

OVER HIGHWAY OF DEATH.

21st. Army Gp. H.Q., Thursday, 3rd. Nov., 1944.

Canadian troops this afternoon were nearly at the end of the Beveland Causeway.

In one of the war's toughest jobs they have inched their way across the causeway, 150 feet wide and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile long, from Beveland to Walcheren.

The Canadians had to slash their way through the Germans massed along the Causeway, and pour troops over fallen comrades between shells fired point blank down this heavily mined highway of death.

But now the worst is over - the Canadians are about to push into Walcheren itself.

It was a regiment which wears the kilt in time of peace and which was famous in the last war that did the job.

B.U.P..

1st. Bn. The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

Extract from Montreal Daily Star.

"BLACK WATCH LED INITIAL ASSAULT  
ON SOUTH BEVELAND CAUSEWAY"

By Ross Munro.

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, Nov..8th. - (C.P.Cable) / The Black Watch Regiment from Montreal made the initial attack along the narrow causeway from South Beveland island to Walcheren Island, one of the key advances in the now-closing battle to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, it was disclosed last night.

The Black watch carried out this spearhead assault in the face of very heavy German fire, fighting all day through a storm of machine-gun bullets, mortar bombs and shrieking 88 shells which swept the 1100-foot-long causeway.

They got right up to a concrete-walled dike at the Walcheren end of the highway and held their ground in spite of fierce Nazi opposition while a western battalion thrust through their positions and established the first bridgehead on Walcheren Island.

Maj. Bill Ewing and Maj. Bob MacDuff, both from Montreal, led the two leading companies in this action which was just about as rugged as any the battalion has fought in this campaign. The Black Watch men captured Goes, the principal town on Walcheren.

Before the unit went to South Beveland it fought in half a dozen actions north of Antwerp, notably around Woensdrecht and Hoogerheide, just east of the mainland causeway to Beveland.

----- 0000000 -----

This is a very gratifying write up, but it includes one or two discrepancies.

The causeway from the South Beveland isthmus to Walcheren Island is nearer 1000 yards than 1100 feet long. The town of Goes is not on Walcheren Island, but on the isthmus itself. The leading company in this attack was C Company, led by Capt. Lamb, who was wounded in the withdrawal when our battalion had been relieved. A Coy. was the second company in the advance, and they were followed by B Coy..

-----



1st. Br. The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada.

Extract from Montreal Daily Star.

**"BLACK WATCH LED INITIAL ASSAULT  
ON SOUTH BEVELAND CAUSEWAY"**

By Roës Munro.

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, Nov. 8th. - (C.P.Cable) / The Black Watch Regiment from Montreal made the initial attack along the narrow causeway from South Beveland island to Walcheren Island, one of the key advances in the now-closing battle to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, it was disclosed last night.

The Black Watch carried out this spearhead assault in the face of very heavy German fire, fighting all day through a storm of machine-gun bullets, mortar bombs and shrieking 88 shells which swept the 1100-foot-long causeway.

They got right up to a concrete-walled dike at the Walcheren end of the highway and held their ground in spite of fierce Nazi opposition while a Western battalion thrust through their positions and established the first bridgehead on Walcheren Island.

Maj. Bill Ewing and Maj. Bob MacDuff, both from Montreal, led the two leading companies in this action which was just about as rugged as any the battalion has fought in this campaign. The Black Watch men captured Goes, the principal town on Walcheren.

Before the unit went to South Beveland it fought in half a dozen actions north of Antwerp, notably around Woensdrecht and Hoogerheide, just east of the mainland causeway to Beveland.

----- 0000000 -----

This is a very gratifying write up, but it includes one or two discrepancies.

The causeway from the South Beveland isthmus to Walcheren Island is nearer 1000 yards than 1100 feet long. The town of Goes is not on Walcheren Island, but on the isthmus itself. The leading company in this attack was C Company, led by Capt. Lamb, who was wounded in the withdrawal when our battalion had been relieved. A Coy. was the second company in the advance, and they were followed by B Coy..

-----

# Canadiens français!

Ne trouvez-vous pas que c'est trop souvent à vous que revient l'honneur de se battre dans les endroits les plus durs?

L'expérience de Dieppe, le 19 août 1942, a coûté à la deuxième division canadienne la vie de 3500 des vôtres. Au front de Normandie le régiment de la Chaudière a subi des pertes telles que ce régiment a dû être reformé.

Et pourquoi tant de sacrifices?

Est-ce pour défendre vos terres du Canada que vous mourrez aujourd'hui par milliers sur un continent étranger?

Non! C'est seulement parce que l'Angleterre a déclaré la guerre à L'Allemagne.

Les Canadiens doivent mourir pour défendre les intérêts et les ambitions de l'Angleterre en Europe et plus tard au Japon, et aussi pour que l'Angleterre puisse plus facilement coloniser complètement le Canada privé des meilleurs de ses enfants.

Au moment où en compagnie des Polonais et des Belges mal équipés, vous subissez les plus durs assauts allemands, les Anglais s'amuse à Paris et à Bruxelles. On les voit partout où il y a du bon vin à boire et des jolies filles à caresser. Mais où les combats sont les plus meurtriers, c'est vous, Canadiens qui êtes là!

L'Angleterre veut l'anéantissement des Canadiens et vous vous battez pour l'Angleterre! Réfléchissez, camarades Canadiens, le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.

Réfléchissez, il est encore temps! Dans les semaines qui vont suivre, les batailles vont dépasser en horreur tout ce que vous pouvez imaginer. Les Anglais vont vous employer comme cibles aux nouvelles armes allemandes.

Votre devoir est de vivre pour vos femmes, vos petiots et vos vieux, pour vos belles terres du Canada dont vous êtes aujourd'hui si loin, et non pas de mourir sur le sol de l'Europe pour le seul plaisir des Anglais qui vous haïssent!

Venez à nous sans crainte. Vous serez bien traités. La captivité ne sera pas sévère pour les Canadiens Français et ne sera surtout pas longue.

off 4423  
Dec 44



1st. Bn. The Black Watch (RIR) of Canada.

Extract from Montreal Daily Star.

**"BLACK WATCH LED INITIAL ASSAULT  
ON SOUTH BEVELAND CAUSEWAY"**

By Ross Munro.

WITH THE CANADIANS IN HOLLAND, Nov. 8th. - (C.P.Cable) / The Black Watch Regiment from Montreal made the initial attack along the narrow causeway from South Beveland island to Walcheren Island, one of the key advances in the now-closing battle to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, it was disclosed last night.

The Black Watch carried out this spearhead assault in the face of very heavy German fire, fighting all day through a storm of machine-gun bullets, mortar bombs and shrieking 88 shells which swept the 1100-foot-long causeway.

They got right up to a concrete-walled dike at the Walcheren end of the highway and held their ground in spite of fierce Nazi opposition while a Western battalion thrust through their positions and established the first bridgehead on Walcheren Island.

Maj. Bill Ewing and Maj. Bob MacDuff, both from Montreal, led the two leading companies in this action which was just about as rugged as any the battalion has fought in this campaign. The Black Watch men captured Goes, the principal town on Walcheren.

Before the unit went to South Beveland it fought in half a dozen actions north of Antwerp, notably around Woensdrecht and Hoogerheide, just east of the mainland causeway to Beveland.

----- 0000000 -----

This is a very gratifying write up, but it includes one or two discrepancies.

The causeway from the South Beveland isthmus to Walcheren Island is nearer 1000 yards than 1100 feet long. The town of Goes is not on Walcheren Island, but on the isthmus itself. The leading company in this attack was C Company, led by Capt. Lamb, who was wounded in the withdrawal when our battalion had been relieved. A Coy. was the second company in the advance, and they were followed by B Coy..

-----

after Aug 23

OVER HIGHWAY OF DEATH.

21st. Army Gp. H.Q. Thursday 3rd. Nov, 1944.

Canadian troops this afternoon were nearly at the end of the Beveland Causeway.

In one of the war's toughest jobs they have inched their way across the causeway, 150 feet wide and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile long, from Beveland to Walcheren.

The Canadians had to slash their way through to Germans massed along the Causeway, and pour troops over fallen comrades between shells fired point-blank down this heavily mined highway of death.

But now the worst is over - the Canadians are about to push into Walcheren itself.

It was a regiment which wears the kilt in time of peace and which was famous in the last war that did the job.

B.U.P.

Apr Apr 23



ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

8 Dec 44

Ref Map #12 Hs (east) 1  
12 Ss (east) 25,000

1. Intention 1 RMC will move to CUYK 8 Dec 44. APPENDIX NO. 21
2. Marching Tps (a) Order of march A-D-C-B.  
(b) A Coy pass SF at Barrier MR 737534 at 1215 hrs.  
(c) Route MOOK Br and Shore Rd to CUYK.  
(d) Coys will occupy same areas at CUYK as before.
3. Vehicle Par ty (a) Order of march Bn HQ, Sp coy, Rifle coys  
F Echelon and cooks in order A,D,C,B.  
(b) Pass SF 1300 hrs.  
(c) OC Sp will march column at 1215 hrs, head of  
column at Bn HQ.  
(d) Route will be detailed later.  
(e) TO will arrange traffic control along route  
and at MOOK Br.
4. A Echelon (a) A Echelon will move at 1300 hrs 8 Dec.  
(b) Route MOOK Br and Shore Rd to Cuyk.  
(c) TO will arrange traffic control at MOOK Br  
and along route.
5. Rations (a) Lunch 8 Dec at 1100 hrs.  
(b) Hot mea 1 after arrival at CUYK.
6. Guides By coy arrangements to CUYK by jeep morning 8 Dec,

Edyfield Capt.  
Adjutant  
1st Bn The Black Watch  
(RHR) of Canada.