

SOLDIER

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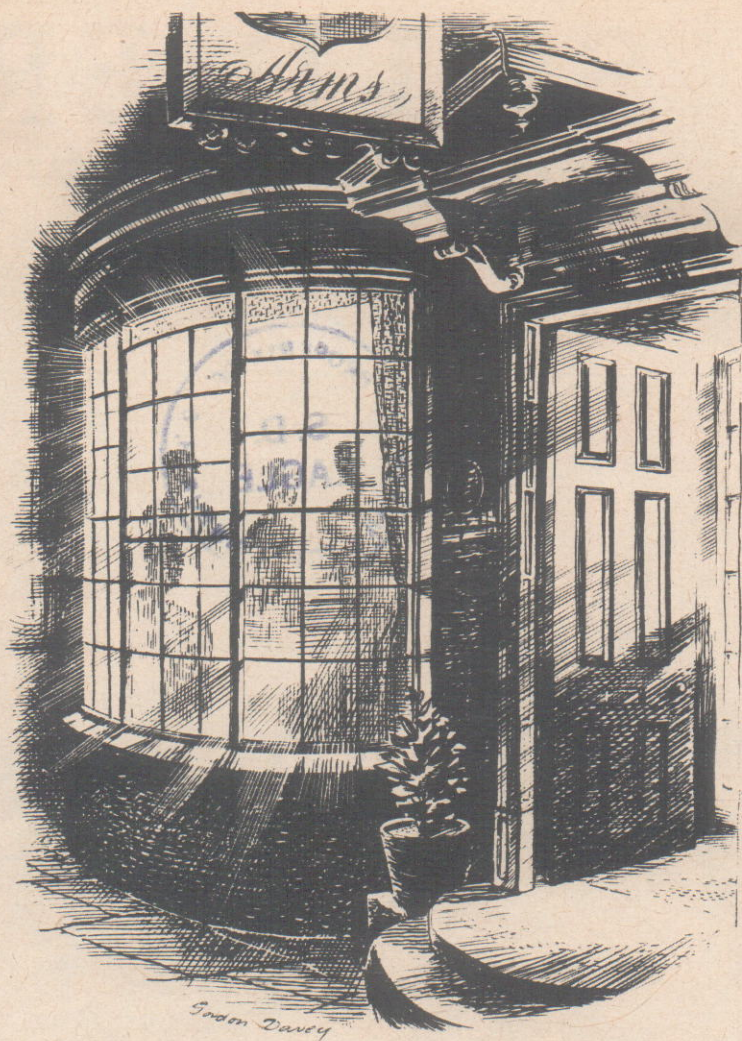
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"DOG BEVERLEY"

(See Story on Pages 12-13)

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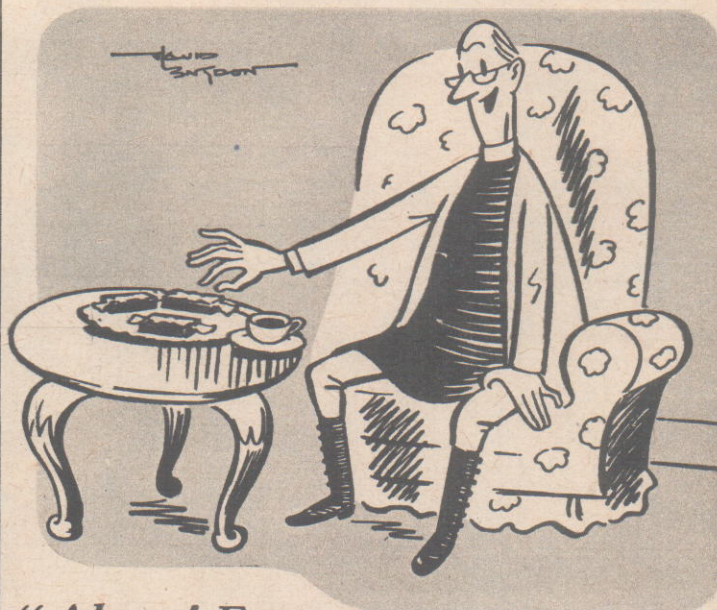
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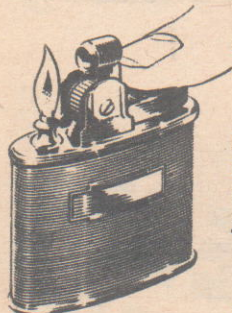
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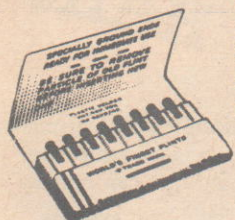
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**HUDSON'S BAY
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In Rhine Army soldiers have the opportunity to learn German. It is a useful accomplishment, in military or civil life.

NOW THE TARGET IS BABEL

THE British soldier has always been noted for his uncanny ability to make himself understood all over the world by signs and sheer personality. In the true sense of the word, however, he is no linguist.

Today the language of gesticulations and invented words is not good enough. Modern war is so complex that the ideal soldier must be able to understand clearly, and to make himself clearly understood by, the allies at whose side he is fighting. It is important, too, that he shall be able to understand the people of the country in which he is operating.

So the Army has taken a fresh approach to the two language problems which face it: enabling the British soldier to talk with his allies, and enabling Colonial and Gurkha troops to understand each other and their British comrades.

For British troops there is a completely new scheme to increase the number of linguists. Its aim is that there shall be at least one man in each unit able to speak the language of the adjacent unit, if Atlantic Treaty forces have to fight side by side. To this end, men are to be en-

Though the world grows smaller and smaller, its peoples still speak many hundreds of tongues. This can be a military problem of some magnitude — but the British Army, strung out in alien lands, refuses to be daunted

couraged to learn one of about 16 Atlantic Treaty languages listed in a new Army Council Instruction. The Royal Army Educational Corps will help, wherever possible, by holding classes under instructors whose mother-tongue is the language they teach. Where classes are not possible, text books and gramophone records can be provided. Also, it will be possible for soldiers to take correspondence courses in most languages.

For the first time incentive money is to be paid to men who qualify, as it has been for the past four or five years to officers who pass their tests as interpreters. Until now, the only money most linguists have been able to claim, on qualifying, has been the cost of learning the language. If they studied at the Army's expense, they received nothing.

Men who learn a language under the new scheme may, if they so wish, do so at the Army's expense and, as some reward for giving up their spare time, they

will draw sums of money, varying according to the difficulty of the languages they have studied.

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery has personally set a good example in learning Atlantic Treaty languages. Two years ago he determined to perfect his working knowledge of French, in order to ease his task as head of Western Union defence. Today, as deputy to General Eisenhower, he is able to talk to French officers in their own language.



British soldiers wear no insignia to show their skill at languages, but African soldiers who are proficient in English put up this badge.

Unit linguists will not study languages as exhaustively as those Regular officers who train as Army interpreters. For most languages, these officers study in Britain for between 12 and 18 months, after which they take the Civil Service examination. Then they go, if possible, to a two-years appointment where the language they have learned will be of use to the Army, and where they can consolidate their knowledge.

If they go to countries like China or Japan, where the way of living is fundamentally different from that in Britain, they must be prepared to suffer inconveniences in their social life — for social life there must be if the student is to master the language. Major-General F. S. G. Piggott, who as a young officer learned Japanese, tells in his autobiography how some of his fellow students lived entirely in the Japanese manner; but most, like General Piggott, did not fancy a Japanese diet, without bread, milk, meat, jam and coffee. Nor did they relish sitting on the floor to read and write.

Officers who learn Arabic have a preliminary ten-weeks course in London, then go to the Middle East Centre for Arab studies, in the Lebanon, for ten-and-a-half months. There, four-fifths of the time is given up to

OVER

The Wavell Way

IN the higher ranks of the British Army there have been some notable linguists.

Field-Marshal Earl Wavell, who had an unusual facility for acquiring languages, learned Urdu, Pushtu and Persian in four years in India. He would lie on a bed reading French while receiving Urdu lessons from a native teacher; he explained that reading French was the only way he could keep awake for his Urdu lesson.

Lord Wavell went to Moscow to learn Russian, one of the more difficult languages, and passed his first-class interpreter's examination ten months later. So adept was he that in 1917 he was able to address a gathering of the disintegrating Russian Army.

Field-Marshal Lord Ironside speaks 14 languages. He was 58 years of age when he passed his interpreter's examination in Dutch. In World War One he spent two years with the German East African Army disguised as a Boer ox-driver and speaking Taal and colloquial German. He was awarded the German Military Service Medal. Once he nearly gave himself away by lapsing into High German.

In the Archangel Expedition at the end of World War One, there were British, French, American, Italian, Polish and Russian contingents, and Lord Ironside could speak to the members of every one in their own language. By keeping his linguistic ability secret, he was able to eavesdrop on some interesting conversations among foreign observers at military exercises.



Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery waits for his interpreter to tell him what Marshal Zhukov is saying. This way conversation is apt to languish. But when it comes to talking French the Field-Marshal needs no interpreter. He has worked hard at the language since the war.

BABEL (Continued)

learning classical Arabic and one of the colloquial Arabic dialects. The remainder of the course covers Arabic, Islamic and Middle East history, Arabic culture and civilisation, and modern history and present-day problems in the Middle East.

Linguist officers are likely to be picked for work as interrogators, translators or interpreters, as military attachés or members of military attachés' staffs, or for liaison posts. In his Western Union Headquarters, Field-Marshal Montgomery insisted that all his staff should be able to speak French, and a knowledge of

French is considered desirable for an appointment to General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe. For Field Security officers, knowledge of the language of the country in which they are working is almost an essential, and language qualifications are also useful to all other Intelligence officers.

From its records, the Army can usually discover someone to speak any required language. For the Korean campaign it found an officer who had been to Korea and spoke both a local Chinese dialect and Japanese. As it happened, he was serving in 29 Brigade and was already scheduled to go to Korea.

The Army's second language problem — that of Colonial and

Gurkha troops — has recently been simplified. It has been laid down that all these men shall learn English (a rule which might have been applied nearer home during World War One, when Field-Marshal French complained that he had a battalion of Scotsmen none of whom spoke a word of English).

In the past, it has been the custom to select some local language and make it the common language for all native troops in that part of the world. Thus soldiers from many parts of East Africa learned Swahili, and so did their British officers and NCO's. Similarly, in West Africa, Hausa was adopted as a common language, and in the Indian Army



The Royal Military Police need a good working knowledge of languages too. This sign bears instructions in French, Polish and Italian.



Major-General Sir Terence Airey, now an Intelligence chief of SHAPE, speaks French, German, Italian and Arabic.



Lieut-General Sir Nevil Brownjohn's ability to speak Russian helped him during his post-war tour of duty in Berlin.

He Speaks 14 Languages

IT takes a machine in a War Office branch only a few seconds to pick out the record cards of all the men who know any given language.

Each card not only lists a man's languages, it also classifies his knowledge of them at his last test. Linguists can quickly become out of practice and are tested every few years.

For much of this information, the Army relies on its only language-tester, Captain W. de Costanzo of the Intelligence Corps. In his little London office, he gives tests in 14 languages to soldiers ranking from private to brigadier ("I have not had a general — yet") and prepares written examinations. Besides this, he helps out the Civil Service Commissioners and the Royal Army Educational Corps with their language examinations; and the Civil Service reciprocates by testing Army candidates in languages Captain de Costanzo does not know.

As a linguist, Captain de Costanzo had a flying start. He spent his childhood in Moscow and grew up speaking English, French, German and Russian. He has since

added to his repertory Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Greek, Serbo-Croat and Polish. In the first seven languages (not counting English) he is "bilingual"; in the rest, he says, he is "not very good, but good."

Between World War One (at the end of which he served for a year in the King's Royal Rifle Corps) and World War Two Captain de Costanzo spent some time in Egypt. There he learned Arabic, but not enough to rate "good" by his high standard, so he does not count Arabic.

The standard of proficiency in languages for Army appointments of all kinds has become very much higher since the end of World War Two, says Captain de Costanzo. For a military inter-

pretership, it is higher than for a university tripos examination.

"Interpreters must be very well educated in their own language, too," says Captain de Costanzo. "They may have to work at conferences on all kinds of subjects."

In his six years as a language tester, Captain de Costanzo has come across some curious applicants for linguist appointments.

One, who claimed to speak Russian so well that he was often mistaken for a Russian, shaped badly when Captain de Costanzo spoke to him in the language. When he was given a Russian text and asked to translate it into English, he studied it for a few minutes, then rose from his chair and walked out of the room without a word.

Another, who wanted to be an interpreter at a prisoner-of-war camp in Britain, spoke his own language badly and no English. Added Captain de Costanzo, "Even when he said he wanted to be an interpreter, I couldn't understand what he was saying."



Capt. W. de Costanzo, Intelligence Corps, tests soldier linguists.

the troops learned Urdu, except those from the south, where Tamil was the common language. By this system, men from different tribes could speak to each other and their officers and NCO's. But few of the troops learned the common language really well, and the British officer usually had to learn two languages — the common one and the language of the tribe from which came most of his men.

Another difficulty was that native languages were usually deficient in vocabulary, lacking nearly all technical terms. The custom was to employ an English word where a native one was lacking.

One result of the old system has been that a number of British

officers have become experts in the languages of their men and have made useful contributions towards compiling grammar and providing literature in primitive languages. Many of them have edited vernacular newspapers and magazines for their troops. Among them is Captain M. Mearendonk of the Royal Army Educational Corps, who formerly served in a Gurkha regiment. Today he edits *Parbate*, a weekly newspaper for Gurkhas published in Malaya, besides helping with more conventional educational work. He has compiled the world's largest Nepali-English dictionary (40,000 words and still more to come) and is now at work on an English-Nepali dictionary.

The old system occasionally had unexpected advantages. In the Western Desert during World War Two, Indian Army officers who wanted to talk over the wireless without letting the Germans know what was going on were able to do so in languages like Pushtu, in the reasonable certainty that the enemy would not be able to understand what was being said.

The most obvious advantage of the new system is that if East Africans, for example, can all speak English, they will not only be able to speak to each other irrespective of tribe but also to West Africans, Gurkhas, Cypriots and British troops. Many native soldiers are already anxious to learn English, for it stands them in good stead in getting a civilian job



Now here's a student with a real language problem. The man who takes an Oriental language is allowed a longer time to study it.

when they leave the Army. The new system will also save British officers and NCO's the necessity of learning the common language, though for efficiency they may still have to learn their troops' local dialect.

Certainly, an officer with West African troops will have to know some of the local pidgin-English. He must know that when he asks, "Haven't you got a web belt?" and receives the reply, "Yes, sah," the African will mean, "Yes, I haven't, sir." He should know that "teef-man" means thief; that "catch" is to collect or get, as in "I go catch chop (food)."

He will also have to remember that Africans who are still learning English tend to take words literally at all times. There was a batman who approached his officer and said, "Metal polish be finish, sah."

"Nonsense," said the officer, "I bought a tin of Silvo yesterday."

"Yes sah. That be fine for silver. But want Brasso for brasses."

What use that batman would have made of Bluebell has not been discovered.

British officers will still have to get used to the way Africans pronounce English. There was one who served with East Africans but spoke no Swahili. He was approached one morning by his mission-educated driver who announced he was about to "go charge."

The officer asked who had put him on a charge, to which the driver replied, "No charge — charge." This went on for some time until the exasperated driver explained that it was Sunday morning and he wanted to "go Roman Catholici charge."

N.A.A.F.I.

Timilāi chāhine chij āphno
"Canteen Manager" sita
phanera "Canteen" mā
rākhna lagāu ra NAAFI ko
madad gara. "Canteen"
oāta bikri bhaekā sabai
chij haruko NAAFI le paisā
(‘rebate’) dinchha. Yas
lāgi NAAFI dekhi sasto
molmā kina ra āphno
paltanko "fund" lāi pani
madad gara. NAAFI le
timro sewā garna māng-
chha.

This announcement from *Parbate*, the Gurkha troops' newspaper, is an interesting mixture of Gurkha and English.



Architect of a division: Major-General A. J. H. Cassels, who commands the 1st (Commonwealth) Division. He once commanded the 51st (Highland) Division.

Right: Brigadier T. Brodie shakes hands with CSM A. McConville, Royal Ulster Rifles, before presenting him with the ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Raiding in the Rain —

While rumours gathered that the enemy was massing metal as well as men, battalions slogged on — or prepared for a turn-round

IN the newspapers it was a war of "limited objectives," of "diversionary raids," of "keeping the enemy off balance." To the man on the spot it was the same rugged routine of scaling hills and dodging grenades, this time in an oily downpour of rain. Limited objectives and big pushes all look alike to the footslogger.

While the truce wrangling went on at Kaesong, it was essential that the United Nations should not be jockeyed out of their positions of strength, athwart and above the Parallel; important, too, that the enemy should not move up big concentrations of men and machines during the parleys. Hence such exploits as the raid by American Superforts on the hitherto untouched port of Rashin in north-east Korea, less than 20 miles from the Russian border, and the daring sally up the Han River by Commonwealth frigates.

So far it had been a war of machines versus men. The United Nations had deployed the machines; the enemy had obtained his success by weight of numbers, ability to suffer



and up goes the 100,000th Round



Two of the Americans who went to Kaesong to talk truce with the Communists: Rear-Admiral Arleigh Burke (left) and Major-General Henry I. Hodes.

"ROK's" to their allies. The soldiers of the Republic of Korea, fighting on their home ground, have proved able artillerymen.

extreme hardship and a sometimes uncanny gift for camouflage. The danger was that it might become a war of machines versus machines. Already, pilots of the Royal Navy carrier *HMS Glory* were reporting that anti-aircraft fire was far better directed than hitherto, that the equipment was obviously "manned by people who knew how to use it." There were rumours of the enemy throwing in more and newer tanks — talk which did not worry the crews of Britain's Centurions.

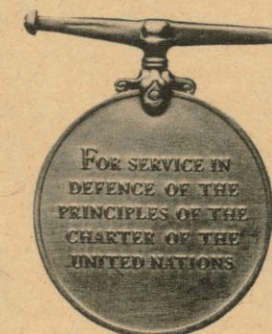
In the land fighting, one notable occasion was when Brigadier Tom Brodie, commanding 29th Brigade, personally thrust a specially "bulled up" round into the breach of a 25-pounder in a Korean valley and fired it. It was the 100,000th round hurled at the enemy by the 45th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. Nobody knows what damage this historic round achieved, but the world has already seen what some of the 99,999 others did.

The 29th Brigade — now the British veterans of the Korea campaign — were in process of being relieved. En route to Korea were the Royal Norfolk Regiment; others named for Korea included the Royal Leicestershire Regiment and the Welch Regiment. From Rhine Army the 5th Dragoon

OVER



Here is the United Nations Medal for which British Servicemen will be eligible. It is of bronze alloy and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. There will be a clasp bearing the word "Korea." This award should not be confused with Britain's Korea Medal, the blue-and-yellow ribbon of which was reproduced in last month's *SOLDIER*.





Men from the smallest of the United Nations, Luxemburg, are fighting in Korea.

Left: "Pak" is a Korean orphan who has been adopted by an Australian unit, but thinks there should be a law against bath-nights.

A salute from French riflemen in Korea. The French Army has another war on its hands against the Communists in Indo-China.



On wireless duty: two New Zealand Gunners of 1st (Commonwealth) Div.

Below: Belgian soldiers have fought alongside British in some of Korea's stiffest actions. They are proud to be included in the "Commonwealth."





India's contribution to the Commonwealth Division is a medical unit, which has performed hard and dangerous service.

KOREA

(Continued)

Guards were due to travel east to relieve the 8th Hussars, who first used Centurion tanks in warfare.

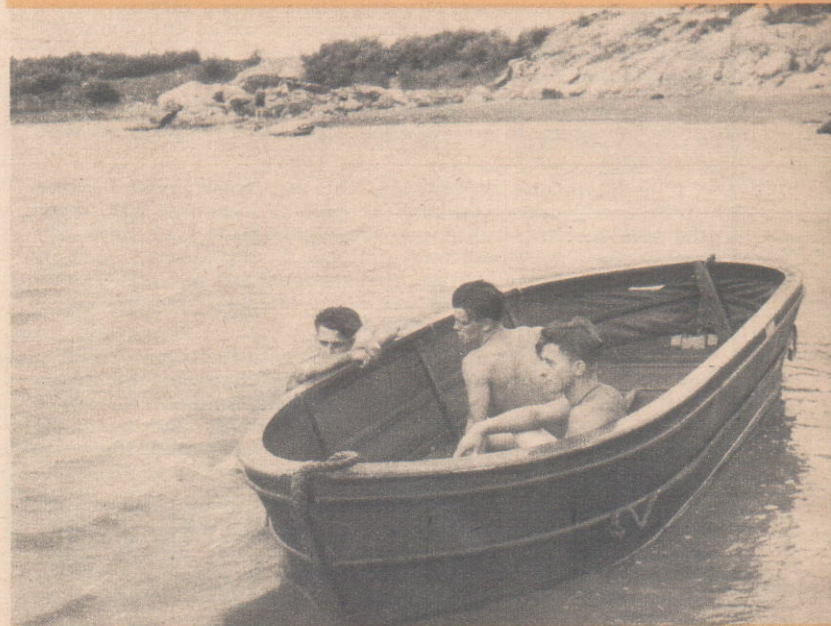
The limited tour of duty in Korea means that the 1st Commonwealth Division will suffer a rapid turn-over in manpower; but it also means that many British battalions will gain campaign experience. Observers have found much to praise in the way the Commonwealth Division has been built up, and in its aggressive spirit; though at one time it seemed that this feat might be lost sight of by the piquant discovery that Cecil O'Brien Fitzmaurice, an RASC driver in Korea, had become the eighth Earl of Orkney. (Twelve years of soldiering had convinced the red-headed Earl that the British soldier was underpaid, and he promised to do something about it).

The summer rains and the "Turkish bath" humidity made recent operations unusually trying. Indeed, the weather seemed determined to prevent some of the troops from seeing those first two British girls to entertain the troops in Korea. The men sat in open-air amphitheatres of the Army's own excavation and shouted "carry on" to performers they could hardly see through the curtain of water.

In a derelict amusement park near Inchon, 29th Brigade has shown that an army can create amenities even in a country like Korea. Battered buildings beside a disused swimming pool have been repaired and tidied up in order that 100 men from forward areas may enjoy the amenities of a rest camp for three days. The rules are: no rules. A man can have tea in bed, dress as and when he pleases, go boating or fishing. And there's plenty of beer in the White Circle Inn, which is the name for the NAAFI club there. Not so very long ago, Japanese officers relaxed at this same rest camp on the Yellow Sea.



Even in Korea there is now local leave. For men who want a rest from fighting, 29th Brigade has opened its own leave centre near Inchon.



In the leave camp an assault boat doubles as a bathing raft. Below: The nearest approach to a rustic idyll you can find in Korea — tea in the garden, with a Korean girl wielding the teapot.



KOREA POSTSCRIPT Who is the man in the back of the jeep? He was less conventionally attired last time you saw his picture. It is Major-General B. A. Coad, of 27th Commonwealth Brigade fame, now commanding 2nd Infantry Division in Germany. Field-Marshal Lord Alanbrooke (front seat) was inspecting the Division's Gunners.



A couple of hundred years ago the soldier's job, as often as not, was a job for life. Some men who survived battle and disease to attain a decrepit old age were paid a beggarly pension, and everyone told them what lucky dogs they were.

It was not surprising that an Army like this had to depend on the misfits of civil life, men trying to shake off women or creditors.

Then, last century, the short terms of service were introduced, with the idea of bringing in a better type of recruit. A soldier was allowed to leave the Army in the prime of life, with a pension. So modest was this pension, however, that he had to start looking for another job. It was no good complaining that he had given his best years to his country. After all, why should he expect to be maintained for the rest of his life after serving only for a score of years? There were plenty of greying civilians ready to point out that they had slaved at difficult and often dangerous jobs for 50 years with not the least prospect of a pension.

Today it looks as if soldiering may be becoming more nearly a life job again. In certain arms, men may now serve on until the age of 55.

It is interesting to note that this has come about because of the ever-growing technical complexity of modern war. When the Army contained little more than Horse and Foot, there was hardly any "teeth and tail" problem. Today's Army, with its technical and supply corps, its educational and welfare services, is always tending to grow too long a tail, too few teeth; but a big tail, inevitably, there must be.

The new plan is not that soldiers who have grown up in the tail shall, exclusively, enjoy the privilege of serving on until their fifties. It is intended also that soldiers who have served honourably in the teeth may, in their later years, be switched to the tail. There, if they are adaptable, there are scores of jobs which they can perform.

During this latter stage of their service, their pensions will build up to a much more substantial sum than if they took their discharge after 22 years; particularly if they become senior NCO's or warrant officers. Naturally, it will be a wrench leaving the regiment, but the battalions of the Line cannot be allowed to grow middle-aged.

Someone will point out that there is no *guarantee* that a man will be able to serve until he is 55. If there was, the Army would be in danger of becoming a haven for those whose ambition is security rather than adventure. So it has been decided that a man shall renew his service in easy stages, and at each stage the Army will have to be assured that he is fit in body and outlook, keen, and not likely to develop into the worst kind of "old soldier." The Army cannot afford to carry passengers; it owes a living to nobody except the man who works for it.

The decision to allow men to soldier on to 55 will, of course, create new problems. If they are married, their families will stay on in married quarters, and those responsible for housing the Army will have something else to worry about. But every new plan brings a headache for somebody.

A knowledgeable writer in the weekly review, *The Spectator*, comments that no longer are voices raised to protest against the "crime" of sending young soldiers to serve in Germany.

He makes the timely point that the Rhine Army of today bears very little resemblance to the Rhine Army of six years ago. Then, a newly victorious army found itself surrounded by demoralisation and corruption; today the Army has shaken off the dust of the ruined cities (many of which are thriving again) and is leading a hard and almost self-contained life of its own, training vigorously.

During the late war a popular joke was the Regular officer who kept sighing, "If only the war was over we could get down to some real soldiering!" Now something very like that has happened in Germany — and what was so funny about that joke anyway?

SOLDIER to Soldier



He might have been one of those dogs who wander about Alpine passes with brandy barrels ... but Fate decided that he should be an ornament of the 1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment

Beverley's meal-time expression is like that of a well-fed, elderly clubman who has been a gay dog in his day.

DOG

Every day Beverley is groomed for an officer's inspection. His pads must be kept hard.



M.Ltd. 51-7920

Sheet No. ONE

T SHEET—ONLY COMPANY, etc. ENTRIES This sheet will be destroyed in accordance with K.R. 1940, para. 1723, and a blank

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-----|
| 2. SURNAME (BLOCK CAPITALS) BEVERLEY | 3. Regt./Corps (pencil entry) 1E-YORKS | 4. Date of attestation, enlistment, enrolment, etc. 13 SEPTEMBER 47 | I CERTIFY that the partic | |
| 6. Date of last entry on previous sheet NIL. | 7. Date of destruction of previous sheet | Date 13 SEP 47 | | |
| Rank | Offence | Names of Witnesses | Punishment awarded and Forfeitures under R.W. | Da |
| | was Creating a Disturbance & being involved in a fight with a stray dog in the area of his office mess. | Cpl Lee Dog Bongo | Admonished. To be confined to his mess for 3 days. | 19. |
| | was Guilty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline ie. falling out on the line of march without permission | Pte Timoney | Severely 7 days Ck. | 10 |

Beverley's conduct-sheet is not entirely spotless, but he has still to be "crimed" for a serious offence (like biting an adjutant). These irregularities were committed when he was stationed at Graz.

BEVERLEY

NEARLY four years ago a brown and white St. Bernard puppy, barely two weeks old, was carried whimpering into an officers' mess at Bruck, in Austria. The officers assembled there took turns tickling his stomach and scratching him behind the ears — and then decided that the dog should be trained to lead the band of the 1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment on all ceremonial parades.

They agreed to call him Beverley, after the town in Yorkshire where the Regiment has its headquarters. Then they appointed a junior subaltern to feed and exercise the dog and to present him to the commanding officer every morning for inspection. The Battalion pioneers went to work and built a kennel and the orderly room serjeant drew up a regimental conduct-sheet made out in the name of Beverley.

As St. Bernard dogs will, Beverley grew up surprisingly quickly and very soon was able to attend the Battalion's band parades. He had an ear for music and quickly

learned that he was expected to stand up when the National Anthem and the Regimental March were played.

Every dog has his day, and Beverley's day came when he was selected to accompany the Battalion band on a tour of the

Russian Zone in Austria (see *SOLDIER*, December 1949). On that tour Beverley, dressed in full regalia, led the band on all its ceremonial marches and created a great impression wherever he went. Unfortunately he blotted his copybook by becoming involved in a fight with a local dog in Stockerau and was subsequently sentenced to "Three Days Confinement to Kennels" for assault.

Beverley was a great favourite with the Austrians, especially with the children. They crowded the railway station to bid him farewell when the Battalion moved to Germany.

Today, Beverley has a host of new young friends — the German children who live near the Battalion area and the crowds who cheer him (and the band) when he is on parade. His first

public appearance in Rhine Army was on a King's Birthday Parade when he attracted much more attention from the German spectators than the latest Centurion tanks.

The crowds cheered when Beverley disdainfully ignored a German mongrel which ran under the barrier and showed signs of wanting to fight. Perhaps Beverley was thinking of Stockerau and his conduct-sheet.

When off parade Beverley is not left in idleness. Daily orders for him are issued to his handler, Private James Holmes. His first parade is at 7.30 am when he is brushed and combed for half an hour and then taken to an officer appointed to inspect him each day. Then for two hours he is taken on a five-miles cross-country walk. After that he retires to kennels and is groomed once more. In the afternoon Private Holmes puts him on the leash and takes him for a three-miles road walk to keep the dog's foot-pads hard. In the evening he is groomed a third time before his meal.

On band practice days Beverley also parades on the square with his handler. At week-ends he is allowed to recline in the officers' mess and be petted by visitors.

When Beverley goes on parade he wears a leather harness with a surcoat of maroon barathea bordered by a yellow band and tassellated with the Battalion's regimental colours — maroon, white and yellow. The coat bears in white numerals the regimental number "XV" on a black panel.

E. J. GROVE

NOTE: Another battalion now stationed in Rhine Army — the 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment — acquired a St. Bernard dog, "Fritz," during the war to lead ceremonial parades. Fritz was a German police dog who saw active service at Arramanches.

TESTIMONIAL

Dog Beverley is a worthy member of the Regiment. Of fine physique he is at his best when on parade when he displays an uncanny understanding of what is expected of him.

However he requires constant supervision in order that he may counteract the effects of his youthful exuberance. At times this amounts to a complete loss of control and in his anger he commits a series of offences. He does not, however, appear to bear malice and normally displays strong signs of affection.

GRAZ
JPS/RS 1 October 49.

Captain,
Adjutant,
1 E Yorks.

Since this testimonial was written, Beverley has learned to show more forbearance in the face of insulting conduct by other dogs.

THE LAST VAD

The Army owes a debt to two generations of women who served in the Voluntary Aid Detachments. Since 1944 the initials VAD have stood for nothing—except a tradition

FROM their beds, wheeled out into the bright morning sunshine, the patients of Connaught Hospital, Hindhead, watched a figure in neat dark uniform walk down the shrub-lined drive to the gates.

The hospital had just said farewell to its senior X-ray clerk. For the Army, this was farewell to the last member of the VAD.

Staff-Serjeant Florence Begley, who was on her way to the Woking release centre, was the last of more than 6000 VAD's who served with the Army in World War Two. She will have no successors. The duties have been taken over by the new non-commissioned members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps.

Only the Royal Navy continues to employ VAD's; wounded soldiers on *HMS Maine*, the Navy hospital ship in Korean waters, are nursed by them.

The VAD movement began with the birth of the Territorial Army in 1908. It was feared that there would be a shortage of nurses if war came, so in the following year a plan was launched under which Voluntary Aid Detachments were raised by counties in England and Wales, and later in Scotland. The organisation fell on

the British Red Cross Society; later, units of the Order of St John joined in.

At first, the women's task was to provide meals for wounded soldiers at railway stations and to nurse men taken seriously ill on journeys. To obtain further experience, a small party set off for the Balkan war of 1912.

In 1914, some 48,000 women in

1800 detachments took up duty. In addition to tasks at railway stations, they staffed dressing stations near camps, helped medical officers, cooked, drove ambulances, did clerical duties and served as nurses in more than 1400 emergency hospitals set up in private houses.

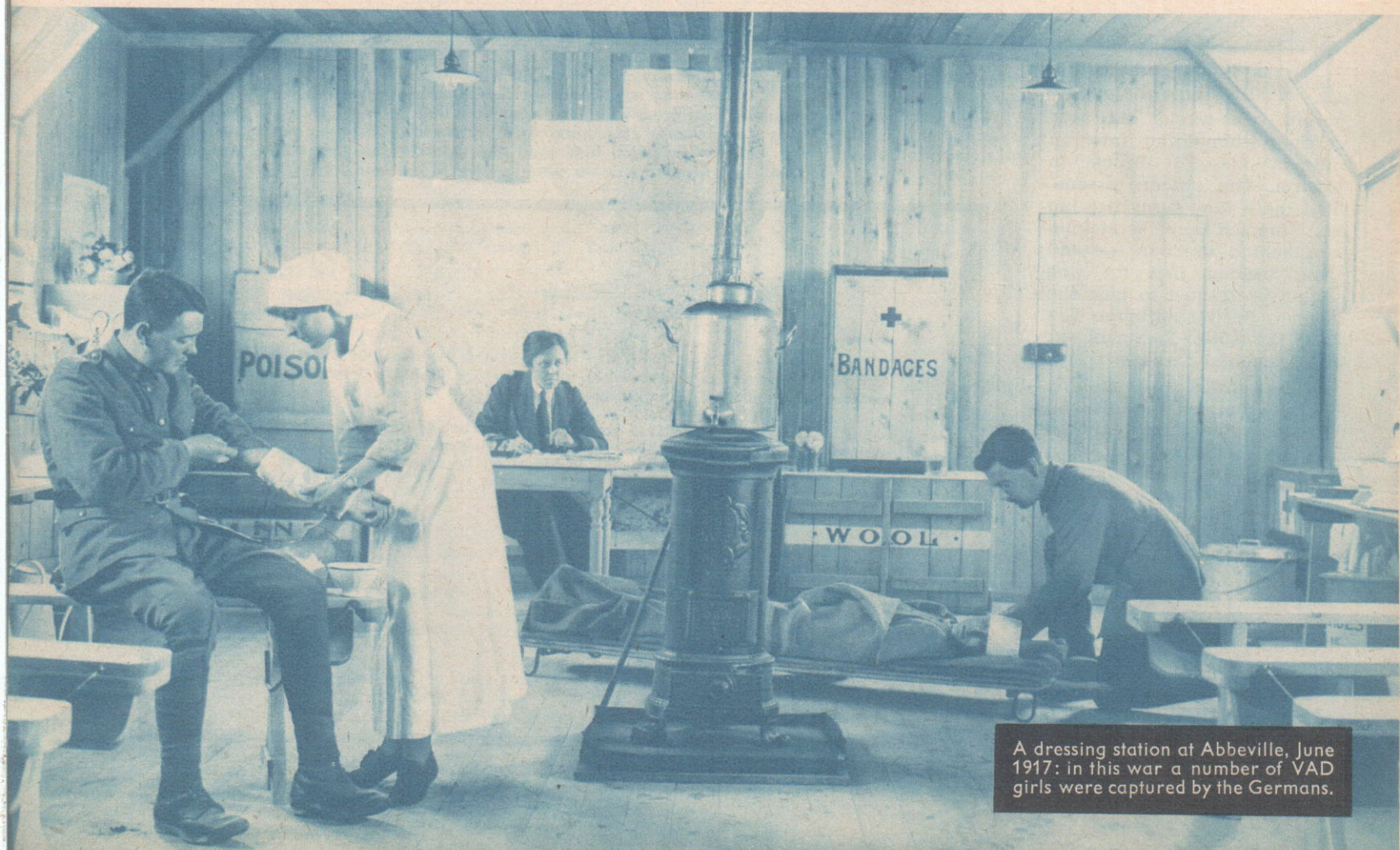
Parties went to France and Belgium, where some fell prisoner to the Germans entering Brussels. Others travelled to Malta and Egypt and were joined by units from the Dominions. Because of an acute shortage of Regular

Army nurses, the War Office enrolled many VAD's on contract for the duration. They were paid £20 a year, given board and lodgings and first-class travel. They ranked immediately after Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Of 126,000 VAD's, 245 were killed, 364 decorated and 1005 mentioned in despatches.

Between the wars the scheme was reorganised. Its aim was now to supplement the medical services of His



Off to the release centre: Staff-Sjt. Florence Begley.



A dressing station at Abbeville, June 1917: in this war a number of VAD girls were captured by the Germans.



Etaples, 1917: Queen Mary inspects VAD women at the St. John Ambulance Hospital.

Majesty's Forces in any part of the world on general mobilisation. Also, members of Voluntary Aid Detachments could volunteer for service on mobilisation, or partial mobilisation, of the Territorial Army. The scope was now much wider. Women could be nurses, pharmacists, dispensers, radiographers, cooks, clerks, masseuses, laboratory assistants, and opticians. They might be mobile or immobile (the latter were members who could serve only near their homes).

Later, the War Office decided to employ only mobile members. Some 30,000 others were discharged and asked to join the nursing auxiliaries needed for emergency hospitals.

During World War Two more than 15,000 VAD's relieved men of the three Services for more active roles. Of these 14,155 were members of the Red Cross, 1695 were from the Order of St. John (they wore the St. John's cross instead of the red cross) and 21 from the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. These figures do not include the hundreds locally enlisted overseas, some of whom became prisoners of the Japanese.

Miss Begley joined a detachment at Liverpool in 1934, as a mobile member. When war came, she was sent to Hadrian's Camp, Carlisle, to help look after thousands of Royal Artillerymen.

Said Miss Begley: "Those were my happiest days. The Gunners spoilt us. The serjeants' mess held dances to raise money for a radio set which they gave us. Our pay was two shillings a day and we received a guinea a week to pay for our billets. After I had taken my grade one examination I became eligible for many privileges of an officer, including first-class travel and billeting allowance of 38s a week."

Miss Begley served at camp reception stations at Clitheroe in Lancashire, Pembroke and Huddersfield, and military hospitals at Manchester, York, Shrewsbury and Chester.

In 1942 the Army Council proposed to assimilate the organisation into the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Both the Red Cross and

the Order of St. John protested and the matter was raised in Parliament. *The Times* also joined the opposition and in a leader described how girls at a hospital were assembled to hear a reading of a letter which explained the administrative difficulties of "a department of the War Office" due to the existence of two separate bodies. Commented *The Times*: "The House of Commons will be more interested in the situation in the wards than in Whitehall."

The War Office set up a commission of enquiry which decided that the Voluntary Aid Detachment should retain its own identity. New responsibilities were allotted and warrant officer ranks were introduced.

Said Miss Begley: "It meant we replaced 8000 men orderlies, took on greater responsibility and could apply for commissions in the ATS. It also meant a different pay scale, and some girls lost financially. We became subject to military law and no longer could we resign. We also lost our officer privileges."

The change-over took place in January 1944, and the initials VAD ceased to stand for Voluntary Aid Detachments. It was because the women were proud of their traditions and wished still to be known as VAD's that they were allowed to call themselves by the familiar initials.

In 1947 Miss Begley, by now a warrant officer class one, was released, took her release leave

and immediately rejoined without breaking her continuous service. Owing to the run-down in the service the highest rank she could achieve was that of staff-serjeant. She became ward-master at Chestow Military Hospital and two years ago went to Connaught, the Army's only tuberculosis hospital. Less than a year ago there were only nine members of the VAD left in the Army.

"We were a great family," says Miss Begley. "We not only scrubbed floors, and did the dirty work, we performed dressings, assisted in the theatres and had many other responsibilities. In few other services did the members help one another out as we did. I remember an occasion when a girl going on release heard that another nurse had to forego her privilege leave, which was very much overdue, because of shortage of staff. She took her release, and then came back to the hospital for a fortnight so that the other nurse could go home."

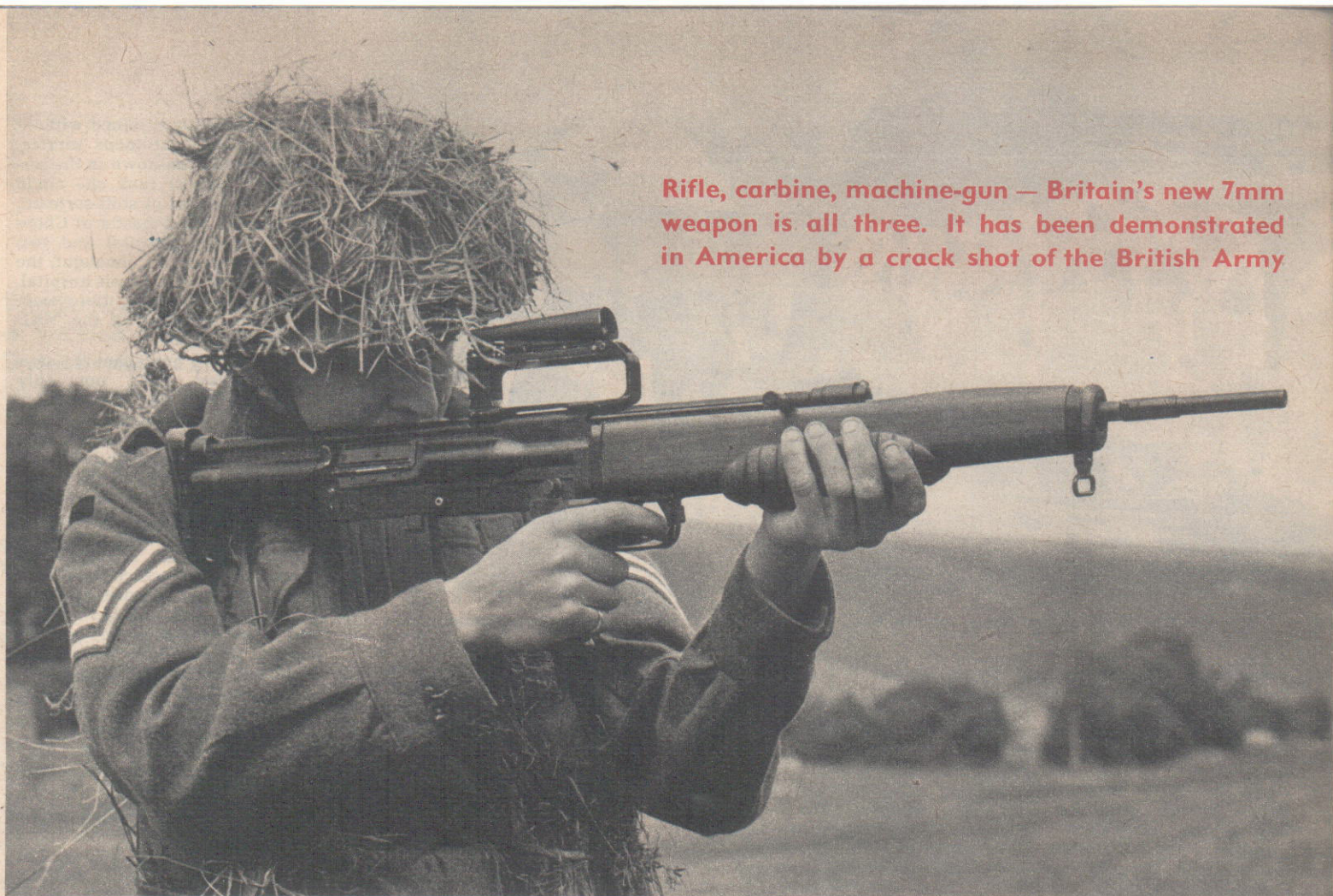
Miss Begley has the greatest respect for the old time Regular Army sisters. "They were firm disciplinarians, but they knew their jobs backwards and they had hearts of gold."

Now, faced with finding a new job — "something to do with hospitals" — Miss Begley has only two regrets. One is that she did not have the chance to go abroad (one VAD nurse spent three years at the Emperor's hospital in Addis Ababa) and the other is that the Army discovered that she was still on its strength. She would have been quite happy to be the last VAD for a long time to come.

ERIC DUNSTER



Somewhere in Italy, 1944: a Glasgow soldier is helped to a cup of tea by one of the first VAD girls to serve in that campaign.



Rifle, carbine, machine-gun — Britain's new 7mm weapon is all three. It has been demonstrated in America by a crack shot of the British Army

The new rifle may have a more popular name some day; meanwhile the War Office calls it the EM 2 (Experimental Model 2). Note cocking handle above little finger of soldier's left hand.

IT'S A RIFLE PLUS

PERHAPS it is sensationalism to say that the fate of the world may depend on .02 of an inch. That is the difference in calibre between Britain's new and widely publicised .280 rifle (or 7mm as it is now known) and the American Garand .300, which is the weapon of the other Atlantic Pact countries.

Either the calibre of the British weapon becomes the calibre of the Atlantic Pact countries, or it does not.

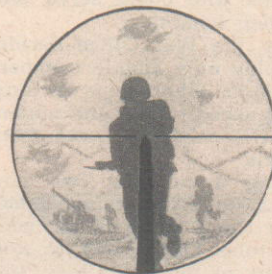
This decision may have been specialists of the North Atlantic taken by the time these lines Treaty Organisation.

appear. A recommendation was It is not so much the weapons due to be made this month to the that are the problem, but the Defence Ministers of the Atlantic ammunition. Member countries do Powers, meeting in Rome, by the not mind what rifles the other

nations use, provided the same bullet fits all barrels. Firearms can be adapted to take a smaller bullet, but not a larger one. Hence the Garand could be made to fire a 7mm bullet; but the new 7mm rifle could not be adapted to fire .300.

At present, Britain is the nation out of step. Most countries in the Pact had already made plans to produce weapons of the American calibre, which like the British .303 has not been changed for 50 years.

No small arms weapon has had



How the enemy appears through the optical sight of the EM 2. The upright mark and the horizontal lines are always in sharp focus.

the grooming for stardom that the Enfield experts have put into their newest production. There has been no question of taking an existing rifle and "sophisticating" it. The new weapon was devised from scratch.

What the designers did was to list the faults of earlier weapons: excessive weight; deficiency in fire power (this was responsible for the introduction of light machine-guns); inferiority at close quarters (hence the machine carbine); difficulty of mastering sights; smallness of magazine; inadequate standard of accuracy (hence the need for snipers' rifles).

In the new rifle the barrel length has been reduced and the wooden butt abolished, thus lessening weight. The weapon is designed all in one line — from the muzzle to the shoulder rest. This has eliminated muzzle jump found in previous types. The kick has also disappeared.

Although there is a cocking handle the new rifle is self-loading; the gases in the barrel have been tapped to drive back the



mechanism. The result is a greater rate of fire. A press button makes the weapon automatic. Thus the rifle has three roles: rifle, light machine-gun and carbine.

The reduction in the size of the round and the fact that its case is rimless enables a larger and straighter magazine to be used. Previously, because of the rims, magazines in both rifle and Bren have had to be curved. The magazine has now been placed behind the trigger, thus fitting into the triangle made by the trigger, elbow and shoulder. Should the firer want to aim downwards over a bank there is no risk of the magazine fouling the ground.

The trigger mechanism is so designed that the firer can change from single shot to automatic without removing his hand. For men wearing Arctic gloves which do not have separate fingers there is a special large trigger guard which can take the whole hand.

The rifle has a carrying handle on top of which rest the sights in a protective steel tube. That old rule of aiming which demands that the tip of the foresight shall be in the centre of the backsight aperture no longer applies. Looking through the sight is like looking through a telescope which

contains a guiding vertical mark and cross wires.

To the muzzle can be attached a healthy looking dagger bayonet and an attachment for firing grenades.

It may or it may not be chosen: an experimental sustained fire machine-gun, firing 7mm rounds. This weapon is lighter and more portable than the Vickers.



Last year the new rifle and ammunition — the bullets are lighter but have greater penetrating power — went to the United States where for seven months at a variety of military stations they were demonstrated by one of the best shots and ablest instructors from the Small Arms School Corps at Hythe — Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor Henry Thwaites. There is no doubt that the weapon impressed its audience, just as it did at the more recent demonstration at the School of Infantry, Warminster, before Members of Parliament, foreign military attachés and the Press.

Again the demonstrator was Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor Thwaites, aided by Experimental Quartermaster-Sergeant F. A. Herbert of the Experimental Establishment, Pendine. There was something of the atmosphere of a first night at the theatre, and a little of the last day of the King's Prize contest at Bisley.

From a weapon pit a demonstration was given of the American '300 Garand. In a minute 43 well aimed shots, all hitting the target, were fired. Next came the British No. 4 Lee-Enfield, the

present Service rifle. Quartermaster-Sergeant-Instructor Thwaites drew applause for his perfect bolt action and but for a round jamming he would have fired 30 rounds in the minute instead of 28. The Army expects the fully trained soldier to get off 15 well aimed shots in that time.

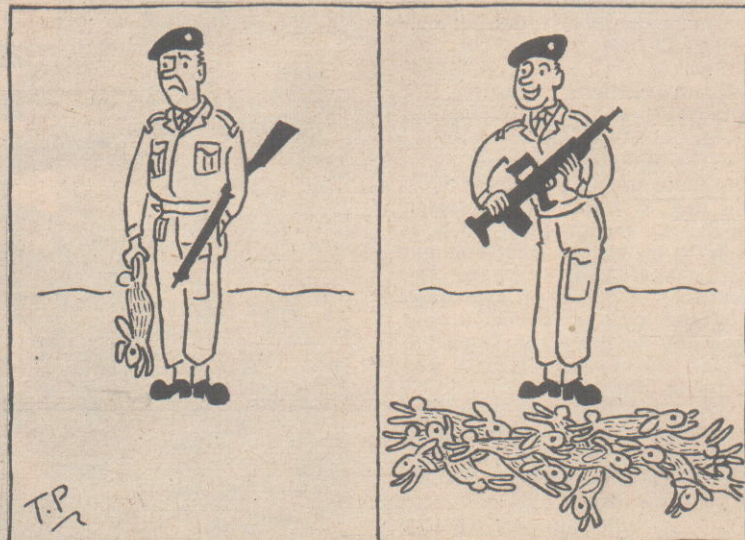
Then came the new rifle. The movie cameras buzzed, microphones were switched on. The crowd counted — one, two, three, ... 27, 28, 29 ... 54, 55, 56 ... Altogether 84 rounds left the rifle before the minute was up.

The demonstrations that followed were equally impressive. Single shots and bursts were tried out by the new rifle. Steel helmets at 600 yards range were holed. (It is claimed the rifle can penetrate them at 1000 yards). Two new rifles and magazines were placed in a chest into which was fanned sand to give a sandstorm test. After five minutes the two weapons were taken out, the demonstrators blew the sand off the sights, and then fired, first with the magazines already fitted to them and then with magazines which had been placed separately in the chest. Even the

OVER



The new rifle and the old: note business-like bayonet.





He demonstrated the new rifle in America: QMSI Henry Thwaites, an old Bisley hand.

IT'S A RIFLE PLUS (Continued)

thickly coated rounds were fired as though they had come straight out of the armourer's shop. The Garand was not put to this test. It was known that it would not fire with sand in the works.

A test in which rounds from the three weapons were fired, from 100 yards, into a coffin-shaped chest containing a series of one-inch planks put the Garand ahead of the two British rifles, but it was pointed out that over longer distances the 7mm bullet sustains its velocity better than the other two. Tracer was also fired from the new rifle and the old.

A demonstration was also given of a new 7mm sustained fire machine-gun still in the development stage, which may eventually replace the Vickers. Although the Bren gun can be converted to 7mm, there was not one available for demonstration.

To show the use of the new rifle in action, two sections of Infantry (supplied by the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment), one with the 7mm and the other with No. 4 rifles, gave each other covering fire as they attacked "enemy" positions. It was simple to tell the 7mm men by their high rate of fire.

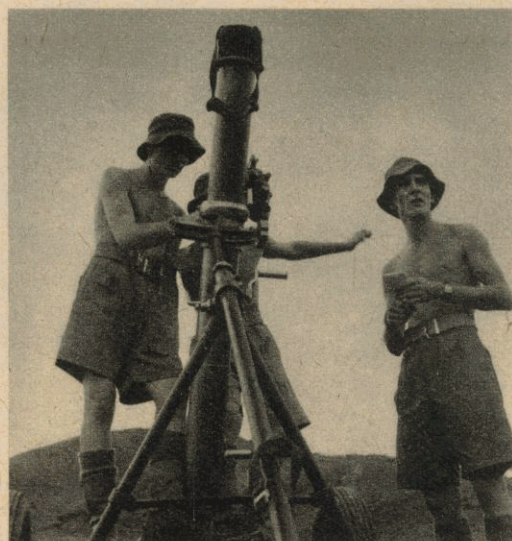
The proudest man present was Mr. E. N. Kent-Lemon, who was in charge of the team which produced the new rifle at Enfield. The most enthusiastic was Quartermaster-Serjeant-Instructor Thwaites. He said: "This is the simplest weapon to teach. I was given a squad of 11 Infantrymen, not one with more than six weeks service. We had only one rifle between us, which meant that when it came to trying out what I taught them they had to pass the weapon round. Yet in two days they not only mastered it, but were able to fire a course on the range. The average result was 15 points out of 20."

Whatever the Pact countries decide about the standardisation of calibre, Britain reserves her right to go ahead with production of the new rifle.

PETER LAWRENCE

Another "weapon plus" has shown its worth in Korea.

The MIGHTY



Stark and simple—but the "drain pipe" can perform serious execution. These pictures show Gunners of 27th (Strange's) Mortar Battery at drill.



Mountain Gunners prided themselves on being able to manhandle their guns anywhere. Mortar Gunners keep up the tradition.



IN the rocky terrain of Korea one of the oldest weapons has come into its own: the mortar.

When the history of the campaign is written the story of 170 Independent Mortar Battery, Royal Artillery — of which "C" Troop shared in the Gloucesters' glory — will deserve a chapter to itself.

Its devastating fire from 4.2 mortars, which poured 12,000 bombs into enemy positions, helped in great degree to prolong the great stand on the River Imjin. Here was proof that the "drain pipe," handled by Gunners, is one of the deadly weapons of modern warfare.

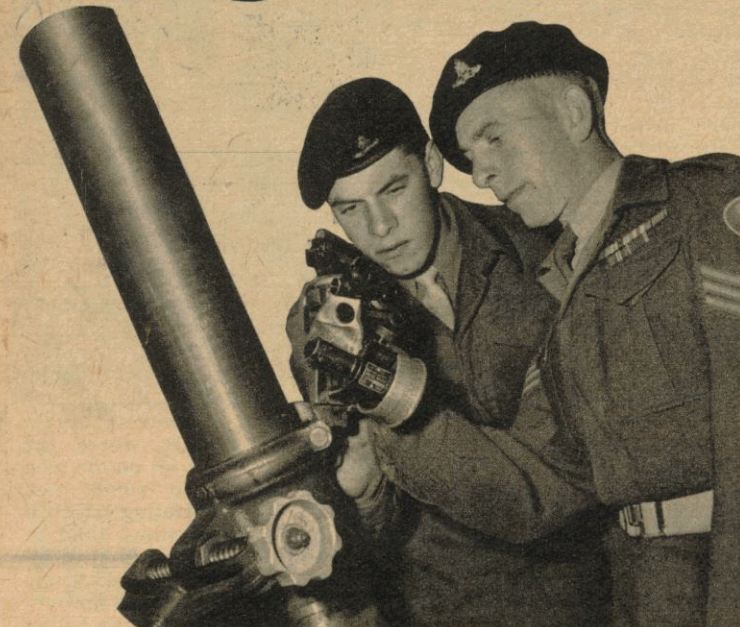
A healthy respect for this weapon is now felt by those anti-tank Gunners who recently handed in their guns and instead took to 4.2's, thus converting themselves to light regiments. At first, some of them were a little dubious at exchanging their more imposing traditional weapons for something which looks at quick glance like the unit fire trailer; but the mortar is, in fact, a traditional Gunners' weapon, having been ceded to the Infantry only in the nineteenth century. If a Gunner from a super-heavy regiment scoffs at the size of the mortar men's armament, the answer, of course, is: "We are the sharp-end Gunners."

The battery which distinguished itself on the Imjin was converted to mortars in August, 1950, to accompany 29th Brigade to Korea. In that campaign its mortars have been towed by almost every kind of vehicle — even by a Centurion tank. The dismantled sections have also been carried up hills on the Gunners' backs. Latterly, Korean porters have been trained to carry the weapons piecemeal.

Before the big battle on the Imjin, the three troops were detached to support three Infantry Battalions. To the Gloucesters went "C" Troop — and

It was designed originally for gas warfare

MORTAR



the rest is history. When their ammunition ran out the Gunners buried their barrels and sights in the ground.

This battery, which originated in India in the service of "John Company," was not the first of the post-World War Two mortar batteries. Already converted, and serving in the Far East, for example, was 27th (Strange's) Mortar Battery. (During the Indian Mutiny this battery, under Lieutenant T. Bland Strange, charged hell-for-leather at an enemy battery and disabled it — one of the rare occasions on which guns have captured guns).

The purpose of the mortar is to harass the enemy in hill country, or in any other conditions where a field gun cannot obtain a clear line of fire. In its modern guise, it dates back to World War One. Its more remote ancestors can be traced to the mid-fourteenth century, when "mortar peeces" were very short-barrelled guns "not to be used as great ordnance shooting at great distances" but were "of great value when reaching the enemy hidden by hills." Stones were used, fired high in the air, to crash on targets almost vertically.

Solid missiles eventually gave place to bombs, containing stones, broken glass and jagged bits of metal. These were always liable to explode before discharge from the mortar.

After the wars of the 18th century mortars temporarily lost their popularity (save with the public who used to applaud the demolition of a flagstaff by mortar batteries at 1200 yards range in the course of reviews at Woolwich). As a result of experience in the Russo-Japanese war of 1906 it was suggested that the British Army should be given a "bombard" for the support of Infantry, but the War Office

turned down the idea. In the Balkan War of 1912 it was noticed that old siege mortars were brought out for use, and in 1914 the Germans took into action some samples of the Coehorn, a mortar first used in the sieges of the 18th century.

Because the British had no mortars, the War Office asked the French for some and they too provided Coehorns for our use. They were fired at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. On them appeared the cypher of Louis Philippe, of French Revolution fame.

The Germans also produced a Krupp weapon called the *Minenwerfer*, a two-inch steel tube mounted on a short plank, which fired a bomb on a stick. The stick, containing the propelling charge, fitted into the barrel of the mortar with the bomb sticking out of the top. Its range was about 450 yards and it was capable of blowing in a dugout.

The British hurriedly turned out some home-made mortars, one of which still lingers in the memory of the Old Contemptibles. This was the "toffee apple," a rough copy of the *Minenwerfer*. The 60 lb bomb was in the shape of a football and, like the bombs of old, was a prize packet of metal and glass. At the base of its rod was the propelling charge fired by trigger mechanism adapted from old rifles. Usually, however, the troops took the precaution of attaching a lanyard and retreating behind cover.

In answer to an appeal from Sir John French, who commanded the British Expeditionary Force, the War Office sent out 12 prototype mortars early in 1915. These were 3.7's and were so liable to "prematures" — apart from being inaccurate — that they had to undergo many improvements before they could be manufactured. So in the first year most of our

TERRITORIALS

are also training on the 4.2 mortar. Several units which now man this weapon have, in their time, been Infantry as well as Artillery.

The 381st East Surrey Light Regiment, which has been both, has also had an interest in the Airborne Forces.

During World War Two when it was 57th Anti-Tank Regiment (serving with 44th Home Counties Division at Alamein), one battery became the 300th Independent Air Landing Anti-Tank Battery and took part in the landings in the South of France and also in Greece.

Although the unit was glider-borne all its officers were trained parachutists. Later it became 9th Air Landing Anti-Tank Battery and is part of the Regular Army.

Meanwhile the 381st East Surrey Light Regiment, which before 1938 was the 5th Battalion East Surrey Regiment, was reformed as an anti-tank regiment in 1947, with batteries at Wimbledon, Sutton and Leatherhead. This year, for the first time, the men were able to try out their new 4.2 mortars at annual camp in South Wales. Among the spectators was the honorary Colonel, Colonel G. B. Chetwynd-Stapylton, Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey and former commanding officer.

Said Battery Serjeant-Major Thomas Clark, of Clapham Junction: "When we lost our 17-pdrs we felt a little depressed, especially when the newly arrived mortars did not look so impressive. But after seeing them fire we realise how deadly they are."

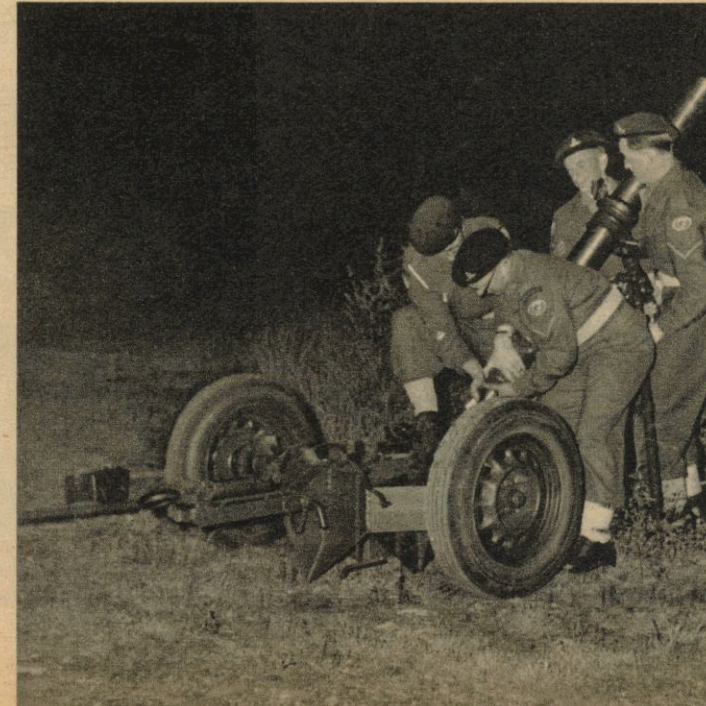
The drill resembles that employed in field artillery shoots. From the troop commander in the observation post, fire orders are transmitted by radio or line to the gun position officer, who shouts the elevation and direction of fire to the detachments.

Left: Territorials study their new weapon. These men belong to 381st East Surrey Light Regt.



A Gunner positions the aiming post.

Below: The mortar is brought into action. It is simpler to level than some of the Royal Artillery's mobile pieces.



MORTAR (Continued)

mortars came from Army workshops at Havre, where they were made from locally purchased brass and steel tubes of various calibres. The same workshops produced about 1400 bombs a day to go with them.

When the Germans inaugurated chemical warfare in April 1915 they released the gas from static containers in the front line. The British, in retaliation, hit on a better idea. They fired the gas in shells from mortars, or Livens Projectors. In the meantime the War Office accepted a mortar which they had rejected at the start of the war: the three-inch Stokes, which proved to be the most famous of the war. Its designer, Sir Frederick Stokes, came from the family of which Mr. Richard Stokes, the present Lord Privy Seal, is a member. The original Stokes mortar fired a 10 lb bomb 800 yards by automatic action. A spike in the base of the barrel set off the charge as the bomb slid into position. It was the parent of the present three-inch mortar which now ranges up to 2800 yards.

Before the end of World War One heavy mortars had been organised on a divisional basis and the men wore a special

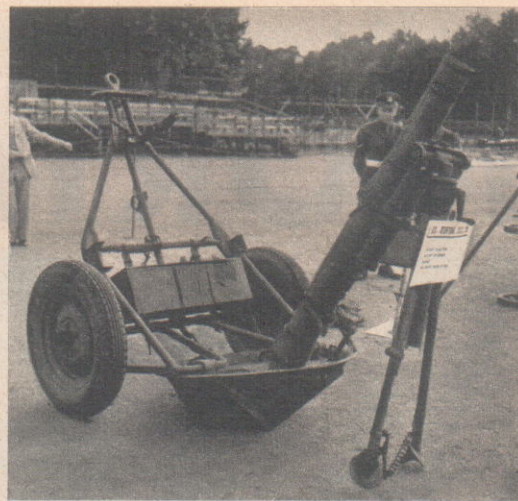
badge. Each division had on its staff a trench mortar officer. There was a proposal to form a mortar corps but this was abandoned. Between the wars the types of weapons were redesigned; the three-inch, four-inch and six-inch mortars gave place to the two-inch, three-inch and 4.2 of World War Two.

The two-inch was designed by Major (now Colonel) J. R. Ainley, the East Yorkshire Regiment, who still works in the Ministry of Supply armaments inspectorate. In 1935 the General Staff wanted a platoon mortar of this calibre similar to the Spanish Ecia 55 mm. The Ecia's firing mechanism was very involved, so Major Ainley adopted that of the .38 pistol, with a small circular grip in place of a trigger. The barrel was made to unscrew for cleaning purposes and a circular bush provided to protect the firing mechanism from corrosion. This meant that the soldier could clean the bush but was spared the task of cleaning, and perhaps harming, the pistol mechanism.

The mortar's main role was to provide smoke and here Major Ainley developed a new principle in bomb design. Previously mortar smoke bombs had exploded on hitting the ground. His bomb started to operate on being fired, but a slow-burning

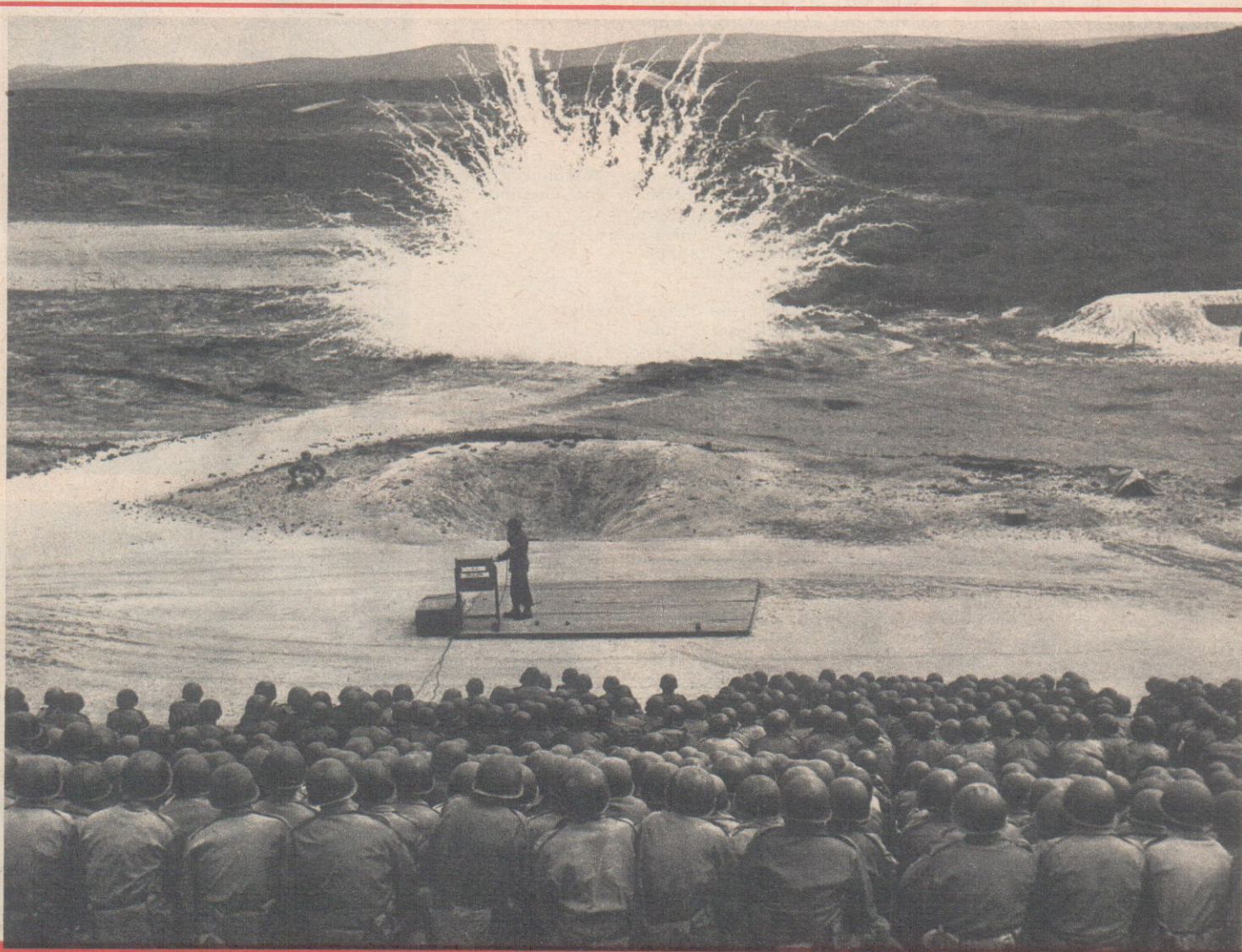
fuze prevented the smoke being released until the missile had reached the apex of its flight, thus removing any chance of the mortar's position being revealed. This design allowed more space to be given to the smoke powder inside the bomb, which meant that its use was extended. Previously 2 lb smoke bombs were effective for only 20 seconds.

It was about this time (1938) that the 4.2 mortar was designed for chemical warfare. Its main advantage was that it was simple to set up and operate, and in contrast to trench mortars accuracy was not of paramount importance. Early in World War Two, when it was found that the prospects of gas warfare were slight, it was decided to make the 4.2 an Infantry support weapon. It was used in North Africa, but there were complaints that the bombs did not always fall where they were intended. The

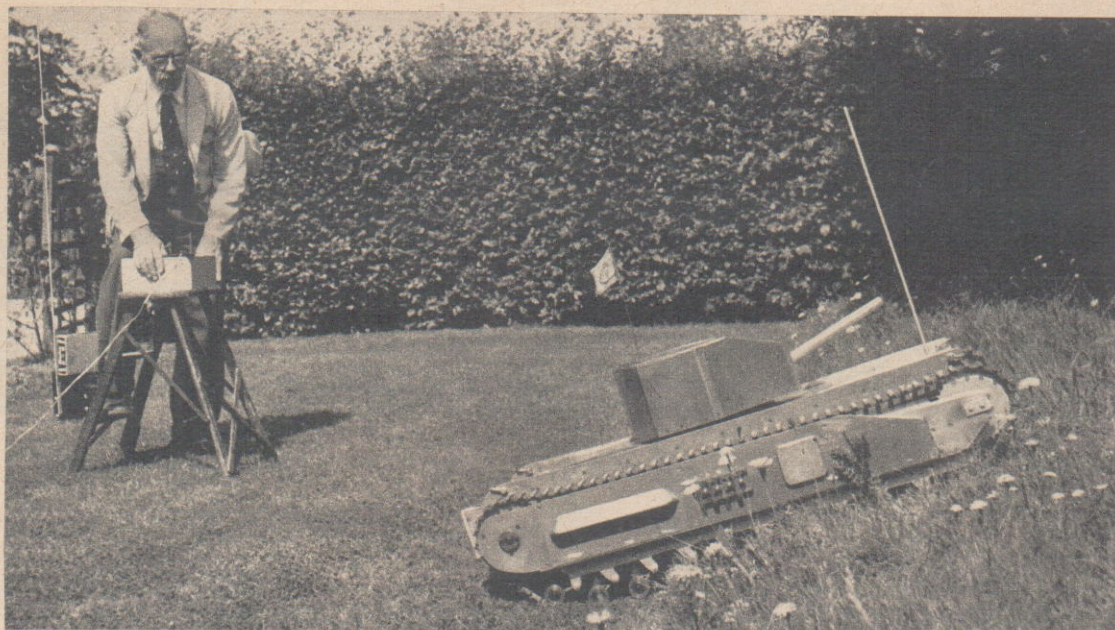


A mortar from Korea: This 120 mm Russian-built weapon was shown recently on Horse Guards Parade. It fires a 35 lb bomb 6200 yards, and its maximum rate of fire is 12 rounds per minute.

weapon did, however, attain popularity in Italy where the Canadian Infantry hit on the idea of massing them to "stonk" area targets. The devastating effect of the 20 lb bombs when fired in this way proved the 4.2 an effective weapon. After the war it was decided to make certain improvements and to hand it over to the Royal Artillery for use in mortar batteries. Its range is 4200 yards.



PHOSPHORUS: American Infantrymen watch the explosion of phosphorus bombs during a demonstration at a base in California. Bombs of this type have been used with powerful effect against enemy troops and equipment in Korea.



The model Churchill climbs a bank. It weighs two-and-a-half hundredweight and will carry a man on its back.

His Tank Obeys 12 Orders

THE Churchill tank rumbled down the garden path, swung on to the grass and, neatly skirting a flower bed, came to a standstill. Its turret swung round and the gun fired, in the direction of the garage.

The tank commander switched off his wireless transmitter. Unlike other tank commanders, he gives orders to his tank by wireless: his Churchill is radio-controlled. Also unlike other tank commanders, he built it himself.

The tank is a one-sixth scale model, about four feet long and two feet wide and weighing about two-and-a-half hundredweight. Its builder is Mr. Alan Tamplin of Birdham, near Chichester.

Mr. Tamplin was trained as an engineer and served with the Sappers in World War One, before being released to make munitions. When the war was over, he became a farmer in Dorset, where he had some experience of tracked vehicles.

At the end of World War Two he retired and went to Birdham. There, in his amateur workshop, he began building models in the intervals of making machine-tool parts for his son, who runs an agricultural-machinery firm nearby.

Two years ago, he saw a radio-controlled model DUKW, and that inspired him to make his model tank.

"It was a good DUKW," he says, "but it had very little power. It needed a surface like a billiard-

table to operate. So I decided to make a model which would have enough power to do things."

First consideration was a battery with enough stamina. The smallest he could find was of the kind used in a five-horsepower baby car and this determined the size of the model. Then came the motor — Government surplus and giving about one-tenth of a horse-power. And the task was on.

To keep the weight down, Mr. Tamplin built the tank of duralumin, though the track links (which he was able to buy) are of bronze. There were some tedious jobs to be done. Each of the 240 track-links, for instance, had to have a stainless-steel pin silver-soldered at each end.

The first trial runs were exciting — too exciting in one case. At that stage the tank was controlled through a wire. Mr. Tamplin had his model running round and round a table at night in his workshop. Suddenly it broke

from control, crashed into an electric fire and plunged the place into darkness, leaving its builder, feeling like Frankenstein, perched on the table while two hundredweight of tank careered about the place. Eventually it ran into something and came to rest.

When it was first built, the tank had clutch trouble and the strakes of the tracks gave so much adhesion to grass that when the clutch on one track was pushed out, they kept the tank going straight — a problem which has had to be faced by the makers of full-sized tanks. So the transmission was completely redesigned to give each track its own 40-to-one reduction gear, clutch and brake, with the result that steering is now as good on grass as on a smooth surface.

The adhesion of the tracks to grass still means that turning the

tank on a lawn takes more power from the accumulator than making it climb a gradient of one-in-three or carry its builder as a passenger (both of which it does without any protest). The main accumulator gives two or three hours working on a charge and Mr. Tamplin refreshes it with a trickle-charger, but for demonstrations he needs a spare accumulator.

Altogether the tank carries four batteries for its radio receiver and three motors (there are separate motors for the turret and the radio-operated distributor which gives the "orders") and there are two more batteries in the wireless transmitter.

The wireless system can transmit 16 "orders" to the tank. Mr. Tamplin controls the model by means of a handle on a dial. In fact, only 14 points on the dial are linked with the tank at present, and two of those are duplicates, so the inventor has room for incorporating more ideas.

"Orders" which can be given at present are: on, off, forward, reverse, fast, slow, rotate turret, fire gun, lay smoke-screen, steer right, steer left and sound buzzer. (The buzzer is useful for synchronising the distributor in the tank with the wireless control.)

The gun, which is loaded with small detonators, fires at set points on the turret's circle. At one public function, where the tank shared the honour of performing the opening ceremony with a young mayoress, Mr. Tamplin triple-loaded the gun, to give a good bang. He set it to fire away from the spectators, but at the crucial moment the mayoress decided to have a closer look at the tank and it fired point-blank at her skirt, marking it with a neat black circle.

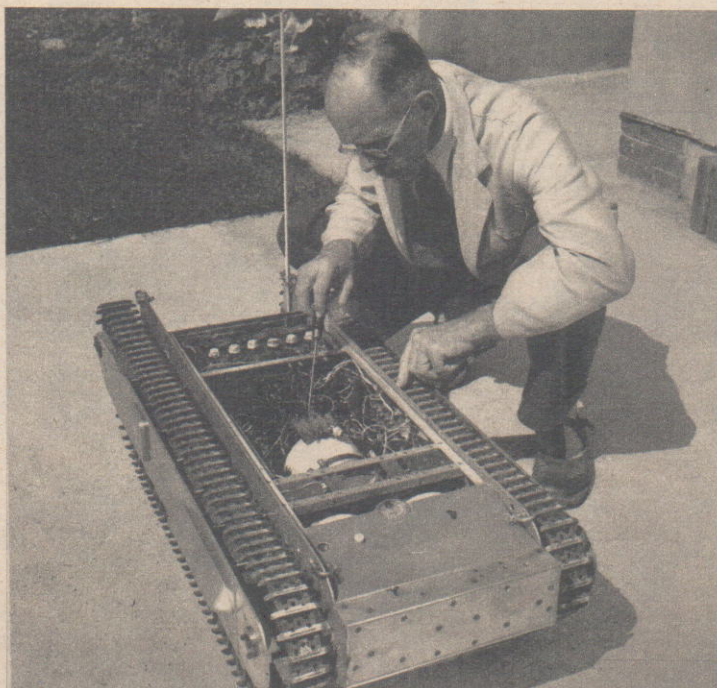
In London this year the tank opened the Model Engineering Exhibition by driving through a poster.

Asked what his wife thought of having a tank running round her garden, Mr. Tamplin said: "She calls it the Little Horror. The wives of most model-makers have a pretty thin time."



Left: There is nothing miniature about the smoke-screen. The tank can set off smoke-bombs lasting either one-and-a-half or three minutes.

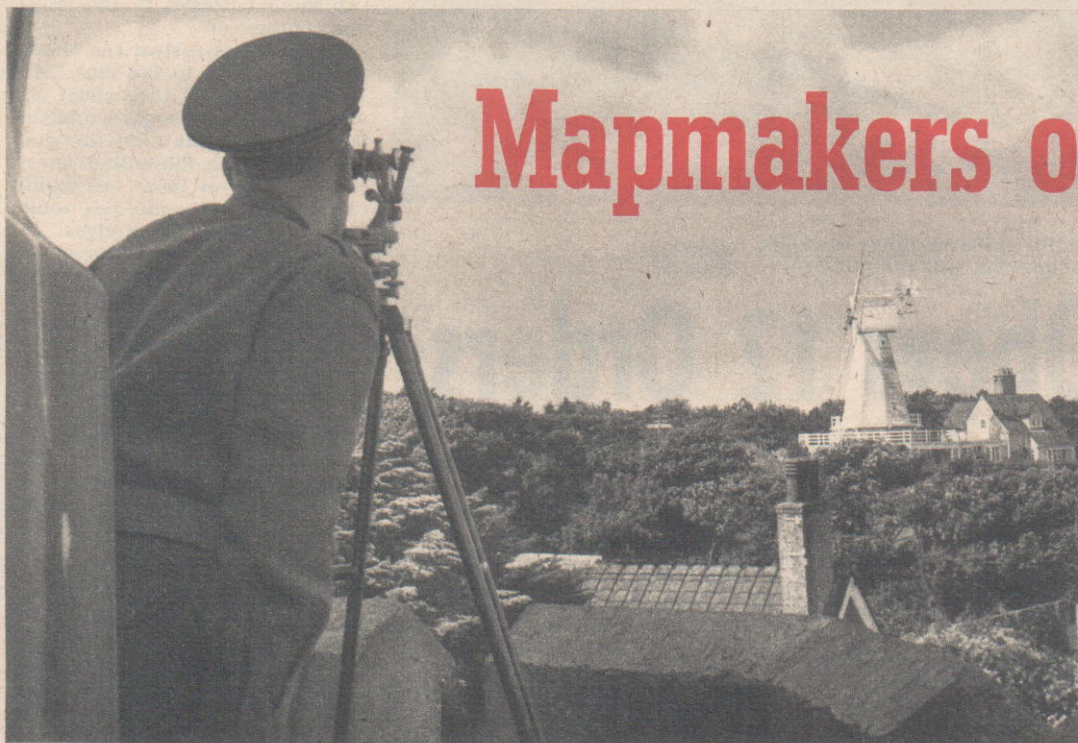
Right: Tank with the top off. Mr. Tamplin makes a last adjustment before a demonstration. Note closely-packed "works."





"Caravan camp." Note how vehicles have been expanded.

Mapmakers on Wheels



THE caravan which can puff itself out to twice its size when it halts is the holiday-maker's dream ... but the Army has made it a reality.

On the South Foreland, near St. Margaret's Bay, Dover a file of Army wagons pulled up in line astern. In a short space of time, each wagon had sprouted an annexe on each side, so that the working interior was bigger than that of many a suburban parlour.

The occupants of these ingenious vehicles were now ready to carry on with the job which was first begun in 1745 — the military mapping of these islands. They were the lithographic printers of 135 Survey Engineer Regiment, Territorial Army, a regiment which on this occasion — its summer camp — comprised Territorials, Supplementary Reservists, National Servicemen and Regulars.

A survey regiment consists ordinarily of three squadrons: one, field surveyors; two, cartographers; three, lithographic printers.

The field survey squadron sets out with plane table and theodolite to "feel the bumps" of the landscape, to bring back the raw statistics of map-making. It is a self-sufficient unit, able to look after itself in the local equivalent of "the blue."

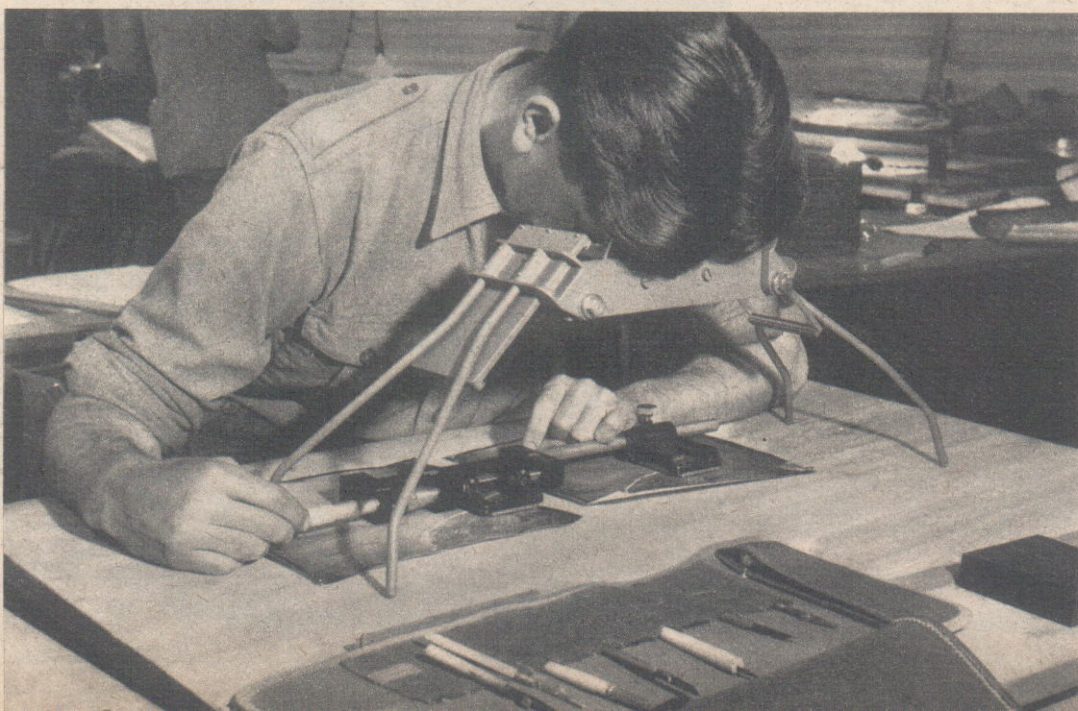
Information collected by this "trig and topo" unit may have to be correlated with that obtainable from aerial photographs. When all points of difference have been eliminated, the cartographer plots the map, and draws in all necessary embellishments. Then it is photographed by a camera of impressive dimensions, and the negative, after retouching if necessary, is printed down, not on to paper, but on to a sheet of metal. This is first sensitised by

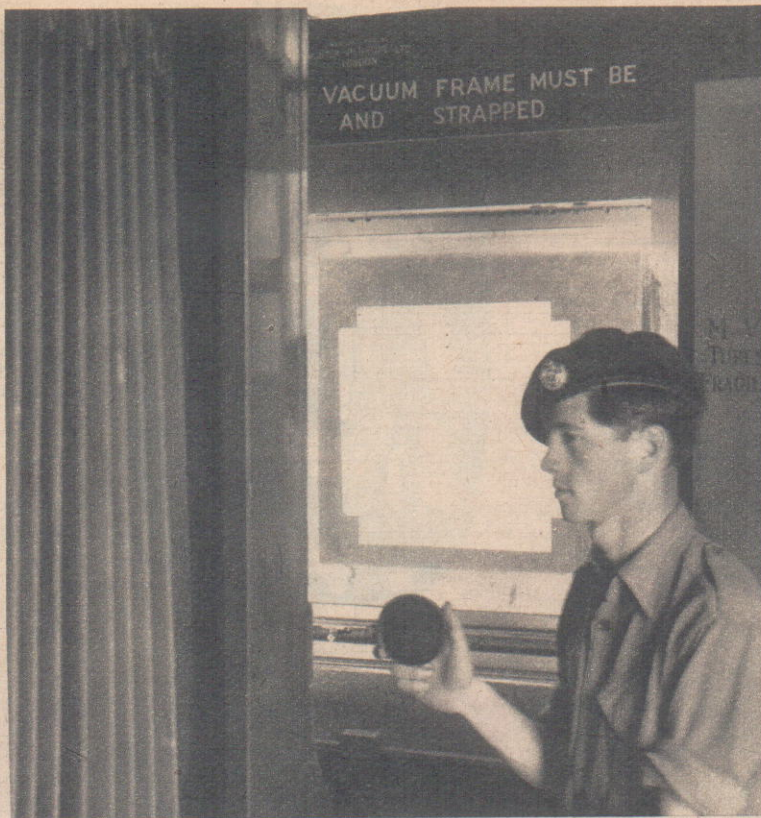


From the gallery of a disused lighthouse (damaged in the war) an officer checks theodolite readings. The windmill was the officers' mess.

Left: Making a plane table survey. Some Sappers entered their surveys for civilian examinations.

With stereoscope and bar, a Sapper examines aerial photographs. The information on these must be checked with surveyors' readings.





Left: Making an exposure on the large process camera.

Above: Plates are of generous proportions. Here one is being washed after developing.

a chemical solution poured on to it in a "whirler," so that the fluid is evenly and thinly spread.

The dry plate is treated with a greasy ink which delineates the photographic impression, and it is from this inked plate that the maps are run off on the printing press.

Some of the soldier surveyors at this camp were able to combine military training with civilian training, in that the plane table surveys they made could be entered for their civilian surveying examinations.

The Regiment carried out a "refix" for the giant coastal guns near by. It also plotted the military camp area which is not dealt with in detail on ordinary maps.

SURVEYING THE WORLD

SURVEYORS of the Royal Engineers have probably mapped more of the world than any other surveying organization.

Originally, the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain was staffed almost entirely by the Royal Engineers. It is now largely a civilian body, but there are still Sapper officers serving with it.

In the development of the British Empire nearly all the preliminary survey work, and in some instances the whole work, was done by surveyors

of the Royal Engineers. In Africa boundary commissions, chiefly drawn from the Corps, have mapped over 15,000 miles of frontier.

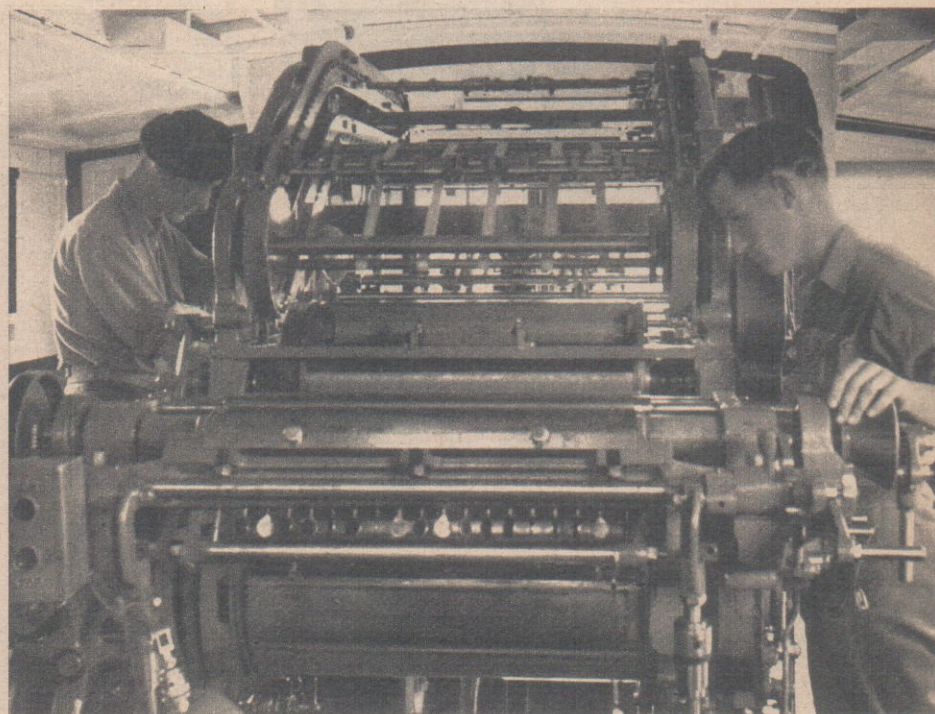
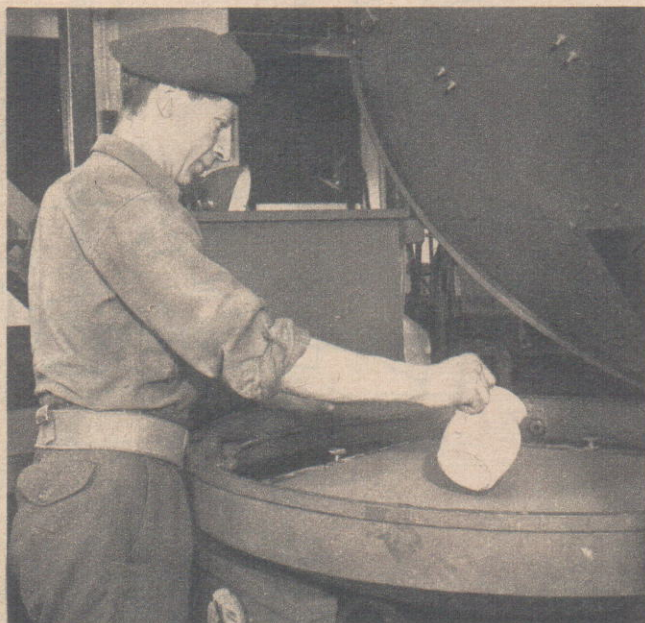
India was surveyed by the enterprise of British officers. Until the end of the eighteenth century the only reliable map was one produced from route surveys and astronomical data observations by a major in the Bengal Engineers. The Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India was begun in 1802 by Major Lambton of the 33rd Regiment. Few people know that

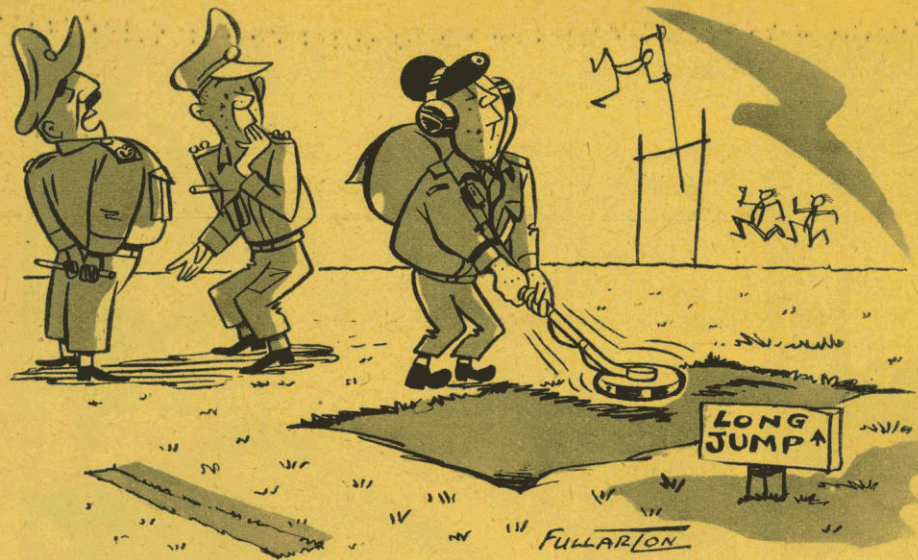
Mount Everest is named after a Royal Engineers officer, Major Everest. Today two Royal Engineers officers are continuing as Surveyors-General of India and Pakistan.

In the two world wars the task of the military surveyors became more and more exacting. Heavy demands were made by the Royal Artillery in the 1914-18 war, and the air forces were clamouring for new maps of all parts of the world in the 1939-45 war.

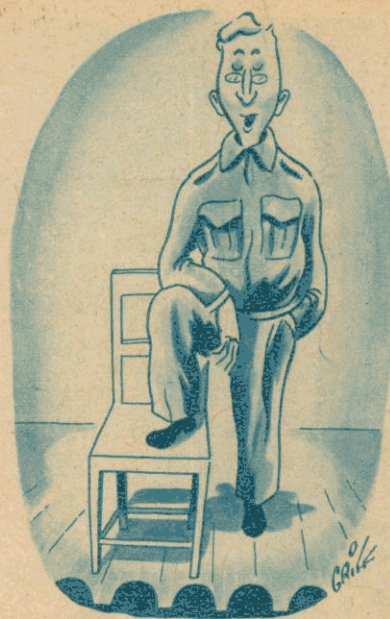
Military surveying regiments are now a permanent and indispensable part of the peace-time Army. There is always a land to be mapped — or re-mapped.

The negative will be printed on to a metal plate which is seen below in the "whirler," being coated with sensitising fluid. Right: Adjusting the mobile printing press.

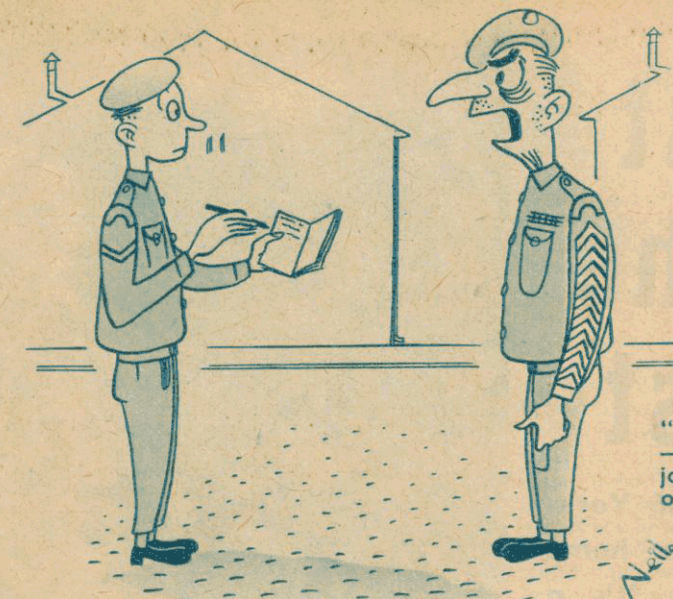
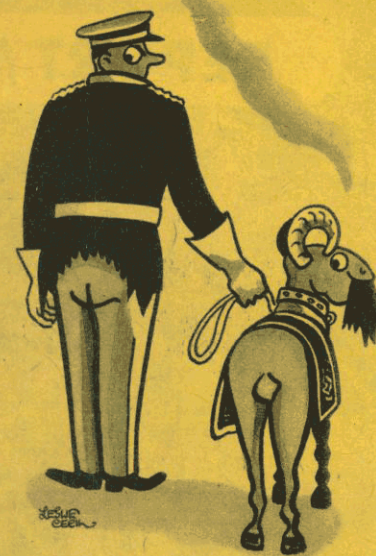




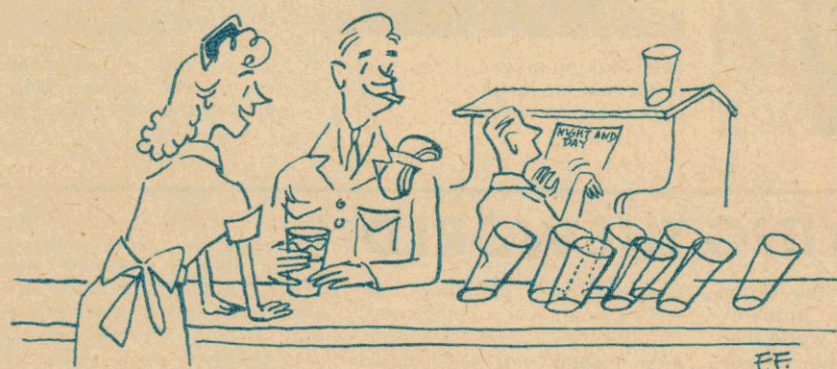
"I thought we'd better make sure — the serjeant-major is jumping next."



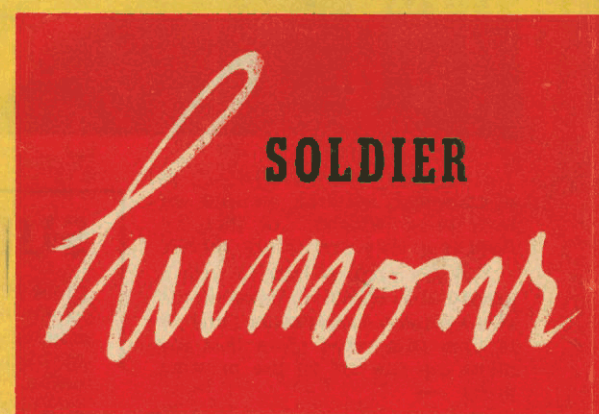
"I will now give a slight impression of the artillery barrage before the Battle of El Alamein."



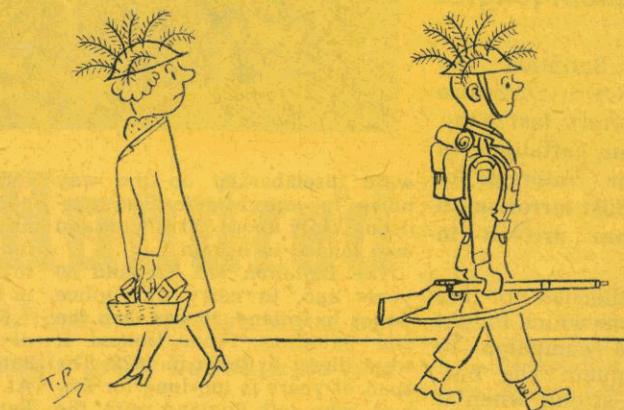
"What do you mean — last three? When I joined up there were only three numbers."



"Those? Oh, they are for standing on the beer-proof piano."



"You want a transfer, eh? Who do you think you are — Stanley Matthews?"



"You have to guess what we're thinking about in twenty questions. The first object is mineral."



"Of course we'd like to mess with the officers, but can't we eat first?"

Last of the First

A battalion of Yorkshiremen comes home after 30 years. It's a battalion which knows something about jungles

THE 1st Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, last of the British garrison battalions in Malaya at the outbreak of armed Communist terrorism in June 1948, has arrived in Britain.

It is also the last of the British battalions which fought in the Burma campaign to return to England. The Battalion was 80 strong when it marched into India in 1942 after fighting continuously from the River Salween.

The Yorkshiremen had an unforgettable send-off from the Far East. They made a ceremonial march through the streets of Georgetown, Penang, headed by their band, and thousands of people lined the roads to watch them.

After about two months at Barnard Castle, County Durham, the Battalion will go to Germany.

Not all the men returned to Britain. There were 91 Regulars and National Servicemen who volunteered for Korea; 143 more

were disembarked on the way home to join Middle East garrisons. Only about 550 officers and men landed in Britain.

The Battalion left England 30 years ago, to carry out police duties in Ireland; it was then the 2nd Battalion. From Ireland it went direct to India in 1922. The span of years is too long for any men who left England with the Battalion to be with it still.

In November 1948, when the 1st Battalion went into suspended animation, the 2nd Battalion was re-numbered.

The Yorkshiremen were the first unit to receive an airdrop of supplies in post-war Malaya. That was in December 1947, when almost unprecedented floods cut off a platoon in Grik, near the Siamese border.

In 1949 the Battalion was not able to celebrate Minden Day on 1 August, though every man wore the traditional rose in his cap. Later that month the Battalion was on an active service footing and

remained so until it embarked for home. On 1 August last year, however, it was out of operations for rest and training and was able to hold a proper regimental day in Penang.

Mr. Anthony Eden was a guest of the rear headquarters of the Battalion in Penang in March 1949.

At that time the strength of the Battalion had dropped to 27 officers and 445 men. Reversions to home establishment and not sickness caused this reduction. Companies were down to two platoons: the third remained on paper only. Conditions were such that it was impossible to reduce the area the Battalion had to control; but that period of restricted leave and extremely heavy work paid its dividend in the country-wide battle against Communist aggression.

North-Western Malaya was the Battalion's battleground throughout the Emergency. Never was its area of operations less than the area of Yorkshire, and at times

it was as big as Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland combined.

One company crossed into Siam in February 1949 to co-operate with the Siamese Army and police in clearing up North Perlis, North Kedah and adjoining territory.

Some 40 terrorists were killed by the Battalion and many others wounded, some of them no doubt fatally, since badly injured terrorists often die for want of treatment. The Yorkshiremen lost 35 officers and men during their last three years in Malaya, including accident and sickness casualties. A memorial service to these men was held in St. George's Church, Penang, where a tablet now being made in England will be placed.

The Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment and all the Battalion's messes have pictures personally autographed by her. She takes a great interest in the Battalion and sends Christmas puddings for all its members each year. D. H. de T. READE

In an insect-ridden "nest" like this, a Bren gunner may have to lie low for hours on end.

REPORT from

MALAYA

The Quickest Hundred

JUST before dawn on a Monday morning, the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment killed its hundredth Communist terrorist. The successful ambush party had lain in wait all night.

This total was reached after 20 months' gruelling operations. Cooks, clerks and storemen voluntarily put aside their pots and pens and stores to maintain "the heat" on the local bandit gangs.

This Battalion's total is a record for bandit kills over such a brief period.

The Suffolks beat the enemy at their own game. Normally, it is the terrorist's tactics to lie in

One of the newer battalions in Malaya does not believe in letting the jungle grow beneath its feet

ambush for his victims, but the Suffolks turn the tables. Night after night, small ambush parties are sent out to strategic points on known bandit supply routes, with ever-increasing success.

By day patrols constantly comb the surrounding jungle, rubber and swamp lands. Sometimes soldiers are waist deep in mud and slime and tormented by mosquitoes when they "bump" a bandit gang. But thanks to good training, discipline and morale, the Battalion to date has lost only eight men killed.

Many acts of heroism and devotion to duty have been recorded over the past 20 months. A 12-man patrol was ambushed in an overgrown rubber estate. With their opening burst the bandits wounded the patrol commander and three men, but cool-headed Lance-Corporal (now Corporal) W. Price, of Hornchurch, Essex, took command and returned the fire. Out-numbered five to one, the Suffolks beat off three attempts to capture their Bren gun, stranded in the open with the wounded gunner.

Meanwhile, the wounded patrol commander, only just conscious, gave his compass to Private Knight, of Ilford, Essex, and sent him for help. Disregarding his own safety, Private Knight

A patrol of the Suffolks crosses a clearing, deep in the Selangor jungle.

Major K. M. J. Dewar commands a company which consists almost entirely of National Servicemen. "They are excellent chaps and keen," he says. "Most of our young non-commissioned officers are National Servicemen, too. Some become full corporals before they leave us, and one received his second stripe after only 12 months' service."

Battalion Headquarters are in Kuala Lumpur, the capital, and 14 miles away three rifle companies are stationed in the Kajang area.

The "nerve centre" of this South Selangor Circle is the Combined Operations Room at Kajang Police Station, where maps show operational plans, curfew areas, resettlement areas, locations of bandits and bandit camps, and sectioned targets for bombing.

Every day Army and police officers gather to hear Lieutenant E. H. Morgan, of Westcliffe, Essex, run through the latest Intelligence reports; on these, future operations are planned.

Lieut. Morgan says that hired Iban trackers from the jungles of Borneo have helped to find many bandits, camps and food dumps.

Sergeant Geoffrey Lister, of Felstead, Essex, is firmly convinced that the Army's best ally is experience.

"Our maps are old and in many respects inaccurate," he told SOLDIER. "They often show jungle which is now rubber and vice versa. I know the area pretty well but I still find uncharted streams, tracks, bridges and swamps."

"When we started this business we stuck to the book. As time went by we found out a lot of things that can be learned only the hard way, like the best distribution of weapons within a patrol. Some, we discovered, were an unnecessary burden and often could not be used, so we changed them round a bit."

"I have also got to know quite a number of bandit signs, like specially placed sticks and stones, cuts on trees, or chalk marks."

In spite of operations, the Suffolks have done well in sport. They won the Far East Land Forces hockey championship in 1949-50 and have the Command welter-weight boxing champion.

MICHAEL INGRAM

An Iban tracker from Borneo interprets tracks to Sergeant G. Lister.



Left: The Yorkshiremen became adept in knocking up a rough shelter. Their "mattress" is made of bamboo.

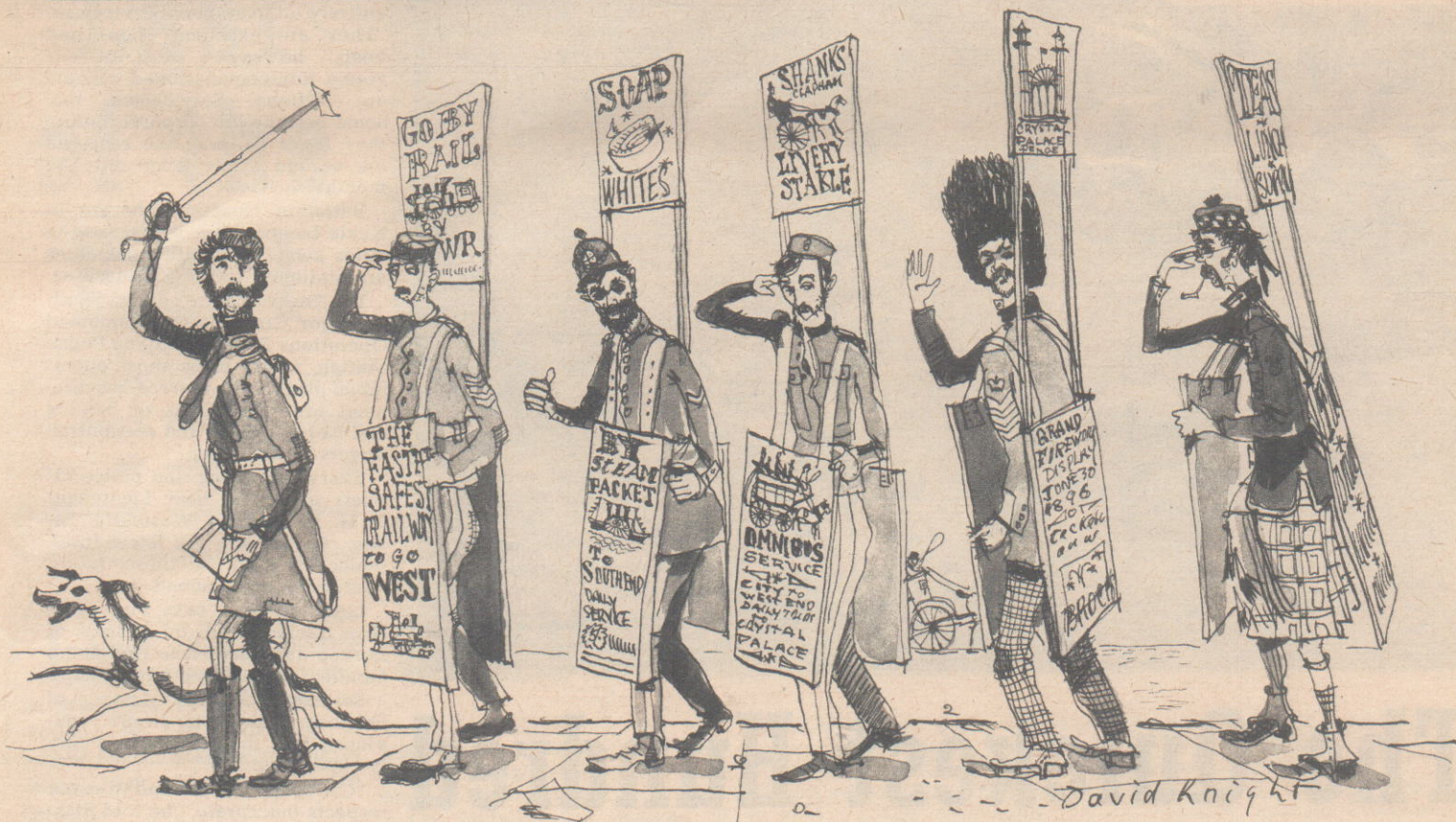


Right: There's plenty of wading to be done on patrol. This water carries thin particles of sand which if not carefully washed out of boots and socks, might cause very bad foot irritation.



"Tea up" for Private Derek Hexter, of Dagenham. Off duty in Malaya bare torsos are encouraged.





When Sandwich Men were "Soldiers"

THE scene is London, sixty years ago. Out of a recruiting office steps a youth who has just accepted the King's Shilling. He is on top of the world; soon he will be strutting the streets in a smart scarlet uniform, like the recruiting serjeant who enlisted him.

Then he halts in his tracks. Shuffling towards him, along the gutter, comes a procession of human derelicts dressed in that same scarlet uniform of the King. Leading them, in officer's uniform with cocked hat and sword, is a seedy, unkempt ruffian crying out parodies of military orders. Each of the men behind him is carrying sandwich boards advertising pills.

The young man flinches and walks rapidly away. As he rounds a corner he sees a smart staff officer standing on the edge of the pavement. Ah, a real soldier at last! But as he passes, the staff officer hands him a leaflet praising somebody's stove polish.

Is this a flight of fancy? Alas, incidents like these happened all too frequently before Parliament passed the Uniforms Bill of 1894.

Those were the days when advertising was still unregulated, and all manner of spectacular nuisances were committed in the name of publicity; when even the

Within living memory, sandwich men were dressed up in the King's Uniform, for the purposes of advertisement. But the Uniforms Bill scotched that little game... and many others

white cliffs of Dover were used as a hoarding and the sails of fishing boats bore testimony to pills.

The Uniforms Bill was designed to prevent the King's uniform being worn by others than soldiers and sailors, for whatever purpose. When the Bill came up for its second reading in the House of Commons several Members told of abuses which had come to their notice. It was Colonel A. M. Brookfield who reported the staff officer masquerade, and though he did not have a very high regard for staff officers, he thought that even they were entitled to some protection. The Colonel had watched rag-taggle "bluejackets" in procession through the city the previous year; this year, outside Charing Cross Station, he had seen a parade of sandwich men attired as Royal Marine Light Infantry, complete with pith helmets. He told of one contractor who dressed his sandwich men as Artists Rifles. When the adjutant of that

regiment objected strongly, "the contractor heard him with the greatest good humour and urbanity, and in answer to his representations clothed all his men in the uniform of another regiment."

It was not only advertisers who misused the King's uniform. Village shops, said the Colonel, kept stocks of military uniforms, obtained in devious ways. In the evenings waggoners swaggered about in the uniform of Hussars, Dragoons and Royal Artillery. Stablemen hiring a suit of uniform to impress their girls stipulated serjeants' chevrons and as many good conduct stripes as possible.

Major F. C. Rasch told the House that it was because of the way the King's uniform was abused in public that officers were reluctant to appear in uniform when off duty. He told a hard-to-believe story of how Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge had ordered a subaltern, as a punishment, to wear his uniform in public for a specified

period of time. This was a disgrace comparable to being stood in the pillory!

Mr. Stuart Wortley recalled that when he had been at the Home Office a case had occurred in which an advertising contractor proposed dressing up his men as Napoleon's Old Guard. This had been considered highly unsuitable, and had been stopped by private representations. Yet no official action had been taken against contractors who brought the uniforms of famous British regiments into disrepute.

Nor was that the whole story. It appeared that an impostor wearing an Army uniform had recently been entertained in an officers' mess. Military uniforms were to be seen clothing scarecrows in the fields. And, crowning insult, the murderer Deeming was to be seen, in effigy, in the Chamber of Horrors dressed in the uniform of an Indian Cavalry regiment.

There was only mild opposition to the Bill, from Members who were concerned about dancers being arrested for wearing uniforms at fancy dress balls or actors being prevented from playing military parts. Certain safeguards were inserted, and the Bill went through both Houses without difficulty.

Even today there are impostors who dress up in military uniforms, usually with a generous assortment of medals. They receive short shrift when detected; though, in the opinion of many, the shrift is often not short enough.

IF the shade of Robin Hood had returned recently to Nottinghamshire, to reconnoitre ancient Welbeck Abbey, he would have been startled to find a major-general tackling a tricky job of plumbing under the supervision of an NCO.

The general had come to Welbeck Abbey along with a group of privates, NCO's and junior officers. They were there to take their last Army course, the one designed to help them into civilian life.

For Welbeck Abbey houses the last of the Royal Army Educational Corps colleges which sprang up after World War Two to give war-time soldiers a re-introduction to their civilian jobs. When the others closed down, Army College (North) stayed open to serve the Regular soldier.

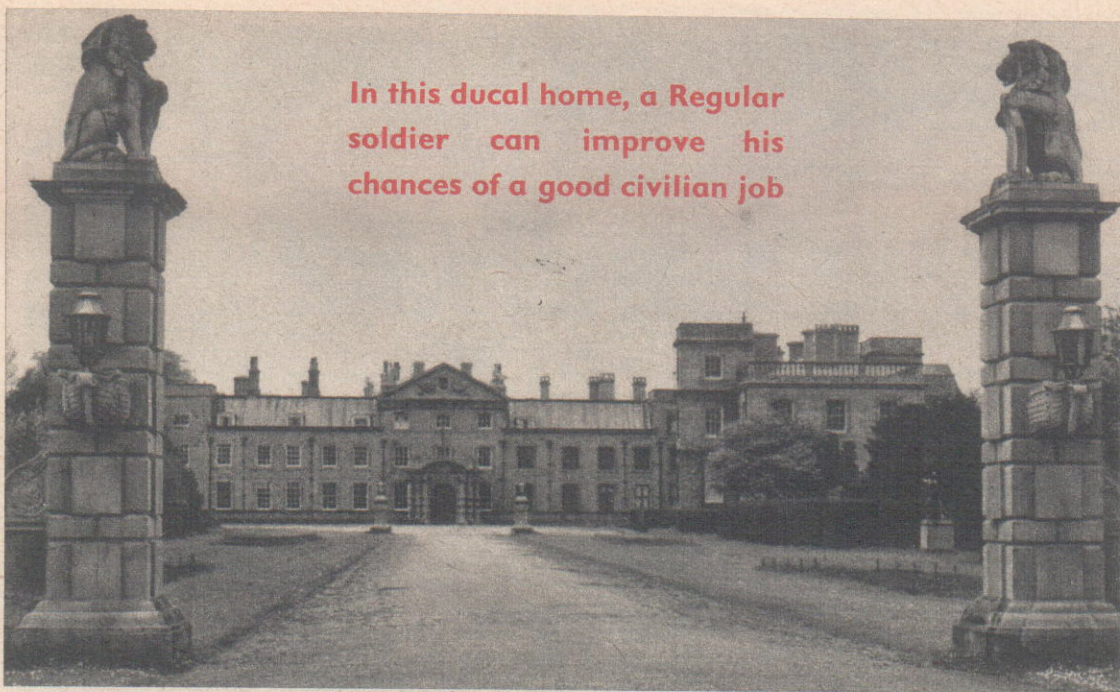
As the Commandant, Colonel N. J. Chamberlain, explained to **SOLDIER**: "In these days there is no question that a man leaving the Army will get a job; our mission is to help him to get a suitable job."

The men who go to Welbeck Abbey take a variety of problems with them. Some, like many of the Infantrymen, have no special qualification to help them in civilian life. Others, former tradesmen, have risen to warrant rank and perhaps have not touched tools themselves for years; they require to get back into practice. Some are skilled tradesmen who want a second trade to use with their first — blacksmiths, for instance, who wish to be welders as well.

Some of the men know exactly the type of training they want; others are very hazy about civilian life. Among the most difficult for whom to plan resettlement are the officers, because mostly they leave the Army later in life than the men. Each case is dealt with according to its individual problems and the principle of the College is that the course shall be made to fit the student.

"This College serves a multitude of purposes," says Colonel Chamberlain. "We help the soldier to sort himself out, to make up his mind. While he is here, he need do nothing but think about himself and work for himself. And he can receive advice on resettlement."

The College does not pretend to give comprehensive training for any career; courses last only 28 days. But at the end of his stay at Welbeck Abbey, a man who was hazy about the future should have made up his mind and, if he is planning an entirely new career, be ready to start more intensive training under a Ministry of Labour training scheme or one organised by his new employers. Experienced tradesmen should be refreshed in their trades; men who plan to go into business for themselves should have a reasonable grounding in commerce.



In this ducal home, a Regular soldier can improve his chances of a good civilian job

The main entrance to Welbeck Abbey. An underground railway used to carry food from the kitchens to the main rooms. (Photographs: **SOLDIER** Cameraman **LESLIE A. LEE**).

Their Last Army Course

Often the courses which students take at Welbeck Abbey are on useful subsidiary subjects for their new careers. Thus men who plan to go into shops often take a motor-mechanic's course, which will help them to look after their delivery vans. **SOLDIER** met a lieutenant-colonel who had been attracted by the same course which brought the major-general to Welbeck Abbey: household maintenance. The lieutenant-colonel had a farm in Kenya and wanted to be able to do his own repairs.

Subjects at Welbeck Abbey are divided into three groups. The first, general studies, comprises ordinary school subjects with economics, citizenship and current affairs as well. A large number of the students who take general studies are preparing for examinations, and when **SOLDIER** visited Welbeck Abbey most of them, from privates to captains, were about to sit for the entrance examination to the Executive class of the Civil Service. According to their recent postings, they had had varying opportunities of studying. Now they had a whole month in which to do nothing else, with expert instructors to help them and to give them some advice on "examination technique."

There were others who had been with isolated units or on detachment — like permanent staff instructors with the Territorial Army — and had not been able to study, and who wanted

to take their first-class Army certificate of education. This certificate exempts its holders from entrance examinations for some police services, including the War Department police, and the Borstal and prison services.

"It is amazing how old soldiers who have not done any studying for years take to it," says Major M. M. Carus-Wilson, who is in charge of the general studies department.

In the Commerce department, where subjects range from shorthand to mercantile law, from office organisation to commercial economics, **SOLDIER** sat with Major W. D. Ross and one of his civilian instructors as they interviewed new students. One was a Gunner sergeant who was going into a dyeing and finishing firm owned by his uncle and wanted to learn book-keeping and office routine. An

OVER



This department provides its own advertisement. Capt. G. T. Calder, who is in charge, directs Trooper J. N. Kinsella of the Glider Pilot Regiment.

LAST ARMY COURSE

(Continued)

Infantry private said he wished to return to Malaya, but had no job to go to and was not quite sure what he wished to do. He thought he would like to work on the managerial side of a rubber estate. Major Ross undertook to find out for him what jobs were likely to be available in that line. Until his plans were clearer, he would study arithmetic and book-keeping, both of which were bound to be useful.

A warrant officer in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps had cut-and-dried plans: his Italian father-in-law was an experienced cook and they were to go into a cafe business together, with the father-in-law in the kitchen and the warrant officer looking after the business side. And so the warrant officer was put down to study arithmetic, book-keeping and general commerce.

For tradesmen, complete courses are available, but there is not the time for a man to go through from start to finish. So the idea is that he will take up the trade at the point for which his qualifications fit him and go as far as he can.

"If they were not tradesmen when they came here, they are not tradesmen when they leave," says Major E. C. Smith, who is in charge of the trades department. "Many of the men who come to this department have never had anything to do with a trade — 80 per cent of the fitters are Infantrymen. Many of them have seen others working at the trade, perhaps in their units, and thought, 'I'd like to have a crack at that.' Well, they get their crack at it here, and they can find out if they are really suited to it. One corporal came here and asked to take a course in sheet-metal work. He was no good at it, so we asked him if he would like to try his hand at plastering. He did — and made more progress at plastering than anyone else on the course. Between five and ten per cent of the men on each course change their trade, and when they leave here they are on the right road."

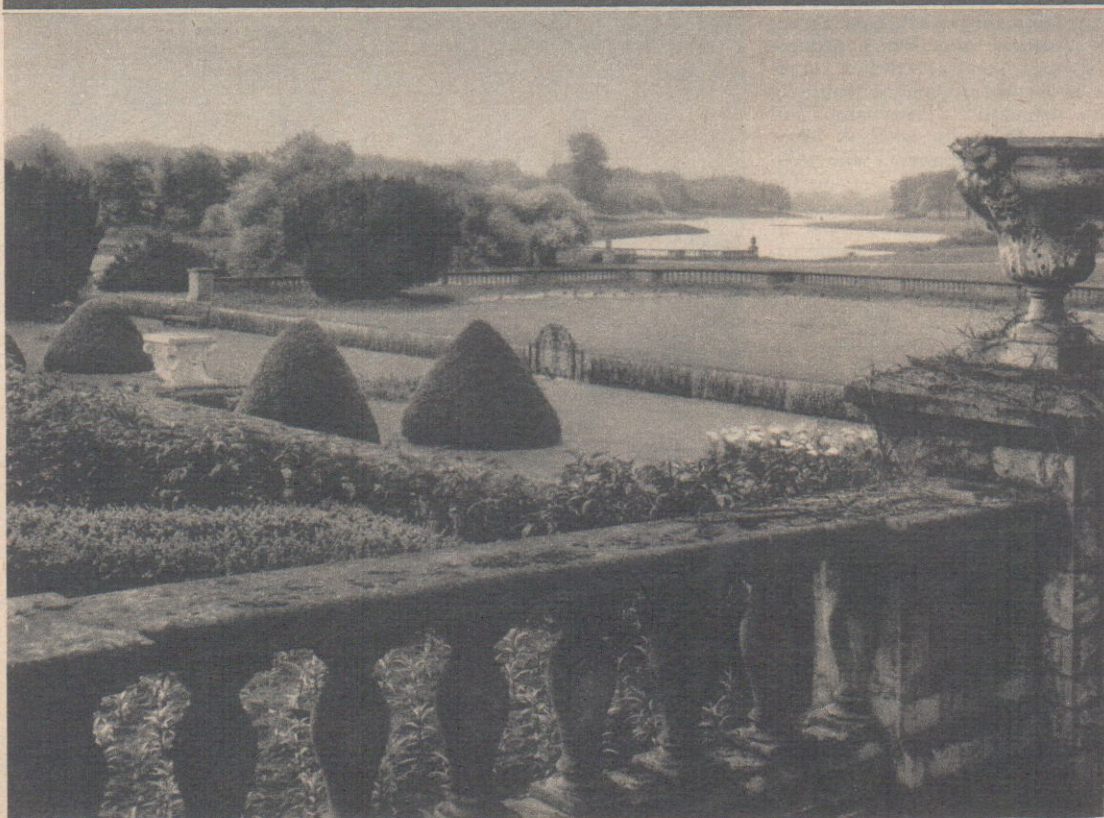
There are two other groups of subjects which are catered for outside Welbeck Abbey. At Catterick, members of the Women's Royal Army Corps can learn domestic science, and at Beaconsfield, men can take courses in agriculture, horticulture and pig-keeping.

Welbeck Abbey offers some of the most pleasant surroundings for study that the Army can provide anywhere. On the great estate, students may walk for miles through fields and woodlands. And they can examine the great house in which much of Britain's history has been made.

The Abbey was founded in 1154 and grew rich, as a result of which its abbot is said to have received much attention from Robin Hood and his merry men when he travelled. The property passed to the Cavendish family after the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VIII. The mother of the first owner, Sir



The great underground ballroom is hung with paintings, many of them family portraits. Students are taken on a "conducted tour." Below: the view from the terrace of the house.



Charles Cavendish, was the famous Bess of Hardwick, some of whose claims to fame were summed up by Horace Walpole thus:

*Four times the nuptial bed she warmed,
And every time was well performed,
That when death stopped each husband's billing
He left the widow every shilling.*

A descendant of Sir Charles Cavendish married the third Duke of Newcastle, who gave Sir Christopher Wren some of the Welbeck Abbey oak for St. Paul's Cathedral. Later, the Abbey passed to the second Duke of Portland.

Welbeck Abbey has been the breeding place of some famous bloodstock horses. In its grounds the fifth Duke of Portland built the biggest riding school in Europe, and a fine quadrangle of stables and grooms' quarters. In the stable block today are the headquarters and many of the class rooms of the Army College.

A kind-hearted man, the fifth Duke was distressed at the unemployment among the Irish "navvies" who had been building canals, and as a relief measure set them to digging on his estate. He gave each man a donkey to carry him to work and an umbrella to protect him from the rain.

As a result of the "navvies" work, Welbeck Abbey today has a huge underground ballroom, with a suite of large rooms adjoining it, and a system of under-

ground passages along which runs a small railway which used to carry food from the kitchens.

The ballroom and supper rooms, hung with paintings, were employed by the Army College as an art school when National Servicemen were among the students. Today they are used occasionally for the College's social functions including dances.

The present Duke of Portland has his home a few miles away from Welbeck Abbey, but his mother, Winifred, Duchess of Portland, lives in a wing of the house. While staying with the Duchess last year, the Queen paid an informal visit to the College and met students and instructors at work. The rest of the house is now used as the College officers' mess.

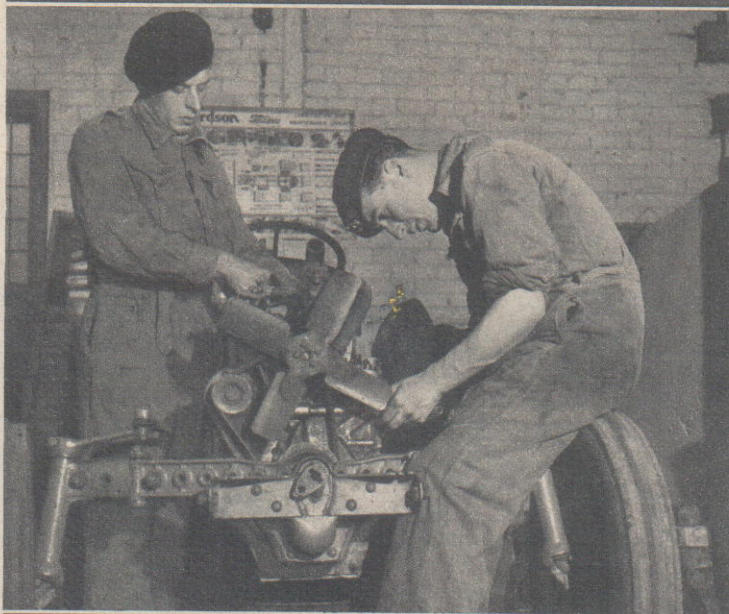
Students on each course are taken on a tour of the house and shown the paintings it holds. Officers may use the sunken garden, where there are two hard tennis courts and a pond containing goldfish up to two feet long.

The students can breathe a little history even in some of the less romantic buildings used by the College. The cinema and lecture hall, a plain, bare building, with barred windows and steel doors, held the Crown Jewels in World War One. This was an example of history repeating itself: 700 years earlier, when the Abbey was a religious house, its strong-room housed the Crown Jewels of King John.

RICHARD ELLEY



A general last painted this ceiling. Now it is the turn of Private H. J. Guthrey, who is ending 12 years' Army service.



This Ferguson tractor is taken to pieces once every course by students interested in cars or agricultural machinery. Below: S/Sjt. Muriel Etheridge, WRAC, who proposes to become a civilian shorthand-typist, takes down recorded dictation.

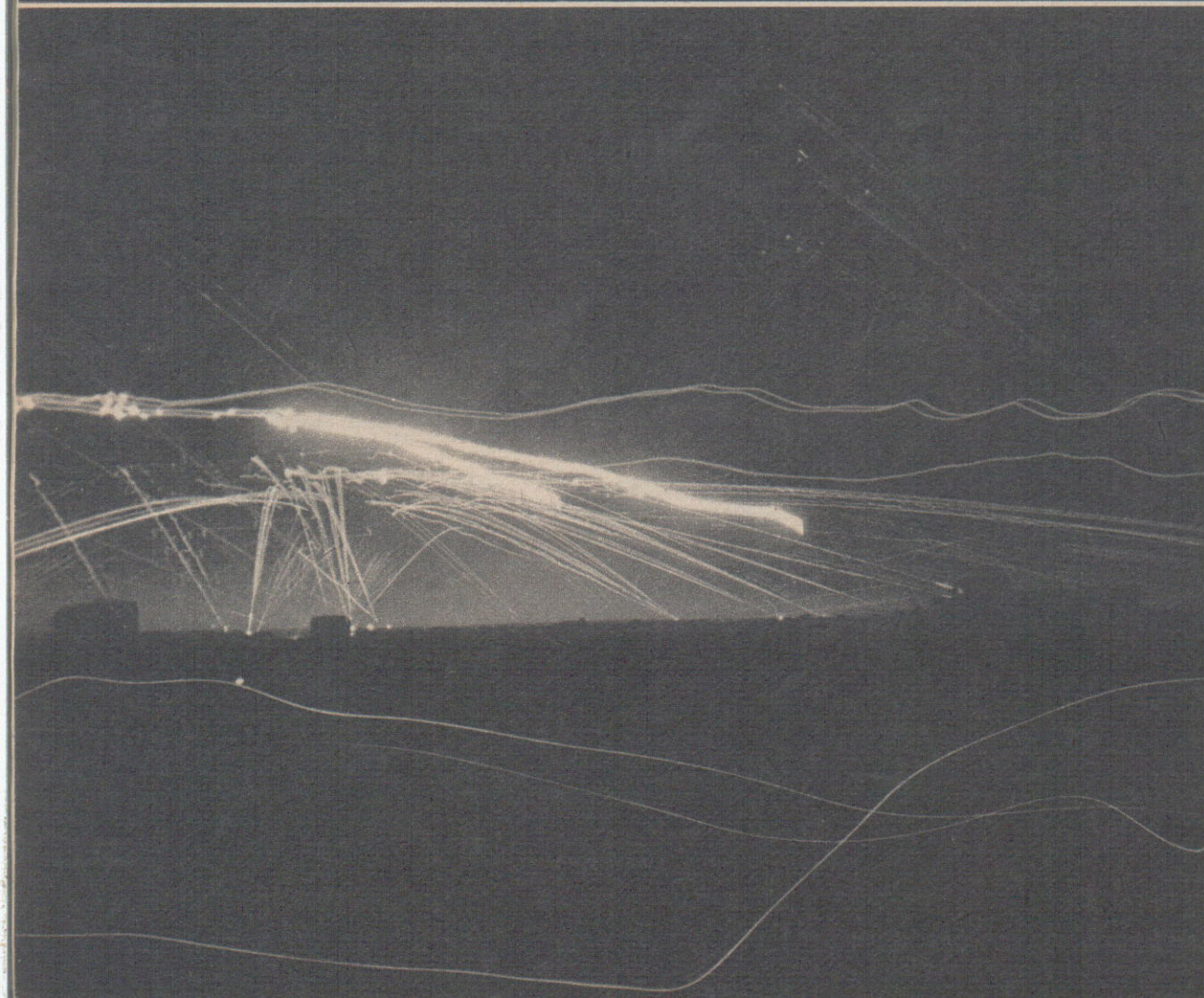


The entrance to the stable block, which houses the College headquarters and many of the classrooms.





Night raid on Algiers: the cameraman left his shutter open (for how long is not stated) and the result was impressive. Junkers 88's were brought down in this attack.



SOLDIER SCRAPBOOK OF WORLD WAR TWO

In this picture from the Western Desert low-flying aircraft are being engaged. Stray tracer appears to have come very close to the camera.

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Give This Super-Priority,

"THE King told me yesterday that there was a shortage of silk for VC's and other decorations. I could not believe that this minute requirement could not be met, and I consider it should have super-priority. Please let me know."

Thus Mr. Churchill to the Minister of Supply on 8 July 1942.

As was apparent in the earlier volumes of his history of World War Two, Mr. Churchill believed in the morale-raising value of little strips of silk and all the other distinctions which soldiers so rightly prize. In his fourth vigorous volume, *"The Hinge of Fate"* (Cassell, 25s) there is more evidence of how he intervened personally to save the soldier from unimaginative treatment.

Late in 1942, after a widespread taking down of regimental badges and flashes, he asked sharply for an explanation from the Service chiefs and even sent for the relevant War Office files. Also, he pressed to know why the Guards were receiving a special dispensation in the way of badges, and not the Line regiments.

Not even Mr. Churchill could always have his way. In July 1942 he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "What is the difference in the yearly pay of a British soldier anywhere and an American soldier quartered in

this country? ... What would be the cost to the Exchequer of advancing the British pay ... half-way up to the American level, on condition that the American troops reduced theirs to meet us and paid the surplus to their troops as a nest-egg in the United States?"

The figures, Mr. Churchill said, "may indeed be staggering." Presumably they were, because this admirable plan never came into effect.

When Mr. Churchill inspected an Army unit it was no idle formality. A company of the Buffs was detailed for his protection at Chartwell in 1942; as a direct result he "grilled" the Secretary for War about Bren gun deficiencies. In April 1943 he asked to spend a morning or afternoon with a typical Infantry battalion, to see exactly how every man was employed. "They must on no account be warned beforehand."

The "hinge of fate" was the Battle of Alamein. "Before Alamein

said Mr. Churchill

we never had a victory. After Alamein we never had a defeat."

There is a warm tribute to General Alexander. "Never have I taken the responsibility for sending a general on a more forlorn hope," says Mr. Churchill, referring to the despatch of General Alexander to Rangoon in the dark days. "Alexander was, as usual, calm and good-humoured. He said he was delighted to go..."

Among many references to General Montgomery is this:

"Montgomery was a great artilleryman. He believed, as Bernard Shaw said of Napoleon, that cannons kill men. Always we shall see him trying to bring three or four hundred guns into action under one concerted command..."

Mr. Churchill had a "delicious bathe" with General Montgomery in the Mediterranean. The way in which naked troops defied the sun astonished him. "When I marched to Omdurman 45 years before the theory was that the African sun must at all costs be kept away from the skin ... I wonder how the doctors explain all this?"

Among the many life-or-death decisions which Mr. Churchill was called upon to make was that authorising British bomber crews to throw out tinfoil strips in an effort to fox the enemy



Though the Desert army defied the sun, Mr. Winston Churchill clung to the traditional headgear, remembering Omdurman.

radar. Bomber Command wanted to use the device from the start, to save crews' lives; but the trick could easily be copied, and Britain's own defences might quickly have been thrown into chaos. "On the whole," says Mr. Churchill, "it may be claimed that we released it at about the right time."

Mr. Churchill interested himself in the "Habbakuk" plan to the extent of suggesting that an experimental "ship" be hacked from a northern icefield; he forced the Services to ship transport with wheels removed, to save space; he demanded to know why sailors should receive home leave from the Middle East, and not soldiers; and he freely expressed his dislikes — for instance, calling ground staff officers of the Royal Air Force "pilot officers," "squadron leaders" and so on. As for Army psychiatrists, Mr. Churchill wanted the strictest watch kept on them — "there are quite enough hangers-on and camp-followers already."

Artful General Loneran

THE Prince of Udaipur was looking for a commander for his state army. One day at the circus he saw a fine figure of a man standing on the back of a cantering horse and guiding two others at the same time. Just the man, thought the prince.

The horseman — an Irish ex-Corporal of Horse of the Life Guards — accepted the post and became General Loneran. He made a resourceful, if unorthodox commander. When Lord Roberts was due to review the state army, a rush order was sent to the Cawnpore Tanneries for 700 pairs of resplendent riding boots; but by the appointed day only 350 pairs were delivered. General Loneran was not defeated. The Rajput leg is slender and these boots were on the big side; he ordered all 700 men to wear a boot on their right legs. The review was an immense success, and the audience never realised that they had seen only one side of it.

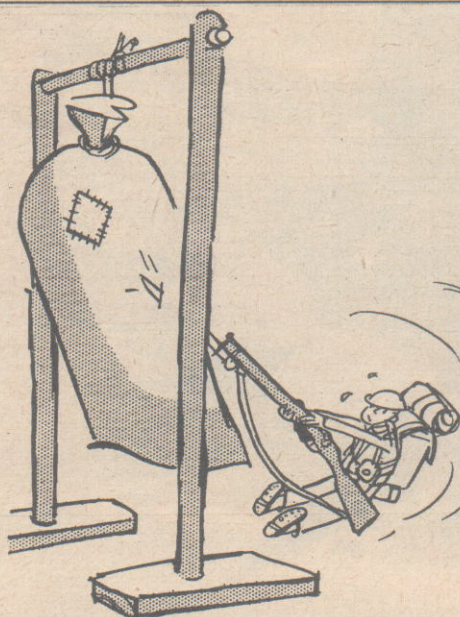
This story is told in Lieut-General H. G. Martin's book of Indian reminiscences, *"Sunset From The Main"* (Museum Press, 15s). There are other military anecdotes, but mostly this is a book about big game hunting, pig-sticking and fishing, far better told than most books of the type. Lieut-General Martin (now military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) was a Horse and Field Gunner in the India that it is no more. "We were blood sport addicts unashamed;

yet I hope and believe, we were not entirely one-track minded. In the interludes between the killings we would pause often to consider other matters, such as the face of Nature or the history of the lands in which we found ourselves."

The book's appeal, then, is frankly a nostalgic one to sportsmen and lovers of India. Even in the heyday of the Raj, it appears, officers did not obtain fishing permits so easily from the Indian authorities, who observed very closely a Warrant of Precedence. One major on the General Staff hit upon the happy idea of signing his application:

J. Bloggs
Major General
Staff

This device, it seems, rarely failed. "The world was lighter-hearted then," says Lieut-General Martin. After World War One an officer who had earned renown on the Western Front arrived in India and found himself immersed in files at Headquarters. In a moment of inspiration, he endorsed on two of the most tiresome files "To H. E. The Governor of British Honduras. For remarks, please." In the prolonged absence of these files, he got some real work done.



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"Redcaps" Advanced First, Then The Tanks

IT is a long time — 400 years, in fact — since the Provost Marshal was allowed to string up soldiers from the branch of a tree, and his underlings went about their duties armed with strangling cords.

The modern "Redcap," even if he does not care to boast about these antecedents, is yet conscious that he belongs to a police force of great antiquity, a body created long before Britain had a standing army.

The story of the "Redcap," with major emphasis on World War Two, is told by Major S. F. Crozier in "The History of the Corps of Royal Military Police" (Gale and Polden, 21s). It is an engrossing record.

The two world wars raised the military policeman high in the estimation, not only of the public, but of the Army. By marshalling stragglers in the retreat from Mons military policemen saved many hundreds of British soldiers from capture. They were still commonly regarded as base troops, however. Among their jobs were shooting stray dogs and searching the bodies for messages, and capturing pigeons.

Since World War Two was a war of movement, traffic control became a heavy commitment of the military police. More than

half the "Redcaps" who waved the British Expeditionary Force across France were former Automobile Association scouts. At Dunkirk the military police maintained order on the beaches, and fell out to carry on with the job when their parent units were safely aboard.

In one African battle the military police, along with specialist Sappers and Signallers, led tanks into action — a curious role for "base troops," as the press was quick to remark.

In the Western Desert the military police made an excellent job of signposting the wastes. It was here that they began to whiten their equipment, in order that they should be visible in dust clouds. The same policy was adopted in Normandy, for the same reasons. For their mobile

duties, the police had long since taken to jeeps instead of the motor-cycle combinations with which they started the war.

Even late in World War Two, writes Major Crozier, there was a tendency in certain formations to misunderstand the function of the military police, and to use them as decorations at the approaches to minor headquarters.

Early in 1940 the Special Investigation Branch of the Corps had been founded to combat pilferage in France. The Branch made history rapidly. In the Middle East it got to grips with

racketeering deserters who called themselves "The Free British Corps" and "The Dead End Kids." One of the major rackets was stealing Army lorries and shipping them to the Lebanon, where the ringleaders were eventually run down in a big villa stuffed with currency notes and hashish. In North-West Europe the Special Investigation sleuths did much to check dishonesty, too. They had to be heavily reinforced, and even so, as the book sadly records, "there would have been ample employment for ten times their number."

The Serious Hero...

ONE of several unusual things about Major-General James Wolfe, hero of Quebec, was that he studied keenly the technicalities of his profession. The fact made him quite an oddity for his day.

In "The Paths of Glory" (Hutchinson, 12s 6d), a novel about Wolfe's life, Mr. Kenneth Fenwick thus sums up the advice given to Wolfe by his adjutant on the day he joined his first regiment: "You will find that to be a four- or five-bottle man, a good hand at cards, and a devil with the women will make you more popular in the Army than all the study of military textbooks and the Manual. A soldier must make his own sport wherever he goes and a lively fellow is a better comrade than a suckling genius."

But Wolfe refused to be deterred. He was distressed by his first Royal review, at which the regiments drilled according to out-of-date or unofficial manuals and stray dogs tripped the marching soldiers. The climax came with the musketry exercises. Some of the soldiers blocked the barrels of their muskets with cobbler's wax, so that the priming flash would not dirty them; afterwards they sold their cartridges for the price of a drink. Others loaded ball instead of blank and nearly murdered spectators; even more dangerous, some of the less thoughtful fired their ramrods.

At 16 Wolfe was adjutant of his regiment at the battle of Dettingen. As a young captain in Scotland in 1745 he devised the Army's first effective drill against the Highlanders' claymores. Later he pressed for the raising of Highland regiments which served him well in North America.

He was a major before he was 20 and commanding his regiment two years later. At 33 he was a major-general, and commanded the expedition sent to capture Quebec, where he was killed.

Throughout, his worst enemy was his health. Though often successful on combined operations, he was prostrated by seasickness. His first attack on Quebec failed, through the over-enthusiasm of some Grenadiers



James Wolfe: from the jacket of "The Paths of Glory."

who disobeyed orders. Before he could mount a second assault he was so sick that his surgeon was prophesying that he would never see England again.

Yet soon he was questing for a new way to attack the seemingly invincible fortress. He spied out the famous path up to the Heights of Abraham. Three times was Wolfe wounded in that battle before he collapsed. But he knew the enemy was beaten.

"Paths of Glory" is not a biography in the formal sense; the narration is put in the mouth of a young fellow officer. The result is a very acceptable, colourful picture of Wolfe and his times.

Bookshelf Cont'd Overleaf

Veils Were in Demand

MEDICAL men in the Army have not always ranked high. In Henry V's time they came after shoemakers and tailors but above washerwomen.

Their medicaments in those days included one concocted from the boiling of two new-whelped puppies with earthworms purified in white wine, and an ointment made of shoemaker's wax and the rust of old kettles.

This is told by Peter Lovegrove in his short history of the Royal Army Medical Corps, "Not Least In The Crusade" (obtainable from the Editor, Army Medical Services Magazine, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Crookham, Hants, price 5s (cloth) or 1s 6d, postage 6d).

In Wellington's Peninsular campaign amputation was the cure for nearly everything until two energetic doctors took matters in hand. In Holland, at that time, 23,000 out of 39,000 men died of disease in four months; only 217 fell to the enemy. The Army's medical services remained poor until the scandal of the hospitals in the Crimean War and the efforts of Florence Nightingale and her friends led to improvements. In 1898 the present Corps was formed. The Royal Warrant authorising its formation finally disposed of such cumbrous titles as Brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel.

In the South African War the Corps learned — the hard way — the importance of hygiene and sanitation. It had to treat 20 men for disease for every one treated for wounds or injuries. Between then and 1914, the lesson was well rammed home. The Corps also built up a new organisation, in the course of which Staff-Ser-

jeant H. Stapleton of the RAMC Volunteers had the unusual experience of airing his views on field ambulances before the Royal United Services Institution and of seeing his proposals put into effect.

During World War One, the Corps expanded to more than 13,000 officers and 154,000 men and found its new approach to hygiene paying handsome dividends. It was taken by surprise by the first enemy poison-gas attack and a sanitary officer sent off a party to Paris to commandeer all the ladies' veiling it could. The first anti-gas drill consisted of men running round in circles holding their noses and with little wads of tow, soaked in a chemical and wrapped in ladies' veiling held between their teeth.

In World War Two the Corps treated 5,000,000 cases. The sickness rate among troops in North-West Europe was almost exactly half that in World War One. Despite liberating typhus camps and coping with refugees, displaced persons and prisoners, only 25 British soldiers contracted typhus in Europe, and none died of it. As for the wounded, Field-Marshal Montgomery said, "doctors were prepared to lay 15 to one that once a man got into their hands, whatever his injury, they would save his life and restore him to fitness. It is a fine thing that these odds were achieved with a handsome margin." In fact, only six wounded died out of every hundred.

Gum for The General

THE late Major-General Sir Ernest Swinton had several claims to fame. He wrote provocative — and prophetic — books under the pseudonym "Ole Luk-Ole." He also wrote, anonymously, "The Defence of Duffer's Drift," which became an unofficial text-book and was republished a few years ago at the instance of Field-Marshal Earl Wavell.

In World War One, General Swinton achieved further fame as the originator of the tank. He did not take the new weapon into battle, but when he telegraphed his congratulations to Brigadier-General Hugh Elles, who commanded the tanks in their first engagement, the reply he received was, "All ranks thank you. Your show." This phase of his life General Swinton described in another book, "Eyewitness."

Now comes "Over My Shoulder," (George Ronald, 18s), General Swinton's autobiography, finished after his death by a friend, in which he describes the remainder of his career.

In the South African War, General Swinton, a Sapper officer, served with a locally-raised Railway Pioneer Regiment. After an action in defence of a bridge on which they were working, his men were all anxious to see the bodies of the Boers they had shot down. So General Swinton, who wanted scrub cleared to create a field of fire, placed sentries with billhooks to keep the men out of sight of the corpses. Any man who wanted a peep was given a billhook and told to clear a given space of scrub. When he had finished, he was allowed to look — and thus was cleared a fine field of fire.

When his work with the tank was over, General Swinton had some interesting times in America, where, among other jobs, he toured the country to speak on behalf of an American war loan. It was an exciting, but sometimes embarrassing experience. Before arriving to speak at a very select girls' school, he was given a piece of chewing gum. When he found he could not swallow or get rid of it, he took it out of his mouth and it stuck to his fingers. As a result, he bowed to the headmistress instead of shaking hands, which rather surprised her. Then, as she was introducing him to the girls, he slipped on a loose rug and sat down heavily, spurs digging grooves in the parquet. After the hysteria had abated, records General Swinton, he delivered one of the most successful talks of his tour.

At the end of World War One, General Swinton, demobilised, took charge of information and publicity at the Ministry of Labour, during the period when men were being released from the services.

General Swinton became a director of a motor-car manufacturing firm and ended a distinguished career as Chichele Professor of Military History at Oxford.



"Sorry, sir, no parcels.
Chief Beadle Robert Baker
lays down the unwritten law.

HUSSARS ONLY NEED APPLY

BURLINGTON Arcade, that old and exclusive shopping centre off Piccadilly, London has a link with a British Cavalry regiment.

There you will find three former members of the regiment employed as beadles, to maintain the Arcade's traditional peace and dignity. If you try to walk through the Arcade with an open umbrella or carrying a parcel, or wheeling a perambulator, or if you whistle or run, they will seek you out — to administer a gentle rebuke. For these things are against the rules. If you want some information, they will gladly help you.

It is only since 1919 that the beadles of Burlington Arcade have come from the 10th Royal Hussars. At that time, the Arcade was owned by Lord Chesham, who decided that the beadles should be men from his own regiment. The company which

owns the Arcade today approaches the regimental association whenever there is a vacancy.

The custom has brought employment to other men of the 10th Royal Hussars, too. The beadles are known to local business men who tell them when there are jobs going for smart ex-soldiers.

Head beadle today is ex-Trooper Robert Baker. One of his fellow-beadles is his old regimental serjeant-major, Mr. William Mitchell, (of whom he admits he was once somewhat scared). Mr. Mitchell, the most recent recruit to the Arcade, served in the South African War, was in King George V's escort at the great Delhi Durbar, and royal standard bearer when the same King inspected Kitchener's Army on Salisbury Plain. Mr. Mitchell spent 28 years on the railways (and was a railway Home Guard lieutenant in World War Two) before going to the Arcade.

The third beadle is ex-Corporal Farrier Frederick Clark, who joined the Hussars as the serjeant-major was thinking of leaving, then was farrier to a dairy combine and later to the Metropolitan Police. He was a blacksmith in the Royal Air Force in World War Two.

For three months during the Festival of Britain the beadles discarded their blue uniforms and peaked caps and donned the rig of a century ago — top hat, dark blue three-quarter coat, yellow waistcoat and stove-pipe trousers. In due course they are to be issued with an entirely new type of uniform.

The beadles find little difficulty in persuading the public to keep the rules. Says Mr. Baker: "People realise that Burlington Arcade has a tradition to keep up. Shoppers can look at the windows for hours without being disturbed by street vendors or rush-hour crowds."

The traditions of the Arcade date back to 1819, when it was built by Lord George Cavendish because nearby stall-holders were throwing rubbish over the wall into the garden of his home, Burlington House, now the Royal Academy. In those days, the rich and noble never carried parcels and did not rush to catch public transport.

The Arcade's 50 shops (there were 70 before the blitz) attract wealthy people from all over the world, especially Americans and, since the wool boom, Australians. This class of customer is willing to pay £2 for a hundred hand-made Turkish cigarettes, £15 for a pair of pyjamas, £2 for a tie and from five to 30 guineas for a pair of hand-made shoes.

The Americans, in 1924, paid a tribute to the Arcade by importing bricks from Britain to build a replica of it in Rochester, New York. They went wrong somewhere in their measurements and were a few inches short of the 196 yards of the original.



Beadle Frederick Clark rings the closing time bell. This was the uniform worn for three months during the Festival of Britain.

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KING GEORGE VI



"Look who's here!"

SANDEMAN
PORT

"You'll like it"

Private Horn, Army Champion

The National Service net pulls in both novice and champion. When John Horn put on battledress, it was clear that Army tennis was due for a shake-up

WHEN young John Horn joined the Army as a National Serviceman, he took his rackets and his white shorts with him.

The men who run the Army's Lawn Tennis Association were delighted. John Horn had been junior champion of Britain and the experts were — and still are — expecting great things from him.

There was an additional reason to be pleased: most of Britain's promising young tennis players seem to choose the Royal Air Force for their National Service.

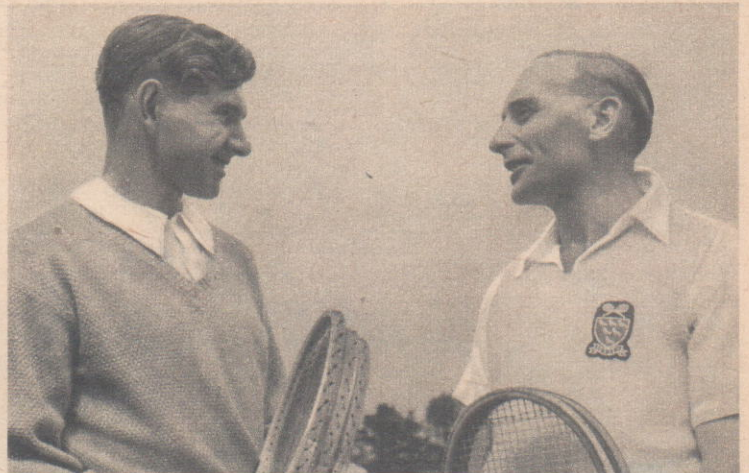
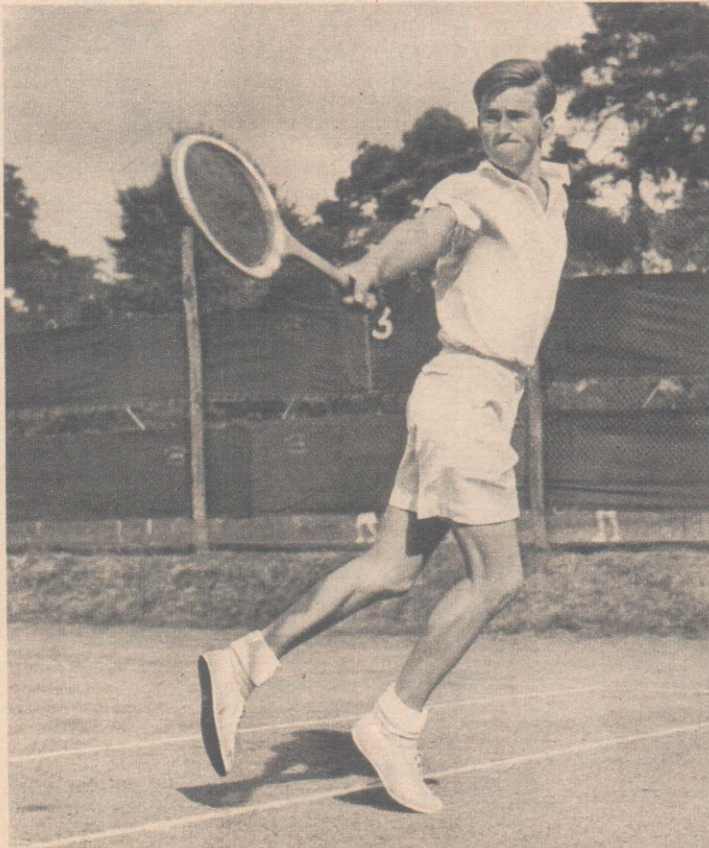
Private Horn of the Royal Army Pay Corps (he is stationed at Headquarters, Eastern Command) found, as many champions do, plenty of time to develop his sporting skill in the Army. The Lawn Tennis Association helped by picking him for coaching under the celebrated Dan Maskell, who trains the Davis Cup teams. He had more match experience representing England in continental and American tours.

When this year's Army championships came round, Private Horn was there, well up to Wimbledon standards. In the semi-finals of the singles championship, he beat Brigadier G. O. M. Jameson, who has re-

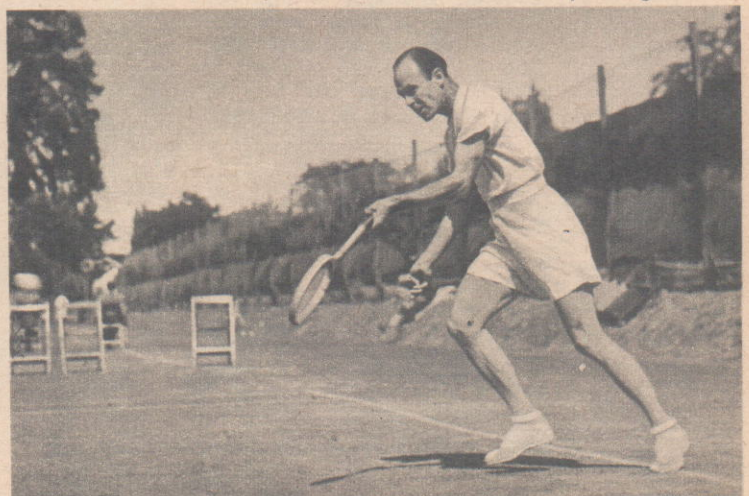
Continued on Page 40

Cool and calculating winner of the Army singles: Private John Horn.

Private Horn's partner in the open doubles: Craftsman D. I. Hales.



Winner and runner-up in the Army singles championship: Private John Horn and Major C. J. Grindley (a former Army champion). Below: Lieut-Col. K. G. Anson, RAOC, came from Germany and reached the semi-finals of the open singles.

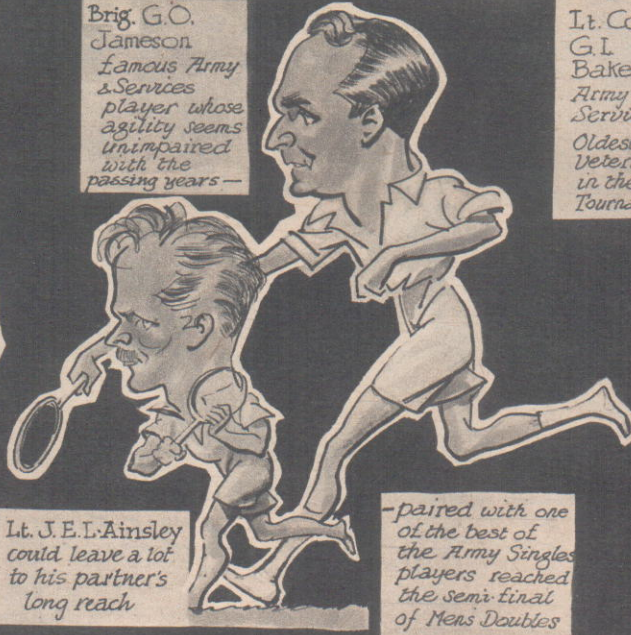


Chief of Staff Southern Command
Maj Gen. G.S. Hutton C.B. DSO, OBE.

Brig. G.O. Jameson
Famous Army & Services
player whose
agility seems
unimpaired
with the
passing years —

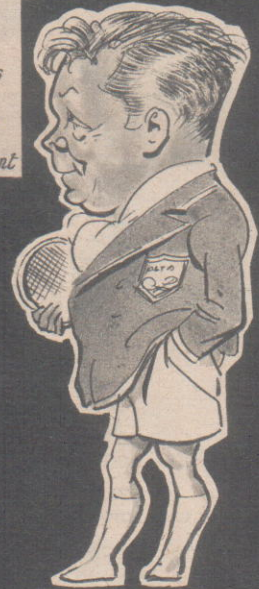
Lt. Col.
G.I. Baker
Army & Services
Oldest
Veteran
in the
Tournament

In Veterans
Doubles,
leaves his
base to
deliver
smashing
front line
attacks
at the
net.



Lt. J.E.L. Ainsley
could leave a lot
to his partner's
long reach

—paired with one
of the best of
the Army Singles
players reached
the semi-final
of Mens Doubles

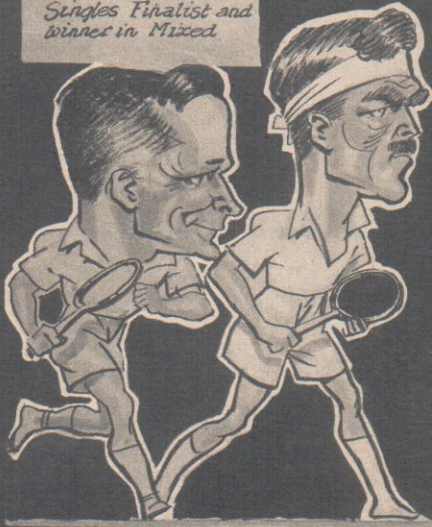


Major C.J. Grindley
Army & Services
has been one of
the Army's best
for some years now.
Singles Finalist and
winner in Mixed

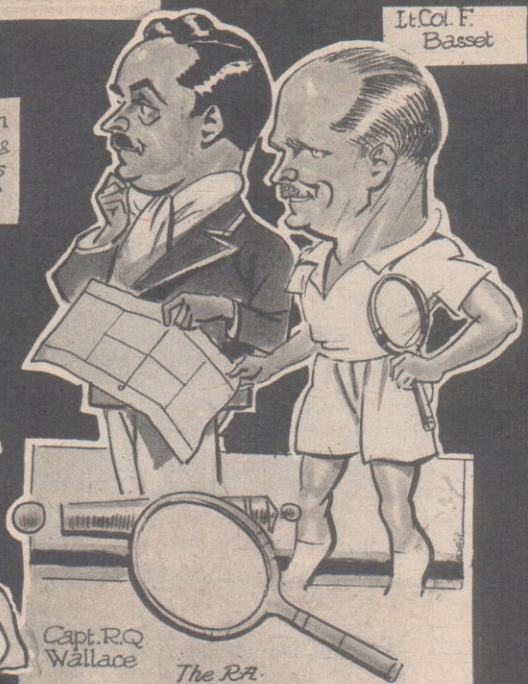
Capt. D.
DeWaller

Outstanding
in the
Tournament
Pte. J.A.T. Horn
Singles &
Doubles
winner

Lt. Col. F.
Basset



Cfn. D.Hales
was nimble and
aggressive



Capt. R.Q.
Wallace

The RA.
Inter Regimental
Finalists planning
good shooting

Match Secy.
& Committee
Major P.Q.J.
Nicholson

Mens Doubles Finalists

Col. Meade
who's 59, is
Secy Cornwall
LTA and a
County
player

Major W.J.
Hurley RAEC
Famous Army
& Services
all rounder

Brig Gen.
R.J. Kentish
CMIG, DSO.

Famous
Groundsman
of probably
second best
courts in
England

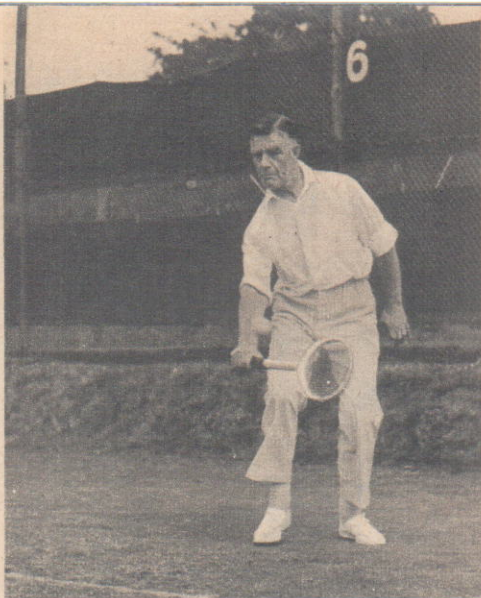
Exc. Sjt.
Charles
Holt



who
pioneered
and carved
out from
the raw
Aldershot
and many
other
Army
playing
fields

They also served!

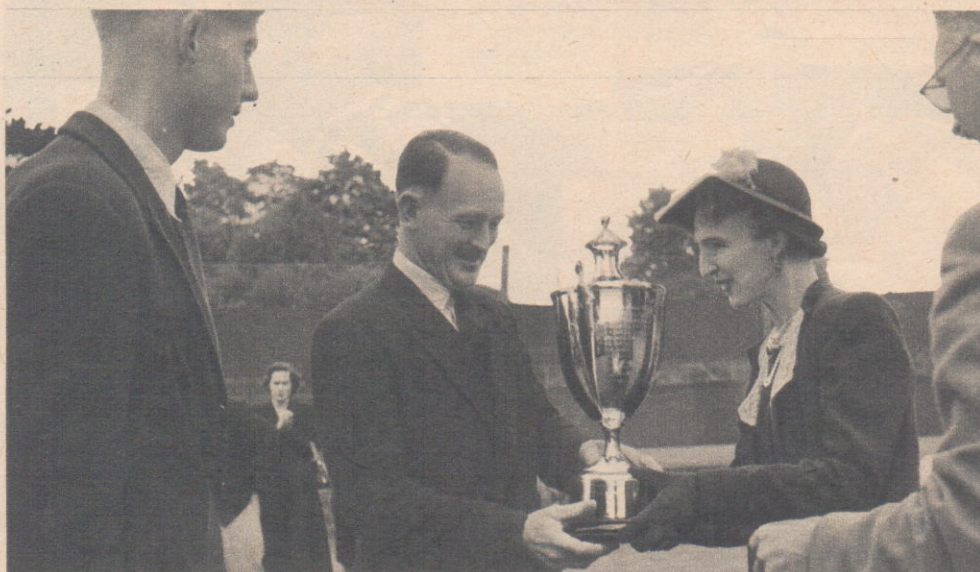
Veterans Doubles
Finalists who play
"Copy-Book" Lawn Tennis



Winner of the veterans' singles: Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Grimley.



Major D. L. M. Portway WRAC won the Army (women's) singles championship.



Winners of the inter-regimental cup, Lieut-Colonel D. Reid and 2nd/Lieutenant E. Cole (left) receive their award from Mrs. Woodall, wife of Major-General J. D. Woodall.

Private Horn

(Continued)

presented the Army for many years and has taken games from Fred Perry at Wimbledon; the score was 6-1, 6-0. In the final, Private Horn beat Major C. J. Grindley, a former Army champion who played at Wimbledon this year. Score: 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

In the open doubles, Private Horn partnered Craftsman D. I. Hales, who is in a REME unit at Aldershot and is another of the promising young men chosen for coaching by Dan Maskell. In the final they met Major Grindley and Captain D. de Waller, and won 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2.

The inter-regimental doubles were won by a Royal Engineers pair, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Reid and 2nd/Lieutenant E. Cole. The mixed doubles went to Major Grindley and Captain M. Beale, WRAC.

In the WRAC championships, Major D. L. M. Portway won the singles event after the holder, Captain O. Dickson scratched from the final. Major Portway and Captain Beale won the doubles.

A few days after the Army championships at Aldershot, many of the stars of the tournament were playing again in the inter-Services championships at Wimbledon. There were more successes for Private Horn: In the singles he beat both the Royal Navy champion, Lieutenant W. W. Threlfall, and the Royal Air Force champion, Aircraftsman J. E. Barrett.

Major Grindley and Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Anson, the Army's second and third strings, both beat their Royal Navy opponents, but were in turn beaten by the Royal Air Force.

In the doubles Private Horn and Lieutenant-Colonel Anson were beaten by the Royal Air Force but defeated the Royal Navy. Major Grindley and Captain de Waller won both their matches and Brigadier Jameson and Lieutenant J. E. L. Ainsley lost to the Royal Air Force but beat the Royal Navy.

The Army held the championship by one point.

How Much Do You Know?

1. Who said: "The customer can have his car any colour he wants, so long as it is black." What car was this?

2. Can you supply the missing words in these book titles: "_____ at Farbridge"; "A Town Like _____"; "_____ Is The Spur"; "The Moon and _____".

3. He was born in a Glasgow slum 100 years ago; he picked up useful ideas about business and publicity in America; he opened a chain of shops in Britain; at Christmas he had monster cheeses towed to all his branches by traction engine or elephant; he was accused of making the island of Ceylon his personal colony; he became famous in sporting and society circles; he was knighted. Who was he?

4. Sir Edwin Landseer was responsible for:

(a) laying the first cable between America and Britain;



(b) designing the lions on the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square;

(c) annexing the province of Scinde;

(d) discovering how to condense milk. — Which?

5. Can you supply words ending with "und" to fit these definitions: (a) round; (b) dying; (c) fertile.

6. Which of these words means "belonging to the bank of a river": riparian; spatial; turgescant; saurian?

7. "Some talk of Alexander, And some of Hercules..." Of _____ and _____ And such great names as these. Fill in the missing names.

8. Where is Poets' Corner?

9. This film actress's name is not Marlene Phelan, but it rhymes with that name. What is it?

10. The answers to these clues consist of two words which rhyme with each other (e.g. Musical

instruments from Hades: Hell's bells):

(a) Foolish William;

(b) Shroud avenue;

(c) Colourless champion;

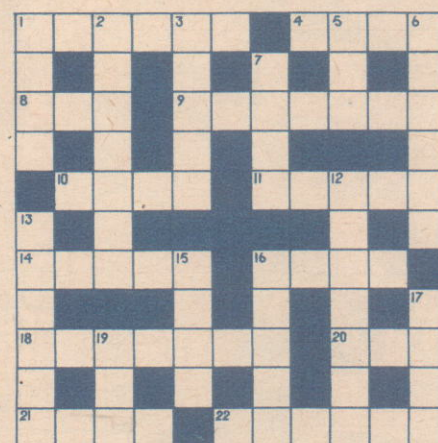
(d) draughty sprite.

11. You know what happened at Waterloo, but what happened at Peterloo?

12. "His assailant held him in a vice-like grip. Then he fell to the ground with a sickening thud." This sentence contains two fine examples of a literary lapse known as a — what?

(Answers on Page 44)

CROSSWORD



ACROSS: 1. Chaff — but nothing to do with grain. 4. Stuff. 8. The colour of the debt-collector. 9. Lower. 10. A big stick to the landlubber. 11. "The last infirmity

of — minds." 14. Excavated. 16. Offended girl friends do this. 18. "A clam. No!" (anag.) 20. Half of 22 across. 21. Father. 22. Be disloyal.

DOWN: 1. Remain. 2. There should be eight others to make a set. 3. A senior wine-making berry. 5. Yet this Sussex town does not produce it. 6. Fails to hit the spinsters. 7. How to address one's writing instrument. 12. Does a whale weep like this? 13. Traditional dress of the local yokels. 15. Ten cents. 16. Little money. 17. A supporting synonym of 1 down. 19. It costs nothing, and two-thirds of it is first-class.

(Answers on Page 44)



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who built
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15½ in. arms

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|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
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| Weight | 9-1 | 9-6 | 10-2 | 10-13 |
| Biceps | 12 in. | 13½ in. | 13½ in. | 14 in. |
| Chest | 34 in. | 36 in. | 37 in. | 38 in. |
| Neck | 14 in. | 15 in. | 15 in. | 15 in. |
| Thighs | 19 in. | 21 in. | 22 in. | 23 in. |
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FILMS COMING YOUR WAY



"The British officers are rather self-consciously Eighth Army." ("Hotel Sahara")

The following films will be shown shortly at Army Kinema Corporation cinemas overseas:

HOTEL SAHARA

If you were a hotel keeper in North Africa in the late war, there was one thing you just had to have: a large wall portrait of General Montgomery, which could be reversed in an instant to reveal an equally flattering portrait of General Rommel. Or so it would appear from the films...

Here's a comedy which squeezes the utmost out of the desert hotel set-up. Peter Ustinov plays the proprietor of the luxury caravanserai at Kaika Oasis which is over-run in turns by the Italians, the British, the Germans and — for good measure — the Arabs. A harassing life, you might say; but he has Yvonne de Carlo — currently advertised as the "Most" girl — as his fiancée, so what right has he to complain? The British officers are rather self-consciously Eighth Army. By going into a sinuous dance at just the right time, Yvonne de Carlo saves a disguised British officer (David Tomlinson) from capture — but not from the ordeal of eating a sheep's eye. This is just the film to convince the wives of Africa Star men that the campaign was a wonderful romp, as they had always suspected.

THE LAVENDER HILL MOB

This could be sub-titled "Guinness is good for you." Alec of that name is a respectable bowler-hatted business man who has no particular ambitions, except to smuggle a million pounds worth of gold out of the country. He teams up with a manufacturer of souvenirs (Stanley Holloway), and the gold is exported to France in the form of Eiffel Tower paper-weights. Then things begin to go wrong — and how wrong! Before it's all over the desperadoes have stolen a police car and are broadcasting false messages. One of the more diverting films of the season.

KIND LADY

An elderly, wealthy lady befriends a struggling young artist... but the artist is more interested in her money. It has happened before and it will happen again. Let's hope that next time the young man won't be such a nasty bit of work as in this film. Ethel Barrymore and Maurice Evans turn in fine performances in this thriller.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED

This film deals with "a subject rarely touched on the screen," though there's no reason why it shouldn't be. It's about a lawyer who acts as go-between for thieves and insurance companies. When a theft is committed he saves the companies huge liabilities by making contact with the criminals and persuading them to return the loot — at a price. Arlene Dahl, usually seen as the romantic heroine, is this time an out-and-out villainess, who double-crosses the crook lawyer, Barry Sullivan.

THE GALLOPING MAJOR

Major Hill has a good day at the races and pays off all his debts. With the bailiff who has settled in his house, he decides to raise a £300 syndicate to buy a racehorse. Soon they are wishing they had bought National Savings. Experienced filmgoers do not need to be told that the horse will eventually win the Derby or Grand National, or both. With Basil Radford, Jimmy Hanley and Janette Scott.

ON THE RIVIERA

It's one of those films in which somebody bears an astonishing resemblance to somebody else, and a girl doesn't know who has been making love to her. Danny Kaye wears, among other things, kilt and sporran; and impersonates a puppet. Kaye fans will not be interested in the plot, anyway. With Gene Tierney and Corinne Calvet.

FRANK FINCH

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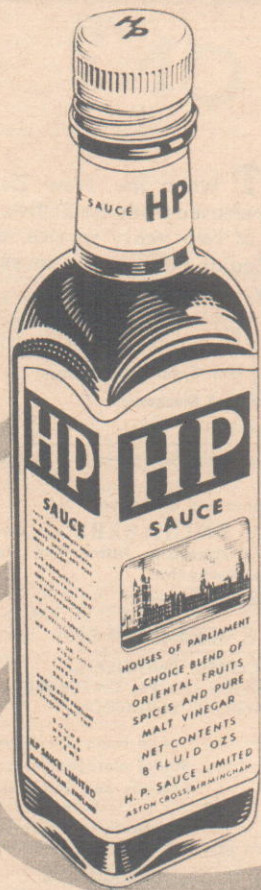
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"No, chum, I don't know the answer. I'm only human. Why not ask the Editor of SOLDIER?"

"SOLDIERS THREE"

Recently I saw the film "Soldiers Three." Whatever the arguments for or against its quality in action and scenery may be, it must be admitted that it is lacking in authenticity.

Here are a few points:

(1) In the period depicted I noticed that the men were armed with the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield rifle. The appropriate weapon would have been the Lee-Enfield.

(2) Was it usual to have a full colonel in command of a battalion of Infantry or regiment of Artillery in those days?

(3) I think the badges of rank of officers below field rank were wrong. A captain of that period wore two pips and a lieutenant one. A second lieutenant or ensign or cornet wore a special badge of rank. The film "Four Feathers," which was of roughly the same period, has these rank distinctions correct.

And what about the Highlanders in the film? I know the regiment would have to be fictitious, but the horrible mixture of tartan badges and diced hose somehow rubbed me on the rough side. Surely a better combination could have been found. What say other ex- and present Highlanders? — E. G. Hodgkinson (ex-pipes and drums, 1st Bn The Black Watch), The Staff, Bolton Royal Infirmary, Bolton, Lancs.

"Z" MEN

Do "Z" men possess qualities that are lacking in Regulars and National Servicemen? Only this explanation could possibly account for the frenzied preparations for their comfort and well-being one comes across. None of my friends can recall receiving such solicitude on our arrival.

Men serving for 15 days get a far better welcome than those for 15 months or 15 years. — "National Service," Catterick (name and address supplied).

★ "Z" men served for more than 15 months when they were last in the Army, and probably did not then receive such a "frenzied" welcome.

LETTERS

● **SOLDIER** welcomes letters. There is not space, however, to print every letter of interest received; all correspondents must therefore give their full names and addresses. Answers cannot be sent to collective addresses.

Anonymous or insufficiently addressed letters are not published.

● Please do not ask for information which you can get in your own orderly room or from your own officer, thus saving time and postage.

THE GARAND

In the recent correspondence on the relevant features of British and American rifles — a subject very much to the fore just now — Corporal Don McGreevey of the United States Army in Europe gives information about the Garand (SOLDIER, April) which is contrary to that supplied by American troops out here. These men, speaking from battle experience, say the Garand has neither the range nor accuracy of our No. 4 rifle. They also say that while our rifle will fire after being smothered with mud, the Garand invariably needs stripping down and thoroughly cleaning. Needless to say, like the Garand, our rifle fires armour-piercing, tracer and incendiary bullets. It would seem that the British Army have sacrificed a high rate of fire for a weapon that is reliable in all conditions.

I have not yet heard of a British soldier wishing to swap a No. 4 for a Garand. But plenty of Americans like to get hold of a No. 4 when they can. — Cpl. D. Gowland, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Korea.

TRAINING NIGHTS

Many National Servicemen due to leave the Regular Army for part-time service with the Territorials must wonder how, and if, this compulsory service will clash with their civilian careers.

Presumably most units must hold their drills on the same night each week. Is any protection afforded to the National Serviceman who finds these nights coincide with his evening classes, which are necessary if he is to progress in his civilian employment? If he finds it essential to study during the week, is any arrangement possible whereby he trains only at week-ends?

Another problem is that of the National Serviceman who, having

Answers

(from Page 40)

How Much Do You Know?

1. Henry Ford; the "T" Model Ford. 2. Festival; Alice; Fame; Sixpence. 3. Sir Thomas Lipton. 4. (b). 5. (a) rotund; (b) moribund; (c) fecund. 6. Riparian. 7. Hector, Ly-sander. 8. That corner of Westminster Abbey where tombs of famous English poets are buried. 9. Arleen Whelan. 10. (a) Silly billy; (b) Pall Mall; (c) White knight; (d) airy fairy. 11. The break-up of a hunger march by cavalry at Manchester in 1819. 12. Cliché (hackneyed expression).

Crossword

ACROSS: 1. Banter. 4. Cram. 8. Dun. 9. Depress. 10. Spar. 11. Noble. 14. Mined. 16. Pout. 18. Coalman. 20. Bet. 21. Sire. 22. Betray.

DOWN: 1. Bide. 2. Ninepin. 3. Elder. 5. Rye. 6. Misses. 7. Open. 12. Blubber. 13. Smocks. 15. Dime. 16. Pence. 17. Stay. 19. Air.

completed 20 days per year, finds that he continues to receive training notices. What action can he take to ensure that he is not being inveigled into serving more than his liability? — "Trooper" (name and address supplied) BAOR.

★ The first consideration is the efficiency of the unit. It is surprising, nevertheless, how much regard has already been paid to the individual problems of National Servicemen due for Territorial service. Many students have had their call-up delayed in order to be allowed to finish their studies; in other instances, commanding officers of Territorial units have gone out of their way to help. But re-arranging training programmes to suit individuals is not always so simple. It is difficult to believe that the training night will always fall on class night, or that a student cannot make up lost time if he does lose a few evenings (as he might through illness or other engagements).

National Servicemen undergoing their Territorial service are encouraged to volunteer for extra training, but there is no question of them being "inveigled" into serving more than the statutory liability. Most men know their liabilities, and if they receive instructions which would require them to exceed those liabilities they have the opportunity of appealing to their commanding officers.

NO DOGS

Can I take my dog to FARELF? — Sjt. A. Osborne, Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, London.

★ No, only regimental mascots may be conveyed by troopship.



"Only regimental mascots are allowed on troopships."

NO CAP BADGE

(1) Why do the 11th Hussars wear no cap badge? (2) What are the arrangements for replacing lost medals? (3) What is the rule governing the growing of moustaches? — Tpr. J. L. Brunton, 3 Royal Tank Regiment, Hong-Kong.

★ (1) When this regiment was mechanised it was necessary for the men to wear berets. The one chosen was based on an old stable cap once worn by the 11th Hussars. Because of the beret's distinctive colour (chocolate and crimson) it was decided that a cap badge should not be worn. This rule applies only to the beret. (2) Men must apply for a new set through their unit. They may have to pay for them. (3) A soldier is allowed a moustache, but some units insist that when worn it must cover the whole of the upper lip.

THAT SQUARE HOLE

I can clear up the mystery of the square "shell hole" in the screen of the open-air cinema at Habbaniyah (see "Scrapbook," SOLDIER, August).

As the screen was a brick wall someone decided to cut a hole to let the "talkie" sound through. The hole was patched with a piece of cloth on a square frame. Unfortunately the square shape became very apparent during a film, with somewhat strange results. For example, the lower anatomy of dancing girls became framed for no particular reason. So the hole was filled up and the sound relayed from boxes each side of the screen.

Talking of Habbaniyah, why is it that a film has not been made of the craziest episode of World War Two? If the "Hab" plug had been pulled out of the Middle East basin, British power in that part of the

world would have drained away. If the Americans can make the North-West Frontier a place of fun — as in "Soldiers Three" — I should think that with the equipment we used to attack and defend "Hab" there are all the ingredients of a good comedy without having to resort to soldiers riding bulls or dressing up in cami-knickers. — Flight-Sergeant H. George, RAF Police, Altona, BAOR.

★ SOLDIER's thanks to this reader for solving the Habbaniyah mystery.

GRASS WIDOWS

A married man who brings his wife to FARELF is paid a fairly good allowance to ensure that both he and his family maintain a reasonable standard of living. Often this standard is higher than that at home.

A married man who does not bring his wife receives only the single rate, yet his expenses are often high. The reason for leaving his family behind may be due to a desire not to interrupt a child's schooling. Or there may be medical reasons, or the wife may have to look after her parents.

It is usual for separation to add considerably to the husband's expenses, for either he must make additional voluntary allotments or send home food parcels. As a point of interest, the average civilian cost of living allowance out here has risen some 70 per cent in the past six months but the Service local overseas allowance has not increased. May I suggest that wives of men serving overseas, if not in married quarters, should receive an extra allowance while their husbands are away? — "Warrant Officer" (name and address supplied), Singapore.

★ Consideration is currently being given to the question of whether a special rate of local allowance should be paid to married men serving abroad but not accompanied by their wives. It is too early to say when a decision will be reached.

THE VOYAGE EAST

As president of my regimental institute I am often saddened by requests from junior ranks for monetary assistance when their families are about to join them in our present Far Eastern station. These requests nearly always stem from the same cause, that of having to outfit families for the hot voyage and also the necessity of paying messing dues in advance on embarkation.

May I make a suggestion that would possibly relieve this situation and at the same time involve neither extra expense to the State nor that most demoralising of things — charity? When a married man is posted abroad in advance of his family (that happens in 90 per cent of the cases) he should be asked to state if he wishes his family to follow him. If the answer is yes, he should be placed under a small stoppage — say 15s a month from his own pay and 5s from his wife's allowance. On his wife receiving her movement order the amount to the soldier's credit should be communicated by the overseas paymaster to the relevant department, and the wife should be permitted to draw the money immediately before sailing, together with disturbance allowance.

In addition to this, a committee of wives already established in the overseas station might be formed to draw up a list of basic requirements for the voyage and the first few difficult months in the new surrounding. What is more important, they could advise on how not to waste money.

Also, the appointment of a WVS officer on family ships, a family

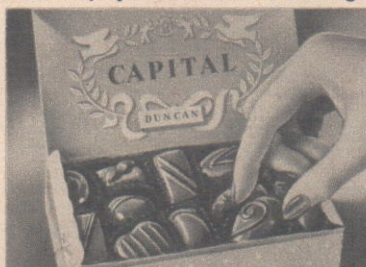
Continued Overleaf

PRIVATE likes OF THE STARS

Lovely JEAN SIMMONS gets a tip straight from the horse's mouth; it's not a 'straight' tip, though, because the fickle chestnut doesn't manage to win a place.

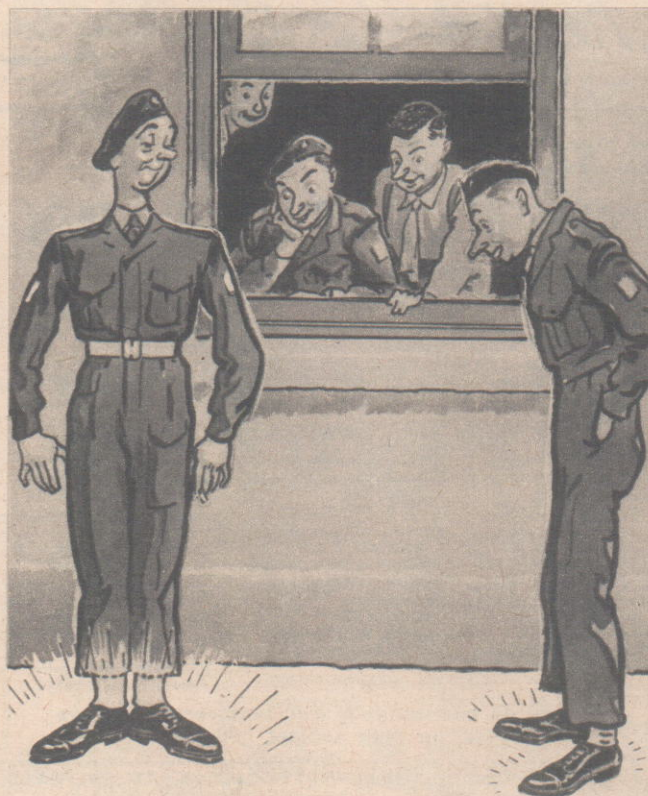


She's out! Jean has just played 'an explosion shot' from a bunker on the Littlehampton course. She's a keen golfer, with a full, rhythmic and well-timed swing.



Jean loves Duncan's CAPITAL ASSORTMENT; she likes their richly varied centres (including several enchanting new ones) and says that the newly designed carton is pretty as a film star. In 1-lb. cartons 1/- (also in 1/2-lb. packs).

DUNCAN — THE SCOTS WORD FOR CHOCOLATE



"My! that Cherry Blossom Boot Polish shine ought to dazzle the girl friend. If anyone else is in the running for her, I'll bet you win by a couple of feet!"

MORE LETTERS

shop run on officers' shop lines on board, and a few sewing machines would save a lot of ill-advised and expensive buying before sailing. Most women with a little help and guidance can run up simple shorts and frocks for their children, not to mention summer frocks for themselves during the voyage. — "J.E.W.D." (name and address supplied).

RHINE ARMY QUARTERS

There seems to be slight confusion among Rhine Army wives over allocation of married quarters, particularly when husbands are posted between stations. I have always been under the impression that families moved in this way receive priority for houses in their new station over those newly arrived from Britain.

I have now found that this is not always the case. Families both from home and other parts of the Zone are put into hostels, and when a quarter becomes vacant it is sometimes the family from Britain which gets it first. Could you explain why this is so? — "Worried Wife," Rhine Army.

★ The rule is that families already resident in BAOR shall receive priority for accommodation over those waiting to come to Germany under Operation Union. Hostel accommodation is included in the unit scale of War Department accommodation and therefore those awaiting quarters are allotted them according to (a) their order of priority under the universal points priority scheme; and (b) the size of family.

When a quarter becomes available those in (a), though next on the list, may find that it is not of the size required. It is therefore given to the first suitable family on the list. The rule is that where accommodation, whether in a hostel or a quarter, is

available in the new station, families posted from within the theatre shall quit their old quarters within six weeks.

TALLEST SOLDIER

I am offering a free photographic portrait to the tallest soldier below commissioned rank at present serving in the British Army in Great Britain or Europe. Will all tall soldiers who think they might be in the running please send me their names, their heights (in bare feet) and their Army addresses.

The photograph will be taken by a well-known portrait photographer, and the tallest soldier will be able to make his choice from a number of prints. — Tom Stacey, 31 Tregunter Road, London SW 10.

UNDER THREE BADGES

I would like to tell you of my experiences as a soldier in Korea. I was sent out as a reinforcement to the Middlesex Regiment, but when it pulled out I was transferred to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Soon after this I was sent to hospital and on discharge was transferred to the Gloucestershire Regiment. Just as I was about to leave hospital I was told that I was to return to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

It strikes me as curious that when a Regular soldier wants a transfer to another regiment he is either turned down or given some disheartening excuse. Yet when the Army wants to transfer him it does so without thought to his feelings. I have worn three cap badges and fought in action with two regiments. Just now I would like to return to my own regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, who are on the other side of the world. — Pte. C. Brooke, BCOF Hospital, Kure, Japan.

★ In order to stop Infantrymen being transferred to "strange" regiments, the grouping system was introduced after World War Two. Regiments with territorial or traditional

2 minute sermon

A game of football must have its rules which at times may be annoying. In the heat of the game it is extremely frustrating to have the ball at your feet and an open goal in front of you — and to be off-side. But in a cooler moment you know that the off-side rule is necessary. In fact, rules are designed not to make the game difficult, but to make it possible.

At the same time no one becomes a good footballer simply by observing the rules. There's a world of difference between Stanley Matthews and you: but you both observe the rules. If you want your game to become more like his, it will not help much if you sit down and study the laws of the game. What you would have to do would be to watch him play, to miss no opportunity of watching him play, and to keep on watching. Then you would have to go on to the field and try and put into practice what you have learned.

The rules of the game of life are the Ten Commandments. No one can be a good Christian unless he observes those rules. But no amount of observance will ever make a man into a Christian. Christianity does not begin with the effort — nor even with the desire — to reach a standard. It begins with belief in a Person. Jesus did not say "Keep the rules" — He said "Follow me". Christianity means watching Him play — and then going on to the field and trying to play like Him.

connections were brigaded and men transferred within each brigade remained in their "family" of regiments. As a Royal Fusilier it was not unnatural for this reader to be sent to the Middlesex Regiment, in the same group. However, when this regiment was withdrawn he had to go outside the "family." When his turn comes to leave Korea he should be posted to a regiment in his own group — probably the Middlesex.

EMIGRATING

I am a National Serviceman due to serve more than three years with the Territorial Army as part of my obligatory service but I want to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia. Must I wait until my Territorial Service is complete or can I obtain permission to go before then? — L/Cpl. C. Fielding, Comrie, Perthshire.

★ Once a man's full-time service is complete he can seek permission through his Territorial commanding officer to emigrate.



This team in Mauritius claims the record in rapid jeep assembly. See letter above.

TO EAST AFRICA

Can you give me details of how to transfer to the East African Armoured Car Squadron? — Cpl. P. Downham, 4th Hussars, Hong-Kong. ★ Troops are not transferred to Colonial Forces; they are posted. During recent years the policy has been to supply officers and men from volunteers and for this reason a register is kept. Anyone wishing to have his name entered must fill in the application form found in ACI 52/49.

EQUAL PAY

May I suggest that there is a case for giving the Infantry company quartermaster-serjeant a rate of pay equivalent to that of company serjeant-major? When I arrived here a few months ago I found that the British warrant officer class two had been dispensed with in the Nigeria Regiment, but that the quartermaster-serjeant had been retained because of the importance of his job. — Colour-Serjeant H. Hedger, 2nd Nigeria Regiment, Kaduna, Nigeria.

JEEP RECORD?

I am forwarding a picture of our record-breaking workshops team, which assembled a jeep in 65 1/2 seconds on Army Day in Mauritius, before 4000 spectators. The performance was timed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. B. Dowler, GOC East Africa Command.

ADDRESSES

Could you tell me if the RAOC has an old comrades' association? — C. Fishwick, Skipton, Yorks. ★ Yes. The address is: The Hon. Secretary, HQ RAOC Association, Technical Stores Sub Depot, Long Drive, Greenford, Middlesex.

On page 14 of SOLDIER for June you gave the address of the Royal Signals Association as 55 Eccleston Square, London SW1. For the convenience of those wishing to enquire about employment with the Ministry of Supply (IEME) it should be noted that we are at 88 Eccleston Square. — Miss E. Crichton, Employment Branch, Royal Signals Association.

In commemoration of the World War Two exploits of 2nd Infantry Division an official memorial in the form of a commemoration book will be unveiled in the Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot, on Monday, 22 October, by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir William Slim. The commemoration book contains the names of all the units which served in the Division during World War Two. All past and present members of the Division and their close relatives are invited to attend. Admission is by ticket only and application should be made to "A" Branch, HQ Aldershot District. Applicants should state their full name and address and details of their service in the Division.

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