

Major John Kinsman Brodie

In 2015 a framed newspaper cutting from the *Birmingham Evening Mail*, dated 24th April 1957, was donated to the Moseley Society History Group by Andrzej Garwolinski, of School Road. He had bought it from a junk shop on the Pershore Road in Stirchley. It pictured Major Brodie, of 59, School Road, Moseley, presenting the Queen with a brooch-badge of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars.



Researching the story behind this picture revealed the gallantry and bravery of a man that went far beyond the call of duty.

John Kinsman Brodie's family originated from Manchester. Hugh, his great grandfather was a cotton manufacturer and set up a company, Hugh Brodie & Co. It operated on the new invention of a loom without a chain or wheel mechanism.ⁱ

His son (John's grandfather), also called Hugh (born 1820), married Unity Elizabeth Kinsman at Manchester Cathedral, formally the Cathedral and Collegiate Church of St Mary, St Denys and St George, on 14th February 1849. The couple had 12 children who all survived into adulthood. Hugh worked in his father's business as an 'agent for cotton goods'. The business continued at 9 Marsden Square, Manchester under the management of two of Hugh's sons, John and William, until at least 1897.

Hugh and Unity's third eldest son, Albert (John's father) was born in 1857. Albert became a warehouseman in the family-run business, but at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the 12th Royal Lancers on 26th January 1875. He was described as being 5' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " tall with a fair complexion, bluish grey eyes and light brown hair.

On completing his training Private Albert Brodie, No. 1718 embarked for India on 28th December 1876, where he spent the next ten years. During his time in

India, he was promoted first to Lance Corporal on 27th October 1876 and then Corporal on 12th February 1879, passing courses in telegraphy and musketry and a 2nd Class Certificate of Education. On 21st November 1885, Albert, now a sergeant, married Catherine Eliza McAually, aged 18 years, at Bangalore, Madras.

On 20th October the following year the couple returned to England. After two years based in Colchester, Albert elected to transfer to the Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry, as an instructor and was subsequently promoted to Sergeant-Major, on 29th November 1888.

At the end of March 1907, at the age of 50 years, and having served for over 32 years, Albert left the army. His character was described as 'exemplary, with no offence in the whole of his service'. Albert was appointed a permanent member of staff attached to the Royal Worcester Yeomanry as a clerk and book keeper with the rank of Squadron Sergeant-Major. His service was rewarded with a Silver Medal for long service and good conduct. He retired to Pickersleigh House, Guarlford, Worcestershire, Albert died ten months later on 27th January 1908.

John Kinsman Brodie, Albert and Catherine's second eldest son, was born on 27th August 1891. Like his brothers, John attended Malvern Link Church of England School then Lyttelton Grammar School. Following the death of his father, John joined the Worcester Yeomanry in October 1909, part of the Territorial Forces established in 1908, as did three of his brothers.

When war was declared in August 1914, the Yeomanry were mobilised. It formed part of the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade commanded by Brigadier E.A. Wiggin. The Brigade was ordered to Egypt and was based in Chatby Camp, close to Alexandria, The Medal Index Card for Staff Sergeant-Major John K. Brodie, No 1759. records his arrival date there as 20th April 1915.

In August, the Brigade were informed they were to fight as infantry, and were sent to Suvla Bay, to take part in the Gallipoli campaign. The Regiment were in support of the Anzacs and other British soldiers, in an attempt to break through the Turkish defences. These Turkish defences on the hills overlooking the beaches proved too strong and Gallipoli was evacuated in January 1916.

John was one of six men from the Worcestershire Yeomanry mentioned in Despatches for 'Distinguished and gallant services' under General Sir Charles Monro's Command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the *London Gazette*, on 13th July 1916. Monro had been brought in to oversee the Gallipoli

Campaign after the dismissal of Sir Ian Hamilton in October. With his masterful command together with the skill of the beachhead commanders and their staff, by 8th to 9th January 1916, they had taken off 83,048 men without further casualties, together with, 4,695 horses and mules, 1,718 vehicles, and 186 heavy guns.

The Regiment, after casualties were replaced by fresh troops from England, was sent to protect the eastern side of the Suez Canal as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF). The Affair of Qatia, also called the Battle of Katia, involved the Regiment digging wells and sending out reconnaissance patrols to establish the location of Turkish troops. It was also responsible for patrolling the whole of the Katia/Qatia water area. The small isolated garrison at Oghratina had been ordered to protect a party of engineers on a well-digging expedition, when at dawn on 23 April 1916, 3,000 Turkish troops, including a machine gun battery of 12 guns, attacked. The defending troops repulsed the first attack but were forced back by the weight of the onslaught.



Figure 1: Map of part of the Sinai desert showing the position of Oghratina and Katia

On 16th October 1916, John, then an Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major, was awarded the highest reward for gallantry, the Serbian Cross of Karageorge, 1st Class with swords. The medal was instituted in January 1904 in four classes. In 1915 a further class with two divisions was added. This was to be known as the Soldier's Order of the Star of Karageorge with swords, a bravery award for non-commissioned officers and men. The obverse has the inscription 'For freedom, 1904', the date being the awakening of the Serbian Nation from its Turkish oppressors.ⁱⁱ

The next major battle in the Sinai Desert took place on 9th January 1917, when British and Anzac troops, of the mobile Desert Column, attacked a large force

of Ottoman troops at Rafa on the Sinai/Palestine border. After a day of fierce fighting, overcoming tough resistance and well-constructed fortifications, the border town and around 1,500 enemy troops were captured, leaving the entire Sinai Peninsula in the hands of the EEF.ⁱⁱⁱ

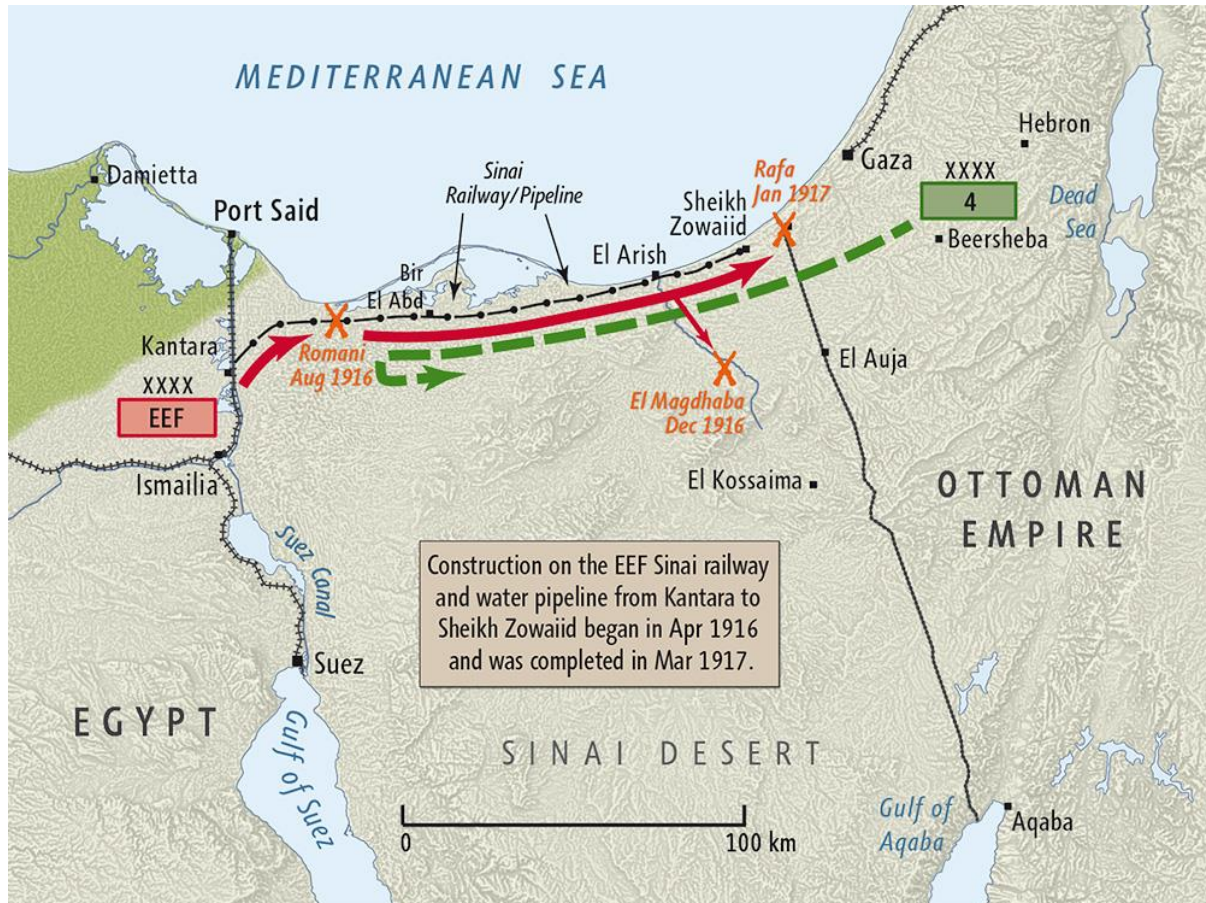


Figure 2: Map showing the position of the EEF at Rafa

John was severely injured in the attack and was invalided home in March 1917. His action on the day was rewarded with another mention in despatches.

Having sufficiently recovered, John was promoted to Warrant Officer, Class 1, No 32502 in October 1918, The Absent Voters List for 1919, places John Kinsman Brodie an officer cadet of Woodbury, Highfield Road, Bewdley as a Cavalry Officer cadet in Kildare, Ireland.

On completion of his training, John was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Reserve Cavalry Worcestershire Regiment on 27th July 1920.^{iv}



The 1914/15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal, Major J. K. Brodie was awarded. Two oak leaf badges on his Victory Medal ribbon would mark his two mentions in despatches.

The 1921 Census recorded that John was employed by Henry Wiggin and Co. (see right) as a metallurgist, at 55, George Street, Birmingham. They were manufacturers of non-ferrous metals. Later, the address became the location of Asbury Brodie & Co Ltd, metal manufacturers for which John was a managing director.

On 23rd September 1926, John married Nellie Williams at St Augustine's Church, Edgbaston, near to where she lived with her father, Arthur, a railway official of 5 Sefton Road. Nellie and John set up home at 143 Willow Road, Edgbaston. Two years later, their only child Judith Mary Kinsman Brodie was born on 23rd July.

John continued as a reservist with the 5th Reserve Worcestershire Regiment after its return from Palestine in 1919. It was quickly reformed and brought up to strength. It had become clear during the war that cavalry was obsolete and, in 1922, it was announced that the Worcestershire Regiment were to serve as two horsed batteries in the Royal Field Artillery (RFA): 397th at Worcester and 398th at King's Heath, Birmingham. Together with 399th and 400th batteries

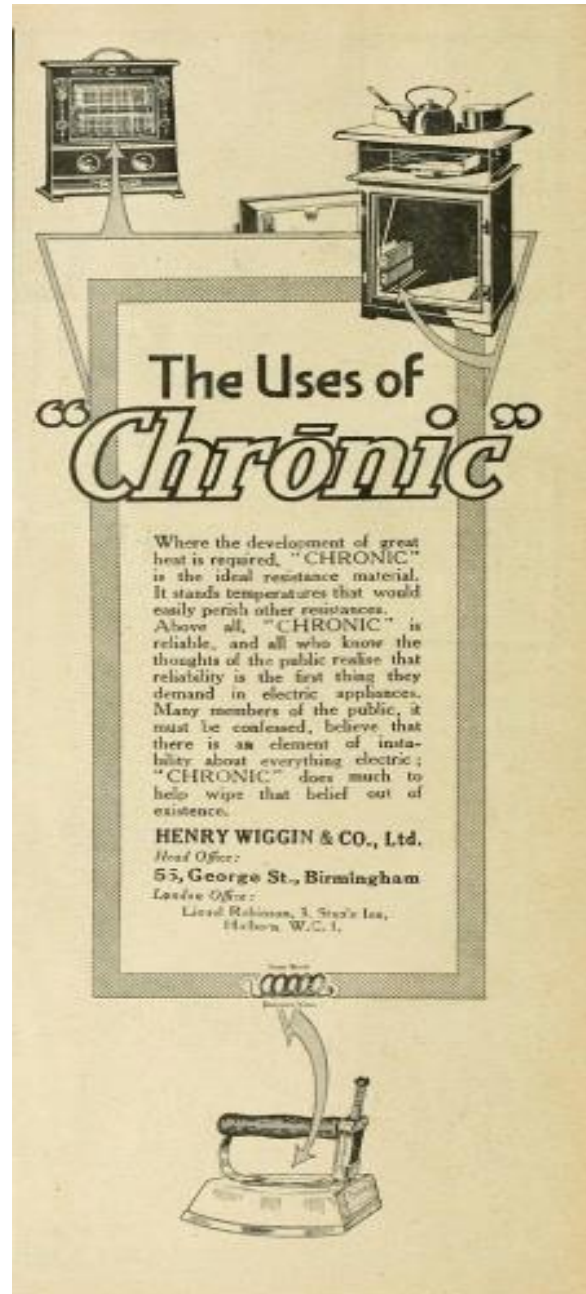


Figure 3: 1921 advert for Henry Wiggin & Co Ltd, 55 George Street Birmingham

from the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars they formed 100th (Worcestershire and Oxfordshire Yeomanry) Brigade, RFA. The horses were replaced by artillery tractors in 1922. In 1924, the RFA was subsumed into the Royal Artillery (RA), and the unit was redesignated as an Army Field Brigade, RA serving as Army Troops in 48th (South Midland) Divisional Area

Promoted to Captain on April 24th 1924, John became the commander of Kings Heath, 398th Battery RFA.^v In June of that year, Captain Brodie, as part of the 100th Brigade, went on a fifteen day training camp at Okehampton, Devon to try out four of the new 18-pounder Mark IV guns (see below).^{vi}



OFFICERS OF THE 100TH WORCESTERSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY BRIGADE, R.F.A.

The names in this group, which was taken recently at Okehampton, from left to right, are: Standing—Lieutenant J. Stockton, Captain J. K. Brodie, Captain H. Ruston, Captain R. Hatt, Captain J. Mann, Lieutenant J. T. Kenrick, and Lieutenant R. Finlay; sitting—Major W. Bell, Captain C. A. V. Drummond, O.B.E. (adjutant), Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. J. Coventry, C.B., T.D., Colonel W. E. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major Lord Cobham, Major E. Franklin, R.A.V.C., Major O. Teichman, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.; sitting in front—Lieutenant A. C. Doughty and Lieutenant J. Dodd. The brigade has just returned from practice camp at Okehampton, Devon

On the 27th August 1931 John had been promoted to the rank of Major.^{vii}

As the British Army rearmed in the years before World War II, the 100th Field Brigade was converted on 28 November 1938 to the anti-tank role as 53rd Anti-Tank Regiment, RA. The two Worcestershire Anti-Tank batteries were renumbered as 209 (at Kidderminster) and 210 (at King's Heath). Its 18-pounders were replaced with 2-pounders. After the Munich Crisis, the Territorial Army was doubled in size: the Worcester Yeomanry batteries remained with the 53rd and expanded to four: 209 at Kidderminster, 210 and 211 at Kings Heath and 213 at Bewdley.

210TH ANTI-TANK BATTERY

SITE LOANED FOR TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS

Mitchells and Butler's, Ltd., have given Worcestershire Territorial Army Association the free use of a building site at the corner of Alcester Road South and Howard Road East, King's Heath, for the building of temporary headquarters for the second line unit of the 210th Anti-Tank Battery, Royal Artillery (Territorial Army). The War Office is to have free use of the land for not less than fifteen months.

The 210th Anti-Tank Battery is part of the newly-formed 53rd Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A., and was originally part of Worcestershire Yeomanry. The battery at King's Heath is under the command of Major J. K. Brodie, who served with Worcestershire Yeomanry throughout the war.

The *Birmingham Mail* on 13th May 1939 published an article publicising that Mitchells and Butler's Ltd gave free use of land on the corner of Alcester Road South and Howard Road East for the building of a temporary Head Quarters for 210th Anti-Tank Battery, TA, commanded by Major J. K. Brodie.

The picture below taken from the *Birmingham Mail* on 8th July 1939 shows Major J K Brodie (centre of picture) giving a lecture to Officers and N.C.O.'s of his 53rd (Worcester and Oxford Yeomanry) Battery after shooting practice at Trawsfynydd, North Wales.





In 1941, aged 50, Major J.K. Brodie, No. 720953, as an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, was posted as Second-in-Command of the 125th Anti-Tank Regiment, attached to the 18th Division to Singapore (See left).^{viii}

He embarked from Avonmouth on the *S.S. Oronsay* at midday on 28th October 1941. It was the start of a 20,000-mile voyage to reinforce the defences at Singapore.

Docking at Bombay on the 23rd January, 1942, the ship's company was transferred to the coal-burning C.P.R. liner *Empress of Asia* to continue their journey.



Figure 4: CPR Empress of Asia

The ship was part of a convoy that came under an aerial attack in the Bangka Strait, off the island of Sumatra, on 4th February and suffered minor damage. The next day, as the convoy sailed into and entered the western

approaches to Singapore, Japanese dive bombers staged a fierce attack against the liner. As the ship caught fire, the captain anchored off the Sultan shoal near the lighthouse with its onboard personnel gathered on the bow and the stern. All the survivors were rescued, the last being the captain and chief engineer. There was a total of 16 deaths during the attack.



Figure 5: The Empress of Asia after being dive bombed by the Japanese air force

Ten days later, on 15th February, Singapore fell and came under the rule of Imperial Japan. On the 17th March, John along with around 85,000 other Allied troops were forced to surrender and marched to Changi, some twenty miles from the centre of the city, and commenced 3½ years of captivity.

收容所 Camp		番 號 No.	
馬來泰 昭和 年 月 日		馬 本 馬 道 3 2891 515	
姓 名 Name	Brodie. John Kinsman.	生 年 月 日 Date of Birth	1891.8.27.
國 籍 Nationality	英 國 人 BRITISH	所 屬 部 隊 Unit	No. P/20953. 125 Anti-Tank Regt. R.A. 18 Division.
階 級 身 分 Rank	Major. 陸軍少佐	捕 獲 年 月 日 Date of Capture	昭和 17 年 2 月 5 日
捕 獲 場 所 Place of Capture	SINGAPORE シンガポール	父 ノ 名 Father's Name	母 ノ 名 Mother's Name
本 籍 地 Place of Origin	C/O Asbury, Brodie & Co. Ltd., 55, George St. Parade, Birmingham.	職 業 Occupation	METAL MANUFACTURER 製鉄所
通 報 先 Destination of Report	Mrs. J.K. Brodie, C/O Asbury, Brodie & Co. Ltd. 55, George St. Parade, Birmingham.	特 記 事 項 Remarks	

Figure 6: Major John Kinsman Brodie's Japanese POW record

During March, the Japanese segregated the sick at Changi and called for those that were fit, to form working parties to clear up the debris in Singapore using shovels and handcarts. The Colonel, by holding firm, was able to prevent the splitting up of the Regiment and on April 3rd the majority of the men moved to River Valley Camp from where work began. Officers at this stage were not forced to work, and usually went out with the working parties and acted as 'buffers' between the Japanese guards and the men. At the end of August 1942, this all changed. The Japanese Commander called upon every prisoner-of-war in Singapore, irrespective of rank, to sign a certificate that they would not attempt to escape. Every man refused. As a result, everyone except the sick in hospital was ordered to barracks at Selerang, an outer fortification of Shangi Barracks, cramming 16.000 men into a place designed for 850. With dysentery breaking out and threats of reduced rations, on the advice of the Senior Medical Officer, the British Commandant ordered the forms to be signed but under duress.

The regiment was then split into several smaller parties with one officer to each group where possible. Major Brodie's, along with many others, left River Valley and were conveyed on over-crowded metal trucks to Wampo Camp, Thailand. There were approximately 1500 POW's at the camp with an average age of 37 years. Major Brodie was put in command of 'F' Battalion with Major Bennett RAMC as a Medical Officer. Their task was to build the notorious Siam-Burma railway. Under harsh climatic conditions and inhuman treatment by the Japanese the railway slowly grew. The regiment groups were spread along the whole length of the proposed railway. The orders of the Japanese commanders were that, irrespective of any conditions whatsoever, the railway must be completed by a certain date despite men dropping dead at work. To achieve this even the officers were compelled to work from February 1943. In July, the Allied Air Force started bombing the railway, but as a consequence, maintenance parties from the POW camps, irrespective of fitness, had to go back up river to repair the damage.

From May 1944, American Red Cross parcels began to arrive but after the Japanese had taken a share, what was left was divided up amongst the men.

In January 1945, officers were separated from the men. For six months the Japanese took a delight in meting out the heaviest punishments on them and imposed more restrictions than had ever been known before.

August 1945 brought an end to the war with the Japanese surrender.

The men of the 125th Regiment earned the praise of their British officers in charge of the camps in which they served, and their good conduct, cheerful behaviour and staunch comradeship was frequently commented upon by those in authority. For every three men who walked up the gangway at Avonmouth in October 1941, one was not returning and of those who had survived many were maimed for life.^{ix}



Figure 7: The Siam/Burma Railway map

After the war, survivors were asked to fill out a questionnaire about their time as POW's.

Naming the camps that he had stayed at, Major Brodie wrote:

Changri and River Valley Camp in Singapore and the following in Thailand:
Tarsau, Wampo, Touchan South and Touchan Main.

Under the following headings he wrote:

Escapes or Attempted escapes

I personally did not attempt to escape and no attempts were made from F Bd No 4 group which I commanded or the group in which I served in above camps. Lack of food, difficulties of country, lack of maps & compasses, lack of knowledge of language, distrust of local natives - in my opinion made escape practically impossible. In all cases of escape of which I have heard the escapees, if recaptured, were shot

Sabotage

Frequent acts of sabotage & destruction were carried out by men of my regiment. They were too frequent to record at all times. Officers, NCO's & men lost no opportunity doing damage to enemy property.

Did you observe courageous acts performed by Allied personnel?

Yes. Major N MacKenzie of my own regiment and bomb squadron 148 Field Regt RA who under most difficult conditions ran a wireless set from early 1943 until Jan 1945. If they had been caught, they would undoubtedly have been shot

Have you any other matter of any kind you wish to bring to notice?

Yes. At Touchan South Jungle Camp, Thailand, we experienced a bad cholera epidemic, in which we had 199 British cases and 113 deaths and some 600 to 700 Tamils also died. Major V. Bennett RAMC fought the epidemic almost single handed, working day and night. I consider this officer worthy of special mention devotion to duty throughout this trying time.

It must have been with much relief that his wife Nellie heard that John was on his way home.^x John was awarded a Mention in Despatches after the war ended. The *London Gazette* on 12th September 1946 states: The King has been pleased to approve Major J K Brodie be Mentioned in Despatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services while a Prisoner of War. He was also awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal.^{xi}

COMING HOME AFTER SIAM CAPTIVITY

Major J. K. Brodie, who before the war commanded the King's Heath (Worcestershire Yeomanry) Battery, R.A., has cabled his wife from Rangoon to say he is safe and well and returning to this country. He was taken prisoner at Singapore and has been imprisoned in Siam.

Political Pact

POLITICS brought together Mr. Barry Griffiths and Miss Judith Brodie, who are to be married at Edgbaston Old Church next Wednesday: they met as members of the Moseley Young Unionist Association.

The groom, who was educated at Rugby and Edinburgh



Miss Judith Brodie

University, recently qualified as a veterinary surgeon, and is now working with his father, Mr. H. W. Griffiths, who has a flourishing veterinary practice in Birmingham.

Miss Brodie was until recently an analyst with a Birmingham dairy firm. Her father, Major J. K. Brodie, is a director of Asbury Brodie and Company, Ltd., a Birmingham nickel-alloy and chemical firm. A former Territorial officer, he was a prisoner of the Japanese during the war.

On 1st September 1948, Major John Kinsman Brodie retired from the 5th Worcestershire Reserve on age grounds, aged 57.

On Wednesday 2nd September 1953, John and Nellie's daughter Judith, an analyst for a Birmingham Dairy Firm, married Barry Charles Roger Griffiths, a vet, at Edgbaston Old Church.^{xii}

On 18th September 1954, Judith gave birth to a daughter. Barry and Judith lived at 94 Alcester Road close to 98 Alcester Road where Barry worked with his father R.W. Griffiths (now Fivelands Veterinary Centre).^{xiii}

Two years later, on 25th August 1956, a son was born to Judith and Barry.^{xiv}

On 23rd April 1957, Major J. K. Brodie presented the Queen on with a regimental brooch.

Regimental brooch for the Queen

During her visit to Worcester on April 23 and 24, the Queen will meet a new Territorial regiment of which she is honorary colonel—the Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry.

The Queen was previously honorary colonel of the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, one of the two units which were amalgamated last November to form the present regiment.

For some time before the amalgamation, the Worcestershire Hussars had wanted to present the Queen with a regimental brooch and she will now receive it at Worcester, on April 23, from Major J. K. Brodie, who has served in the Regiment for 37 years.

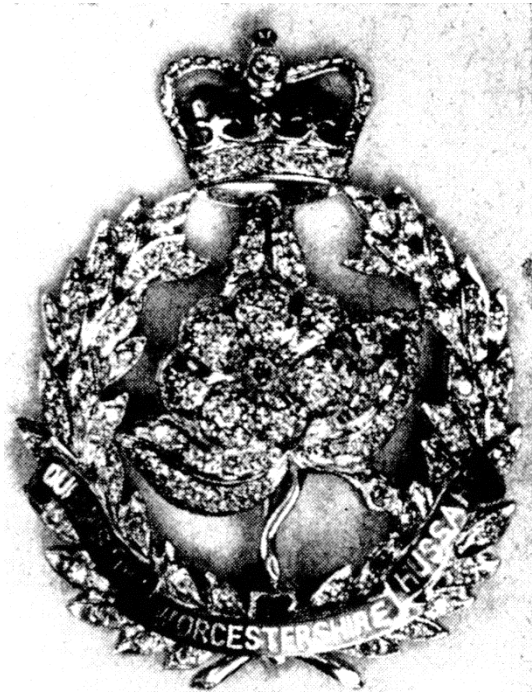


Figure 9: The regimental brooch presented to the Queen



Figure 10: Major Brodie presenting the regimental brooch to the Queen

John's treatment as a POW undermined his health and on 31st May 1961 he died at his home at 7 Moor Green Lane, Moseley, aged 69.^{xv}

Maj. J. K. Brodie

The death has occurred at his home in Moor Green Lane, Moseley, Birmingham, of Maj. John Kinsman Brodie, who joined the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars more than 50 years ago and whose subsequent 36 years' service included a period as a fellow officer of Sir Winston Churchill. He was 69.

After joining the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, T.A., in 1909, he was mobilised with the regiment in 1914 and served overseas, part of the time in the Gallipoli campaign, which earned him a mention in despatches and the award of a Serbian decoration.

He then served with the cavalry in the Sinai Desert and was seriously wounded in an attack on the Turkish position at Rafa in Palestine. His action on this occasion won him another mention in despatches and after recovering in this country from his injuries he was commissioned and sent to Ireland.

It was after the war when the Worcestershire Yeomanry was converted to field artillery and together with the Oxfordshire Yeomanry formed the 100th Brigade R.A. that he served with Maj. Winston Churchill, as he then was.

Ship Bombed

At the outbreak of the 1939-45 war he was put in command of a training regiment for anti-tank warfare, but after the invasion of Malaya by the Japanese he sailed in the Empress of Asia, as an acting Lieutenant-Colonel. The ship was bombed by the Japanese Air Force, however, and as one of the survivors Lt.-Col. Brodie was imprisoned, sent to Thailand and set to work on the Siam-Burma railway. The treatment he received as a prisoner of war undermined his health.

After the war, he was instrumental in re-forming the Birmingham branch of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Old Comrades' Association.

Maj. Brodie was a director of Asbury, Brodie and Co., non-ferrous metals merchants, of George Street, Birmingham. He leaves a wife and a married daughter.

The cremation will take place at Lodge Hill Crematorium on Monday.

John's wife Nellie, passed away on 30th November 1976, aged 76.^{xvi}

Judith passed away on 28th March 1989.^{xvii}

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Illustrations

Figure 1; Battle of Katia map

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Katia

Figure 2: Sinai Campaign map 1916

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/sinai-campaign-1916-map>

Figure 3: Henry Wiggin & Co advert – Grace’s Guide

https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Henry_Wiggin_and_Co

Figure 4: Great ships – The Empress of Asia

<https://greatships.net/empressasia>

Figure 5: Empress of Asia on fire, Australian War Memorial, Ref PO1804,001

<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C240971>

Figure 7: Map of the Burma Railway

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burma_Railway

Figure 8: *Coventry Evening Telegraph*, 13.4.1957

Figure 9: *Birmingham Mail* 23.4.1957

Figure 10: *Birmingham Mail* 24.4.1957

Endnotes

i *Bolton Chronicle*, 21.2.,1852

ii *Birmingham Daily Post*, 16.10.1916
London Gazette, 15.2.1917, p 1609

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- iii Queens Own Worcestershire Hussars
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Own_Worcestershire_Hussars
- iv *London Gazette* to be 2nd Lt 26.7.1920, p 7841
- v *London Gazette*, 29th April 1924, p 3426
London Gazette, 30th October 1925, p 6999
- vi *Birmingham Daily Post*, 9.6.1924
The Tatler, 3.9.1924
- vii *London Gazette*, 29th September 1931, p 6237
- viii a) Photograph of Major Brodie, Second in Command, from the Memorial Book *Anti-Tank Regt R.A. 1939-45* published in Sunderland in 1947.
Research acknowledgements, James Pasby; Tony Harding
<https://www.newmp.org.uk/memorial/book-125th-anti-tank-regt-r-a-1939-45-s140-147/>
- b) The photograph also featured in the Regimental history volume at:
http://70brigade.newmp.org.uk/wiki/Brodie_John_K_Major_20953
- ix From the records of Gunner Alexander John Turner No 1455465 of the 125th Anti-Tank Regiment
<https://www.cofepow.org.uk/armed-forces-stories-list/125th-anti-tank-regiment-royal-artillery>
- x *Birmingham Mail*, 19.9.1945
- xi WW2 medal record for Major J. K. Brodie
http://70brigade.newmp.org.uk/wiki/Brodie_John_K_Major_20953
- b) *London Gazette*, 12.9.19746
- xii *Birmingham Post*, 29.8.1953
- xiii *Birmingham Daily Post*, 20.9.1954
- xiv *Birmingham Daily Post*, 27.8.1956
- xv *Birmingham Daily Post*, 2.6.1961
- xvi *Birmingham Daily Post*, 2.12.1976
- xvii *Evening Mail*. 30.3.1989