

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Austin, Geoffrey*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>Initials</i>	<i>J B</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'Hara</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flying Officer</i>
<i>Incident Date</i>	<i>24-25-05-44</i>
<i>Incident Details</i>	<i>Crashed Lieshout {Noord-Brabant}</i>
<i>Fate</i>	<i>POW</i>
<i>Squadron</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Halifax</i>
<i>Stationed At</i>	<i>RAF Lissett</i>
<i>Location Duty</i>	<i>Aachen</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
How long the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in progress, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this completely endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ on the _____

More information about RAF Lissett
Formed: 1940
Disbanded: 1947

Originally required as satellite airfield for RAF Catfoss the land was requisitioned in 1940. Although constrained by three roads and the Gransmoor Drain the builders constructed a standard three-runway bomber airfield. It had two hangars and 36 dispersals and three concrete runways.

Lissett opened in February 1943 and No. 158 Squadron arrived from RAF Rufforth to be the resident squadron on the 28 February. 158 Sqn was a heavy bomber squadron equipped with the four-engined Handley Page Halifax. The squadron flew the first operational mission on the night of 11/12 March 1943 when ten aircraft were flown to Stuttgart, one failed to return. The squadron carried out operations up to the end of the war from Lissett. At the end of war in May 1945 the squadron was transferred to Transport Command as it prepared to undertake a transport role and the squadron was re-equipped with the Short Stirling before it departed to RAF Stradishall in August 1945.

Apart from a few weeks in early 1944 when 1484 Flight were in residence the station unusually was a one unit station. After the departure of 158 Squadron the station was relegated to a care and maintenance status but by the end of the year the airfield was abandoned and the technical areas used for storage.

In December 2008 a 30 MW wind farm housing 12 turbines each 125 metres (410 ft) high was constructed across the western end of the airfield. A memorial sculpture to 158 Squadron in the form of seven airmen has been erected to the memory of the 851 airmen who did not return from operations at the the airfield.

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Form B 205.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Arthur Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>J C</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Fusilier*</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>3133331</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British Army</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i><u>Royal Scots</u></i> <i><u>Fusiliers</u></i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in</i> <i>Despatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>18/10/1945</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>Distinguished</i> <i>Service</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>5099</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i><u>1939-45 War</u></i> <i><u>Medal</u></i> <i><u>1939-45 Star</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Have been the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and in progress, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this comparatively modern in, and, as before, as—(Signed)
renewed in the Department, on the 21st.

More information about Royal Scots Fusiliers
Formed: 1678

The Royal Scots Fusiliers was founded in 1678. They fought against the Jacobites in the Battle of Colluden in 1746. The most notable honours of the regiment are the battles of Dettingen, Inkeerman and Gheluvelt in 1914. They also aquired numerous honours from the Boer, First and Second World Wars.

There were several notable officers in the regiment including Lord Trenchard, who founded the Royal Air Force and Sir Winston Churchill, who commanded the 8th Battalion for a few months on the Western Front in 1915.

The regiment continued to serve until 1959, when it was amalgamated with The Highland Light Infantry to form the Royal Highland Fusiliers.





967
Form K 250.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Major Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	J D
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Temporary Major
Service Number	EC3018
Nationality	Indian Army
Regiment	<u>Sikh Regiment</u>
Battalion	11th
Awarded	Mentioned in Despatches
Date of gazette	27/9/1945
Theatre/Reason for award	Burma
Page	4788
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War</u> <u>Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the previous of the Record.
Have been the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and in particular, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this comparatively numbered in order, as follows, viz.—(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) 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Form H. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Arthur Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>J H</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>883486</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British Army</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Royal Artillery</i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>13/1/1944</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>Middle East (including Egypt, East Africa, Western Desert, Sudan, Greece, Crete, Syria & Tobruk)</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>261</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in receipt, or failure, to be returned to the Regiment.

More information about Royal Artillery
Formed: 1716

The first recorded use of cannon on the battlefield was by Edward III at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 during the Hundred Years' War. Up to the eighteenth century, artillery 'traynes' were raised by Royal Warrant for specific campaigns and disbanded again on their conclusion. This changed on 26 May 1716, when by the Royal Warrant of George I two regular companies of field artillery, each 100 men strong, were raised at Woolwich, leading to the title "Royal Artillery" (RA) which was first used in 1720.

On 1 April 1722 these companies were expanded to four, and grouped with independent artillery companies in Gibraltar and Minorca to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Albert Bogard. In 1741 the Royal Military Academy formed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (RWA). The regiment expanded rapidly and by 1757 there were 24 companies divided into two battalions, as well as a Cadet Company formed in 1741.

During 1748 the Presidential Artilleries of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, India were formed and then in 1756 saw the creation of the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery. The Regiment grew to 32 companies by 1771 organised into four battalions, as well as two Invalid Companies comprising older and unfit men employed in garrison duties. 1782 brought the move of the Royal Artillery to RA Barracks (front parade) on Woolwich Common.

The Napoleonic Wars saw the need to provide fire-support for the cavalry so a formation of Horse Artillery was created in 1793 with two troops of Royal Horse Artillery (RHA) being raised, joined by two more in November 1793. The Royal Irish Artillery was absorbed into the Royal Artillery in 1801 to produce twelve RHA troops and a hundred RA companies in 10 battalions. Before 1825 batteries had been called after their commander's name this was to cease and RA batteries known by a number and RHA batteries a letter. During 1805 RWA moved to Woolwich Common for all RA and RE officers.

The Crimean War saw the increase of the Royal Artillery to 199 batteries and in 1855 the abolition of the Board Ordnance, which had until then controlled the Royal Artillery. Thereafter the regiment came under the War Office along with the rest of the army. A School of Gunnery was established in Shoeburyness, Essex in 1859. In 1862 the regiment absorbed the artillery of the British East India Company - 21 horse batteries and 48 field batteries - which brought its strength up to 29 horse batteries, 73 field batteries and 88 heavy batteries.

On 1 July 1899, the Royal Artillery was divided into three groups: the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery comprised one group, while the Coastal Defence, Mountain, Siege and Heavy artillery were split off into another group named the Royal Garrison Artillery. The third group continued to be titled simply Royal Artillery, and was responsible for ammunition storage and supply. The RFA and RHA both dressed as mounted soldiers, whereas the RGA dressed like foot soldiers. The First World War brought with it a massive expanse of the Royal Artillery By 1917 there were 1,769 batteries in over 400 brigades totalling 548,000 men.

In 1920 the rank of Bombardier was instituted in the Royal Artillery. The three sections effectively functioned as separate corps. This arrangement lasted until 1924, when the three amalgamated once more to become one regiment. The Royal Horse Artillery, which has always had separate traditions, uniforms and insignia, still retains a separate identity within the regiment, however, and is considered, by its members at least, to be an élite.



967
Form R. 2504.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS
Form R. 2504.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 667 Name Justin Duplanta

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	J I
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Driver
Service Number	T157824
Nationality	British Army
Regiment	<u>Royal Army Service Corps</u>
Awarded	<u>Mentioned in Despatches</u>
Date of gazette	23/5/1946
Theatre/Reason for award	<u>Mediterranean</u>
Page	2475
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Have been the "Cape" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this comparatively modern in content, or follow, or—(Signed) _____

More information about Royal Army Service Corps

THE ROLE OF THE RASC.
Military Training Pamphlet No23 Part 1.

The role of the RASC in the field falls into two main parts, supply and transport.

Supply.

Supply embraces the provision of food, petrol and lubricants, fuel and light, hospital supplies and disinfectants.

Transport.

Transport is concerned with the conveyance of the above supplies, together with ammunition, engineer stores, ordnance stores and post, from railhead, or from base if no railhead exists, to all units of a field force.

In addition RASC units are provided for the carriage of infantry, tanks and heavy bridging equipment. The mechanical transport of medical and certain other units is also found and operated by the RASC.

To enable these services to be undertaken effectively, the RASC are responsible for the provision, repair, and maintenance of their own mechanical transport.

General Transport Companies are allotted to divisions for the transport of ammunition, supplies and petrol. Similar companies are allotted to higher formations and for employment in Line of Communication areas as required.

Personnel of the RASC are trained to fight as infantry and RASC units are responsible for their own local defence.

DIVISIONAL RASC

The role of the RASC companies was to keep the front line units supplied. In order to do this there were three different operations which were carried on simultaneously.

By the end of the campaign it was usual to have a company assigned to supplies, another to petrol and a third to ammunition. Early in the campaign it was more usual to have companies serving brigades and have those companies each assign a platoon to supplies, petrol and ammunition. Clearly the brigade company allowed the brigade to operate independently and was well suited to the rapid advances of armoured divisions. In the large, and often fairly static, armies of the winter of 1944/45 the commodity company was more efficient. The supply system was overhauled in the autumn of 1944 when it became common for transport from army level to deliver to division refilling points and thus cut out a stage of loading and unloading.

The transport of supplies.

The transport was divided into two echelons which operated a two day turn around system. The major item was rations. These were fairly constant and were delivered daily. Because there were slight variations in the strength of units from day to day each unit had to make a ration return stating how many rations would be required in four days time. There was always a days rations with the unit, a days rations on the second line transport and a third days rations on the third line transport so that the rations being requested today would leave railhead tomorrow.



967
Form R. 250.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Arthur Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>J</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Sapper</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>1719589</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>British Army</i>
<i>Regiment</i>	<i><u>Royal Engineers</u></i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>24/8/1944</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>Italy (including Monte Cassino, Anzio, Salerno, San Marino etc)</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>3930</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i><u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark with the "C" Code for which the Record has been issued.

* If so, the Record is to be sent to the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the appropriate authority in and out, or follow, as directed, on the Order.

Royal Engineers during World War 2

Maybe the most, greatest achievements of the RE's were the construction and operation of the Mulberry Harbour its support for the Battle of Normandy 1944.





SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Arthur Joseph*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>J</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Acting Flight Lieutenant</i>
Service Number	<i>48295</i>
Nationality	<i>Royal Air Force</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>1/1/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>New Year Honours List</i>
Page	<i>73</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark "Sent to 'C' Coy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and, in addition, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this compartment numbered in red ink, as follows, viz.—(Number)
as recorded in the Department on the (Date)

967
Form EC 200.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 667 Name Major G. J. O'Hara *Duplicate*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	J
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Temporary Major
Service Number	238415
Nationality	British Army
Regiment	<u>Royal Army Medical Corps</u>
Awarded	<u>Mentioned in Despatches</u>
Date of gazette	19/9/1946
Theatre/Reason for award	Burma
Page	4704
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.
Here insert the "Corps" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in uniform, or, failing, to the Commandant, or to the Adjutant, of the Regiment.

More information about Royal Army Medical Corps
Formed: 1898

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) is a specialist corps in the British Army which provides medical services to all British Army personnel and their families in war and in peace. Together with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps and Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, the RAMC forms the British Army's essential Army Medical Services.

The RAMC does not carry a Regimental Colour or Queen's Colour, although it has a Regimental Flag. Nor does it have battle honours, as elements of the corps have been present in almost every single war the army has fought. Because it is not a fighting arm, under the Geneva Conventions, members of the RAMC may only use their weapons for self-defence. For this reason, there are two traditions that the RAMC perform when on parade:

Officers do not draw their swords - instead they hold their scabbard with their left hand while saluting with their right.

Other Ranks do not fix bayonets.

Unlike medical officers in some other countries, medical officers in the RAMC (and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force) do not use the "Dr" prefix, in parentheses or otherwise, but only their rank, although they may be addressed informally as "Doctor".



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Form H. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Muskie Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>J</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Captain*</i>
Service Number	<i>238415</i>
Nationality	<i>British Army</i>
Regiment	<i>Royal Army Medical Corps</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>19/7/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>Burma</i>
Page	<i>3752</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark the "Corps" in which the Record has been entered.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this accordingly entered in red ink, or follow, in a separate sheet, the Record.

More information about Royal Army Medical Corps
Formed: 1898

The Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) is a specialist corps in the British Army which provides medical services to all British Army personnel and their families in war and in peace. Together with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps and Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, the RAMC forms the British Army's essential Army Medical Services.

The RAMC does not carry a Regimental Colour or Queen's Colour, although it has a Regimental Flag. Nor does it have battle honours, as elements of the corps have been present in almost every single war the army has fought. Because it is not a fighting arm, under the Geneva Conventions, members of the RAMC may only use their weapons for self-defence. For this reason, there are two traditions that the RAMC perform when on parade:

Officers do not draw their swords - instead they hold their scabbard with their left hand while saluting with their right.

Other Ranks do not fix bayonets.

Unlike medical officers in some other countries, medical officers in the RAMC (and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force) do not use the "Dr" prefix, in parentheses or otherwise, but only their rank, although they may be addressed informally as "Doctor".



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Quaker Corp Army*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>J</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Corporal</i>
Service Number	<i>1002164</i>
Nationality	<i>Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>14/6/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>King's Birthday Honour List</i>
Page	<i>3016</i>
Campaign Medals	<i><u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u></i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
Have inserted the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If so, the Record is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in receipt, or return, to—(Signed) _____ on the Date _____

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Form H. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Arthur Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials *J W*

Surname *O'Hara*

Rank *Pilot Officer*

Incident Date *14/15.08.43*

Incident Details *Crashed at Sassenay France*

Fate *Killed*

Squadron *7*

Aircraft *Lancaster*

Stationed At *RAF Oakington*

Location Duty

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War Medal*
1939-45 Star

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the bottom of the Record.

* If on the Record is to be used for purposes of discharge and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in writing, as follows, to—General, on the Order, on the Order.

More information about RAF Oakington
Formed: 1939

RAF Oakington

Oakington will always be the spiritual home of 7 Squadron yet the Squadron was based there only from October 1940 to July 1945 but being unique in Bomber Command having been based at the same station throughout its World War II operational career.



Construction of Oakington began in the summer of 1939 - the site, some 5 miles north west of Cambridge, having been selected for an expansion scheme airfield. Operational use started in July 1940 when it was used for 218 Squadron (2 Group), which had recently returned from France, with the first offensive operation in August 1940.

In September 1940 Oakington became part of 3 Group when it was chosen as the base for the first Stirling squadron - 7 Squadron. 218 Squadron left Oakington in November 1940 so that 7 Squadron could have more space. Then in November 1940 Spitfires of the recently formed 3 Photo Reconnaissance Unit arrived - however because of the poor surface during the winter months the Spitfires frequently used Alconbury.

Oakington's grass surface was also the cause of problems for the heavy Stirlings during the winter of 1940/1941 - there were a number of landing and take-off accidents because of the strain put on its undercarriages.

Oakington was first used by 7 Squadron for an offensive mission in February 1941 to attack Rotterdam docks.

But because of the service Oakington was frequently unserviceable with the result that the Stirlings had to fly to Wyton to bomb-up for operations. In the spring of 1941 runway construction began - the main runway 05-23 and 1700 yards long was completed first with 01-19 (1300 yards) and 10-28 (1400 yards) completed over the next twelve months. 05-23 was subsequently lengthened to 2000 yards and 01-19 to 1530 yards.

Subsequent building work included realigning the perimeter track and expanding the domestic accommodation to allow for nearly 2000 personnel.

The Pathfinder Force, which 7 Squadron had joined in August 1942, became No. 8 Group in the January of 1943. Its policy was to have two Squadrons per airfield. At Oakington 7 Squadron, which was being re-equipped with Lancasters to replace the Stirling, was joined by 627 Squadron formed with the Mosquito.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *6667* Name *James O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>JAMES</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Fireman and Trimmer</i>
Regiment	<i>Merchant Navy</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>S.S. Matina (Liverpool)</i>
Age	<i>50</i>
Date of Death	<i>24/10/1940</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

† The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
‡ Have been the "Gangs" for which the Record has been issued.

* If so, the Record is to be sent to the authorities of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to his commanding officer in writing, or follow, via—General Post Office, on the date.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *4667* Name *James O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *JAMES*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Pumpman*

Regiment *Merchant Navy*

Additional Regiment Info *S.S. Winamac (London)*

Age *31*

Date of Death *31/08/1942*

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War Medal*
1939-45 Star

Family Information *SON OF EDWARD*
AND MARGARET
O'HARA; HUSBAND
OF ELLEN
REYNOLDS O'HARA,
OF BANNOCKBURN,
STIRLINGSHIRE.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record. Mark there the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ of the Regiment _____ of the Service.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *James Warren O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *JAMES WARREN*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Flying Officer*

Service Number *3/17065*

Regiment *Royal Canadian Air Force*

Additional Regiment Info *7 (R.A.F.) Sqn*

Age *21*

Date of Death *15/08/1943*

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War Medal*
 1939-45 Star

Family Information *SON OF SEYMOUR B. O'HARA, AND OF DOROTHY WARREN O'HARA, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. Have been the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to the commanding officer in and with, or follow, the same.

More information about Royal Canadian Air Force
 Formed: 1924
 Disbanded: 1968



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *John Henry O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>John Henry</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Lamp Trimmer</i>
Nationality	<i>Merchant Navy and Other Marine Services</i>
Regiment	<i>SS Parknasilla</i>
Awarded	<i>BE9MC</i>
Date of gazette	<i>14/4/1942</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>Brave conduct when their ships encountered or were attacked by enemy ships, aircraft, submarines, mines, torpedoes etc including subsequent events such as rescue of crews, bravery whilst in lifeboats etc.</i>
Page	<i>1635</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark against the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him immediately returned to and not, as follows, to—
on the Order

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Form H. 205.

BRITISH WAR-AND-NAVY DEPARTMENT

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *John Henry O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *JOHN HENRY*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Warrant Officer*
Class II (C.S.M.)

Service Number *5333082*

Regiment *Royal Berkshire*
Regiment

Additional
Regiment Info *1st Battalion*

Age *33*

Date of Death *08/03/1945*

Campaign
Medals *1939-45 War Medal*
1939-45 Star

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to him accordingly, and not, as follows, to—General, on the Sheet.

More information about Royal Berkshire Regiment
Formed: 1881
Disbanded: 1959

The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) was an infantry regiment of the line in the British Army, formed in 1881 by the amalgamation of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot and the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot.

The regiment was originally formed as The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), taking the honorific from the 49th Foot (which became the 1st Battalion) and the county affiliation from the 66th Foot (which became the 2nd Battalion). In 1885 it was granted the distinction of a royal title, and became The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment); in 1921 the titles switched to become The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)

After service in the First and Second World Wars, it was amalgamated into The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) in 1959.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *John O'Hara*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>JOHN</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Private</i>
Service Number	<i>2182543</i>
Regiment	<i>Pioneer Corps</i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>Aux. Mil.</i>
Age	<i>33</i>
Date of Death	<i>17/06/1940</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal</i> <i>1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit, who must be "Cleared" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in receipt, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ at the Depot.

More information about Pioneer Corps

Formed: 1940

Disbanded: 1946

In September 1939, a number of infantry and cavalry reservists were formed into Works Labour Companies. These, in October 1939 became the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (AMPC), and a Labour Directorate was created to control labour matters. On 22 November 1940 the name was changed from the AMPC to the Pioneer Corps.

Pioneers were recruited from throughout Africa, Mauritius and India. They performed a wide variety of tasks in all theatres of war. These tasks ranging from handling all types of stores, laying prefabricated track on the beaches and stretcher-bearing. They also worked under Engineer supervision on the construction of the Mulberry Harbour and laid the Pipe Line Under the Ocean (PLUTO), constructed airfields, roads and erected bridges. Hardly known today is the fact that many thousands of Germans and Austrians joined the Pioneer Corps to assist the Allied war efforts and liberation of their home countries. These were mainly Jews and political opponents of the Nazi Regime who had fled to Britain while it was still possible, including the cinematographer Sir Ken Adam. These men - often dubbed "The King's Most Loyal Enemy Aliens" - later moved on to serve in fighting units like the Royal Fusiliers, Royal Tank Corps and even with the RAF. Serving as German nationals in the British forces was particularly dangerous, since, in case of taken captive, with a high probability they would have been executed as traitors by the Germans. Also, the number of German-born Jews joining the British forces was exceptionally high. Until the end of the war, one of seven Jewish refugees from Germany had joined the British forces. Especially their profound knowledge of the German language and customs proved to be very useful. A lot of them served in the administrative bodies of the British occupation army in Germany after the war



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Form B. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF *Duplicate*

No. *667* Name *Michael Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name JOHN

Surname O'HARA

Rank Serjeant

Service Number 5186235

Regiment Gloucestershire Regiment

Age 26

Date of Death 15/10/1944

Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star

Family Information SON OF MICHAEL AND MARGARET O'HARA, OF HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the previous of the Record. Also insert the "Grade" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of subsequent service, and to produce, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this certificate and to be certified, as follows, the—General recorded in the Regiment. on the Record.

Gloucestershire Regiment during World War 2

WW2 Battalions of The Gloucestershire Regiment

1st Battalion:

1942 - 1943: The Battalion in Burma and was attached to the 17th Indian Division

2nd Battalion:

08 May 1940: The Battalion was involved in the Battle of France after Germany's invasion of the Low Countries. It took part in the defensive screen protecting the Dunkirk evacuation.

06 June 1944: It took part in the D-Day landings.

September 1944: It was involved in the North-West Europe campaign.

1945-1946: Were part of the 56th Infantry Brigade.

5th Battalion:

1939: The Battalion was part of the 144th Infantry Brigade, 48th (South Midland) Division.

1940: Was sent to France to join the British Expeditionary Force

31st May 1940: Evacuated from Beaches of Dunkirk. Once returned to the UK, they were taken to Kington, Herefordshire.

14 January 1941: Became part of the 43rd Reconnaissance Regt.

10th Battalion:

1940: The Battalion was formed.

April 1942: Converted to 159 Royal Armoured Corps Regiment.

December 1942: Arrived in India and joined 32nd Indian Armoured Division.

March 1943: Serving in Burma. It was converted back to 10th Battalion (Infantry) and became part of the 72nd Brigade, attached to 36th Division, led by Major General F.W. Festing. (Also known to the troops as "Front Line Frankie") Formation sign of 36th Division were two interlocking circles, one Red and one White and were worn on the uniforms.

April 1944: 'C' Company of the 10th Battalion had taken a Japanese officer sword during 'Ham Bone', action in Burma.

03 August 1944: The town of Myitkyina fell. They were the first Allied formation to actually enter the town, and the only British Division in Theatre operating under American Command, General Joseph Stilwell (also known as Vinegar Joe)

22 November 1944: The Battalion began its assault at Pinwe after the Artillery's bombardment, a long with an air attack on the enemy. It was an extremely fierce fight.

26 November 1944: They were relieved. Pinwe fell two days later.

January 1945: They crossed the Irrawaddy River and came under the command of the Fourteenth Army. They were involved yet again in extremely fierce fighting that led to the final operation that broke the last Japanese resistance in Burma.

December 1945: Disbanded.



More information about Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
Formed: 1694
Disbanded: 2004



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *John Patrick O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>JOHN PATRICK</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Corporal</i>
Service Number	<i>2990716</i>
Regiment	<i><u>Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders</u></i>
Additional Regiment Info	<i>2nd Battalion</i>
Age	<i>28</i>
Date of Death	<i>26/06/1944</i>
Campaign Medals	<i><u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u></i>
Family Information	<i>Parents: John Patrick and Elizabeth O'Hara, of Glasgow.</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Have been the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and he prefers, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this completely endorsed in red ink, or follow, the original, as directed in the Regulations, on the Form.

Manchester Regiment during World War 2

The Battalions of the Manchester Regiment

1st, 6th & 7th Battalions

The 1st Battalion Manchesters (Vickers machine-gun), Were stationed in Malaya, Singapore from 1938. They saw action during the Japanese invasion of the island in February 1942. After a bitter defence, 1st Battalion was captured Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival signed the surrender of Singapore on 15 February - 370 men died in the POW camp. A small party had departed earlier to England to form a new battalion to preserve the regiment and on the 05th May 1942 re-formed in by redesignation of 6th Battalion.



In 1944 the 1st Manchesters landed in Arromanches, France on the 27 June, D-Day + 21 days. The battalion took part in a number of engagements in the area around Caen, which was captured by British and Canadian Forces on 9 July. The battalion advanced across Northern France, reaching Antwerp, Belgium in early September. The 1st Manchesters, along with the rest of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, moved to Turnhout. Later that month the 1st and 7th Manchesters advanced into the Netherlands where they saw heavy fighting. The 1st Manchesters, after entering German territory in the face of the Wehrmacht's defences, crossed the Rhine with the 53rd Division in late March. On the 26 April the 7th Manchesters saw its last fighting in Bremen, when the city was captured. The 1st Manchesters ended the war in Hamburg when the city surrendered on 3 May.

The 2nd Battalion

The Battalion formed part of the British Expeditionary Force and in April 1940 went to France. After being involved in a major defence, the BEF went into retreat, a vast amount gathered on Dunkirk beach (codenamed "Operation Dynamo") where they joined other armed forces waiting to be evacuated by hundreds of little boats and ships. More than 330,000 soldiers were rescued and taken back to Britain. Of the surviving men of the 2nd Manchesters, more than 300 men were evacuated. Less than 200 remained, fighting until being either captured or killed. In 1942, the 2nd Manchesters were sent to the sub-continent, stationed firstly in India, then Burma in 1944 where the battalion was involved in a number of conflicts, one of them being the "Battle of Kohima" one of the most intense battles with the Japanese. April 1945, returned to India.

The 5th Battalion

Battalion formed part of the British Expeditionary Force and in April 1940 went to France. After being involved in a major defence, the BEF went into retreat, a vast amount gathered on Dunkirk beach (codenamed "Operation Dynamo") where they joined other armed forces waiting to be evacuated by hundreds of little boats and ships. More than 330,000 soldiers were rescued and taken back to Britain. The 5th were evacuated, having suffered light casualties compared to the 2nd Manchesters. The evacuation began 26th May and ended on 4 June. In November 1941 the 5th Battalion was redesignated 111 Regiment Royal Armoured Corps (The Manchester Regiment), November 1942 the Battalion became an armoured car regiment of 77 Division, November 1943 reverted to its original infantry role as 5th Manchesters. In 1944, following Royal Guard duties at Balmoral, Battalion was posted to Malta November 1945 and remained there until November 1946 when the 5th was disbanded.

The 8th (Ardwick) Battalion

The Battalion went to France with BEF in April 1940 and almost immediately transferred to Malta. In 1943 went to the Middle East and the war in Italy. They returned to the UK in October 1944 and finished the war in Northern Ireland then South Wales.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. *667* Name *Joseph O'Hara*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name JOSEPH
Surname O'HARA
Rank Warrant Officer Class II (C.S.M.)
Service Number 3514150
Regiment Manchester Regiment
Additional Regiment Info 1st Battalion
Age 42
Date of Death between 01/03/1945 and 02/03/1945
Campaign Medals 1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star
Family Information Parents: Michael Joseph and Jane Anne O'Hara, of Sheffield; husband of Dorothy Anne O'Hara, of Sheffield.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.

It is to be signed by the "Company" for which the Record has been issued.

If no, the Record is to be signed by the proprietor of his business, and in addition, if possible, the Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer, at address, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 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577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Muskie, George*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	<i>K B</i>
Surname	<i>O'HARA</i>
Rank	<i>Sergeant</i>
Service Number	<i>C20821</i>
Nationality	<i>Canadian Army</i>
Regiment	<i>Canadian Infantry</i>
Awarded	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
Date of gazette	<i>11/10/1945</i>
Theatre/Reason for award	<i>North West Europe (including D-Day)</i>
Page	<i>5006</i>
Campaign Medals	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
Here insert the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this copy as well as, in addition, to the original, as follows:—(Signed) _____
Commanding Officer, _____

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Robert Campbell*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>First Name</i>	<i>R W</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'HARA</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Acting Flight Lieutenant</i>
<i>Service Number</i>	<i>125343</i>
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Royal Air Force Voluntary Reserve</i>
<i>Awarded</i>	<i>Mentioned in Despatches</i>
<i>Date of gazette</i>	<i>1/1/1945</i>
<i>Theatre/Reason for award</i>	<i>New Year Honours List</i>
<i>Page</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark with the "C" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to his commanding officer to and not, as follows, No. — (Signed) on the Form.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Quaker Campney*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>Initials</i>	<i>L F</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'Hara</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flight Sergeant</i>
<i>Incident Date</i>	<i>9-10-10-44</i>
<i>Incident Details</i>	<i>Exploded</i>
<i>Fate</i>	<i>Killed</i>
<i>Squadron</i>	<i>419</i>
<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Lancaster</i>
<i>Stationed At</i>	<i>RAF Middleton St George</i>
<i>Location Duty</i>	<i>Bochum</i>
<i>Buried/Commemorated at</i>	<i>Reichswald Forest war Cem</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
It must bear the "Crown" for which the Record has been issued.

More information about RAF Middleton St George
 Formed: 1941
 Disbanded: 1964

RAF Middleton St. George was a Royal Air Force (RAF) Bomber Command station during World War II. It was located in County Durham, five miles east of Darlington, England.

The aerodrome opened as a Bomber Command station in 1941. In 1943 it was allocated to No. 6 Group, Royal Canadian Air Force. A sub-station was located at Croft. Squadrons based here include: 76 Squadron, which flew Halifaxes, 78 Squadron, which flew Whitleys, 419 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Lancasters, 420 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, and 428 Squadron RCAF, which flew Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Lancasters.

After the war, the aerodrome served various squadrons and units including No. 13 Operational Training Unit (OTU), No. 2 Air Navigation School, No. 4 Flight Training School, and squadrons that used Meteors, Hunters, Javelins and Lightnings.

The RAF left the station in 1964 but the aerodrome was reopened in 1966 as a civil airport. It is now Durham Tees Valley Airport.

Added on 25/10/2010

13 OTU Was a Mosquito training unit with basic training at Croft Spa sub base. Pupils came to Mosquitos from low powered twins like Oxfords or Ansons and the "prang rate was high. One afternoon in March 46 we lost two to take-off swings in one day.

More information about Royal Army Service Corps

THE ROLE OF THE RASC.
Military Training Pamphlet No23 Part 1.

The role of the RASC in the field falls into two main parts, supply and transport.

Supply.

Supply embraces the provision of food, petrol and lubricants, fuel and light, hospital supplies and disinfectants.

Transport.

Transport is concerned with the conveyance of the above supplies, together with ammunition, engineer stores, ordnance stores and post, from railhead, or from base if no railhead exists, to all units of a field force.

In addition RASC units are provided for the carriage of infantry, tanks and heavy bridging equipment. The mechanical transport of medical and certain other units is also found and operated by the RASC.

To enable these services to be undertaken effectively, the RASC are responsible for the provision, repair, and maintenance of their own mechanical transport.

General Transport Companies are allotted to divisions for the transport of ammunition, supplies and petrol. Similar companies are allotted to higher formations and for employment in Line of Communication areas as required.

Personnel of the RASC are trained to fight as infantry and RASC units are responsible for their own local defence.

DIVISIONAL RASC

The role of the RASC companies was to keep the front line units supplied. In order to do this there were three different operations which were carried on simultaneously.

By the end of the campaign it was usual to have a company assigned to supplies, another to petrol and a third to ammunition. Early in the campaign it was more usual to have companies serving brigades and have those companies each assign a platoon to supplies, petrol and ammunition. Clearly the brigade company allowed the brigade to operate independently and was well suited to the rapid advances of armoured divisions. In the large, and often fairly static, armies of the winter of 1944/45 the commodity company was more efficient. The supply system was overhauled in the autumn of 1944 when it became common for transport from army level to deliver to division refilling points and thus cut out a stage of loading and unloading.

The transport of supplies.

The transport was divided into two echelons which operated a two day turn around system. The major item was rations. These were fairly constant and were delivered daily. Because there were slight variations in the strength of units from day to day each unit had to make a ration return stating how many rations would be required in four days time. There was always a days rations with the unit, a days rations on the second line transport and a third days rations on the third line transport so that the rations being requested today would leave railhead tomorrow.

- Supplies would be delivered to the divisional refilling point by corps transport units.

- Empty lorries would travel in convoy to the divisional supply refilling point and collect supplies. The lorries from each brigade would load the supplies for their own brigade.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 667 Name *Arthur O'Hara*

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	L F
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Staff Sergeant
Service Number	T64159
Nationality	British Army
Regiment	<u>Royal Army Service Corps</u>
Awarded	<u>Mentioned in Despatches</u>
Date of gazette	4/4/1946
Theatre/Reason for award	<u>North West Europe (including D-Day)</u>
Page	1701
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the bottom of the Record.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, these should be referred to the commanding officer, or other officer in command, of the Regiment, or the Depot.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 667 Name Quaker Corp Army

Duplicate

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name	L. N
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Temporary Captain
Service Number	M13496
Nationality	Indian Army
Regiment	<u>Indian Army</u> <u>Medical Corps</u>
Awarded	Mentioned in Despatches
Date of gazette	11/1/1945
Theatre/Reason for award	Italy (including Monte Cassino, Anzio, Salerno, San Marino etc)
Page	339
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark the " Corps" for which the Record has been issued.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to the commanding officer in writing, as follows: "I am, Sir, pleased to be permitted to the Department on the above."

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Michael Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

<i>Initials</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>Surname</i>	<i>O'Hara</i>
<i>Rank</i>	<i>Flight Lieutenant</i>
<i>Incident Date</i>	<i>8/9.06.42</i>
<i>Incident Details</i>	<i>Crashed at Huxne</i>
<i>Fate</i>	<i>Killed</i>
<i>Squadron</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Lancaster</i>
<i>Stationed At</i>	<i>RAF Scampton</i>
<i>Location Duty</i>	<i>Essen</i>
<i>Buried/Commemorated at</i>	<i>Reichswald Forest</i>
<i>Campaign Medals</i>	<i>1939-45 War Medal 1939-45 Star</i>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record. It must bear the "Crest" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and in particular, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the Commanding Officer in red ink, as follows, viz.—(Signed) _____ on the _____ at _____

More information about RAF Scampton Formed: 1950



967
Form H. 505.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *4667* Name *Michael Joseph*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

Initials	<i>L W</i>
Surname	<i>O'Hara</i>
Rank	<i>Pilot Officer</i>
Incident Date	<i>16/17. 09. 42</i>
Incident Details	<i>Crashed in Ijsselmeer</i>
Fate	<i>Killed</i>
Squadron	<i>15</i>
Aircraft	<i>Stirling</i>
Stationed At	<u><i>RAF Bourn</i></u>
Location Duty	<i>Essen</i>
Buried/Commemorate d at	<i>Amsterdam New Eastern</i>
Campaign Medals	<u><i>1939-45 War Medal</i></u> <u><i>1939-45 Star</i></u>

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.
Have there the "Group" in which the Record is to be issued.

More information about RAF Bourn
Formed: 1941
Disbanded: 1948

This site was acquired in 1940 as a satellite for Oakington under No. 3 Group. Six miles west of Cambridge, it borders the south side of the old A45 to St Neots. Some four hundred acres of farmland between Bourn Grange in the south, Great Common Farm in the west and Highfield Farm in the east were eventually taken over for the airfield which was not completed until the winter of 1941-42 although it is reported to have been used by Oakington during the summer of 1941.

In the spring of 1942 work was carried out to lengthen the main runway to 1,960 yards with the O1-19 going to 1,600 yards and the 13-31 to 1,400 yards, the main 07-25 being extended at both ends while O1-19 only at the O1 end. When this work was completed only 27 of the original pan standings remained so nine of the loop type were added.

In February 1942, No. 101 Squadron with its Wellingtons left the parent airfield and took up station at Bourn. The squadron left for Stradishall in August and No. 15 Squadron brought its Stirlings in to Bourn the same month. It had vacated Wyton as this was the headquarters airfield of the Pathfinder Force formed on August 15, the same day as No. 15's Stirlings set off on their first raid from the airfield. In April 1943, the squadron was again moved on to the No. 3 Group station at Mildenhall to make way for Pathfinder units. The expanding No. 8 Group acquired Bourn for the Lancasters of No. 97 Squadron from Woodhall Spa in No. 5 Group. During No. 15 Squadron's tenure three T2 hangars were erected in the Grange Farm area to provide cover for Stirlings sent for repair and modification by a branch of Short Bros. Ltd.

In late March 1944, No. 105 Squadron and its Mosquitos were switched from Marham to Bourn when the former, was scheduled to be upgraded to a very heavy bomber airfield. No. 97 Squadron's stay lasted a year and in mid-April 1944 it returned to No. 5 Group to practice its pathfinder arts out of Coningsby. No. 105 Squadron had Bourn all to itself until December 1944 when No. 162 Squadron was re-formed with a nucleus from the established resident to expand the Mosquito force. The last Mosquito operation from Bourn was flown on the night of May 2/3, 1945. A total of 135 Bomber Command aircraft were lost in operations flown from Bourn; 19 Wellingtons, 32 Stirlings, 60 Lancasters and 24 Mosquitos.

No. 105 Squadron went to Upwood in June 1945 and No. 162 to Blackbushe in July. Thereafter, care and maintenance descended on Bourn and no further flying units were based there.

[Click here for more information on RAF Bourn >>](#)

Service number 112290

967
Form H. 2505

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

Duplicate
ATTESTATION OF

No. *4667* Name *Laurence O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LAURENCE*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Flight Sergeant (Pilot)*

Service Number *993457*

Regiment *Royal Air Force
Volunteer Reserve*

Additional Regiment Info *83 Sqn.*

Age *22*

Date of Death *09/06/1942*

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star*

Family Information *Parents: John P. and
Laura O'Hara, of
Bradford, Yorkshire.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the specimen of the Record.
Have I signed the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

More information about Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve Formed: 1936

The RAFVR was formed in July 1936 to provide individuals to supplement the Auxiliary Air Force (AAF) which had been formed in 1925 by the local Territorial Associations. The AAF was organised on a Squadron basis, with local recruitment similar to the Territorial Army Regiments. Initially the RAFVR was composed of civilians recruited from the neighbourhoods of Reserve Flying Schools, which were run by civilian contractors who largely employed as instructors members of the Reserve of Air Force Officers (RAFO), who had previously completed a four year short service commission as pilots in the RAF. Navigation instructors were mainly former master mariners without any air experience. Recruits were confined to men of between 18 and 25 years of age who had been accepted for part time training as Pilots, Observers and Wireless Operators. The object was to provide a reserve of aircrew for use in the event of war. By September 1939, the RAFVR comprised 6,646 Pilots, 1,625 Observers and 1,946 Wireless Operators

When war broke out in 1939 the Air Ministry employed the RAFVR as the principal means for aircrew entry to serve with the RAF. A civilian volunteer on being accepted for aircrew training took an oath of allegiance ('attestation') and was then inducted into the RAFVR. Normally he returned to his civilian job for several months until he was called up for aircrew training. During this waiting period he could wear a silver RAFVR lapel badge to indicate his status.

By the end of 1941 more than half of Bomber Command aircrew were members of the RAFVR. Most of the pre-war pilot and observer NCO aircrew had been commissioned and the surviving regular officers and members of the RAFO filled the posts of flight and squadron commanders. Eventually of the "RAF" aircrew in the Command probably more than 95% were serving members of the RAFVR.

During 1943, the decision was taken by the Air Ministry to raise an order for members of the RAFVR to remove the brass and cloth 'VR's worn on the collars and shoulders of officers and other ranks (respectively), as these were viewed as being divisive. No similar order was raised for members of the Auxiliary Air Force, who retained their 'A's on uniforms at that time.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Leo Francis O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LEO FRANCIS*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Flight Sergeant*
 (Air Gnr.)

Service Number *R/255038*

Regiment *Royal Canadian*
 Air Force

Additional
Regiment Info *419 Sqdn.*

Date of Death *09/10/1944*

Campaign Medals *1939-45 War*
 Medal
 1939-45 Star

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Mark here the " Corps " for which the Record has been issued.

More information about Royal Canadian Air Force
Formed: 1924
Disbanded: 1968



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *112290* Name *Leonard William O'Hara*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LEONARD
WILLIAM*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Pilot Officer*

Service Number *112290*

Regiment *Royal Air Force
Volunteer Reserve*

*Additional
Regiment Info* *15 Sqn.*

Date of Death *16/09/1942*

*Campaign
Medals* *1939-45 War Medal
1939-45 Star*

*Family
Information* *NATIVE OF
U.S.A.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
Also insert the "Group" in which the Record has been retained.

If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to in the accompanying statement in writing, as follows:—(Signed) _____
Commanding Officer, _____ on the _____

More information about Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve
Formed: 1936

The RAFVR was formed in July 1936 to provide individuals to supplement the Auxiliary Air Force (AAF) which had been formed in 1925 by the local Territorial Associations. The AAF was organised on a Squadron basis, with local recruitment similar to the Territorial Army Regiments. Initially the RAFVR was composed of civilians recruited from the neighbourhoods of Reserve Flying Schools, which were run by civilian contractors who largely employed as instructors members of the Reserve of Air Force Officers (RAFO), who had previously completed a four year short service commission as pilots in the RAF. Navigation instructors were mainly former master mariners without any air experience. Recruits were confined to men of between 18 and 25 years of age who had been accepted for part time training as Pilots, Observers and Wireless Operators. The object was to provide a reserve of aircrew for use in the event of war. By September 1939, the RAFVR comprised 6,646 Pilots, 1,625 Observers and 1,946 Wireless Operators

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During 1943, the decision was taken by the Air Ministry to raise an order for members of the RAFVR to remove the brass and cloth 'VR's worn on the collars and shoulders of officers and other ranks (respectively), as these were viewed as being divisive. No similar order was raised for members of the Auxiliary Air Force, who retained their 'A's on uniforms at that time.



SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Mrs. Lily*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LILY*
 Surname *O'HARA*
 Rank *Civilian*
 Regiment *Civilian War Dead*
 Age *44*
 Date of Death *05/11/1940*
 Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*
 Medals *1939-45 Star*
 Family Information *OF 4 KIRKBRAE.
 DAUGHTER OF JEAN
 LILLIE, OF 38
 WATER STREET,
 STRICHEN, WIFE OF
 PETER O'HARA.
 DIED AT 2
 KIRKBRAE.*

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
 Mark "Sent to 'Camp'" in which the Record has been retained.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his/her service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be referred to this copy when required to be issued, or returned, or retained, or otherwise, as directed by the Department.

SERVICE RECORD.

(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *467* Name *Musker Sup. Army*

Questions to be put to the Recruit before enlistment.

First Name *LOREN STANTON*

Surname *O'HARA*

Rank *Rifleman*

Service Number *L/28166*

Regiment *Regina Rifle Regiment,*
R.C.I.C.

Age *41*

Date of Death *18/09/1945*

Campaign *1939-45 War Medal*
Medals *1939-45 Star*

Family Information *SON OF GEORGE*
AND SARAH O'HARA,
OF SHELBROOKE,
NOVA SCOTIA.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the progress of the Record.
When issued the "Copy" for which the Record has been issued.

* If on the Record is to be added the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character, which should be returned to the commanding officer in which, as before, the same should be forwarded to the Department on the date.

967
Form D. 205.

SERVICE RECORD.
(For the Duration of the War.)

ATTESTATION OF

Duplicate

No. *667* Name *Austin Smyth*

Questions to be put to the Recruit Judge nil.

First Name	Unknown
Surname	O'HARA
Rank	Private
Service Number	4462515
Nationality	South Africa
Regiment	<u>Durham Light Infantry</u>
Additional Regiment Info	6th Bn.
Age	28
Date of Death	17/08/1942
Campaign Medals	<u>1939-45 War Medal</u> <u>1939-45 Star</u>
Family Information	SON OF TIMOTHY AND MARY O'HARA OF JARROW, CO. DURHAM ENGLAND.

The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed to the reverse of the Record.

* It is the duty of the holder of this record to be asked the particulars of his service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and other documents which should be returned to the appropriate authorities in accordance with the instructions on the reverse of the document.

Durham Light Infantry during World War 2

Prisoners of War

Thousands of Durham Light Infantry were taken prisoner during the Second World War. Many were captured in 1940 before Dunkirk and spent five years in prison camps. Later others were captured in battles in North Africa at Mersa Matruh and Mareth. There were no DLI soldiers captured in India or Burma.

During Second World War the DLI had Eighteen Active Battalions, 11 of them fought with distinction. Dunkirk in 1940, North Africa, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Burma and from D-Day to the final defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945.

1st DLI Battalion (68th Light Infantry):

They fought in the Western Desert, the Mediterranean and Italy being involved in the battles of El Alamein, Mareth, Mersa Matruh, Halfaya, Syria, Tobruk, Malta, Cos, Cesena, Pergola Ridge, Sillaro Crossing, Sicily, Primosole Bridge, Rauray, Salerno and Camino. The Battalion was almost wiped out on the island of Cos in the eastern Mediterranean in 1943.

2nd DLI Battalion (2nd Bombay Europeans and 106th Light Infantry):

They saw action with the BEF and the withdrawal through Dunkirk.

On 12th April 1942 when 2nd Battalion boarded `The Empress of Canada` bound for Bombay in India in preparation for a planned offensive against the Japanese.

On June 2nd 1942 the 2nd Battalion arrived in Bombay, before moving South by train to Ahmednagar where another intense period of jungle training and acclimatisation exercises would begin. Following amphibious landing training on Lake Kharakvasla near Poona, in October 1942 the Battalion moved to Thana near Bombay for more jungle warfare training. In November the Battalion were at Juhu Beach where every man was taught to swim in full kit however it was during this time that the Battalion suffered its first casualties including Malaria an illness which seriously affected over 100 of the 2nd Battalions personnel.

On the 17th of December 1942 the 2nd Battalion were once again ready for combat boarded another train for Chittagong in East Bengal arriving on Christmas Day 1942.

The 2nd Battalion, was the only DLI that served in Burma and India with the 14th Army in Burma, seeing action at Kohima, Donbaik and Mandalay and was at Rangoon when the Japanese surrendered on 15 August 1945.

5th DLI Battalion (TA);

They served in an anti-aircraft role, and were divided, first as 1/5th and 2/5th, which became 54th and 55th Searchlight Regiments, Royal Artillery.

6th DLI Battalion;

They went to France with the BEF in 1940. It later saw action at Gazala, Gabr el Fakri, Mersa Matruh, El Alamein, Mareth; Landing in Sicily, Solarino, Primosole Bridge, Sicily, and took part in the June 1944 assault landings in Normandy and saw action in the advance towards Germany, Villers Bocage, Tilly-sur-Seulles, St Pierre la Vielle, Gheel.

7th DLI Battalion:

It was converted and transferred in 1936 as 47 AA Battalion, Royal Engineers.

