British Troops in China (1)

Headquarters, British Troops in China

Hong Kong Infantry Brigade

Headquarters, Hong Kong Infantry Brigade & Signal Section

2nd Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers
1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders
1st Bn. The Royal Ulster Rifles
1st Kumoan Rifles, 19th Hydroabad Regiment

Other Troops in the Hong Kong Area

8th Heavy Brigade, Royal Artillery
   (H.Q., 12th, 20th & 24th Heavy Batteries, Royal Artillery)
5th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery
   (H.Q., 7th & 9th Anti-Aircraft Batteries, Royal Artillery)
Hong Kong Brigade, Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery
   (H.Q., 1st & 2nd Mountain Batteries and 3rd & 4th Medium Batteries, Hong Kong and
    Singapore Royal Artillery)

22nd (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers
40th (Fortress) Company, Royal Engineers

Hong Kong Signal Company, Royal Corps of Signals

12th Company, Royal Army Service Corps
Hong Kong Mule Corps, Royal Army Service Corps

27th Company, Royal Army Medical Corps

6 Section, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Pay Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Veterinary Corps

Hong Kong Company, Corps of Military Police
NOTES:

1. China Command was a pre-war independent command, responsible for the British possessions of Hong Kong and Kowloon, and the British concessions in the Chinese cities of Shanghai and Tientsin. Command of the British Troops in China was a Major General’s appointment. The Japanese forces attacked on 8 December 1941, and despite gallant resistance, the colony surrendered on 25 December 1941. Few personnel escaped, with the majority facing four years in captivity.

SOURCES:

Primary Sources

H.M.S.O. The Monthly Army List January 1930
H.M.S.O. The Monthly Army List July 1937
H.M.S.O. The Half Yearly Army List for the period ending 31st December 1938
H.M.S.O. The Monthly Army List April 1938
H.M.S.O. The Half Yearly Army List for the period ending 31st December 1939
H.M.S.O. The Monthly Army List April 1940

Secondary Sources

Shanghai Area (1)

2nd Bn. The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)

Detachment, Royal Engineers

Shanghai Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

Detachment, Royal Army Service Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Medical Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Pay Corps

Shanghai Section, Corps of Military Police
NOTES:

1. The Treaty of Nanking of 1842 opened up the Chinese port of Shanghai to international trade, one of the main commodities being opium. The United Kingdom was one of the countries that took up concessions within the city. To protect British interests, the U.K. Government deployed British troops to Shanghai. With the increased threat from Japanese forces, the British troops withdrew from Shanghai in August 1940.
Tientsin Area (1)

1st Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers

Detachment, Royal Engineers

Tientsin Signal Section, Royal Corps of Signals

Detachment, Royal Army Service Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Medical Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Detachment, Royal Army Pay Corps
1. The Tientsin Area was responsible for the British concession in the Chinese city of Teinstin (now called Tianjin). During the war between Japan and China, the city of Tientsin was captured by Japanese troops on 30 July 1937. Japan, however, respected the foreign concessions in the city and the British troops remained in situ.