLIED AND DOMINION NAVIES.

The above instructions apply to Allied and Dominion Navies except South African Naval Forces. (For South African Naval Forces see Section E.) Officers of Dominion Navies will proceed with Officers of the Royal Navy to the appointed Naval Establishment. Ratings of Dominion Navies will proceed to the following Depots:—

Royal Canadian Navy ...	Portsmouth.
Royal Australian Navy ...	Portsmouth.
Royal New Zealand Navy ...	Devonport.

SECTION A—PART 2

BRITISH ARMY

STATUS, RANK, FOREIGN SERVICE AND SECURITY

22. STATUS.

We are still at war and general demobilization will not be possible until the end of hostilities. You are on the same footing as your comrades in the Army and other Services for discharge or release.

23. RANK.

You will retain any acting or temporary rank or lance appointment you hold until you arrive in England and for 61 days afterwards. But if your return to England is held up by admission to hospital overseas under British or Allied control, you may not retain your acting or temporary rank or lance appointment beyond a maximum period of four months from the date of your admission to hospital or for more than 61 days after your arrival in England, whichever is the shorter period. Any promotion you get later will follow the normal rules for promotion in war. Unpaid acting rank will be retained for 28 days, but will not be converted to paid rank, nor will paid acting or temporary rank be converted to temporary or war-substantive rank during this period.

24. SERVICE.

You will not be liable for foreign service within six months of your arrival in the United Kingdom.

25. SECURITY.

You must not grant interviews to press, newsreel or broadcasting representatives unless permission is given.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND

26. LEAVE.

Special trains will take you from the port in the United Kingdom to a reception camp. It is expected that you will be able to go on leave within four days of your arrival at the reception camp. You will want to go home at the earliest possible moment and all the arrangements after your arrival in England have been made so that you can get leave with the least possible delay. A great deal will depend upon your ready co-operation.

27. VISITORS.

To avoid delay in getting you away on leave you will understand that no relatives can be allowed at the port or the reception camp.

28. ARRIVAL CARDS AND TELEGRAMS.

Immediately on arrival at the reception camp you will be given arrival cards, which you can send free of charge to your next-of-kin. If your next-of-kin live outside Great Britain you will be able to send them a telegram free of charge. Postal facilities will be available at the reception camp.

29. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

At the reception camp you will be medically inspected to ensure that you are sufficiently fit to go on leave. You will later be given a full medical examination during your leave, as you will

see from para. 42, but if you want a more thorough inspection before going on leave you should say so and arrangements will then be made for you to go to a hospital for the purpose, but at the hospital you will have to take your turn with other patients and this may involve a delay of some days.

30. WELFARE—PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

There is a welfare centre at the reception camp staffed by welfare officers whom you will be able to consult privately about any personal difficulty.

If, by any chance, you find that you need help or advice while on leave, ask at a police station or Post Office for the address of one of the following:—

Army Welfare Officer.
Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association.
Inc. Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Help Society.
Citizens' Advice Bureau.
British Red Cross.
Ministry of Labour and National Service Resettlement Advice Office.

You will almost certainly find a representative of one of these organizations near your home who will be only too glad to help you.

31. LEAVE RATION CARDS AND N.A.A.F.I. PERMITS.

You will be given leave ration cards which will entitle you to buy rations at double the civilian scale during the first 42 days of your leave. For any leave you get after that you will be issued like other soldiers with ration cards on the civilian scale. If you have any difficulty in buying the double rations get into touch with the local food officer of the Ministry of Food, who will see that you can get your double rations from a convenient retailer.

N.A.A.F.I. form 578 E over stamped by Camp Commandant's Office or E.M.S. Hospital will be issued to you. This form, on presentation to the Camp Institute, will entitle you to buy six weeks' ration of privilege price cigarettes (or tobacco) and chocolate and sugar confectionery.

Where, in exceptional cases, an extension of leave is granted over and above the normal six weeks no further form 578 E will be issued, but you will be able to draw, on completion of your extra leave, that amount of privilege price cigarettes (or tobacco) and chocolate and sugar confectionery to which you are entitled on reporting to your Unit or Depot, etc.

32. PAY AND ACCOUNTS.

(a) Immediately on arrival at the reception camp officers will be able to draw one advance of up to ten pounds (£10). Other ranks will be issued with one advance of pay of two pounds (£2).

In addition, before being sent on leave the following advances of pay will be made:—

Warrant officers	...	...	...	£10
Staff-serjeants and serjeants	...	...	...	8
Lance-serjeants, corporals and lance-corporals	...	...	...	7
Privates	...	...	...	6

An R.A.P.C. officer and staff will be at the reception camp and you will be able to discuss any pay or allowance difficulties with them.

In applying for advances you should remember that in the cases of officers and protected personnel deductions have been made of the amounts paid by the detaining power during captivity in respect of pay other than working pay.

Deductions were also made in respect of the small amounts of pay issued by the Italian Government, under an agreement with His Majesty's Government, to British other ranks in Italy.

(b) In order to facilitate any adjustment which may be necessary to your home account, you will be asked to complete a statement showing whether you received any pay or working pay during captivity. You will also be asked to produce any documents in your possession which relate to your account with the Detaining Power, credit balance, or status (including any evidence of recognition by the Detaining Power as a protected person), or any receipt for currency which was surrendered or impounded from you during captivity.

33. TOKEN MONEY AND FOREIGN CURRENCY.

Any token money and foreign currency received by you before capture, during captivity or before you came under Allied Control should be retained by you until arrival in England when it will be collected and dealt with in conjunction with the adjustment of your pay account for the period of your captivity.

34. EXPENSE IN ESCAPING.

If you escaped, the R.A.P.C. staffs at the reception camp will be able to explain to you what claims you can make for expenses which you incurred in escaping.

35. KIT AND CLOTHING CLAIMS—OFFICERS ONLY.

The R.A.P.C. staff at the reception camp will assist in preparing any claims you have for compensation for loss of kit and will explain the position about any deductions for the cost of clothing which may have been issued to you.

36. KIT—OFFICERS ONLY.

Any kit which you left behind when you were captured may have arrived in England. You should make enquiries of the commandant at the reception camp and also of your next-of-kin.

37. CLOTHING.

Since military clothing is not an issue for officers they will be issued with clothing coupons. They will also be able to buy

battledress at the reception camp. Other ranks will be issued with all necessary army clothing and necessaries. As the country has still to be severely rationed for clothes, it will not be possible to make special issues of coupons for civilian clothes, pyjamas, etc. Officers and other ranks will be in the same position as those who have not been prisoners of war.

It will be noted that officers receive coupons while other ranks do not, simply because an officer is responsible for purchasing his own kit and all articles of personal wear, for which he is obliged to surrender coupons to any source of supply, whether it be the trade or ordnance. Other ranks' requirements are covered by free issues and they have no bother with obtaining it themselves. The only articles not supplied by the Army are handkerchiefs, and these the soldier can obtain without coupons on the certificate of the officer commanding, reception camp or hospital, and, in the future, from his commanding officer.

38. IDENTITY AND LEAVE DOCUMENTS.

The reception camp will issue identity certificates or temporary identity documents. Free travel documents and leave passes. Train times for leave destinations will be notified under camp arrangements.

39. MEDAL RIBBONS—AFRICA STAR AND 1939-43 STAR.

You will be able to put in your claims for one of these medals at the reception camp, and if entitled you will be given the ribbon of the Star (together in the case of the Africa Star with the appropriate emblem for service with the First or Eighth Army) before you go on leave. Claims will later be vetted by the War Office before the medals are issued.

40. ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION.

Special arrangements will be made to provide you with an opportunity of completing the declaration card in order to entitle you to vote at the next general election.

41. HOSPITAL.

Those of you who are not well enough to go to a reception camp will go to hospital.

On leaving hospital the arrangements for pay, clothing, clothing coupons, ration cards, N.A.F.I. permits and identity documents will be exactly the same as at the reception camp.

If you require hospital treatment everything possible will be done to arrange for this treatment in a hospital near your home. It must be realized, however, that hospital accommodation so situated may not, in every case, be available, particularly if specialized treatment is required.

You will be sent on leave as soon as you are sufficiently fit. Your relatives will be able to visit you at the hospitals.

LEAVE

42. DURATION OF LEAVE AND MEDICAL BOARDS.

Your repatriation leave will be for at least 42 days. Officers will probably be called up for a medical board during their leave (but not before 14 days have elapsed) and will then return to complete their leave. In the case of other ranks the Board will not take place within 14 days.

If, however, the Board should find you permanently unfit for further military service you will be given 56 days' notice before termination of your service, this period being inclusive of any balance of the 42 days' leave.

43. EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

If the period of leave is extended, additional ration cards, leave passes and any necessary railway warrants will be issued automatically by depots in the case of officers, and in the case of other ranks by the Officer i/c Records or unit to which attached.

44. ADMINISTRATION.

Officers will be posted to an appropriate depot with effect from date of their disembarkation in the United Kingdom and will be notified accordingly.

Other ranks will be attached by their Officer i/c Records to units near their homes for local administration while on leave.

Other ranks who change their address when on leave will leave of their unit to which they are to be attached and its location. If any advice or help is required, get in touch with the officer in charge of the unit to which you are attached, or if you are spending your leave in Eire where you cannot be attached to a unit write direct to your Officer i/c Records.

45. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Officers will immediately notify any change of address both to their War Office A.G. Branch and to the officer i/c depot to which they have been posted.

Other ranks who change their address when on leave will immediately complete A.F. W 3045 issued to them at the reception camp and post it to their regimental paymaster who will inform their Officer i/c Records. If you lose your A.F. W 3045, you must apply to the local police station for the address of your Officer i/c Records and then immediately inform Records of the change of address. If you are attached to a local unit for administrative purposes, you must also inform that unit of your change of address. On hearing of your change of address, the Officer i/c Records will attach you to a unit near your new address.

46. MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENTION.

Officers or other ranks needing medical attention when on leave should get into touch with the nearest medical establishment dealing with service cases, the address of which can be obtained

from the local air raid warden or police. Other ranks will find detailed instructions on the back of their leave passes.

Every endeavour will be made to return your dental treatment as soon as possible after your capture. Should you be discharged or invalided, however, and your dental condition suffered owing to failure of the Detaining Power to provide adequate facilities for treatment, you may apply, within six months of your discharge or invaliding from the Army, to the Under Secretary of State, The War Office (A.M.D. 6), London, S.W.1, for the treatment necessitated by such neglect to be carried out at public expense.

In your application you should give the following information:—Army number, rank, full name and address, full particulars of your unit, the period of your detention as a prisoner of war, and the date of your repatriation and of your discharge or invaliding from the Army.

In cases where the provision of dental treatment is approved, arrangements will be made for your attendance at the Army Dental Centre nearest to your home or, in the rare cases where this is impracticable, special arrangements will be made for any treatment recommended by an officer of the Army Dental Corps to be carried out by a civilian dental practitioner.

47. INCOME TAX.

If you have income apart from your service pay, or if your wife has an income of her own, you may in certain circumstances have been liable to less tax while serving outside the United Kingdom or while a prisoner of war than you would have been if you had been serving in the United Kingdom. You should, therefore, write to the tax office which deals with your liability (or call there personally) stating the period of your absence from the United Kingdom and asking whether you are entitled to repayment of any tax paid during your absence.

AFTER LEAVE

48. UNFIT OFFICERS.

For officers (other than those holding permanent Regular Army commissions) graded by the Medical Board as permanently unfit for any further military service, there is, of course, no alternative but that they should relinquish their commissions. On relinquishment the responsibility for any disability award to which they are entitled becomes a matter for the Ministry of Pensions, to which Department their cases are immediately referred.

Officers holding permanent Regular Army commissions graded as permanently unfit for any further military service may be placed on the half-pay list.

Officers graded temporarily unfit for further military service (medical category "D") will be dealt with according to the

Medical Board's recommendation, e.g., medical treatment, sick leave, followed by a further medical board.

49. FIT OFFICERS AND OFFICER RECEPTION UNITS.

Officers who are fit for further military service (medical categories A, B or C) will go to special officer reception units. Here you will be able to discuss your future with experienced officers whose job will be to ensure that you are posted wherever your special abilities and qualifications can be most usefully employed.

50. UNFIT OTHER RANKS.

Other ranks graded unfit for further military service will be discharged under arrangements to be made by Officer i/c Records and will be put into touch with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Pensions and other organizations which will help them in their resettlement in civil life.

Other ranks graded temporarily unfit will be dealt with in accordance with the Medical Board's recommendations.

51. FIT OTHER RANKS—POSTING AFTER LEAVE, ETC.

Like officers, other ranks who are fit for further military service will go to special units, where the posting that is best for you will be carefully considered and decided. You will be able to discuss your future with officers whose job will be to fit you into the most suitable employment, having regard to the needs of the Army at the time as well as your own wishes and abilities. Since July, 1942, every man entering the Army has had the benefit of this individual assessment and advice, and you will have the same opportunity of having your special abilities and qualifications taken into account before you are posted.

52. ALL RANKS—RETRAINING.

All officers and men who are fit for further service will be given whatever refresher course or further training is needed. In the case of those fit for service in their own units and arms this training will bring them up-to-date, and make them thoroughly familiar with the most recent weapons and methods in the Army. Others may be fit for further service, but in another arm, or possibly in a field unit; they will be given the full training necessary to fit them for the arms and units for which their medical category is suitable. It is realized that this may mean their transfer to other regiments and corps; this process has already been carried out on a large scale in the Army and is still being adopted, in order to make the best possible use of all available manpower.

Notice to Report for Duty on the 13th of June 1941
at The Norbury House Hotel, Droitwich.

ARMY FORM E. 511 R.

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE

NOTICE TO REPORT FOR DUTY

Date 4.6.41

Recruiting Office,

London

I have to inform you that you are now required to report for duty in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

I am therefore to request that you will report to the Officer Commanding DROITWICH on 13th June A railway bus warrant for your journey is enclosed herewith.

You should report as early in the day as possible.

A.T.S. Recruiting Officer.

Wt. 42041/414 50,000 1/40 KJL40 Gp. 698.3 Form E 511 R/1
Wt. 11340/1557 80,000 4/40 KJL1459 Gp. 698.3

P.T.O.

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE.

Central London Recruiting Depot
32, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

TRAVELLING DURING EMERGENCY.

Until further notice you will be responsible to find your own way to DROITWICH. You must find out for yourself whether the train goes to PORT PADDOINGTON.

Also whether you have to change anywhere.

YOU MUST CATCH AN EARLY TRAIN TO DROITWICH.

The address is: A.T.S. RECEPTION DEPOT,
NORBURY HOUSE HOTEL.
DROITWICH,
WORCS.

Take some food to eat on the way.

Dorothy - third row from the front - 5th from the left





Dorothy in her ATS Uniform.

Dorothy chose to work in the kitchen as a cook for the Officers.



PASS		STAMP	
Army Form B. 205		(with unit or formation identification number or letter blanked out).	
Rear 4415 Kene Person		oe. 4415 Kene Person	
Name 59134		W. J. Company	
Rank 2nd Lieut		W. J. Company	
has permission to be absent from unit from 31/8/45 to 10/9/45		7. Rating Card Issued Yes.	
1. From London District		8. For use of C.M.P.	
2. To London		9.	
3. Through London		10.	
4. Reporting Centre		11.	
5. Eire/N. Ireland Destination		12.	
6. Nerve Hospital or Medical Unit		13.	

* Items not applicable to be dated and initialed by issuing officer vide Leave Manual, 1942 and any subsequent amendments.

Leave Pass for 31/8/45 to 10/9/45.

Wedding Day – 28th July 1945
Held at the Parish Church of St Mary
Borough of Lewisham



Quiet Corner - By Patience Strong

**Remember and
Be Faithful**

Keep your love untarnished. . . . Be staunch and straight and true. Be loyal . . . and betray not the one who trusts in you. No fleeting hour of pleasure is worth a life's regret. Be strong, though great temptations around your path are set.

Happiness is precious. . . . Too precious to destroy. Folly leads to sorrow, and virtue leads to joy. . . . Self-respect is sweeter than any passing smile. Remember, and be faithful. . . . Remember all the while.

A thought Dorothy kept
from the Daily Mirror's Quiet Corner By
Patience Strong.





1. Herbert Watling 2. Len Rainger 3. Charlie Fisher 4. Robert Would
 5. Albert Would 6. William Would 7. Violet Watling 8. Did Watling
 9. Annie Would 10. Doll Harris 11. Mrs Would 12. Dorothy Watling
 (Herb's daughter) 13. George Watling 14. Anna Watling
 15. Geoff Harris 16. Beryl Watling (Herb's daughter) 17. Dennis Watling
 (George's son) 18. Joan Watling (George's daughter) 19. Jean (Uncle
 John's daughter) 20. Florrie Fisher 21. George Watling (George's son)

Selection of wedding cards from:

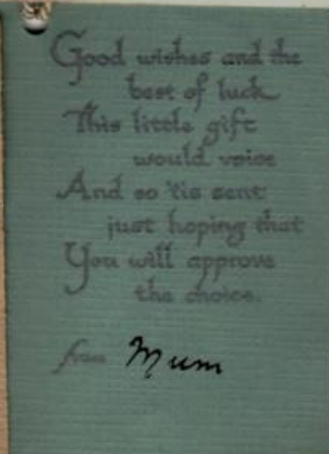
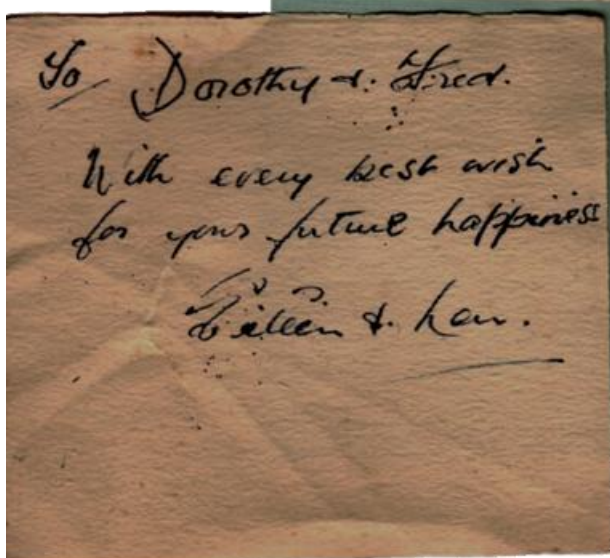
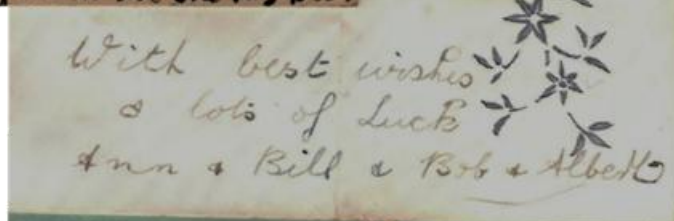
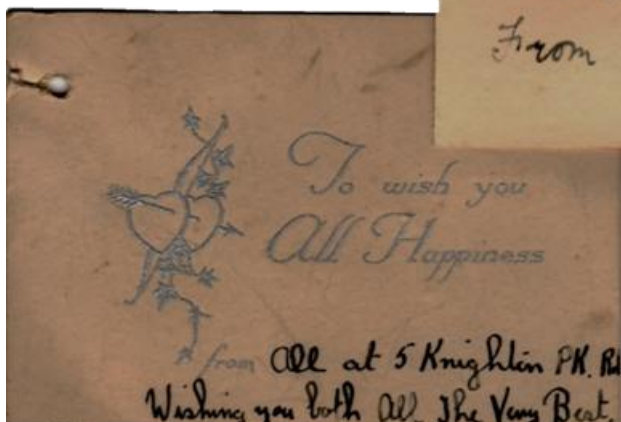
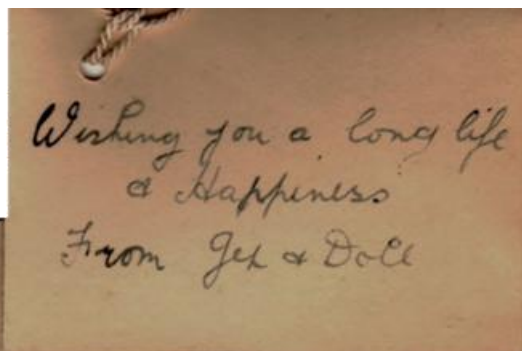
Jep & Doll

All at Knighton Park Road

Ann, Bill, Bob & Albert

Eileen & Len

Mum (Anna Watling)





Below: Margaret & Fred outside 123 Davenport Road



Christmas 1950 with Fred & Margaret – Trafalgar Square



“The Twins”
Connie & Charlie



The twins with
Doll & Florrie outside
123 Davenport Road.



Connie, Charlie & Fred
outside Arngask Road.

Margaret, Fred, Connie & Charlie





George & Anna with
baby Margaret.

Anna with her slipper box.

The Sisters: Annie, Florrie,
Alice & Doll.

Dorothy, Anna, Fred, Florrie,
Annie & Doll.





Doll (left) outside
Luton Street,
Huddersfield.

Geoff in the Home Guard – front far right.





Connie, Fred, Charlie
& George.

Doll, Annie,
Fred, Anna,
Margaret,
Dorothy.

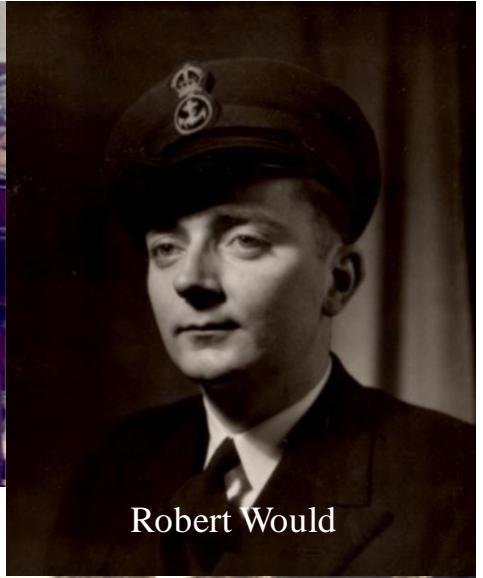
Charlie, Fred,
Connie.



Did, Annie, Dorothy, Fred,
Anna, Doll, John &
Unknown.



Geoff, Albert & George.



Robert Would



Fred, Fred, Margaret,
William & Geoff.

Florrie, Albert & Doll.

Anna, Fred, Doll,
Margaret, Dorothy, Fred
(Dennis Front).





George, George, Violet & Joan.

Anna in the sea with Violet.

George, Violet, George & Joan
later in life.





29th March 1938



Cliftonville
Lido



WHITE LODGE,
HOLMFIELD ROAD,
LEICESTER.

August 17th / 40

Dorothy Warwick was in my
service for about 2 years - at
50 Vicars Hill, Lewisham, London
S.E. 13
She is a good worker, thoroughly
honest & trustworthy & very
willing.

She can undertake most
household duties & is an
early riser.

She left my service owing
to us evacuating on
account of the war.

K. Robinson.

Reference written
in 1940 for
Dorothy - from
White Lodge, for
her time working
as a house keeper
at 50 Vicars Hill.

Fred working
for Geoff's
landscaping
company.





In the 1950's, Fred worked for United Dairies as a milkman.

OFFICIAL RACE CARD (COPYRIGHT-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED) SIXPENCE

Catford Stadium Greyhound Racecourse

(RACING UNDER THE NATIONAL GREYHOUND RACING CLUB RULES)



85th MEETING Thursday, 8th Sept., 1938

AT 8.15 P.M.

Managing Directors:

F. N. SUTTON F. C. BENSTEAD

Stewards:

Lt.-Col. A. D. CAMERON, D.S.O., M.C. JOHN MALCOLM
Lt.-Col. B. DE L. BROCK, M.C.

Judge:

F. C. BENSTEAD

Director of Racing:

Lt.-Col. A. D. CAMERON, D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Racing Manager and Paddock Steward:

JOHN MALCOLM

Starters:

J. COLLINGS

Timekeepers:

A. AGATE

Hare Controller:

L. P. CALLAN

Veterinary Surgeons:

A. CORNISH BOWDEN S. P. J. HODGMAN, M.R.C.V.S.

A. D. A. ISHERWOOD

(Always in attendance during racing)

CATFORD STADIUM LIMITED

Catford Bridge, London, S.E.6

TELEPHONE: HITHER GREEN 2261 (5 LINES)

KENNELS: LAYHAM'S FARM, KESTON, KENT

RIGHT OF ADMISSION RESERVED.

Wellbeckon Press Ltd., London, S.W.11

1938 programme
kept by Dorothy
from her first date
with Fred and
inside advert for
"The Hipp"
mentioned in many
of the letters.

LEWISHAM HIPPODROME

TEL.: HITHER GREEN 1166

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1938

6.40 TWICE NIGHTLY 8.55

ANOVER GREAT KRAZY WEEK

BILLY BENNETT — Almost a Gentleman

BILLY CARYLL & HILDA MUNDY

The World's Greatest Lovers—Radio's Mr. & Mrs. Nemo

LOW & WEBSTER — The Real Crazy Comedians

THE TEN MOONBEAMS — Kate, Kiever and Dynamic

VEREK AND MOIR — Jokers with Clubs

JIMMY LESLIE — The Mug

THE KRAZY AUCTIONEERS — A Real Auction—Something for Nothing

THE COLE BROS. — America's Greatest Humorists

THE ROSANOFF TROUPE

The World's most Sensational Russian Whirlwind Dancers

GAUDSMITH BROS.

Famous International Comedians with their French Poodles

KRAZY KARNIFALS EFERY NITE

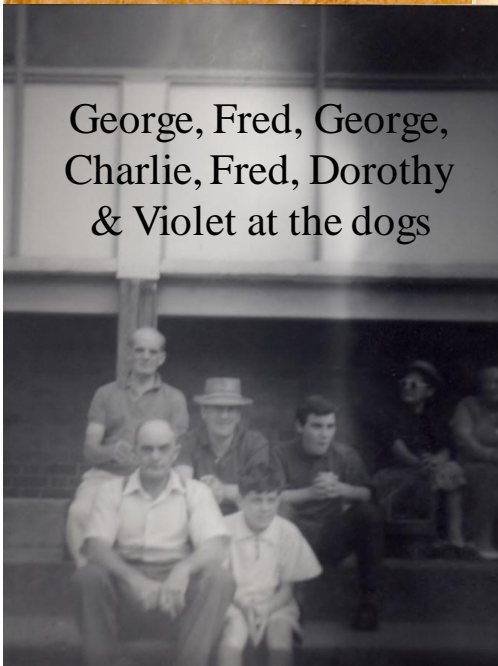
SUNDAY - Two Star Feature Films at Popular Prices - Continuous from 5 p.m.

REFRESHMENTS.

We want our Patrons to know that this Stadium
OPENS at 7.15 p.m., and that DINNERS are served
in the Refreshment Rooms in the 5/6 and 3/-
Enclosures; light refreshments (including hot dishes) can
be obtained in ALL the BUFFETS, and there are fully
licensed BARS in all three Enclosures.

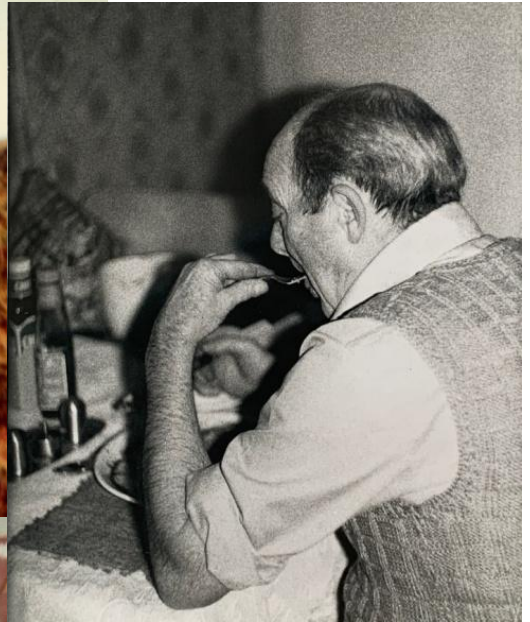
WHY NOT COME EARLY and enjoy these
amenities whilst studying 'form in your Race Card?

George, Fred, George,
Charlie, Fred, Dorothy
& Violet at the dogs





Fred, later on in
life and at home in
Arngask Road.





Grand-children:
Lara & Erik
Julie & Claire
Nyree, Caroline
& Tyrone.





Dorothy with her children: Charlie, Margaret, Fred & Connie.

Doll with the grand-children (back) Julie, Lara & Erik
(front) Caroline, Nyree, Louise, Claire, Robert & Tyrone.



Lined up by age:
Lara, Erik, Tyrone,
Caroline, Nyree, Julie,
Claire, Robert &
Louise.
(9 grand-children)



Dorothy on her 80th birthday.



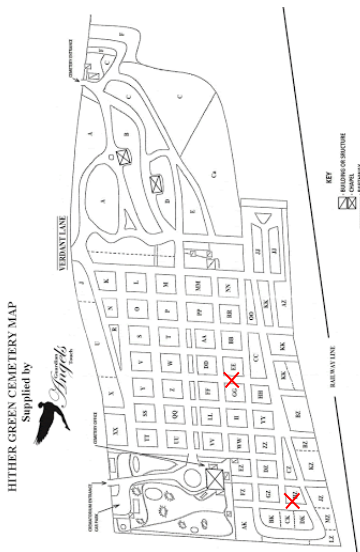
Dorothy meeting her first great grand-child,
Dylan, in Dec 2004.



George & Anna's grave along
with their daughter Florrie -
73GG. Left - when grave first
placed. Right - restored in 2020.



Fred & Dorothy's grave
- 149 HZ.



George & Anna's Family		
George Henry Watling 1871 - 1947		Anna Emmerson 1873-1965

Florence May Watling 1898 - 1956 Florrie married Charles Fisher	Alice Watling 1900 - X Alice married John (Jack) Sharp Children: John/Frederick/Evelyn/Charles/Constance
Annie Watling 1901 - 1980 Annie married William Would Children: Albert/Robert/Constance	George Henry Watling 1903- 1969 George married Violet Chapman Children: George/Joan/Dennis
William Watling (John) 1906 - X John married Edith Rose Children: Jean	Doris Elizabeth Watling 1907 - 2001 Doll married Geoff Harris
Herbert Victor Watling 1909 - x Herbert married Florence Kurton Children: Herbert/George/Russell Beryl/Dorothy/Evelyn	Russell Frederick Watling 1917 - 1982 Frederick married Dorothy Warwick Children: Margaret/Frederick/Constance/Charlie

Fred & Dorothy's Family	
Russell Frederick Watling 1917 - 1982	Dorothy Georgina Warwick 1917 - 2005

Margaret Anne Watling 1946 - Margaret married Ernie Osgood Children: Lara Jane Osgood (1967) Erik William Osgood (1968)
--

Constance Elizabeth Watling 1953 - Connie married John Wilkins and later Michael Heppell Children: Caroline Georgina Wilkins (1976) Julie Emily Wilkins (1979) Caroline has one child with Adam Ward: Sienna Adaline Elizabeth Ward (2020) Julie has one child with Joseph Miller: Maxwell Joseph Michael Miller (2013)

Frederick Russell Watling 1948 - 2007 Fred married Linda Gilronan Children: Tyrone John Watling (1974) Nyree Louise Watling (1977) Tyrone has two children with Ayesha Savage: Dylan Ronald William Watling (2004) Frederick David Joseph Watling (2008) Nyree has two children with Edward Wilkie: Oliver Thomas Wilkie (2009) Ella Louise Wilkie (2014)
--

Charles William Watling 1953 - Charlie married Bridget Troy Children: Claire Margaret Watling (1979) Robert Russell Watling (1982) Louise Samantha Watling (1985) Claire has three children with Daniel Grice: George Charlie Grice (2009) Dexter Scott Grice (2013) Zac Daniel Grice (2015) Robert has two children with Sarah McEwen: Flynn Antoni Watling (2013) Thea Ann Watling (2017) Louise has one child with David Johnson: Betty Elsie Johnson (2018)
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