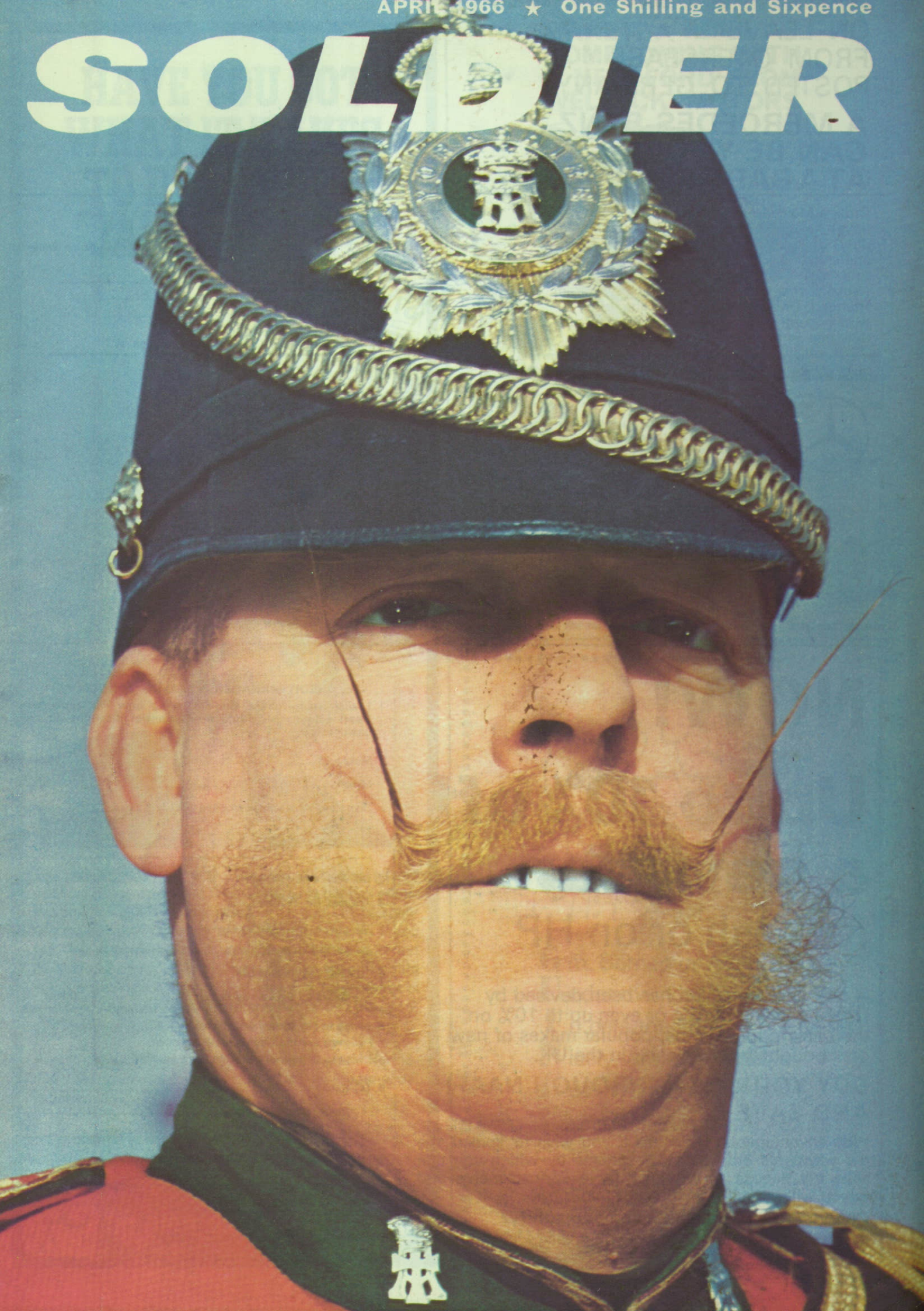


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# SOLDIER

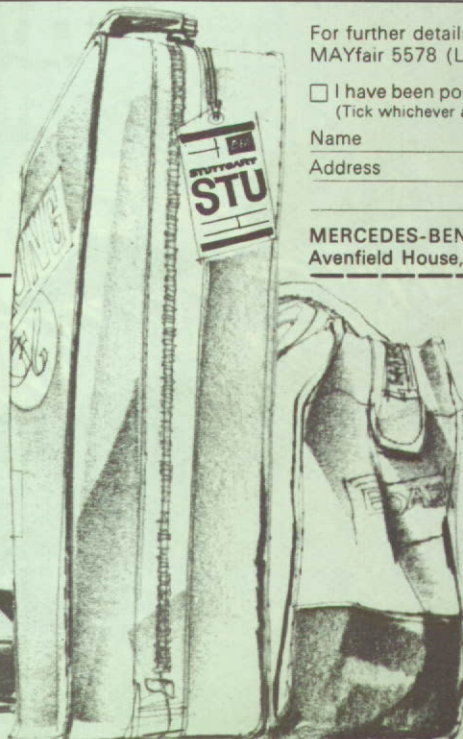




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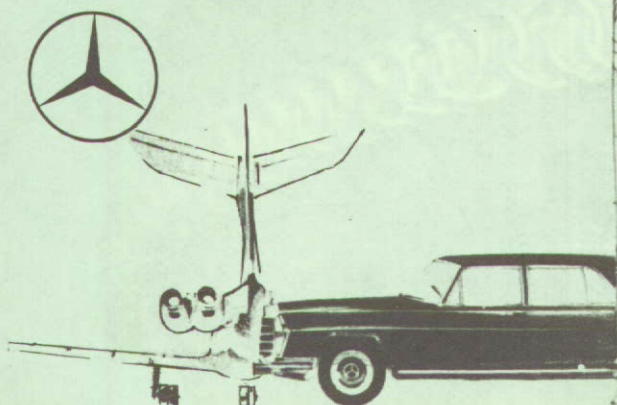
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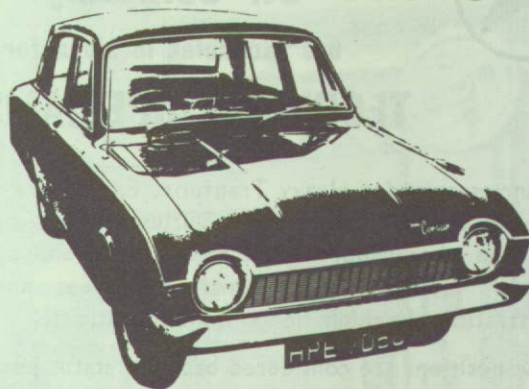
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# SOLDIER

APRIL 1966

Volume 22, No. 4

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"... and your 'chute wouldn't open—what happened then?"

Next month's SOLDIER will include special features on 22nd Special Air Service Regiment in Borneo, NATO Exercise Winter Express in Arctic Norway and the 250 years of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. "Your Regiment" will be The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons).

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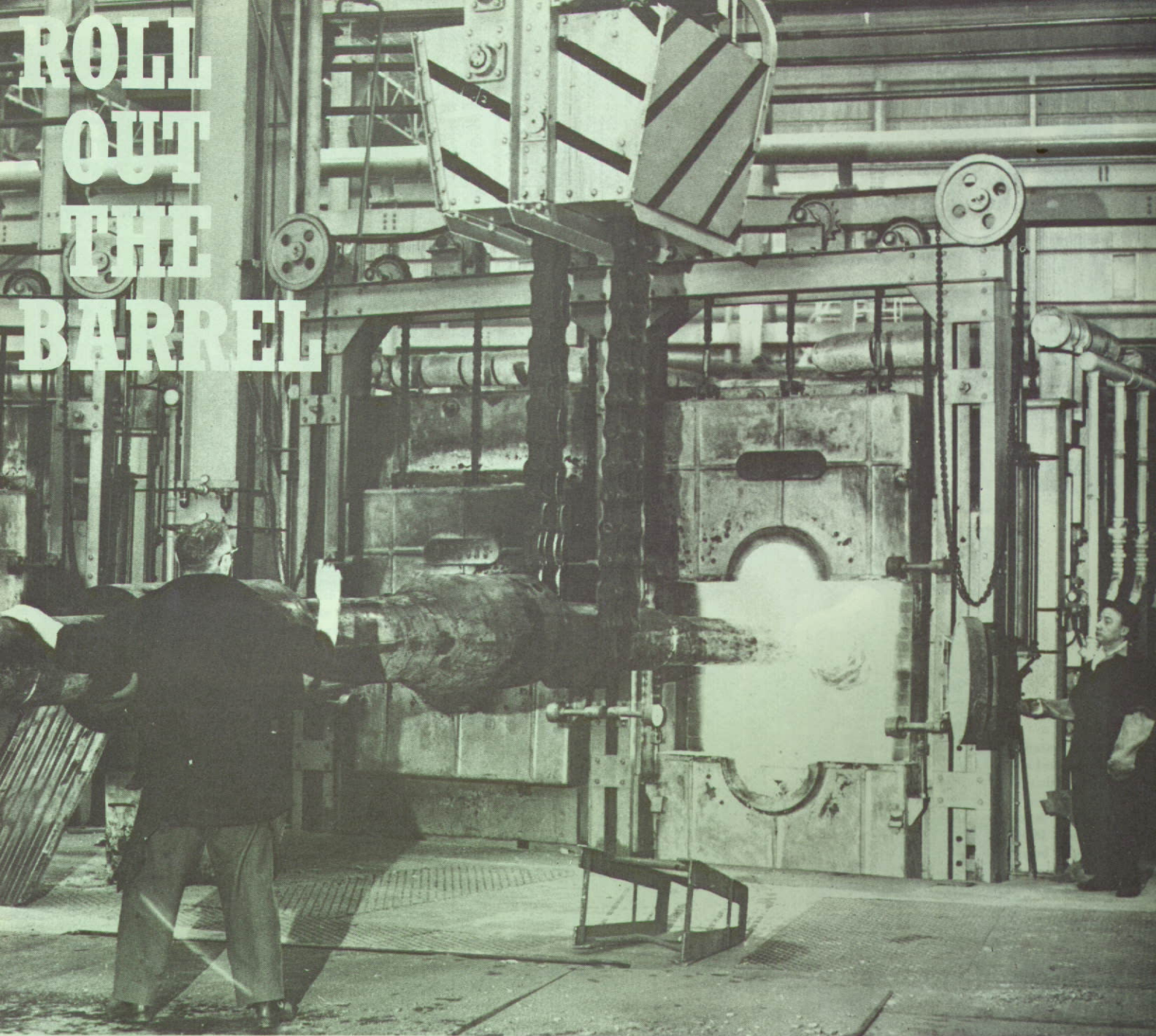
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# ROLL OUT THE BARREL



This is the forge at the Royal Ordnance Factory, Nottingham. It is Bill Bailey's domain. This is where Bill and his team squeeze an eight-ton ingot of alloy steel into the shape of a gun barrel. This is the first of 70-odd processes which are needed to make the gun of the Chieftain tank. With less fuss than a housewife popping the joint in the oven, these men manoeuvre red-hot ingots heated to a phenomenal 1200 degrees centigrade in the roaring furnaces. It takes ten hours to heat the ingot from cold and it has

to be re-heated several times before it can be squeezed into the correct shape. And when the doors of that furnace open, it is like a blast from Hell. Secret of moving the barrel in and out of the furnace's gaping mouth lies in the expressive hands of Bill Bailey, the forgerman. With movements as delicate as a symphony conductor, he directs the driver of the overhead crane which carries the blistering "baby." And every flushed face in the forge watches intently; for this glowing giant's poker commands respect...



Left: Chieftain's lethal 120mm gun. It begins its eventful life as an eight-ton lump of steel.

Story by **RUSSELL MILLER**  
Pictures by **LESLIE WIGGS**

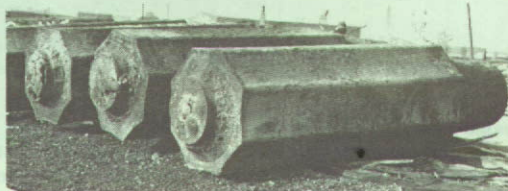
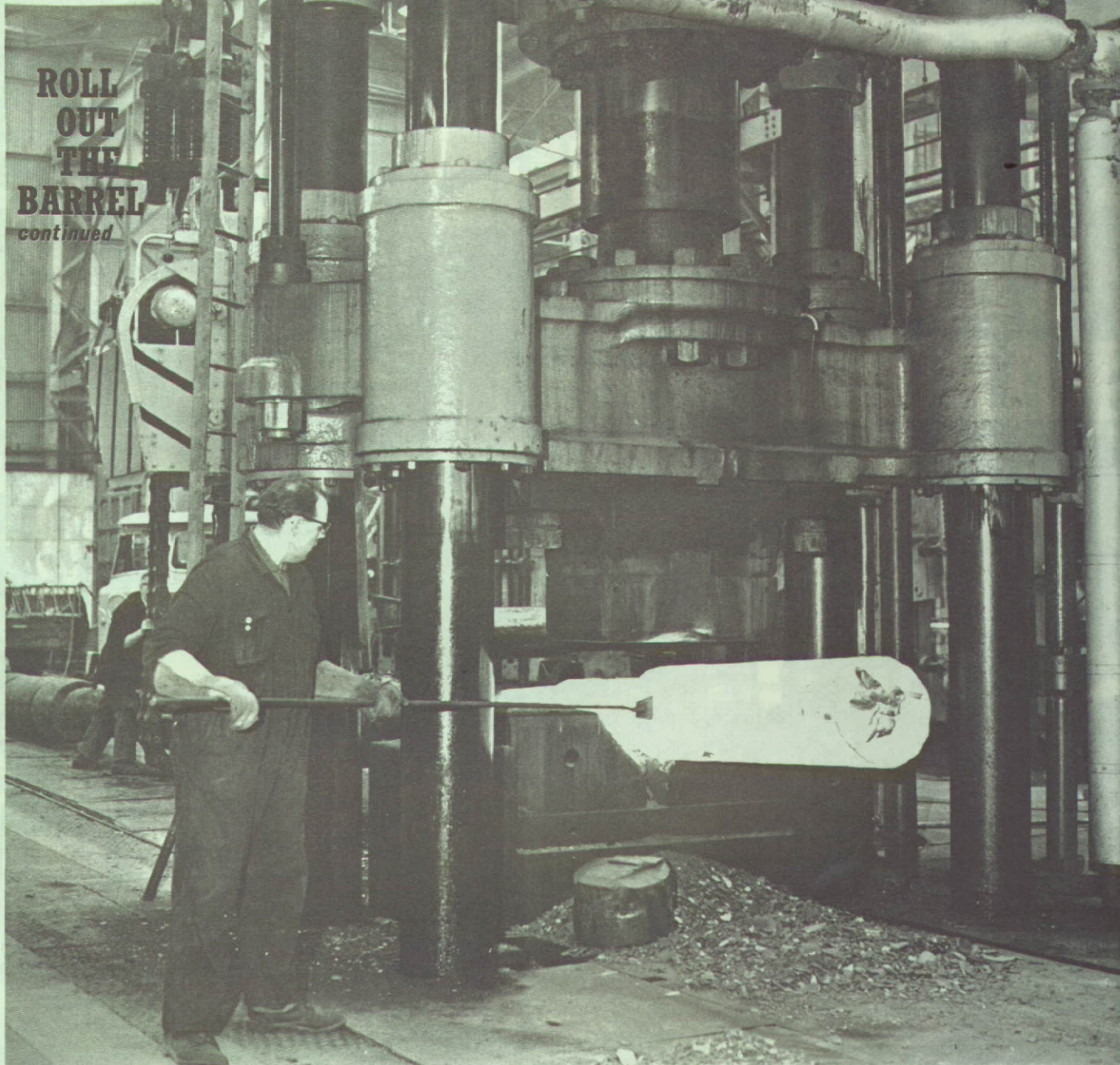
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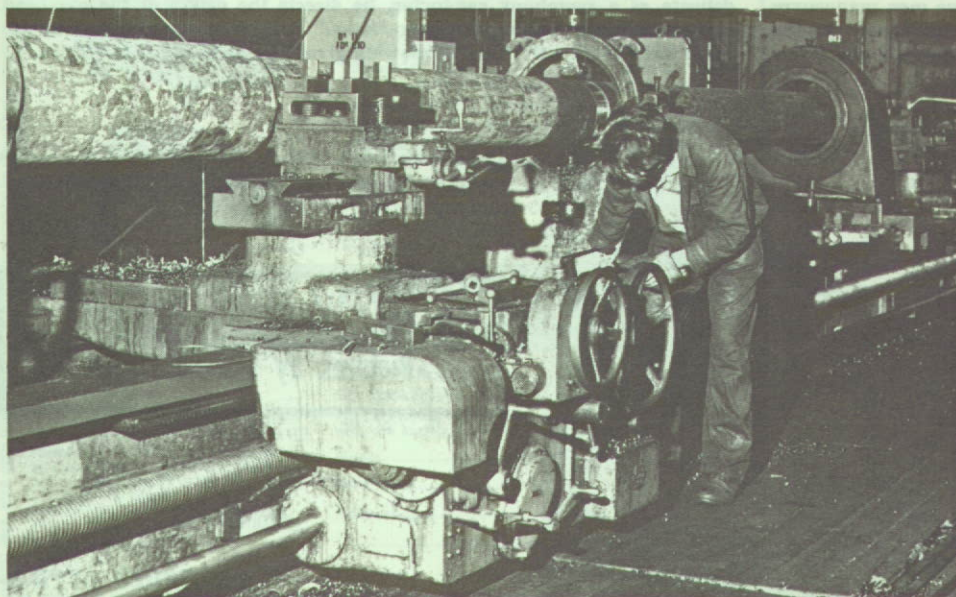


# ROLL OUT THE BARREL

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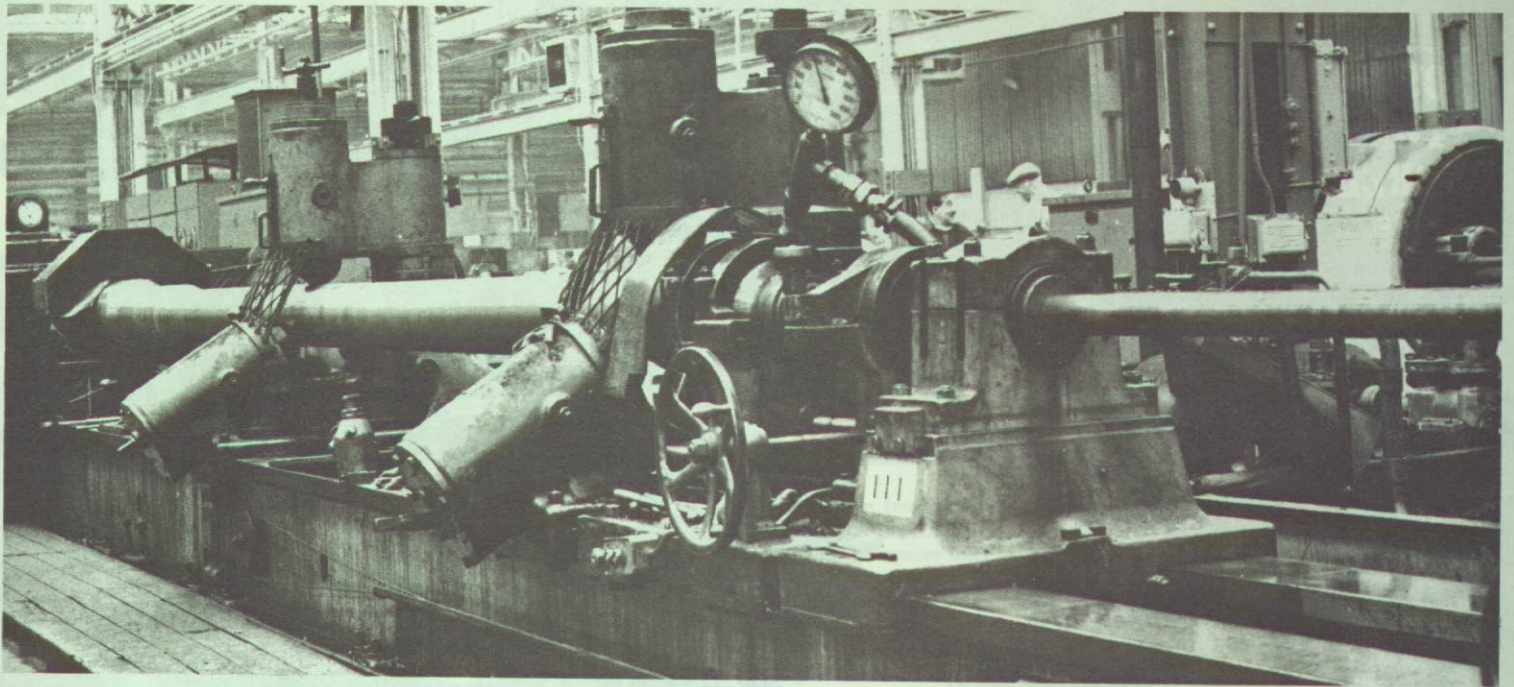


Hissing, huffing and puffing, this mammoth steam press squeezes the red-hot ingots (left, this is how they look when they arrive at the factory) into the rough shape of the gun barrel. With something more than the pressure of a friendly handshake—1500 tons to be precise—the press moulds the red-hot metal like plasticine. Slung in a giant “bicycle chain” under the overhead crane, the ingot is revolved and moulded in a V-shaped notch as, inch by inch, it edges through the press. Billy Bailey never takes his eyes off it—a slip now could mean trouble. When the ingot has been squeezed to the requisite thickness the press cuts it down to size with butter-knife ease.

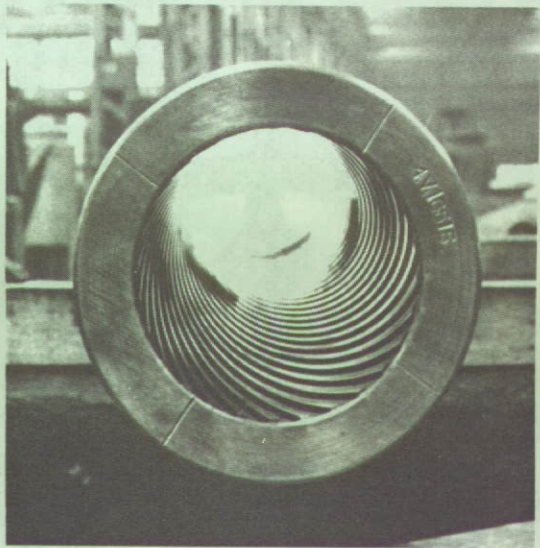


Rough-forged, the barrel moves into a vast machine shop where it will flit from lathe to lathe clinging to the tentacles of the overhead cranes. Pictured left is the lathe that first machines the rough forging. To prevent the barrel whipping it is supported in the middle and at both ends as two cutting knives carve away the rough grey-brown skin of the barrel and expose the sparkling steel underneath.

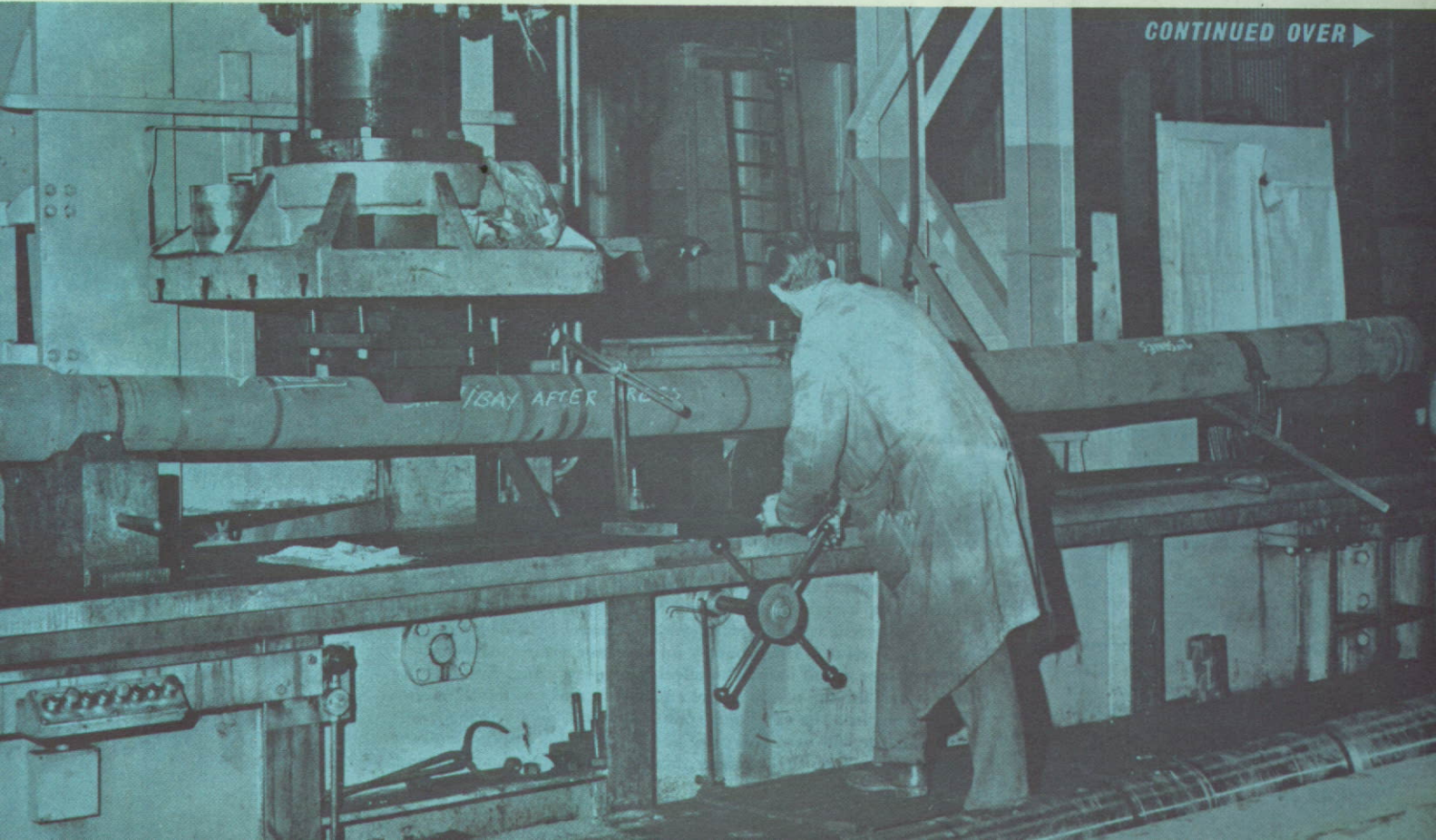




High-speed deep-hole boring—ie making the hole in the barrel—is a technique developed and perfected at Nottingham. It is going on in the machine pictured above. The barrel is on the left in the picture and the drill, slowly eating its way through the heart of the gun, is on the right. This drilling technique, which relies on a high pressure supply of oil to carry away the swarf, means that a Chieftain gun barrel can be bored in about three hours—once it would have taken all day. Later the barrel will be rifled with 51 rifling “brooches” which cut their way through, one after the other, and leave it looking like this (right).



Seven times during its complicated birth, the barrel has to submit to much bending to straighten it under this hydraulic press (below). Unlike the noisy affair in the forge this press is a smooth operator silently, exerting pressures of up to 400 tons to straighten the bends developed during machining. The barrels are warmed before they are put on the machine and a 120mm barrel for a Chieftain will sag like a piece of sprung steel when this press comes down.

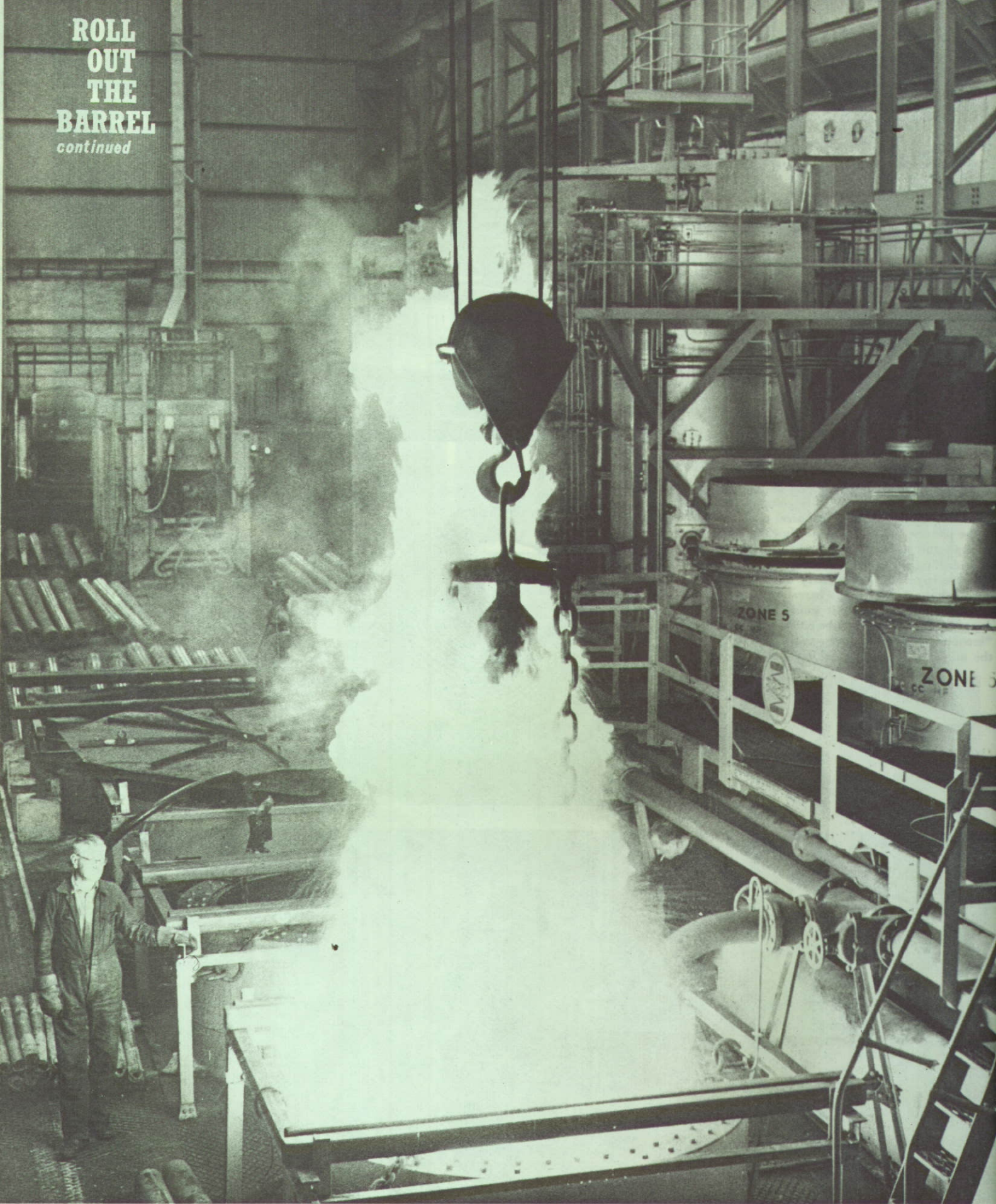


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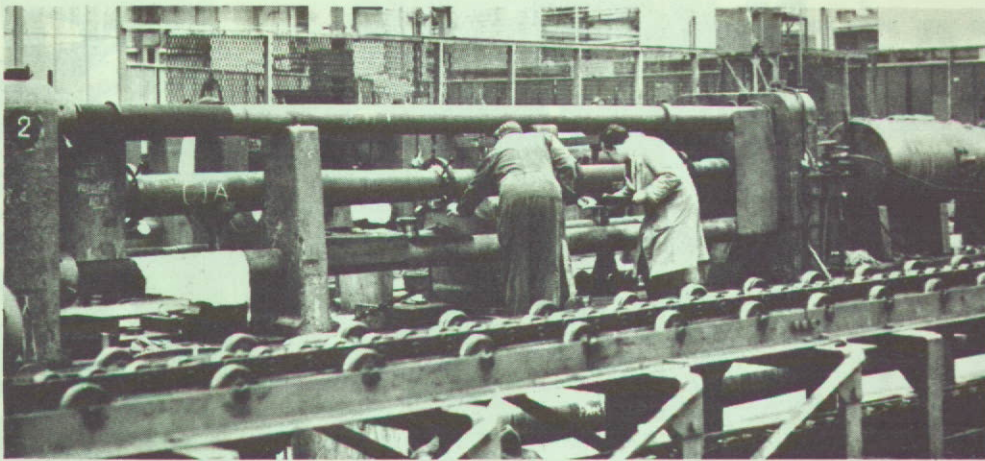
# ROLL OUT THE BARREL

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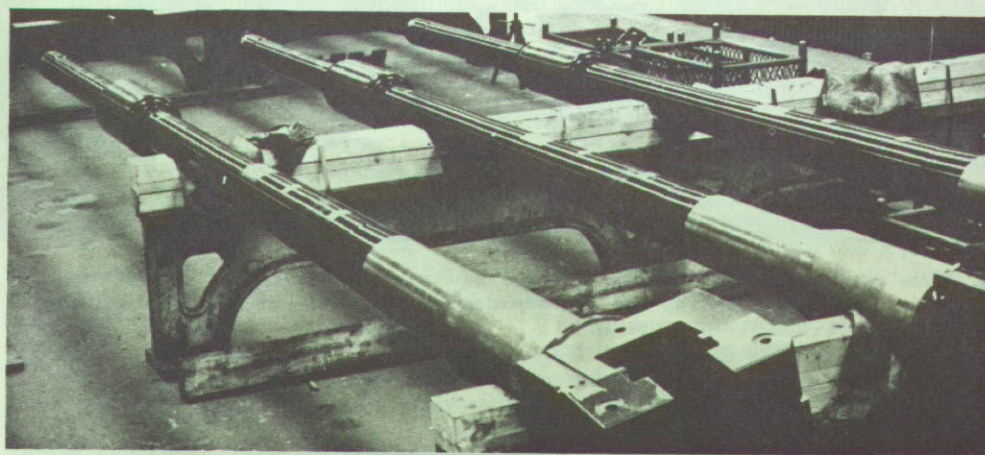


This spectacular fiery display is part of a process to harden and temper the barrel. In the furnaces on the right, which smoke evilly like great witches' cauldrons, the barrel is heated until it is red hot. Then it is lifted out by an overhead crane and delicately lowered into an oil bath. The effect is awe-inspiring. First, flames lick out of the top of the barrel and then a sheet of flame, 20 feet high, leaps into the air. For a split second it looks like the prelude to a disaster, but then it is gone and the barrel disappears into the oil bath, leaving the surface smoking, bubbling and heaving.

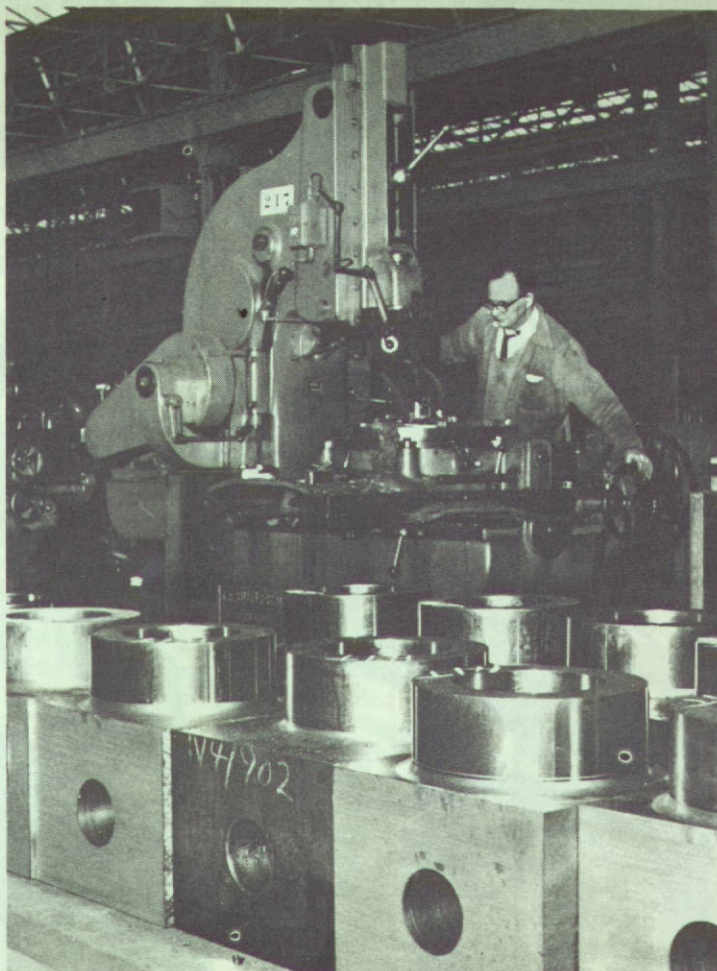




This is another strengthening process and further evidence of the way gun barrels are treated like elastic at Nottingham. Here the barrel (it is the centre tube in the picture above) is filled with a mixture of glycerine and water which is nonchalantly pumped up to a pressure of 85,000 pounds per square inch. Something has to give under this pressure—and it is the barrel. It expands, and the amount of expansion is measured by the circular clips. The intensifier on the right is the brute responsible for building up this pressure and the whole process is called auto-fretage. When the pressure is released, the barrel contracts to its former size and, believe it or not, this expansion and contraction strengthens it.



After auto-fretage, the barrel is coming to the end of its endurance test. The machining, boring and rifling is all finished and the barrel is fitted into its breech (above), which is also made at Nottingham (right). The crest of the Royal Ordnance Factory is burned on to the barrel with acid, the gun is inspected and sent out for test firing. It then returns to the factory and after any minor adjustments have been made, it is finally sent off to be fitted on a Chieftain. It is a long, steely hard road between an eight-ton lump of steel and the 120mm gun of the Army's Chieftain tank.



## SOLDIER to Soldier

This issue of **SOLDIER** is the first at the new price of one shilling and sixpence. The increase has had to be made, as explained last month, to offset rising costs of publication and the consequent rising deficit. Expenditure is kept as low as possible, consistent with maintaining **SOLDIER**'s standard of production, and the deficit can be reduced drastically only by increases in advertising and sales revenue.

In its early days, serving a huge wartime and immediate post-war Army, **SOLDIER** made a profit but circulation has dropped as the size of the Army has been progressively reduced, and the profit has become a loss borne by the taxpayer.

The present price increase, which is in line with today's prices generally and those of other similar publications, is designed to reduce the deficit to at least an acceptable figure taking into account **SOLDIER**'s function as the Army's house journal and its value as an information medium.

It has also been necessary to review the postage costs involved in distribution—although copies sent out from Holloway and direct from the printers bear official labels, the postage costs involved are charged against the magazine. For example, actual postage on one copy sent to a subscriber in the United Kingdom is fivepence, but the subscriber has paid only three halfpence of this although postal rates have increased.

The new subscription rates therefore include an increase in the postage element although the full charge will still not be levied. Current subscriptions will be honoured at the old rates but the new rates will be applied from receipt of this April issue. Subscribers who subsequently order at the old rate will be supplied with fewer copies to the amount of their order and invited to follow up with the difference.

New subscription rates, including wrapping and postage to any part of the world, are:

One year: 21 shillings.

Two years: 40 shillings.

Three years: 47 shillings and sixpence.

This issue of **SOLDIER** contains 48 pages, including the new pay tables conveniently placed in the centre of the magazine so that they can be extracted for reference, and in future six issues in every 12 will each be of 48 instead of 40 pages. These larger issues will not necessarily be in alternate months.

**SOLDIER**'s Easibinder, which remains at 12 shillings and sixpence including postage and packing, will readily accommodate six 40-page and six 48-page issues.

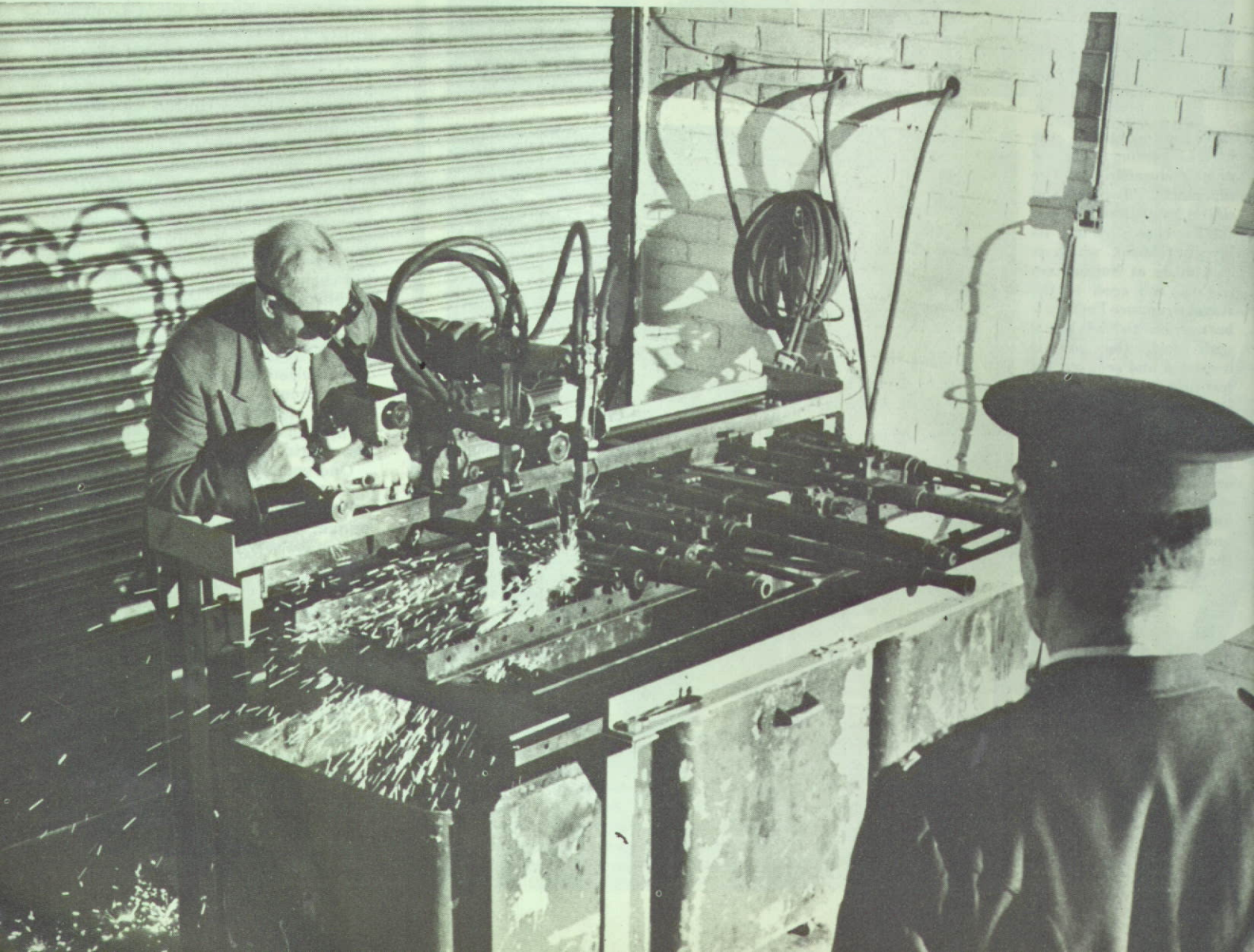
For the record, **SOLDIER**'s price was increased from sixpence to ninepence from August 1951 and then to one shilling from January 1963.





Above: Scotland Yard arms expert Mr Eric Harvey checks two of the 26,417 hand guns handed in to police stations during the arms amnesty.

Below: Under the eye of the Law, a batch of surrendered machine-guns is sawn up with oxy-acetylene torches at Donnington Central Ordnance Depot.





# THE GREAT SURRENDER

**"WE shall fight in the fields and in the streets,"** said a defiant Winston Churchill. That fight, 26 years ago, ended before it began but the struggle to disarm the fireside warriors may go on for another 50 years.

The 1965 firearms amnesty was the third attempt since VE Day to comb out Britain's private arsenals. After surrendering 76,000 weapons in 1946 and 70,000 in 1961, the law-abiding public still produced 43,099 illegal weapons and almost two million rounds of illicit ammunition between August and November last year.

The people who checked in this staggering national cache of arms and munitions were protected by the "no questions, no prosecutions" terms of the truce. The police gratefully accepted sheaves of swords, daggers, and guns—fundamental, ornamental and Oriental.

Disinterred from back gardens, fished from ponds, retrieved from 40,000 secret hiding places, the loot rolled in from 100 years of battlefield trophy-hunting. For every corroded gun with a bullet rusting in the chamber there were 12 with gleaming barrels and easy sliding actions which spoke of years of careful cleaning.

Pistols reputedly from Goering's prodigious collection of handguns, Nazi knives inscribed "Alles fur Deutschland" and "Blood and iron," Japanese officer "cutlery," Mausers, Schmeissers, Spandaus... the relics of British actions from Spion Kop 1900 to Suez 1956.

The haul included a mint condition rocket launcher, a wooden drill rifle, 22,000 rounds of .303 surrendered by just one man, a sealed box of 3-inch mortar practice bombs, humane killers, a camera gun and a lusty Messerschmitt cannon. Judged by the number of Russian service rifles which appeared, some of us did not leave Suez empty-handed in 1956. A seven-foot tall Japanese anti-tank rifle did not come home in a kitbag, but a quiver of Dyak poison blow-darts probably did—and probably quite recently.

The amnesty excluded antique weapons incapable of firing. People presenting these at police stations were often given a quiet tip to visit the local antique shop. One old lady profited by walking 100 yards to sell a rifle for £75; an ancient pistol brought its surprised owner a £350 windfall.

Someone the police would like to talk to is the chap who parked his two-pounder anti-tank gun outside their station one night. They want to ask him how he did it. But generally they asked no questions. They were only too happy to confiscate deadly weapons which had laid hidden or forgotten for years.

The fear is that in the wrong hands these weapons could menace the rule of law in Britain. A grave rise in gun offences from 1961 to 1964 indicated that this was happening and led to the stringent clauses of the 1965 Firearms Act. The maximum

penalty for illegally possessing a weapon was put up to six months or a fine of £200. The amnesty statement urged the dangers of loss of weapons through burglary and their subsequent use in violent crimes.

The Home Office had directed that weapons should be destroyed. So they would have been—irrespective of value—except for one man who had the energy and power to do something about it. Dr C H Roads, Deputy Director of the Imperial War Museum, a National Service officer in the Royal Artillery and firearms expert, paled at the thought of such philistinism and rallied his men.

Nine of them went on the road for six weeks to examine every weapon at 120 county and borough police headquarters in England and Wales. Their 12,000 miles of travel salvaged an irreplaceable chunk of firearms history. A collection of 2500 items of "interest and historical significance" heaped the Museum's auxiliary armoury to a gunsmith's dream of Aladdin's Cave. It may take years to sort, clean and catalogue them, but eventually all will find a place in the showcases, tableaux or reference library of weapons.

The Museum collects only those weapons used during the two world wars, but the examiners selected attractive items from other periods for town and county museums. Once they tussled for possession of an experimental automatic rifle with the only other serious collectors, the National Army Museum. The donor was consulted and voted that it should go to fill a gap in the Army's 1640-1914 weapon collection. The curator's staff selected 130 British and Indian Army weapons during the amnesty.

Selected revolvers and automatics may have been kept out of the hands of one killer to trap another. At the National Forensic Laboratory some of the amnesty weapons are now being used for comparison and identification of crime weapons by ballistic tests.

The only common factor in the destruction methods employed by the police forces was a determination that the guns should never again be available to criminals. The Metropolitan Police collection was tied in hessian sacks at Rochester Row, taken far out to sea and dumped overboard. The underworld will have to go underwater—and fairly deep at that—to find them. Most forces were content with the melting pot, mine shaft or steam hammer. Only one police force went further. Here, the working parts were smashed with a sledge hammer, parcelled up with an explosive charge and blown up on the sea bed.

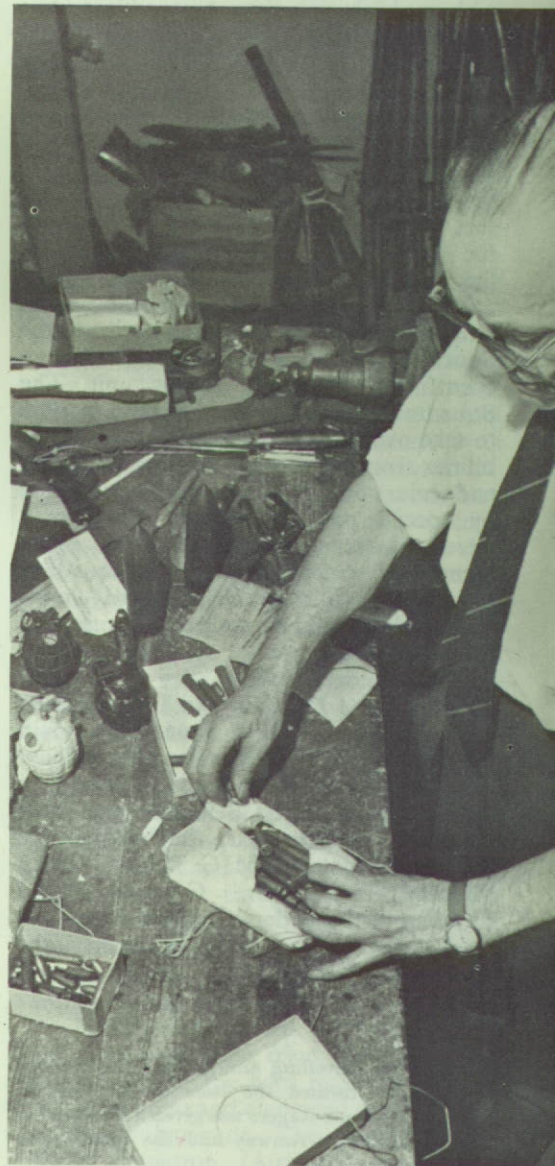
Equally thorough was the destructive process at the Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, where Service weapons met their Viking funeral. Shorn of their wooden parts they were oxy-acetylened through the trigger guard and then twice more. Seven-and-a-half tons of high-grade scrap, ground exceeding small, was the result.

Weapons still in service with the Army

were reprieved for reissue. This led to an embarrassing confrontation at a rifle club when a member recognised a fellow member's rifle as the one he had himself surrendered some weeks previously!

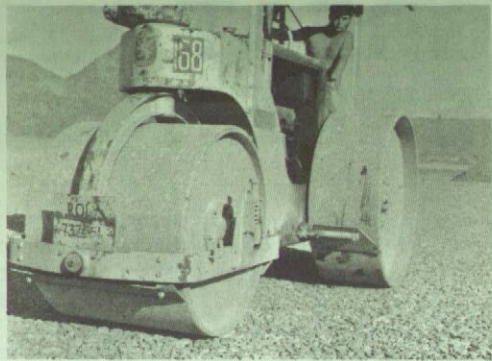
Soldiers, who better than anyone know the dangers of wrongly handled weapons, appreciate the need to take weapons from all who do not understand or need them. The police hope that the amnesty will have widened this knowledge and curbed the spread of armed crime.

The truce was barely a month old when there came a tragic tale from the United States where it is a citizen's constitutional right to keep and bear arms. Two New York policemen were unknown to one another when they met off-duty in suspicious circumstances. They drew and shot it out. Both went to hospital. One died.



Mr Bill Wanstall, ex-Army armorer, inspecting ammunition. Some calibres were very rare: "This is a real education for an armorer."





Hot seat for this Sapper at the wheel of a roller. Day temperatures regularly rose over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

# PAVING THE

# WAY FOR THE HUNTERS

**U**NDER the twin crags of Sheba's Breasts arc lights blazed and heavy plant growled through another sleepless night. Near the South Arabian town of Beihan, Sappers of 10 Field Squadron (Airfields) were toiling non-stop to extend an operational air strip capable in emergency of use by Royal Air Force Hunters.

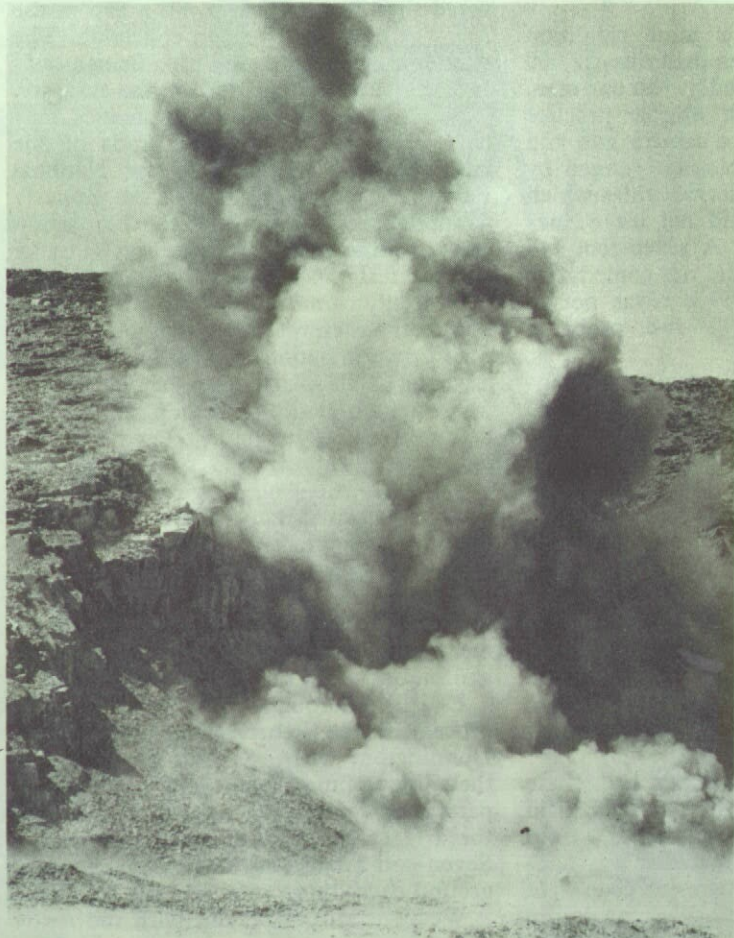
Death and a blood feud intervened just before midnight. Out on the darkened strip a man darted into the three-tonner's headlights and died a split second later with multiple injuries. An accident, but under the barbaric rules of Arab blood strife the life of the shocked and blameless driver was forfeit.

As he was discreetly led away, Sapper Brian Spencer climbed into the cab and work restarted. Thirty minutes later a tribesman's .303 bullet punched into the seat, missing him by a fraction. At dawn the dead man's relatives paraded to ask for the soldier's body.

Extending and improving the desert strip in one of the wilder territories of the South Arabian Federation was certainly an eventful first task for a new unit. The Squadron was one of three formed in 1965 to take over airfield construction responsibilities from the Royal Air Force. Officers and senior non-commissioned officers joined by special recommendation. Their men were volunteers posted in from every corner of the Sapper empire. The Squadron is packed with specialists and holds air-portable plant on a scale other squadrons would call lavish.

Although detachments were put to work at Salalah and Masirah, two Indian Ocean staging airfields, the Squadron's main project in the Middle East has been Beihan.

A salient state whose border bulges deep into Yemeni territory, Beihan is vulnerable to attack. In particular, the local people feared the Yemeni MIG fighters which menaced their town. Guarded by a battalion of the Federal Regular Army and aided by willing Arab labourers, the



Above: Aerial shot of the airstrip with the extension in foreground.

Right: The shot that made that bullet hole was aimed at Sapper Spencer (right). Second-Lieutenant Christopher Pollock is on the left.

Right: More Sapper repairs—this time to an Arab workman's foot.

Left: Warrant Officer Ron Smith, plant foreman for the airstrip.



Sappers have added 1350 feet of runway so that Royal Air Force fighters can be scrambled against the marauders.

The goods were produced by a chieftainship that blended youth and experience, Second-Lieutenant Christopher Pollock, 17 months commissioned, and his plant foreman—Warrant Officer I Ron Smith—23 years a soldier, tackled their formidable problems in harness.

Temperatures consistently topping the 100 Fahrenheit mark reduced men to light-headed exhaustion and left the vehicles in worse straits. Overheating and altitude sickness due to the strip's unusual height above sea level left the plant with barely enough power to drag itself about.

Goggled and choking, the men groped on with their work through the 30-knot sandstorms which lashed the valley daily. The indigestible quantities of sand blasted into the engine innards shortened their working lives by two-thirds. Vital equipment was often "grounded" for long periods due to the delay and expense of obtaining spares.

The Arab-manned crushing machines were supplied with rock by Corporal David Kercoe-Rogers. The ruler allowed this eager demolitionist free rein in return for as much of the rock as he needed himself.

Tons of water and hours of road-rolling bound the rock fragments into a solid eight-inch base for the strip. The non-skid surface was a three-inch layer of bitumen macadam. Which sounds easy except that the Sappers had to do it without facilities normally thought essential. Transporting the 49,000 gallons of bitumen from Aden over 400 miles of poor track was someone else's saga, but the Sappers had to improvise the heating and handling of the boiling pitch.

It might be thought that eight months is a long time for constructing 450 yards of runway. Judge the trying conditions at Beihan by the three years it took the Royal Air Force to lay the initial 1300 yards. Now the extension is finished and the regular charter aircraft land with a decorum and safety unknown of old. Most important of all, a pair of Hunters can be put in the air only seven miles from the border they protect. So far the hard reality of the new dispersal point and elongated strip has been sufficient deterrent. The Sappers of 10 Field Squadron (Airfields)—now on a similar project at Dhala—may take a bow.

Gladder than most to leave Beihan was Second-Lieutenant Pollock whose bachelorhood was neither understood nor accepted by the Arabs. He turned down three offered wives, politely refused to live in a mud house at the end of the runway, then fled.

Story by JOHN SAAR  
Pictures by ARTHUR BLUNDELL





# Purely

## PLAYING WITH FIRE

Bomb-disposal instructor **Sergeant John Walker**, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, is a real fire-eater. His idea of relaxation when he comes home from work at Central Ammunition Depot, Bramley, is to hold a couple of flaming torches in his mouth and then breathe out a 20-foot flame of petrol vapour. Twenty-nine-year-old Sergeant Walker began playing with fire when he was 14 and, for a number of years before he joined the Army, he gave displays on the stage and in working men's clubs in the north of England. "There is nothing to it really," he says, "but few people have the courage to try it. The secret is correct breathing." He has only had one accident with his hobby—once, when passing flaming torches over his bare skin, they stuck together and burned him. Two tips for would-be fire-eaters—when holding a flaming torch in the mouth, don't breathe IN; when flame-throwing with petrol vapour there is always a flashback, so a quick duck to one side is advisable.



## IT'S THE BLARNEY

That fabled Irish charm is obviously working wonders as Tipperary-born **Drum-Major Anthony Daniels**, 1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, chats to 18-year-old **Carol Cranfield**, of the Dagenham Girl Pipers, after the girls gave a special concert for the Battalion at its West Berlin barracks. The 12 girls, who were appearing in an international variety show in Berlin, gave up their spare time for the show—a combination of pipes and glamour that won thunderous applause all round.



## MUD-SLUNG MINISTER

Underneath all that mud is **Mr Gerry Reynolds**, the Army Minister. During a visit to the Royal Armoured Corps Centre at Bovington, Dorset, he decided to try out the new Chieftain tank for himself. Instructed by **Sergeant Bert Gurr**, the Minister, driving a tank for the first time, set off across the Army's testing ground. All went well until Mr Reynolds, Sergeant Gurr and the Chieftain arrived at a waterlogged stretch and the tank ploughed through a huge puddle. A spray of mud cascaded over the tank and all that could be seen of the Minister were two little eyes and a grin showing through the mud. Afterwards he was whisked off for a quick bath and a change of clothing.

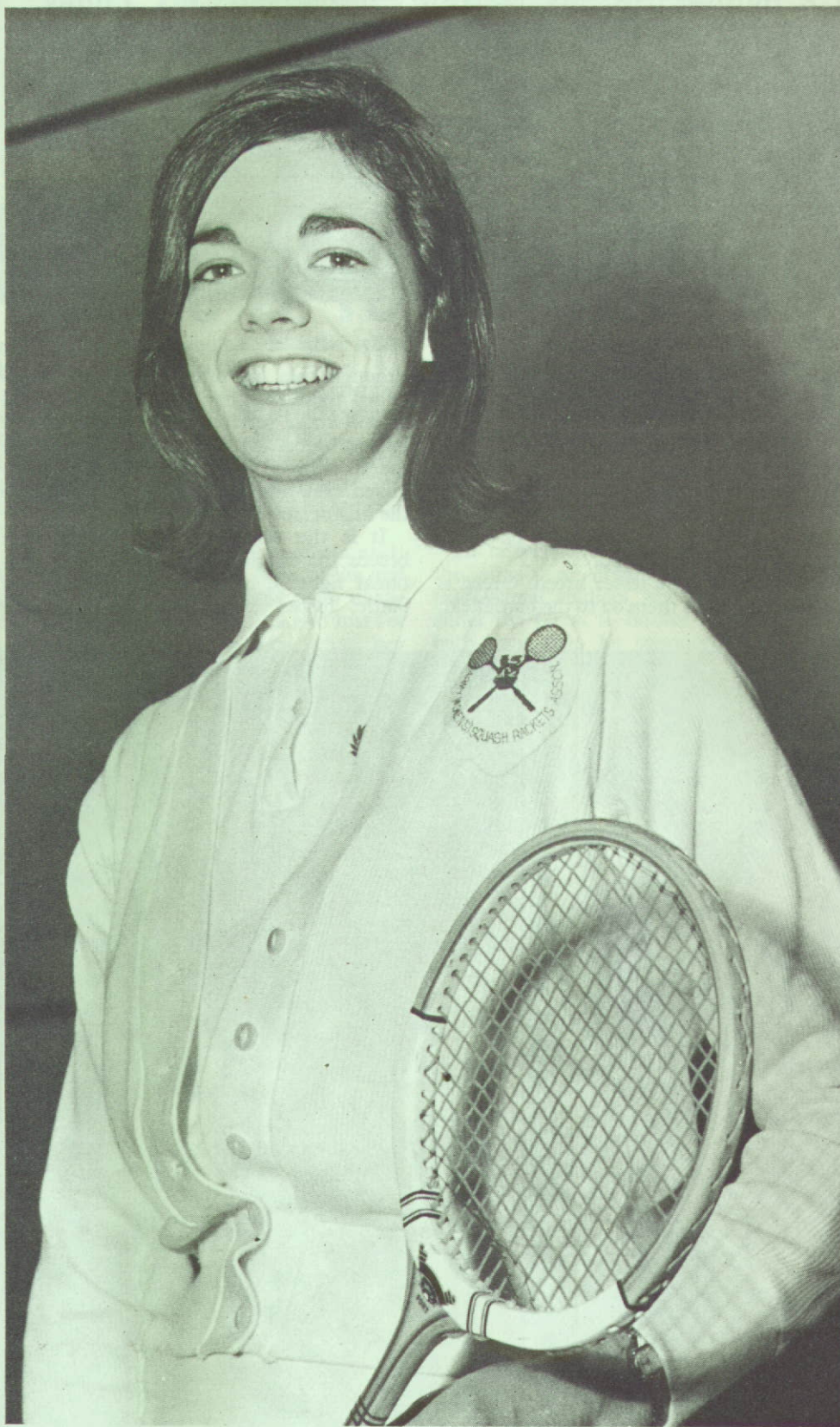


## "PERFECT PASTIME"

Engrossed artist is **Major Richard Dinnin**, a man who finds paperwork a pleasure. While serving a squadron commander's secondment with the Trucial Oman Scouts, he relaxes by drawing excellent pastel portraits of the Arab soldiers and civilians. His box of pastels has followed him everywhere in a 15-year career with The Royal Anglian Regiment and his drawings have been sold and exhibited. He found only Kenya more fertile for subjects than the Trucial States, where many of the people are strikingly featured. His comment on his hobby: "It is the perfect pastime for a soldier."



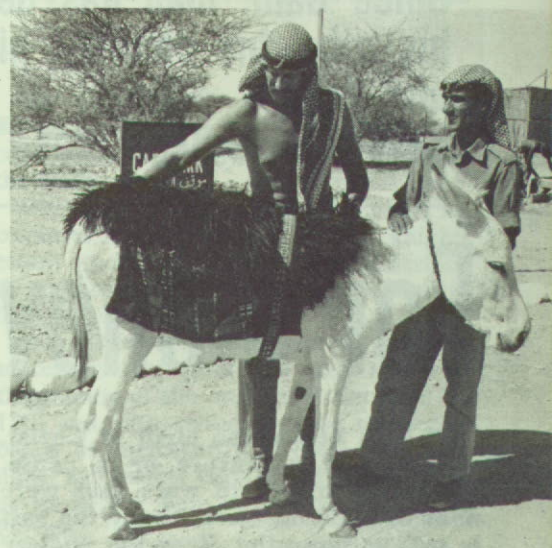
# Personal



## SUSAN'S SERVICE

Don't be misled by this pretty girl's sweet smile—she could bring the average male sportsman to his knees on a tennis, squash or badminton court. Twenty-one-year-old **Lieutenant Susan Messom**, a training officer at the Women's Royal Army Corps Depot, Guildford, is a Devon county squash

player, the Army women's tennis champion and has represented the Army at badminton and athletics. An appendicitis operation put her out of sport a few months ago but she is now fully recovered and ready to start adding more titles to her impressive list. Her home is in Teignmouth, Devon.



## WOT, NO HUMP?

Niceties of saddling up a camel were learned by **Sergeant Terry Hubble** when he joined the Trucial Oman Scouts. His secondment to the Force began with a 60-mile initiation hike through desert and mountains. He came back on his chinstrap with a new respect for donkeys. As he and his Bedu guide plodded on in the blinding heat, the two donkeys carrying their baggage trotted effortlessly alongside. Settling down to a quieter life training Arab recruits, Sergeant Hubble commented: "Even resting when the sun was high for five hours a day it was a pretty tiring trip."



For gallantry while leading an ambush patrol in the Aden Protectorate, **Lieutenant Joseph Smith**, 5th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment (pictured above), becomes the first Ever-Ready to receive the Military Cross. The citation says he "displayed outstanding courage and skill in circumstances that would have tested a more experienced officer."

More medals for gallantry in Aden have been awarded to 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. **Captain Simon Barnett** receives the MBE, **Staff Sergeant Francis Pell**, **Lance-Sergeant Austin Connell** and **Guardsmen Colin Snape** all receive the British Empire Medal and the Military Medal is awarded to **Sergeant Peter Goddard** and **Guardsmen William Nicholson**.

Three soldiers who risked their lives to deal with a burning ammunition train in Germany (see **SOLDIER**, October 1965) have been awarded the George Medal. They are **Major Charles Smith** and **Captain Peter Istead**, both Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and **Lance-Corporal Colin Moodie**, Royal Military Police.



Since Cain, man has been a fighter. He has warred for himself, his family, his tribe, his country, his race. He has volunteered or been pressed to arms and fought willingly or reluctantly. And down the centuries to today there have always been those Quixotic characters who have fought as individuals...

# For money, adventure or a cause

**E**VEN before the birth of Christ, money, adventure or a cause, lured men into wars that were none of their business. Today the bait is still as tempting. Even the nuclear age cannot crush this enigma—the strange compulsions that make a man, or woman, throw up everything and push off in search of a war.

Soldiers of fortune, mercenaries, knights-errant—whatever their title, their motives

are as varied as their mother tongues. They have only one thing in common, the desire to fight.

Some may be true soldiers of fortune, restless battle-scarred veterans of countless campaigns who roam the world fighting in one battle after another, regardless of who is at war or why. Contemptuous of death, fighting is their life-blood.

Mercenaries are a lesser breed. Greed is the vice that lures them on to the battlefield,

although they are often brave and determined fighters. They are the professional killers whose services are available to the highest bidder. Mercenary bands were once the scourge of Europe; today they are a mixed crew ranging from social misfits to the aristocracy.

It is the cause, not the reward, that breeds the knight-errant. These are emotional fighters, amateurs on the field of battle, forced into action by their own







Left: Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, pictured here during an operation, led the Congo mercenaries.

opinions and prepared to die rather than live with their conscience.

In the sixties these highly irregular soldiers are perhaps harder to understand than ever before. The last campaign where they appeared in force was in the Congo, and a mysteriously odd lot they were. All colours and creeds, they ranged from poets to murderers.

A United Nations report on them said: "They came from various walks of life and motives for enlistment ranged from financial reasons, domestic troubles and lust for adventure, to a desire to serve what they considered a good cause."

In their camouflage jackets and green tropical slacks, the Congo mercenaries were a familiar sight in the bars of Elisabethville and Albertville where they earned themselves the nickname of *Les Affreux* ("The Frightfuls"). There were some women in the force too—one was a pretty Belgian girl with long blonde hair hanging down her back.

Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba has withstood several attempts at overthrow by armed bands of cigar-chewing desperadoes taking upon themselves the role of knights-errant. Many of these men were prompted by personal motives—they were relatives of prisoners held without trial or brothers, sons or fathers of men executed by Castro's firing squads.

In history, mercenaries appear early in the annals of organised armies. Hired professional soldiers were used by Alexander the Great to bolster his armies and with their help he conquered Syria and Phoenicia and over-ran all the cities along the Mediterranean 300 years before the birth of Christ.

The Romans hired foreign mercenaries if, before a campaign, they felt their armies were too thin on the ground. During the Hundred Years' War and the War of the Roses, whole armies were made up of mercenary bands raised and commanded by lords, barons or experienced soldiers.

King Harold had a body of Danish mercenaries in his army when he defeated the Norwegian king.

The Crusades during the 12th and 13th centuries saw the emergence of the knight-errant when thousands of men undertook the perilous journey to the Holy Land to fight for a cause.

But these noble years were to give way to centuries of greed and treachery with the coming of the *condottieri*. Between the 13th and 15th centuries these wandering bands of mercenaries, prepared to fight under any banner that offered pay, plunder or preferably both, were the scourge of Europe.

Montreal d'Albano, a gentleman of Provence, was the first man to discipline these bands and under him the *condottieri* took definite form. His Grand Company—7000 Cavalry and 1500 select Infantry—was the terror of Italy and their very name became a byword for greed, treachery and incompetence.

In constant demand by the warring states, the *condottieri* were always ready to change sides for higher pay and they ravaged the countryside wherever they went, raping and looting at will. Often their main interest was to prolong the war as long as possible and splendidly equipped armies fought for hours in spectacular battles that resulted in nothing worse than the odd sprained ankle. The only bleeding



Left: Roped together, two white mercenaries in the Congo captured by Indian troops of the United Nations. Above: Mercenary "commandos" make a leisurely landing from a beached motor launch on the shores of Lake Tanganyika for an attack on a Congolese rebel stronghold.



done on these occasions was by the employers who had to foot the bill for these expensive and farcical "battles."

Master *condottiere* of them all was Albert Wallenstein, the money-mad leader of the Catholics in the Thirty Years' War during the 17th Century. The atrocities committed by his private army, thousands strong, were so horrific that they led to the introduction of modern international law.

Wallenstein (who even married for money) made millions of pounds. He once raised, equipped and supplied a vast private army of 30,000 men and hired it out to Emperor Ferdinand for the cool rental of more than £2 million. He was eventually assassinated by a dissatisfied client when one of his free companies was defeated.

Machiavelli, who was no angel himself, was disgusted by the treachery of the *condottieri* but, although he condemned them, he was often obliged to employ them. However, whatever their faults, they were the first professional soldiers to study war as a science and their organisation showed up the shambolic feudal armies raised by levy through barons.

Between 1465 and 1715 the Swiss were the favourite mercenaries of Europe and more than a million fought for France alone. Carrying pikes nearly 20 feet long, they fought in "porcupine" formations and were practically unbeatable—once 1500 of them took on an army of 50,000. The famous Swiss Guard—mercenaries forming the French royal bodyguard—was formed in 1506. Today, three and a half centuries later, the relic of the Swiss Guard is still alive in the form of the Papal Guard in Rome. They still wear the same uniform, designed by Michelangelo.

Doyen of soldiers of fortune is Patrick Gordon, a 17th century soldier who was brought up in Scotland and ended his career as a Prussian general. Born to fight—and not too particular for whom—he enlisted at Hamburg into the Swedish Army, was captured by the Poles and fought for them, was re-captured by the Swedes and fought for them, was re-captured by the Poles and fought for them . . . and so it went on.

Throughout the 18th Century, Hessian and Hanoverian regiments of mercenary soldiers were constantly in the pay of the British Government. To swell the ranks of British soldiers fighting in the American War of Independence, 30,000 troops were hired from Frederick II of Hesse—ominous postscript to this campaign was the size of the returning mercenary army, just 17,313 men.

Fighting in the same war was a young French knight-errant—the Marquis de la Fayette. At the age of 19 he wrote: "At first news of this quarrel my heart was enrolled in it." He was arrested by the King of France to prevent him sailing to the war, but he escaped and fought with great distinction on the side of the colonists.

At the end of the century, the British captured a complete private army in Ceylon. It was a regiment of 100 men belonging to de Mueron, a Swiss nobleman. Mueron's mercenaries fought for Britain for the next ten years and earned praise from the Duke of Wellington for their part in the storming of the Seringapatam in 1799.



Above: British soldiers of fortune at a machine-gun post on the Aragon front during the Spanish Civil War in June 1938.



Left: Captured by Castro supporters, these counter-revolutionaries in Cuba wait to hear their fate—many of them were shot.



Below: British officers of the International Brigade which fought with the Republican forces during the Civil War in Spain.



In the Peninsular War a corps of French *émigrés* fought as *Chasseurs Britanniques* and in 1836 Sir de Lacy Evans had no trouble in raising a British Legion to fight for the Queen of Spain against the Carlists.

This century, which has seen two world wars and a score of other major conflicts, has provided plenty of opportunity for soldiers of fortune. When the Spanish Civil War became an ideological conflict between Fascists and Communists it attracted men from all over the world to fight for or against Franco. British mercenaries, soldiers of fortune and knights-errant also fought for Emperor Haile Selassie when Ethiopia was invaded by Italy. And the famous *Régiment Etranger*—wrongly called the Foreign Legion—has always attracted adventurous spirits of all nations, despite the arduous life and dangerous campaigns it has undertaken.

The spirit of all these fighting men is certainly not dead today, according to Mr Paul Daniels, director of a small London firm of linseed oil merchants, who claims to lead a private army of "200 ex-Servicemen dedicated to fighting for democracy anywhere in the world."

At his semi-detached home in the suburbs of London, Mr Daniels, an "unpaid sergeant" in the Royal Tank Corps during World War Two, talked to SOLDIER about his army. "I got the idea of raising my own army when India started having her border difficulties with China. I advertised for volunteers and the thing grew from there. It proves the spirit of Britain is still very much alive.

"My men are ready to fight anywhere in the world in any country endangered by Communism. They are all ex-Servicemen, mainly ex-Army, and are seasoned fighting men who have been in the desert and the jungle and know what war is. Although I did not see any action during the war, I feel confident I could take it now—after all, I have two good legs and I am quite a good shot. I think if you have the spirit that is all that matters.

"I don't exactly see myself as commander in chief of my army—all I would want to do is inspire leadership. The age limit of my men is 45. I am actually 49 but allowances would have to be made in my case.

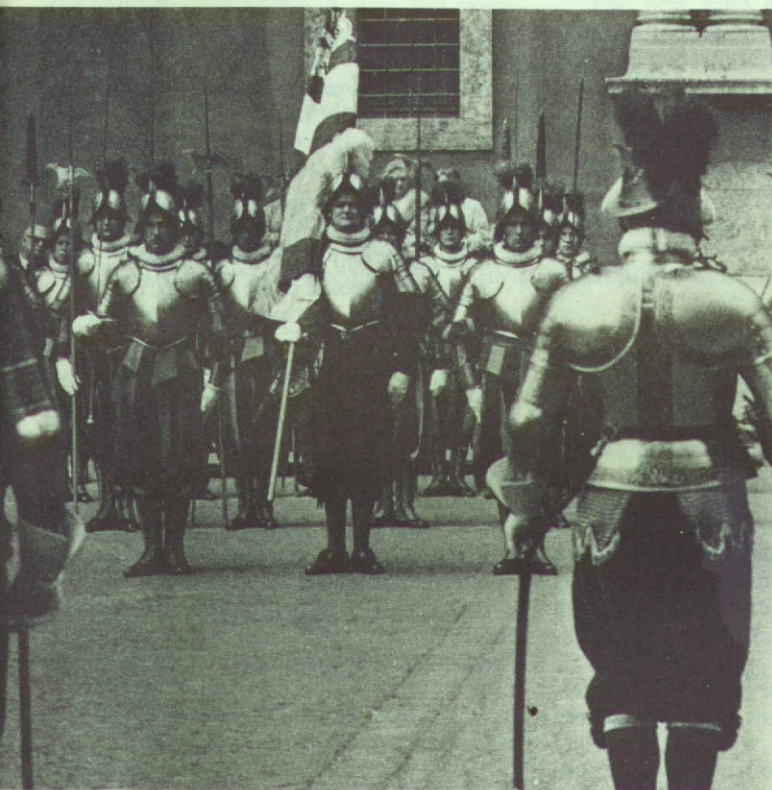
"My family in general don't like my army; in fact they are antagonistic towards

the idea. But I think my eldest son would probably come with me, after all he was in the army cadets at school and gave quite a good account of himself. He is a chip off the old block."

So far Mr Daniels has offered his army to India to fight against China; to the Congo to fight for General Mobutu; to the Ministry of Defence to assist the British Army in Aden, and to the Americans to help fight the Viet Cong. So far, no luck.

"If only my army was accepted we would start training with joy. When I offered our services to the Ministry of Defence I said we would jump at the chance of fighting in Aden but they said they thought their own forces were handling the situation quite well. Incidentally I think India is sorry now that she did not take up my offer as at that time we could really have had a go at the Chinese and bombed them to pieces."

Yes, there will always be soldiers of fortune, mercenaries and knights-errant, actual or hopeful. The ink was hardly dry on Rhodesia's illegal declaration of independence before a London man was raising a band of men prepared to fly in and fight to restore legal government . . .



New recruits to the Swiss Papal Guard take the oath in Rome. This guard, comprising tough Swiss mercenaries, was formed in the sixteenth century.



Mr Paul Daniels (standing) pictured at his home with members of his "private army, dedicated to fighting communism anywhere in the world."

## It happened in **APRIL**

Date	Year
2 Battle of Copenhagen	1801
2 Royal Military Academy, combining Sandhurst and Woolwich, established at Sandhurst	1946
12 American Civil War began	1861
14 Battle of Barnet	1471
18 European Steel and Coal Community set up	1951
21 HM Queen Elizabeth II born	1926
21 Battle of San Jacinto	1836
23 William Shakespeare died	1616
27 Battle of Dunbar	1296
30 Fall of Kut	1916
30 General Strike began in Britain	1926





# Opening Time



lar blob for a foresight and line up the spike with your eye, but if you do you are in dead trouble.

If you **MUST** hold the tin, hold it in the left hand at waist level, bend backward from the waist as far as you can, feel for the ridge of the tin with the spike, avert your face and strike sharply.

The nervous types can easily be picked out in the canteen by the heavily bandaged



*"... grasp this strange weapon firmly in the right hand ..."*

right hands. But the secret, once your spike has pierced the tin, is to keep the spike well jammed in the hole. The trouble begins when you want to take it out.

This is the point of no return. There are two choices open to you. You can jerk the spike straight out of the hole and splatter your ears, your friends and the N.A.A.F.I. ceiling, or you can be devilish cunning, whip the tin upside down, hold it against the table top and stab it in the back end.

The beer is now so confused that it doesn't know which hole to come out of and by the time it recovers it can be safely in the glass and you can sew your tin-openers' badge on your sleeve.

But proud as it may look, all this uncertainty does not make for contented drinking. The only place to drink tinned beer is in the bath wearing a tin hat. So play it safe—stick to the bottle or the old-fashioned barrel.

**OSCAR KETTLE**



*"The only place to drink tinned beer is in the bath. . ."*

rocket off into inner space but what about the equally important job of opening up a can of beer without getting a beer shampoo or a shower bath?

Tins are very useful things to have about a barracks. They are ideal for holding boot polish or tooth powder or little cubes of carrots. But the man who got the idea of putting beer into cans raised an awful lot of problems. Perhaps he didn't mean to, mind you. After all there is nothing simpler than putting beer INTO a can. Just a second under the tap, down comes a tin lid on the top, Bomp! goes the machine, and there is your can of beer all new and shiny and ready for service.

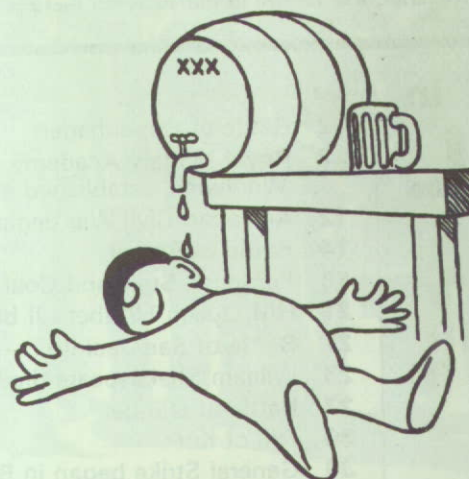
Nothing simpler, you may think. Well, that is where you're wrong because, ashamed as they are to admit it, having got the beer into this man trap, the brewers thought they had done enough and never got down to inventing a satisfactory way of getting it out again. As beer, that is.

Mind you, they have not abandoned their responsibilities altogether. On top of each tin are painted two little triangular blobs with the legend "pierce here" alongside each one.

They could have added, while they were at it, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here" or "Do not open in a crowded

chances of a young soldier taking the stone out of a horse's hoof these days are very remote. No, the spike on the side of your jack-knife is by far the best instrument for any success at all.

**DO NOT** put your eye immediately over the point on the tin you have chosen for stabbing. This is very important. I know it is very easy to mistake the triangu-



*"... stick to the . . . old-fashioned barrel."*



# MONEY, MONEY, MONEY!

**A**S a result of the two-yearly review of Service pay and pensions, increases of about 12½ per cent on total emoluments come into effect from the beginning of this month.

The total annual cost is about £55 million, of which £13,500,000 goes in increases to officers, £37,300,000 to ratings, soldiers and airmen, £2,700,000 to retirement benefits and £1,500,000 to a new separation allowance.

This is the fourth biennial review under the Grigg system which in adjusting officers' pay takes into account changes in the Civil Service administrative and executive classes, and in arriving at other ranks' pay reflects changes in the average earnings and wages in manufacturing and certain other industries.

This time the proposed increases were referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes—and were approved in full.

No change has been made in marriage allowances and quartering charges, both of which were increased two years ago.

The next seven pages give the detailed increases in pay, increments, additional pay, retired pay, pensions and gratuities. These eight pages can easily be removed from the magazine for future reference by unfastening and refastening the two wire staples which bind this copy.

Women's rates are increased on the ratio of about 85 per cent of men's rates.

The new rates of retired pay and pensions, effective from the beginning of this month, will apply to officers retiring on or after 1 February 1966 and to other ranks discharged on or after 31 January 1966. Increased gratuities date from 1 April 1966.

None of the changes in pay, pensions and gratuities applies to locally recruited officers and other ranks overseas.

The new separation allowances, which come into force on 1 April 1966, will apply

to married officers and soldiers entitled to a full rate of marriage allowance in respect of a wife who have been separated from their wives for a total of at least 12 months because of service outside the United Kingdom since 1 April 1963 or since marriage, whichever is the later. The rate will be 4s. a day, subject to income tax, during further periods of separation of 61 days or more by reason of service outside the United Kingdom.

Those who have completed nine years' continuous service and have been separated for a total three years since 1 April 1963, qualify for a higher separation allowance of 8s a day, subject to income tax, instead of the 4s rate.

The qualifying separation periods of 12 months and three years will include periods of separation of 61 days or more but only for service outside the United Kingdom. Separation periods of under 61 days do not count.

Full details will be published shortly in a Defence Council Instruction.

## OTHER RANKS' PAY

### NON-TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for:				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years having completed 9 years	21 years having completed 15 years
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Private Grade IV	17 3	20 9	26 3	—	—
Private Grade III	20 3	23 9	29 3	31 3	31 3
Private Grade II	22 3	25 9	31 3	33 3	33 3
Private Grade I	23 9	27 3	32 9	34 9	34 9
Lance-corporal Grade III	23 9	27 3	32 9	34 9	34 9
Lance-corporal Grade II	25 3	28 9	34 3	36 3	36 3
Lance-corporal Grade I	26 9	30 3	35 9	37 9	37 9
Corporal Grade II	28 9	32 3	37 9	39 9	42 3
Corporal Grade I	30 3	33 9	39 3	41 9	44 3
Sergeant	36 9	40 3	45 9	50 3	52 9
Staff-sergeant	42 3	45 9	51 3	55 9	58 9
Warrant officer Class II	44 9	48 3	53 9	58 3	61 3
Warrant officer Class I	48 3	51 9	57 3	61 9	64 9

### GROUP B TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for:				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years having completed 9 years	21 years having completed 15 years
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Private Class III	20 3	23 9	29 3	31 3	31 3
Private Class II	22 3	25 9	31 3	33 3	33 3
Private Class I	23 9	27 3	32 9	34 9	34 9
Lance-corporal Class III	23 9	27 3	32 9	34 9	34 9
Lance-corporal Class II	25 3	28 9	34 3	36 3	36 3
Lance-corporal Class I	26 9	30 3	35 9	37 9	37 9
Corporal Class II	28 9	32 3	37 9	39 9	42 3
Corporal Class I	30 3	33 9	39 3	41 9	44 3
Sergeant	36 9	40 3	45 9	50 3	52 9
Staff-sergeant	42 3	45 9	51 3	55 9	58 9
Warrant officer Class II	44 9	48 3	53 9	58 3	61 3
Warrant officer Class I	48 3	51 9	57 3	61 9	64 9

### GROUP A TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for:				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years having completed 9 years	21 years having completed 15 years
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Private Class III	21 3	24 9	30 3	32 3	32 3
Private Class II	23 3	26 9	32 3	34 3	34 3
Private Class I	24 9	28 3	33 9	35 9	35 9
Lance-corporal Class III	24 9	28 3	33 9	35 9	35 9
Lance-corporal Class II	26 3	29 9	35 3	37 3	37 3
Lance-corporal Class I	27 9	31 3	36 9	38 9	38 9
Corporal Class II	29 9	33 3	38 9	40 9	43 9
Corporal Class I	31 9	35 3	40 9	42 9	45 9
Sergeant	39 3	42 9	48 3	52 3	55 3
Staff-sergeant	44 9	48 3	53 9	58 3	61 3
Warrant officer Class II	47 3	50 9	56 3	60 9	63 9
Warrant officer Class I	50 9	54 3	59 9	64 3	67 3

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is lower than Class I and corporals whose trade classification is lower than Class II shall be paid 1s 6d or 1s 0d a day respectively less than rates shown above. (NB—Unchanged.)

### TECHNICIANS

Rank	Committed to serve for:				
	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more	15 years having completed 9 years	21 years having completed 15 years
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C	Scale D	Scale E
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Private	27 3	30 9	36 3	38 9	38 9
Lance-corporal	30 3	33 9	39 3	41 9	41 9
Corporal	35 3	38 9	44 3	47 3	49 3
Sergeant	45 3	48 9	54 3	58 3	61 3
Staff-sergeant	52 3	55 9	61 3	65 9	68 9
Warrant officer Class II	54 9	58 3	63 9	68 3	71 3
Warrant officer Class I	58 3	61 9	67 3	71 9	74 9

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is other than the highest in their trade shall be paid 1s 6d a day less than rates shown above. (NB—Unchanged.)

CONTINUED OVER ►



# OTHER RANKS

## PAY, GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

continued from previous page

### INCREMENTS

On completing 18 years' reckonable man's service	Daily
Sergeant	<i>s d</i> 2 6
Staff-sergeant or warrant officer Class II	3 6
Warrant officer Class I	4 0
On completing 22 years' reckonable man's service	Daily
Warrant officer Class II (additional to 18-year increment)	<i>s d</i> 2 0
Warrant officer Class I (additional to 18-year increment)	2 0

A staff-sergeant or above who after 22 years elects to continue to serve but in a rank lower than the substantive rank he held on completing 22 years, shall receive, in addition to any 18-year increment for the lower rank, the following: After four years in the lower rank, 1s 0d a day; after eight years in the lower rank, a further 1s 0d a day.

### ADDITIONAL PAY

Certain categories have been increased. Revised rates are as below:

Light aircraft pilots and flying instructors other than Army Air Corps permanent cadre	Daily
While under training as pilot.....	<i>s</i> <i>d</i> 7 0
Trained pilot or below B1 flying instructor, first tour	9 0
Sergeant, second and subsequent tours	11 6
Staff-sergeant, second and subsequent tours	14 6
Warrant officer, second and subsequent tours	16 6
Sergeant, flying instructor B1 or above	11 6
Staff-sergeant, flying instructor B1 or above	14 6
Warrant officer, flying instructor B1 or above	16 6

Pilots and flying instructors, Army Air Corps permanent cadre	Daily
Sergeant	<i>s</i> <i>d</i> 11 6
Staff-sergeant	14 6
Warrant officer	16 6

Half and full rates for sergeants and above remain at 1s 0d and 2s 0d. Half and full rates for boys are deleted.

Work of an objectionable nature	Daily
	<i>s d</i> 2 6
Previous separate rates for within tropics and elsewhere are now combined in new rate.	
Sanitary duties (under certain conditions)	Daily
	<i>s d</i> 2 6

Re-enlisted Army recruiters and Type T engagements will receive the benefit of the increases in other ranks' pay but the amounts of reductions specified in the Pay Warrant 1964, articles 468(b) and 469, remain unchanged.

### BOYS

	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
First year of service	<i>s d</i> 9 0	<i>s d</i> 9 6	<i>s d</i> 10 0	<i>s d</i> 11 0	<i>s d</i> 13 6
On completion 1 year's service	10 0	10 6	11 0	12 6	15 0
On completion 2 years' service	11 0	12 0	12 6	14 0	16 0

In the Territorial Army, boys will receive 9s 0d a day on enlistment and 10s a day after two years' service.

## YOUNG SOLDIERS

On enlistment (including Territorial Army)	Daily
	<i>s d</i> 11 0

### APPRENTICES

	Daily
During first year of training	<i>s d</i> 9 0
During second year of training	16 6
During third year of training	21 3
Increment on reaching age of 17	3 0
Increment on reaching age of 18 a further	3 6

Above rates applicable to apprentices whose apprenticeships began on or after 1 September 1963.

### OFFICER CADETS

	Daily
On becoming an officer cadet at Royal Military Academy	<i>s d</i> 17 3
After 1 year's reckonable man's service	22 3
On becoming an officer cadet at officer cadet schools and arms schools	17 3

A soldier already in receipt of a higher rate of pay shall retain that higher rate while an officer cadet so long as it is to his advantage.

### GRATUITIES

On invaliding (other than Maltese)

	£
3 years' reckonable service	60
4 years' reckonable service	70
5 years' reckonable service	85
6 years' reckonable service	95
7 years' reckonable service	105
8 years' reckonable service	125
9 years' reckonable service	140
10 years' reckonable service	160
11 years' reckonable service	170

On transfer to Reserve or discharge (other than Maltese)

	£
12 years' reckonable service	180
13 years' reckonable service	225
14 years' reckonable service	280
15 years' reckonable service	335
16 years' reckonable service	400
17 years' reckonable service	465
18 years' reckonable service	535
19 years' reckonable service	605
20 years' reckonable service	680
21 years' reckonable service	760

### PENSIONS

Discharged on or after 31 Jan 66	For each of first 22 years of reckonable service	For each additional year of reckonable service
	Weekly	Weekly
Below corporal	<i>s d</i> 3 0	<i>s d</i> 6 0
Corporal	3 10	7 8
Sergeant	4 10	9 8
Staff-sergeant	5 6	11 0
Warrant officer Class II	6 0	12 0
Warrant officer Class I	6 4	12 8

The addition for each year of commissioned service up to a maximum of nine years will be 3s 4d.





# WIDOWS' GRATUITIES

Payable to widows, ineligible for pension, of UK based other ranks who die on or after 1 Feb 66 while on full pay

	£
Less than 4 years' service	120
4 years' service	140
5 years' service	165
6 years' service	190
7 years' service	215
8 years' service	235
9 years' service	260
10 years' service	285
11 years' service	310

Thence by increments of £25 for each additional year of service which would have reckoned for gratuity.

## OFFICERS

### PAY, RETIRED PAY & GRATUITIES

#### PAY

##### NORMAL RATES

Rank	Service	Daily
Second-lieutenant (university cadet)		£ s d 1 12 6
Second-lieutenant		2 0 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	2 11 0
	After 3 years in rank	2 13 6
Temporary captain	(first year only)	3 0 0
Captain	On appointment	3 2 6
	After 1 year in rank	3 5 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 7 6
	After 3 years in rank	3 10 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 12 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	3 17 6
	After 7 years in rank	4 0 6
	After 9 years in rank	4 3 6
	After 11 years in rank	4 6 6
	After 13 years in rank	4 8 6
	After 15 years in rank	4 10 6
Major	On appointment	4 14 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 17 0
	After 2 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 4 years in rank	5 4 6
	After 6 years in rank	5 7 0
	After 8 years in rank	5 9 6
	After 10 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 12 years in rank	5 14 6
Lieutenant-colonel, Special List		6 0 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	6 6 6
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	6 10 6
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	6 14 6
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	6 18 6
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	7 2 0
Colonel	On appointment	8 5 6
	After 2 years in rank	8 9 6
	After 4 years in rank	8 13 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 17 6
	After 8 years in rank	9 1 6
Brigadier		10 3 0
Major-general		12 11 0
Lieutenant-general		14 4 0
General		16 18 0
Field-marshal	(full-time military employment)	20 0 0

The five increments to the captain's scale (after 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 years in rank) will apply, in addition to officers serving on limited service Regular commissions, to the following officers from 1 April 1966:

(a) Regular officers when finally passed over for promotion to major who are permitted to serve beyond the 16-year service point—these officers will move on to the "7 years in rank" increment on the day following completion of 16 years' reckonable service. This date will then become the incremental date for further increments.

(b) Extended service officers when first notified of non-selection for promotion to major—these officers will receive the rate appropriate to their actual reckonable service from the date of notification.

(c) Ex-warrant officers serving on short service commissions—these officers will proceed up the scale in accordance with their actual or "deemed" reckonable service.

(d) Short service officers commissioned from the ranks and aged 47 or over on 1 April 1964—these officers will receive the rate appropriate to their actual reckonable service.

## LEGAL SERVICES

The pay of legally qualified officers of the Army Legal Services Staff List is under consideration and new rates of pay will be issued separately, retrospective from 1 April 1966.

## QUARTERMASTERS

Rank	Service	Daily
Lieutenant, captain and major	On appointment	£ s d 3 17 0
	After 1 year's service	3 19 0
	After 2 years' service	4 1 0
	After 3 years' service	4 3 0
	After 4 years' service	4 5 6
	After 5 years' service	4 8 0
	After 6 years' service	4 10 6
	After 8 years' service	4 13 0
	After 10 years' service	4 15 6
	After 12 years' service	4 18 0
	After 14 years' service	5 1 0
	After 16 years' service	5 4 0
	After 18 years' service	5 7 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	6 1 6
	After 3 years in rank	6 4 0

## ROYAL ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS

Rank	Service	Daily
Second-lieutenant		£ s d 2 0 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	2 11 0
	After 3 years in rank	2 13 6
Captain	On appointment	3 2 6
	After 1 year in rank	3 5 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 7 6
	After 3 years in rank	3 10 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 12 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	3 17 6
Major	On appointment	4 14 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 17 0
	After 2 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 4 years in rank	5 4 6
	After 6 years in rank	5 7 0
	After 8 years in rank	5 9 6
	After 10 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 12 years in rank	5 14 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	6 6 6
	After 2 years in rank	6 10 6
	After 4 years in rank	6 14 6
	After 6 years in rank	6 18 6
	After 8 years in rank	7 2 0
Colonel	On appointment	8 5 6
	After 2 years in rank	8 9 6
	After 4 years in rank	8 13 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 17 6
	After 8 years in rank	9 1 6
Brigadier		10 3 0
Major-General		12 11 0

RAEC captains who come within the categories detailed in footnotes (a) to (d) to the normal rates table (left) will be eligible for the 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15-year service in the rank increments shown in that table.

## VETERINARY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY VETERINARY AND REMOUNT SERVICES, ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS AND HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY

Rank	Service	Daily
Lieutenant		£ s d 2 13 6
Captain	On appointment	3 2 6
	After 1 year in rank	3 5 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 7 6
	After 3 years in rank	3 10 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 12 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	3 17 6
Major	On appointment	4 17 0
	After 1 year in rank	4 19 6
	After 2 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 3 years in rank	5 4 6
	After 4 years in rank	5 7 0
	After 6 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 8 years in rank	5 16 0
	After 10 years in rank	5 19 0
	After 12 years in rank	6 1 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	6 9 6
	After 2 years in rank	6 13 0
	After 4 years in rank	6 17 0
	After 6 years in rank	7 1 0
	After 8 years in rank	7 5 0
Colonel	On appointment	8 5 6
	After 2 years in rank	8 9 6
	After 4 years in rank	8 13 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 17 6
Brigadier		10 3 0

CONTINUED OVER ►



# OFFICERS

## PAY, RETIRED PAY & GRATUITIES

continued from previous page

### ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT

Rank	Service	Daily
Chaplains Class 4 (Captain), Class 3 (Major) and Class 2 (Lieutenant-colonel)	On entry	£ 3 0 0
	After 2 years' service	3 5 0
	After 4 years' service	3 11 0
	After 6 years' service	3 19 0
	After 8 years' service	4 7 0
	After 10 years' service	4 14 6
	After 12 years' service	4 18 6
	After 14 years' service	5 3 0
	After 16 years' service	5 7 0
	After 18 years' service	5 13 6
	After 20 years' service	6 1 6
	After 22 years' service	6 9 6
	After 24 years' service	6 14 6
	After 26 years' service	6 19 6
Chaplain Class 1 (Colonel)	Less than 28 years' service	6 19 6
	After 2 years in rank or 28 years' service	7 4 6
Deputy Chaplain-General (Brigadier)		7 15 0
Chaplain-General (Major-General)		9 7 6

### QUANTITY SURVEYORS, ROYAL ENGINEERS

Rank	Service	Daily
Lieutenant	On appointment	£ 2 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 8 6
Captain	On appointment	3 2 6
	After 1 year in rank	3 5 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 7 6
	After 3 years in rank	3 10 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 12 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 15 0
Major	After 6 years in rank	3 17 6
	On appointment	4 14 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 17 0
	After 2 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 4 years in rank	5 4 6
	After 5 years in rank	5 7 0
	After 6 years in rank	5 9 6
Lieutenant-colonel	After 8 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 10 years in rank	5 14 6
	On appointment	6 6 6
	After 2 years in rank	6 10 6
	After 4 years in rank	6 14 6
Colonel	After 6 years in rank	6 18 6
	After 8 years in rank	7 2 0
	On appointment	8 5 6
	After 2 years in rank	8 9 6
	After 4 years in rank	8 13 6
	After 6 years in rank	9 1 6

### MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS

Rank	Daily
Major-general	£ 12 11 0
Lieutenant-general	14 4 0

The pay of medical and dental officers up to and including brigadier is under consideration and new rates of pay will be issued separately, retrospective from 1 April 1966.

### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Provisionally registered medical practitioners	Daily
Lieutenant	£ 2 4 6
Medical cadets	Daily
Second-lieutenant	£ 2 0 0
Lieutenant, on provisional registration	2 4 6

### ROYAL ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Dental cadets	Daily
Second-lieutenant	£ 1 12 6
	1 14 6
On appointment	2 0 0
After 1 year's service	
On passing 2nd Bachelor of Dental Surgery examination and subsequently while training as dental cadet	

## ADDITIONAL PAY

Certain categories have been increased. Revised rates are as below:

Special qualification pay	Daily
	£ 7 0
Specialist pay, veterinary officers	Daily
	£ 5 6
Light aircraft pilots and flying instructors other than Army Air Corps permanent cadre	Daily
While under training as pilot	£ 7 0
Qualified pilot or below B1 flying instructor, first tour: Lieutenant-colonel and below	17 6
Flying instructor B1 or above, first tour:	
Lieutenant	23 6
Lieutenant, after 2 years in rank	25 6
Captain	25 6
Major	25 6
Lieutenant-colonel	25 6
Pilot or flying instructor, second and subsequent tours:	
Lieutenant	23 6
Lieutenant, after 2 years in rank	25 6
Captain	25 6
Major	25 6
Lieutenant-colonel	25 6
Colonel	18 6
Colonel, after 6 years in rank	15 6
Brigadier	14 6

Qualified pilots and flying instructors who are Regular officers of Army Air Corps permanent cadre	Daily
Lieutenant	£ 23 6
Lieutenant, after 2 years in rank	25 6
Captain	25 6
Major	25 6
Lieutenant-colonel, higher rate	25 6
Lieutenant-colonel, lower rate	11 6
Colonel, higher rate	18 6
Colonel, lower rate	11 6
Colonel, after 6 years in rank, higher rate	15 6
Colonel, after 6 years in rank, lower rate	11 6
Brigadier, higher rate	14 6
Brigadier, lower rate	11 6

Air despatch instructors and air despatch duty	Daily
	£ 3 6

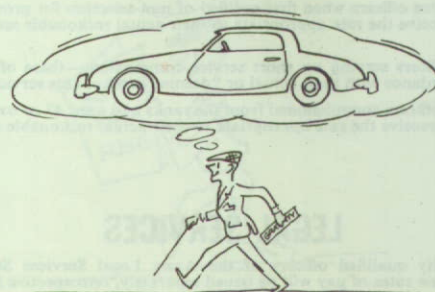
The limitation of the total amount of additional pay is increased to 23s 6d a day for a lieutenant with less than two years in the rank, and to 25s 6d a day for other officers of the rank of lieutenant-colonel and below.

## GRATUITIES

Regular officers (other than Maltese)	£
With 10 years' qualifying service	1375
For each further year	275
Invalided with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for each year	235
Called upon to resign for inefficiency, etc., with less than 10 years' service, for each year	110

Short service officers	£
Normal rate, for each year	200
Veterinary officers, for each year	240

Extended service officers	£
For each year	200





## WIDOWS' GRATUITIES

Payable to widows, ineligible for pension, of UK based officers who die on or after 1 Feb 66 while on full pay

	£
Less than 4 years' service	325
4 years' service	425
5 years' service	525
6 years' service	625
7 years' service	730
8 years' service	840
9 years' service	950

Thence by increments of £110 for each additional year of service which would have reckoned for gratuity.

## RETIRED PAY REGULAR

Regular officers (other than chaplains and officers of the Royal Malta Artillery) retiring on or after 1 February 1966:

Years of reckonable service	Rank									
	Captain (incl QM) and below	Major (incl QM)	Lieutenant-colonel (QM)	Lieutenant-colonel	Colonel	Brigadier	Major-general	Lieutenant-general	General	
	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
16	£ 610	£ 710	£ 810	£ 855	£	£	£	£	£	£
17	640	745	845	900	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	665	785	885	945	1205	—	—	—	—	—
19	690	820	920	990	1250	—	—	—	—	—
20	715	850	950	1030	1295	—	—	—	—	—
21	735	885	985	1065	1340	—	—	—	—	—
22	755	915	1015	1100	1385	1590	—	—	—	—
23	775	945	1045	1140	1430	1635	—	—	—	—
24	790	975	1075	1175	1475	1680	1880	—	—	—
25	800	1000	1100	1205	1520	1725	1950	—	—	—
26	810	1025	1125	1240	1565	1770	2020	—	—	—
27	820	1050	1150	1270	1605	1820	2095	2270	—	—
28	835	1080	1180	1305	1645	1865	2165	2360	—	—
29	845	1105	1205	1335	1685	1910	2235	2445	—	—
30	860	1130	1230	1365	1725	1955	2305	2535	2990	—
31	875	1150	1250	1395	1765	2000	2380	2620	3100	—
32	885	1170	1270	1425	1800	2045	2450	2710	3210	—
33	900	1190	1290	1455	1840	2085	2520	2800	3320	—
34	910	1205	1305	1480	1880	2125	2590	2885	3430	—

Field-m Marshals will be eligible for half-pay at the rate of £4050 a year.

For officers invalided with at least ten years' qualifying service, the deductions for each year short of 16 years will be increased to £40 (captain or below), £50 (major) and £55 (lieutenant-colonel).

For officers retired compulsorily with at least 15 years' qualifying service, the deductions for each period of three months or part of three months short of 16 years will be increased to £6 10s (captain or below), £8 15s (major) and £10 10s (lieutenant-colonel).

## CHAPLAINS

Regular officers retiring on or after 1 February 1966

Years of reckonable service	Chaplains 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class	Deputy Chaplain-General	Chaplain-General
	Annual	Annual	Annual
	£	£	£
16	710	1140	—
17	745	1185	—
18	790	1230	—
19	820	1275	—
20	850	1320	—
21	885	1365	—
22	915	1410	1665
23	975	1455	1720
24	1045	1500	1780
25	1115	1545	1835
26	1180	1590	1895
27	1250	1630	1955
28	1320	1670	2015
29	1385	1710	2075
30	1450	1750	2135
31	1520	1790	2195
32	1590	1825	2250
33	1660	1865	2300
34	1730	1905	2355

For chaplains invalided with at least ten years' qualifying service, the deductions for each year short of 16 years will be increased to £40 (4th Class), £50 (3rd Class) and £55 (2nd Class).

For chaplains retired compulsorily with at least 15 years' qualifying service, the deduction for each period of three months or part of three months short of 16 years will be increased to £6 10s (4th Class), £8 15s (3rd Class) and £10 10s (2nd Class).



## NON-REGULAR

Regular soldiers promoted to emergency commissions in World War Two, retiring on or after 1 February 1966:

	Annual
Service element:	£
For first 15 years' reckonable service	349
For each year up to maximum of 15, of reckonable service beyond 15 years	35
Rank element:	
For each year served in substantive, war substantive, temporary or paid acting rank of major, with maximum of 10 years	22
For each year served in substantive, war substantive, temporary or paid acting rank of lieutenant-colonel, with maximum of 4 years	55
Or for first year as substantive or war substantive lieutenant-colonel	285

## EXTENDED SERVICE OFFICERS

retiring on or after 1 February 1966

	Annual
Service element:	£
For first 20 years' reckonable service	500
For each year up to maximum of 10, of reckonable service beyond 20 years	32
Rank element:	
For each year served in substantive, war substantive, temporary or paid acting rank of major, with maximum of 10 years	21
If substantive major, for each year served in paid acting or temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel or above, with maximum of 4 years	48

## WOMEN OTHER RANKS PAY, GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS PAY

### NON-TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
Private Grade IV	s d
Private Grade III	14 9
Private Grade II	17 3
Private Grade I	18 9
Lance-corporal Grade III	20 3
Lance-corporal Grade II	20 3
Lance-corporal Grade I	21 3
Corporal Grade II	22 9
Corporal Grade I	24 3
Sergeant	25 9
Staff-sergeant	31 3
Warrant officer Class II	35 9
Warrant officer Class I	37 9
	40 9

### GROUP B TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
Private Class III	s d
Private Class II	17 3
Private Class I	18 9
Lance-corporal Class III	20 3
Lance-corporal Class II	20 3
Lance-corporal Class I	21 3
Corporal Class II	22 9
Corporal Class I	24 3
Sergeant	25 9
Staff-sergeant	31 3
Warrant officer Class II	35 9
Warrant officer Class I	37 9
	40 9

### GROUP A TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
Private Class III	s d
Private Class II	18 3
Private Class I	19 9
Lance-corporal Class III	21 3
Lance-corporal Class II	21 3
Lance-corporal Class I	22 3
Corporal Class II	23 9
Corporal Class I	25 3
Sergeant	26 9
Staff-sergeant	33 3
Warrant officer Class II	38 3
Warrant officer Class I	40 3
	43 3

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is lower than Class I and corporals whose trade classification is lower than Class II shall be paid 1s 6d or 1s 0d a day respectively less than rates shown above. (NB—Unchanged.)



# WOMEN OTHER RANKS PAY, GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

continued from previous page

## TECHNICIANS

Rank	Daily
	<i>s d</i>
Private	23 3
Lance-corporal	25 9
Corporal	29 9
Sergeant	38 3
Staff-sergeant	44 3
Warrant officer Class II	46 9
Warrant officer Class I	49 3

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is other than the highest in their trade shall be paid 1s 6d a day less than rates shown above. (NB—Unchanged.)

## INCREMENTS

	Daily
	<i>s d</i>
All ranks	On completion 3 years' reckonable service
	On completion 6 years' reckonable service a further
	On completion 9 years' reckonable service a further
	On completion 12 years' reckonable service a further
Corporals and above	On completion 15 years' reckonable service a further
Sergeants and above	On completion 18 years' reckonable service a further

A staff-sergeant or above who after 22 years elects to continue to serve but in a rank lower than the substantive rank she held on completing 22 years, shall receive, in addition to any increments tabled above, the following: After four years in the lower rank, 9d a day; after eight years in the lower rank, a further 9d a day. (NB—Unchanged.)

## OFFICER CADETS

	Daily
	<i>s d</i>
On entry, QARANC and WRAC	14 9

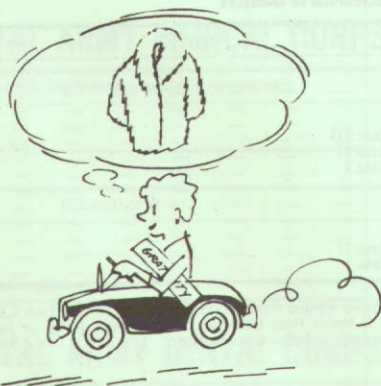
A woman already in receipt of a higher rate of pay shall retain the higher rate while an officer cadet so long as it remains more favourable to her.

## GRATUITIES

On invaliding	<i>£ s d</i>
3 years' reckonable service	51 0 0
4 years' reckonable service	59 10 0
5 years' reckonable service	72 5 0
6 years' reckonable service	80 15 0
7 years' reckonable service	89 5 0
8 years' reckonable service	106 5 0
9 years' reckonable service	119 0 0
10 years' reckonable service	136 0 0
11 years' reckonable service	144 10 0

On transfer to Reserve or discharge	<i>£ s d</i>
12 years' reckonable service	153 0 0
13 years' reckonable service	191 5 0
14 years' reckonable service	238 0 0
15 years' reckonable service	284 15 0
16 years' reckonable service	340 0 0
17 years' reckonable service	395 5 0
18 years' reckonable service	454 15 0
19 years' reckonable service	514 5 0
20 years' reckonable service	578 0 0
21 years' reckonable service	646 0 0



Women serving on Type R engagements will receive the benefits of the increases in other ranks' pay, but the amounts of deductions specified in the Pay Warrant 1964, article 594, remain unchanged.

## PENSIONS

Discharged on or after 31 Jan 66	For each of first 22 years of reckonable service	For each additional year of reckonable service
	Weekly	Weekly
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
Below corporal	2 7	5 2
Corporal	3 3	6 6
Sergeant	4 1	8 2
Staff-sergeant	4 8	9 4
Warrant officer Class II	5 1	10 2
Warrant officer Class I	5 5	10 10

The addition for each year of commissioned service up to a maximum of nine years will be 2s 10d.

# WOMEN OFFICERS PAY, RETIRED PAY & GRATUITIES PAY

## WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS

Rank	Service	Daily
		<i>£ s d</i>
Second-lieutenant		1 14 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	1 19 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 1 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 3 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 5 6
Captain	On appointment	2 13 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 15 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 17 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 19 6
	After 4 years in rank	3 1 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 3 6
	After 6 years in rank	3 6 0
	After 8 years in rank	3 8 6
	After 10 years in rank	3 11 0
	After 12 years in rank	3 13 6
	After 14 years in rank	3 15 6
	After 16 years in rank	3 17 6
Major	On appointment	4 0 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 2 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 4 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 6 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 9 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	4 13 0
	After 10 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 12 years in rank	4 17 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 7 6
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 11 0
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	5 14 0
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	5 17 6
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 0 6
Colonel	On appointment	7 0 6
	After 2 years in rank	7 4 0
	After 4 years in rank	7 7 6
	After 6 years in rank	7 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	7 14 6
Brigadier		8 12 6

The five increments to the captain's scale (after 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years in rank) will apply, in addition to officers serving on limited service Regular commissions (other than those recruited specially for service with the RAEC), to the following officers from 1 April 1966:

(a) Regular officers when finally passed over for promotion to major who are permitted to serve beyond the 16-year service point—these officers will move on to the "8 year in rank" increment on the day following completion of 16 years' reckonable service. This date will then become the incremental date for further increments.

(b) Extended service officers when first notified of non-selection for promotion to major—these officers will receive the rate appropriate to their actual reckonable service from the date of notification.

(c) Ex-warrant officers serving on short service commissions—these officers will proceed up the scale in accordance with their actual or "deemed" reckonable service.

(d) Short service officers commissioned from the ranks and aged 47 or over on 1 April 1964—these officers will receive the rate appropriate to their actual reckonable service.

## WRAC QUARTERMASTERS

Rank	Service	Daily
		<i>£ s d</i>
Lieutenant, captain and major	On appointment	3 5 6
	After 1 year's service	3 7 0
	After 2 years' service	3 9 0
	After 3 years' service	3 10 6
	After 4 years' service	3 12 6
	After 5 years' service	3 15 0
	After 6 years' service	3 17 0
	After 8 years' service	3 19 0
	After 10 years' service	4 1 0
	After 12 years' service	4 3 6
	After 14 years' service	4 6 0
	After 16 years' service	4 8 6
	After 18 years' service	4 11 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	5 3 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 5 6



# QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL ARMY NURSING CORPS

## NURSING OFFICERS

Rank	Service	Daily
Lieutenant	On appointment	£ 2 3 6
	After 1 year in rank	2 5 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 6 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 8 0
Captain	On appointment	2 13 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 15 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 17 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 19 6
	After 4 years in rank	3 1 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 3 6
Major	After 6 years in rank	3 6 0
	On appointment	4 0 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 2 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 4 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 6 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 9 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	4 13 0
Lieutenant-colonel	After 10 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 12 years in rank	4 17 6
	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 7 6
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 11 0
Colonel	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	5 14 0
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	5 17 6
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 0 6
	On appointment	7 0 6
Brigadier	After 2 years in rank	7 4 0
	After 4 years in rank	7 7 6
	After 6 years in rank	7 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	7 14 6

## QARANC NON-NURSING OFFICERS

Rank	Service	Daily
Second-lieutenant		£ 1 14 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	1 19 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 1 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 3 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 5 6
Captain	On appointment	2 13 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 15 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 17 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 19 6
	After 4 years in rank	3 1 6
	After 5 years in rank	3 3 6
Major	After 6 years in rank	3 6 0
	On appointment	4 0 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 2 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 4 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 6 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 9 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	4 13 0
Lieutenant-colonel	After 10 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 12 years in rank	4 17 6
	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 7 6
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 11 0
Colonel	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	5 14 0
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	5 17 6
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 0 6
	On appointment	7 0 6

## ADDITIONAL PAY

	Daily
Special qualification pay	£ 6 0 0

## GRATUITIES

Regular officers	
With 10 years' qualifying service	£ 1168 15 0
For each further year	233 15 0
Retiring on marriage or family compassionate reasons, with at least 4 years' commissioned service, for each year	116 17 6
Invalided with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for each year	199 15 0
Called upon to resign for inefficiency, etc, with less than 10 years' service, for each year	93 10 0
Short service officers	
For each year	£ 170 0 0
Extended service officers	
For each year	£ 170 0 0

## RETIRED PAY

Rates of retired pay for Regular officers of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps and Women's Royal Army Corps eligible under Section 2 of the Army Pensions Warrant 1960 will be at 85 per cent of the rates for men officers. Deductions for women officers invalided will be increased pro-rata to those for men.

Rates for extended service women officers, other than medical officers, will be at 85 per cent of the rates shown for men in this category.

## MARK-TIME RATES OF PAY AND ASSIMILATION OFFICERS COMMISSIONED FROM THE RANKS

### Increases to mark-time rates of pay

1 Officers, other than quartermasters and commissioned ex-warrant officers (except as provided for in paragraph 3 below), who are in receipt of pay under the Pay Warrant 1964, Articles 181 (men), 329 (QARANC) or 385 (WRAC), will receive the following increases, according to their substantive rank and reckonable service, if and for so long as the rate of pay thus produced is more favourable to them than their normally assessed entitlement under the new scales.

Substantive rank	Service	In receipt of pay under	
		Article 181	Articles 329 and 385
		Daily	Daily
Second-lieutenant	On appointment	£ 5 6	5 6
	After 1 year in rank	5 6	4 6
	After 2 years in rank	7 0	5 6
	After 3 years in rank	7 0	6 6
Captain	On appointment	9 0	7 6
	After 1 year in rank	9 6	8 0
	After 2 years in rank	10 0	8 6
	After 3 years in rank	10 0	8 6
	After 4 years in rank	10 6	8 6
	After 5 years in rank	10 6	8 6
Lieutenant	After 6 years in rank	11 0	9 6

### Assimilation of ex-warrant officers on to normal scales

2 From 1 April 1966, commissioned ex-warrant officers other than quartermasters who are in receipt of pay under the Pay Warrant 1964, Articles 181, 329 or 385, will retain the rate of pay so assessed for two years' commissioned service if and for so long as this remains more favourable than the rate appropriate to their actual reckonable service. On completion of this period they will receive pay at the next rate on the scale above this rate and will then be deemed, for pay purposes, to have reckonable service appropriate to their rate of pay.

3 Those commissioned ex-warrant officers who on 1 April 1966 have been in receipt of mark-time pay for two years or more will, with effect from that date, notionally move to the next point on the 1964 scale and then be assimilated on to the corresponding point on the new scale. Those who have received a mark-time rate of pay for less than two years will receive increases as in the table above. On completion of two years' commissioned service the normal rule in paragraph 2 above will apply.

### Assimilation on to the new scale for quartermasters

4 Officers of the quartermaster category in receipt of pay under the Pay Warrant 1964, Articles 180 (men) and 384 (WRAC), including those affected by Articles 157(b) (men) and 378(b) (WRAC) will be assimilated on to the corresponding points on the new scales. Those in receipt of mark-time pay will be assimilated on to the new scale in accordance with their actual reckonable service.

5 From 1 April 1966 the provisions of Articles 181 and 385 will cease to apply to quartermaster category officers.

The new pay rates apply to officers and other ranks of Army Emergency Reserve and Territorial Army (including the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve), subject to paragraphs 206(a) and 206(b) of Army Emergency Reserve Regulations 1956 and paragraphs 681(a) and 681(b) of Territorial Army Regulations 1952. The rate for temporary captains shown in the officers' normal rates table will not apply to the Army Emergency Reserve or Territorial Army.



"How much severance pay did you get?"

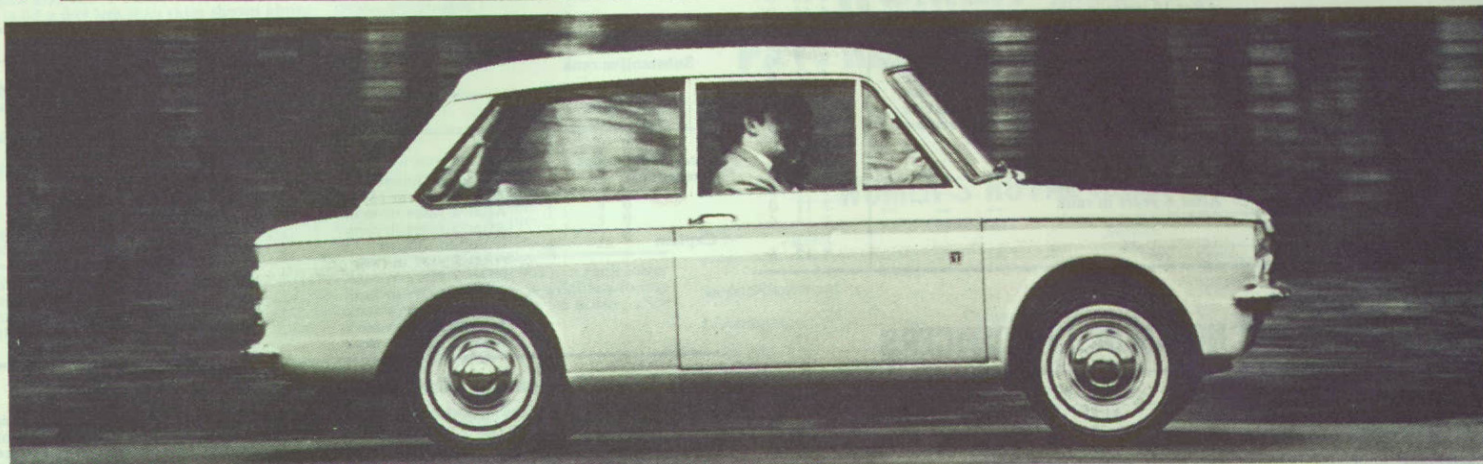




This is the badge of the Royal Horse Artillery. This regiment was formed in 1793, and within a few years its Troops were serving with distinction in various campaigns, particularly "The Chestnut Troop" in the Peninsular War, under the command of Captain Hew Ross in the Light Division.



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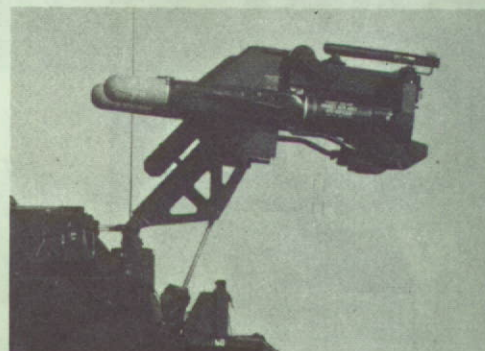
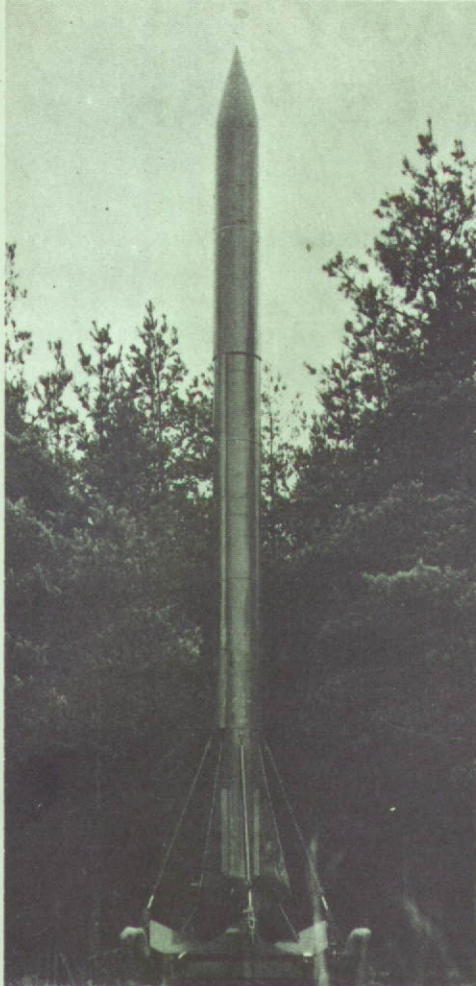
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# You name it



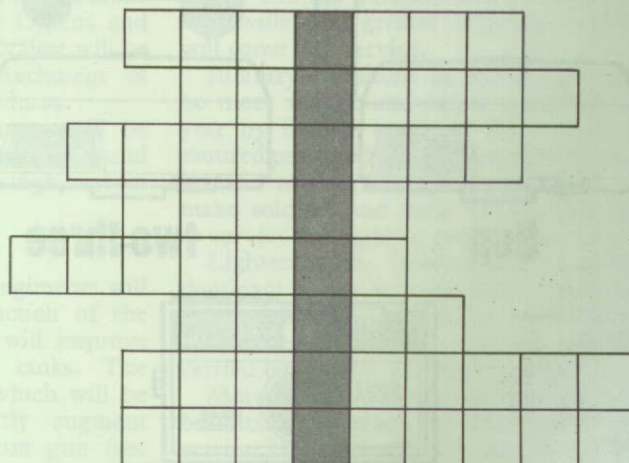
**T**ANKS, tank transporter, armoured vehicles, helicopter, missiles—they are all equipments in use by today's British Army. Name each one pictured here and put the names horizontally in the acrostic.

The vertical shaded column will then give you the name of another modern British Army equipment.

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**The Editor (Comp 95)**  
**SOLDIER**  
 433 Holloway Road  
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Closing date for this competition is Monday, 4 July. The answers and winners' names will appear in the September SOLDIER. This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 95" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from the correct entries.



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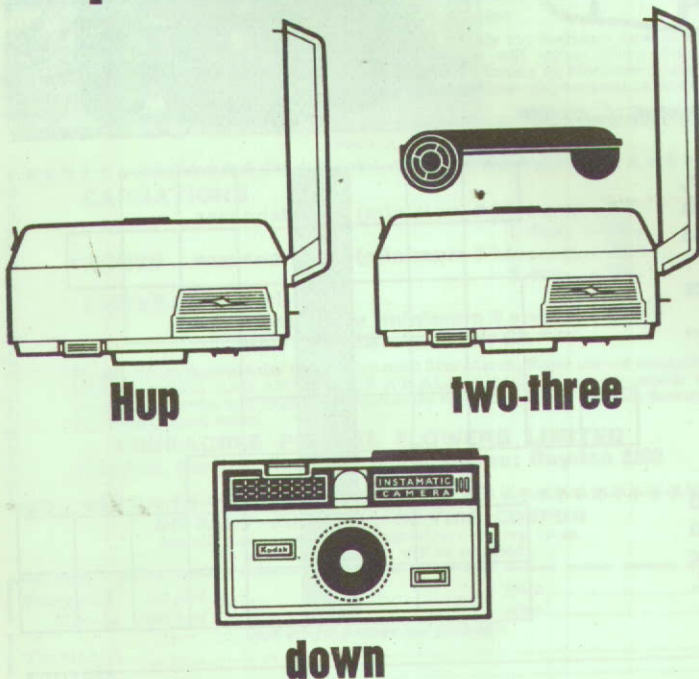
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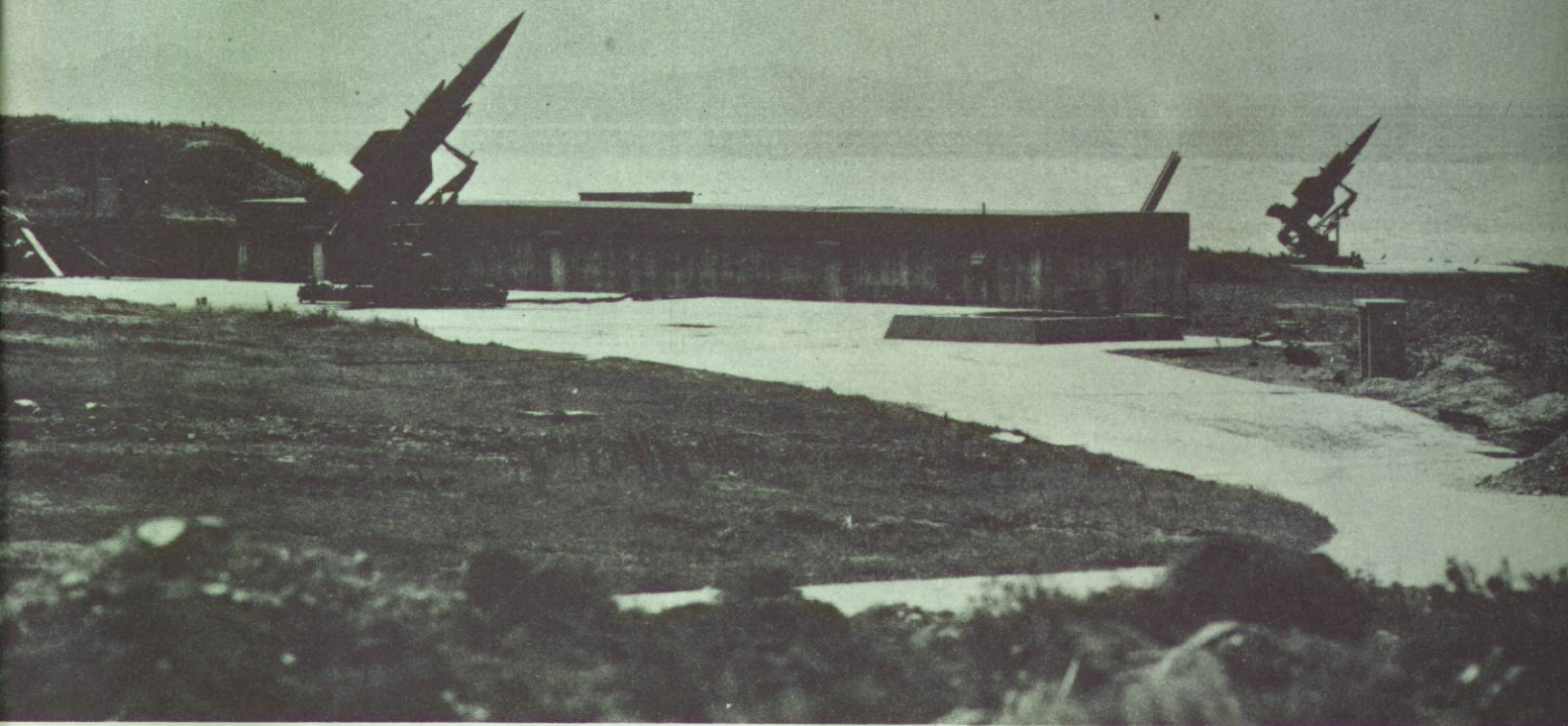
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# INTO THE SEVENTIES



**B** RITISH troops will quit Aden the year after next. This was the big talking point for the Army in the Government's controversial Defence Review, which outlines defence policy for the next ten years.

It is a document that affects every soldier and gives the Army a peep into the future to see what life will be like in the 1970s. It also gives the Services a big pat on the back for their "patient efficiency" in dealing with a succession of incidents in recent years which has meant long working hours in difficult conditions and long periods away from home, often without their families.

## DEPLOYMENT

On deployment Aden is the big news. When South Arabia becomes independent in 1968, British troops will pull out. Aden is hardly a dream posting for most soldiers and it will not be a sad farewell. The number of troops in the Persian Gulf area will be increased to enable Britain to meet her obligations in the Middle East.

The Review says that the greatest danger to peace in the next ten years is probably in the Far East, consequently Britain will maintain her military presence there. Troops will stay in Malaysia and Singapore as long as those governments agree on acceptable conditions, but their numbers will be reduced as soon as conditions permit.

To guard against the time when it may no longer be possible for Britain to use military facilities in Malaysia, discussions have started with Australia on the possibility of having British bases there. Substantial forces will still be kept in Hong Kong.

Elsewhere, British troops will soon pull out of British Guiana (probable date of departure is the end of October) and Swaziland and substantial cuts will be made in the number of soldiers in Cyprus and Malta. But the garrison in Gibraltar will be maintained and a small detachment of troops will stay in British Honduras.

The strength of Rhine Army will be maintained provided some means is found for meeting the foreign exchange cost of British forces in Germany.

## EQUIPMENT

Effectiveness of armoured regiments will be increased by the introduction of the ranging machine-gun which will improve the accuracy of Centurion tanks. The Chieftain main battle tank, which will be in service soon, will greatly augment hitting power with its 120mm gun (see pages 5-9).

Vigilant anti-tank weapons mounted on Ferret scout cars will be introduced into two armoured car regiments and the knowledge and experience thus gained will be useful when Vigilant's successor, Swingfire, arrives.

Field artillery is to be given a new look. The Abbot—a self-propelled 105mm gun with good cross-country mobility and improved range and firepower—will come into operational service this year with American self-propelled 155mm and 175 mm guns. These weapons will replace all the 25-pounders, 5.5inch and 155mm guns. The Corporal guided missile will be withdrawn and the Thunderbird II surface-to-air missile, with greater range and mobility, will come into service.

Infantry battalions in Rhine Army will be more mobile and better protected this year by further issues of the tracked armoured personnel carrier. Improved chemical and nuclear defensive equipment will make soldiers and their units better able to survive and fight in general war.

Lightening the Infantryman's load is a dominant factor in equipment policy and lightweight rifles and radios issued in the Far East have greatly reduced the load carried by soldiers on jungle patrols.

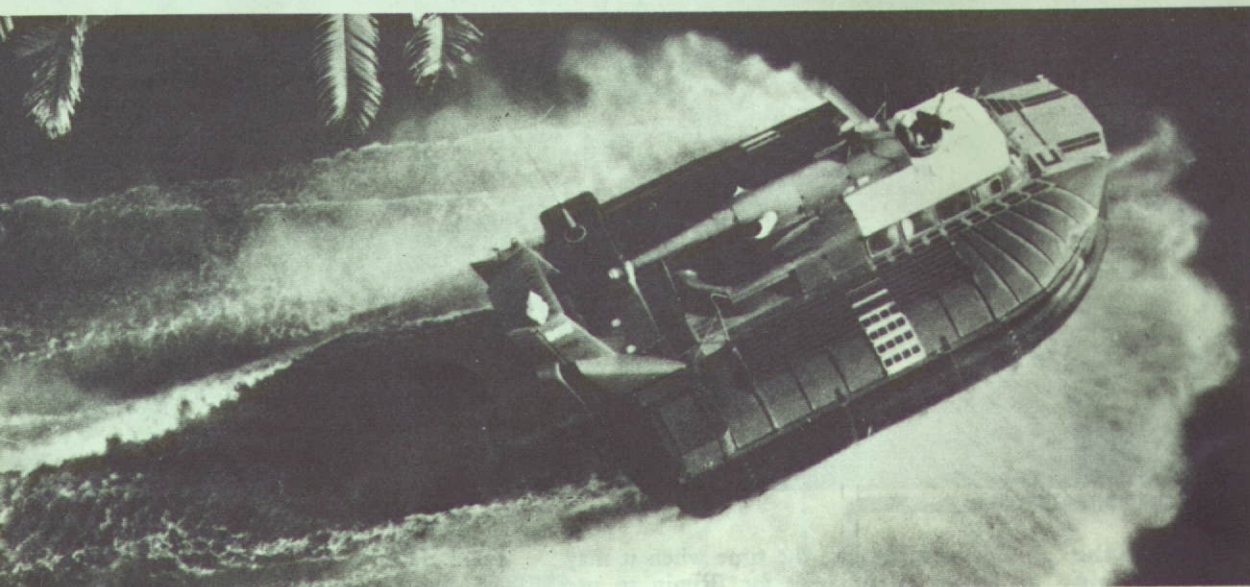
More general-purpose machine-guns will be issued to replace the Bren and a conversion kit will enable the weapon to keep up a sustained fire like that of the old Vickers medium machine-gun. Issues of equipment to help the Army move and fight at night will begin this year and trials on the night sight for small arms will finish within a few months.

For the Sappers there will be improved





Left: Chieftain. The White Paper says it will be "not only much better than its predecessors but also better than tanks of a similar type in other armies."



Left: Hovercraft in action. The White Paper says that trials in the Far East have shown promising results.

Right: The importance of the Jungle Warfare School in Johore is enhanced by the unsettled conditions in South-East Asia and the Indonesian confrontation.

Right: Over £15 million will be spent during the year on barracks for the Army at home and abroad.

equipment to breach barriers to improve mobility and to build barriers to obstruct enemy mobility. More Stalwarts will be issued so that logistics units can match the improved mobility of front-line units.

Hovercraft trials have been "promising" but no decision will be taken on their use until full evaluation of their effectiveness is available.

Four more logistics ships, which support Army operations when required, should be delivered during the year. The first of the six ordered is now in service in the Far East.

### TRAINING

Jungle warfare training is being given increased importance. The size of the Army Jungle Warfare School in Malaysia has been increased and besides training British soldiers and evolving jungle fighting techniques, the School also trains officers from South Vietnam and other South-East Asia countries.

Trade training is being revised to meet the Army's more complex needs and a shorter syllabus for boys' training, to compare favourably with opportunities in civilian life, is being prepared.

Staff colleges of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force are to be moved closer to the Army Staff College at Camberley although the three colleges will retain their separate identities.

### BARRACKS AND MARRIED QUARTERS

More than £36 million will be spent on married quarters and hirings for the three Services during 1966-67. Two thousand houses for the Army should be completed in Britain during the year; blocks of flats in Germany will be completed soon; a start will soon be made on 116 married quarters in Gibraltar and more than 100 houses are being built in Hong Kong.

In England, 13 large barrack projects, including two new barracks at Catterick and a junior leaders' unit at Bramcote, will be completed and a start will be made on a further 12 major projects costing more than £10 million.

Abroad, £2 million will be spent during the year on Army barracks. Four new pro-

jects will be started in Germany and two will be completed; in Gibraltar the rehousing of the garrison will be completed and a start will be made on a new barracks for The Gibraltar Regiment.

### THE FUTURE

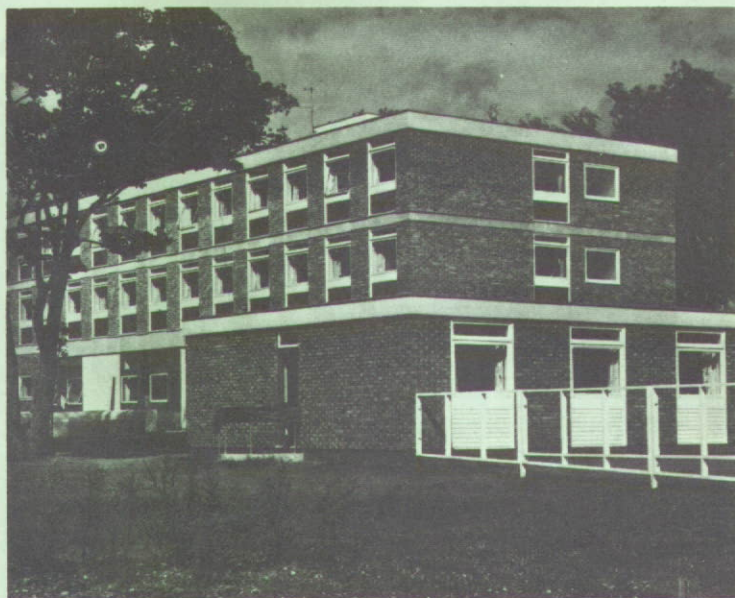
More steps towards the space-age Army will be taken this year with the spending of about £275 million on research and development. Reviews of undersea warfare and space research have already been undertaken and armoured warfare is the subject of a review currently in progress.

Work will continue on the development of ET316, a new mobile surface-to-air guided weapon for defence against low-flying aircraft, and new medium range and self defence surface-to-air guided missiles are being studied.

Three conditions in the Defence Review define a hard limit to Britain's military role outside Europe and they will certainly have an effect on the Army of the future.

The conditions are: "Firstly, Britain will not undertake major operations of war except in co-operation with allies. Secondly we will not accept an obligation to provide another country with military assistance unless it is prepared to provide us with the facilities we need to make such assistance effective in time. Finally, there will be no attempt to maintain defence facilities in an independent country against its wishes."





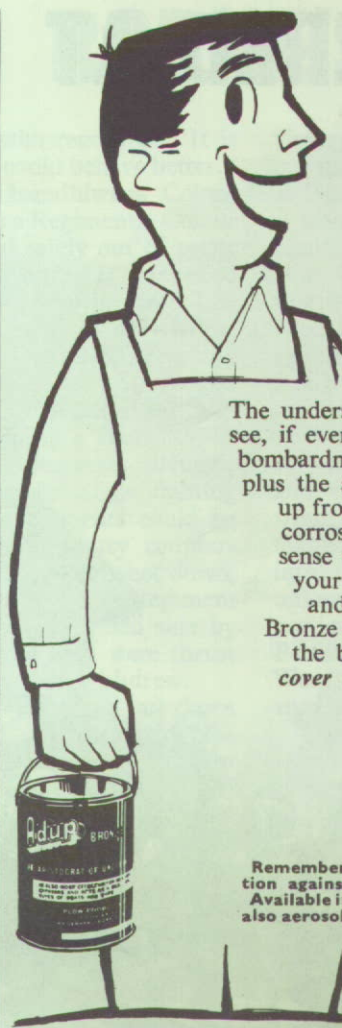
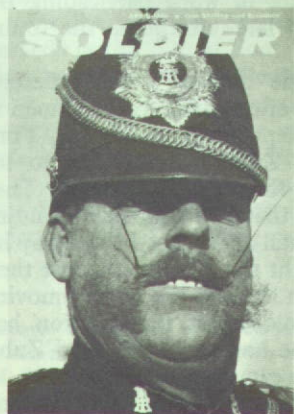
Night-vision equipment, weapon-locating radars, surveillance radars and net radio systems are all being developed. Chieftain tanks and tracked vehicles of the FV430 series will be improved and computers to help the Royal Artillery engage targets is another major project.

Apart from improved Ordnance and Engineer equipments and a new light-weight close-support gun for the Royal Artillery, the Army is undertaking much epidemiological and clinical research, including drug-resistant malaria, the effects of high-velocity missiles and the problems of acclimatisation.



### Cover Picture

This study of Drum-Major Denis Brown was the last assignment of SOLDIER photographer Frank Tompsett who has now left the staff after 16 years with the magazine. Tompsett's vibrant colour pictures frequently appeared on the front cover of SOLDIER and during his time with the magazine he travelled many times round the world in a search for new and better pictures. His last job took him as far as Colchester, where Drum-Major Brown, of the 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, is stationed. This 39-year-old soldier has been Drum-Major of the Battalion for nearly nine years and the uniform he wears is nearly 50 years old. Later this month he will be leaving with his Battalion for Hong Kong.



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# SLAUGHTERED AT ISANDHLWANA AND



## YOUR REGIMENT

40



## THE SOUTH WALES

**F**ADED Colours hanging silently in a chapel of Brecon Cathedral shriek out the glorious history of The South Wales Borderers. And directly underneath them, in strange contrast with the stirring military setting, is a delicate wreath of everlasting flowers.

The whole story of the Regiment, its triumphs and tragedies, is in that chapel and the little wreath of immortelles commemorates its finest hour—the day the 24th of Foot was slaughtered at Isandhlwana and immortalised at Rorke's Drift.

It was 22 January 1879. The 24th were in South Africa to bring the Zulus, the most warlike and savage tribe in the whole continent, to heel. Seven companies of the Regiment were camped on a hill at Isandhlwana and one company had been left to defend Rorke's Drift.

Zulus attacked Isandhlwana at about

midday. Hordes of them in a horn formation swept closer and closer to the British soldiers. For some time the steady musketry of the 24th held them at bay until suddenly, when fire slackened through shortage of ammunition, the Zulus seized their chance and raced in with their assegais. In minutes it was all over. Later the men of the 24th were found lying in groups back to back, where they had stood to fight it out, with rings of dead Zulus all round them.

When it was realised, just before the final attack, that all was lost, Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill were ordered to try and save the Queen's Colour. They rode off hell-for-leather with Zulus close behind them. Plunging into a river in flood, they were swept off their horses and after a short fight the Zulus got them. They were found a few days later covered with assegai wounds and surrounded by dead Zulus—but the Colour was recovered; it had been swept

away by the river and was found downstream.

A few hours after Isandhlwana, the Zulus reached Rorke's Drift. Warned by fugitives from the Isandhlwana disaster, the tiny garrison had set to work barricading the camp. In the late afternoon the Zulus attacked.

But this time the story was different. Despite attack after attack, the 100 men in Rorke's Drift kept the hordes at bay. Time after time the Zulus swarmed up to the barricades and fought hand-to-hand. They set fire to the thatched roof of a building used as a hospital and hacked their way in. But by midnight the attacks had lost their sting and dawn showed the enemy moving off. Twenty soldiers of the garrison had been killed; the bodies of 450 dead Zulus lay around the camp.

The 24th that day won nine Victoria Crosses. And when they returned to

# IMMORTALISED AT RORKE'S DRIFT



Duke of Wellington who recorded: "It is impossible any troops could behave better."

Hanging near the Isandhlwana Colour in the Brecon chapel is a Regimental Colour which was also carried safely out of battle against overwhelming odds. It happened during the Second Sikh War in 1849. The 24th marched 350 miles in 32 days to get to the fight and at Chillianwallah, advancing on the enemy with fixed bayonets, charged at such speed that they overran the Sikh guns almost without firing a shot.

There followed a desperate struggle round the guns with the Sikhs fighting furiously. Before reinforcements could be brought up the enemy Infantry counter-attacked. The Colour party was shot down, the commanding officer of the Regiment and his son, a junior ensign, died side by side and before long the 24th were thrust back, losing heavily as they withdrew.

Most of the officers had been cut down and when yet another officer carrying the Colour fell, a Private Perry snatched it up and carried it safely out of battle. The Queen's Colour was lost in this action—some reports say that a private soldier wrapped it round his body to secure it but was killed and buried without the Colour being discovered.

In 1881, when the Army was re-organised, the 24th were officially titled The South Wales Borderers. They carried their new title into battle with them in Burma and South Africa before the outbreak of World War One.

Two rolls of honour in the chapel at Brecon list the men of The South Wales Borderers who gave their lives in two world wars. They are thick books.

Early in World War One the 24th won glory for their dogged defence of Gheluvelt Chateau in October 1914. They fought right through the war in Europe and after

victory marched into Germany with the occupation army, carrying the Colour saved at Isandhlwana.

Company Sergeant-Major John Williams, a steelworker, came out of World War One with a Victoria Cross, a Distinguished Conduct Medal, two Military Medals and the Médaille Militaire. It is typical of the spirit of the 24th that his family still maintains close contact with the Regiment.

In fact The South Wales Borderers are very much a family regiment. Two descendants of the Rorke's Drift Victoria Cross winners serve with the Regiment today and many sons follow fathers and grandfathers into the Regiment. The Regiment's reunions are occasions to be remembered, particularly the annual reunion of the 6th Battalion in Newport—ever since World War Two there has always been an attendance of more than 200.

Currently serving in Hong Kong, The South Wales Borderers are due home in June. And there will be a warm welcome waiting for them in the land of song.

Call out "Jones" or "Davies" to a party of South Wales Borderers and any number of heads might turn your way. The regiment distinguishes between all its Joneses, Davieses, Morgans, Thomases and Williamses by using last figures of the soldier's number. Where a soldier has the same surname and the same final two figures of his number (this often happens) the last three figures are used. Everyone becomes so familiar with the figures that the name is often missed out altogether and Jones 61 becomes just plain "Sixty-one." Jones 000 had his own special nickname.

## BORDERERS

England, Queen Victoria asked to see the Queen's Colour saved by Melvill and Coghill and over its staff she placed the wreath of immortelles, directing that a silver replica should be carried forever on the Queen's Colour in memory of that day.

The South Wales Borderers were raised in 1689 as the 24th of Foot. They won their first battle honour at Blenheim during the War of the Spanish Succession, fighting under the brilliant Duke of Marlborough, who was Colonel of the Regiment.

A century later the Regiment fought in the Peninsular War, earning nine battle honours and high praise from the taciturn

Above: A painting of the scene at Rorke's Drift when a company of the 24th held off thousands of Zulu warriors. Right: Fresh from fighting terrorists in the Malayan jungle in 1956, the 24th were rushed to help quell riots in Singapore.





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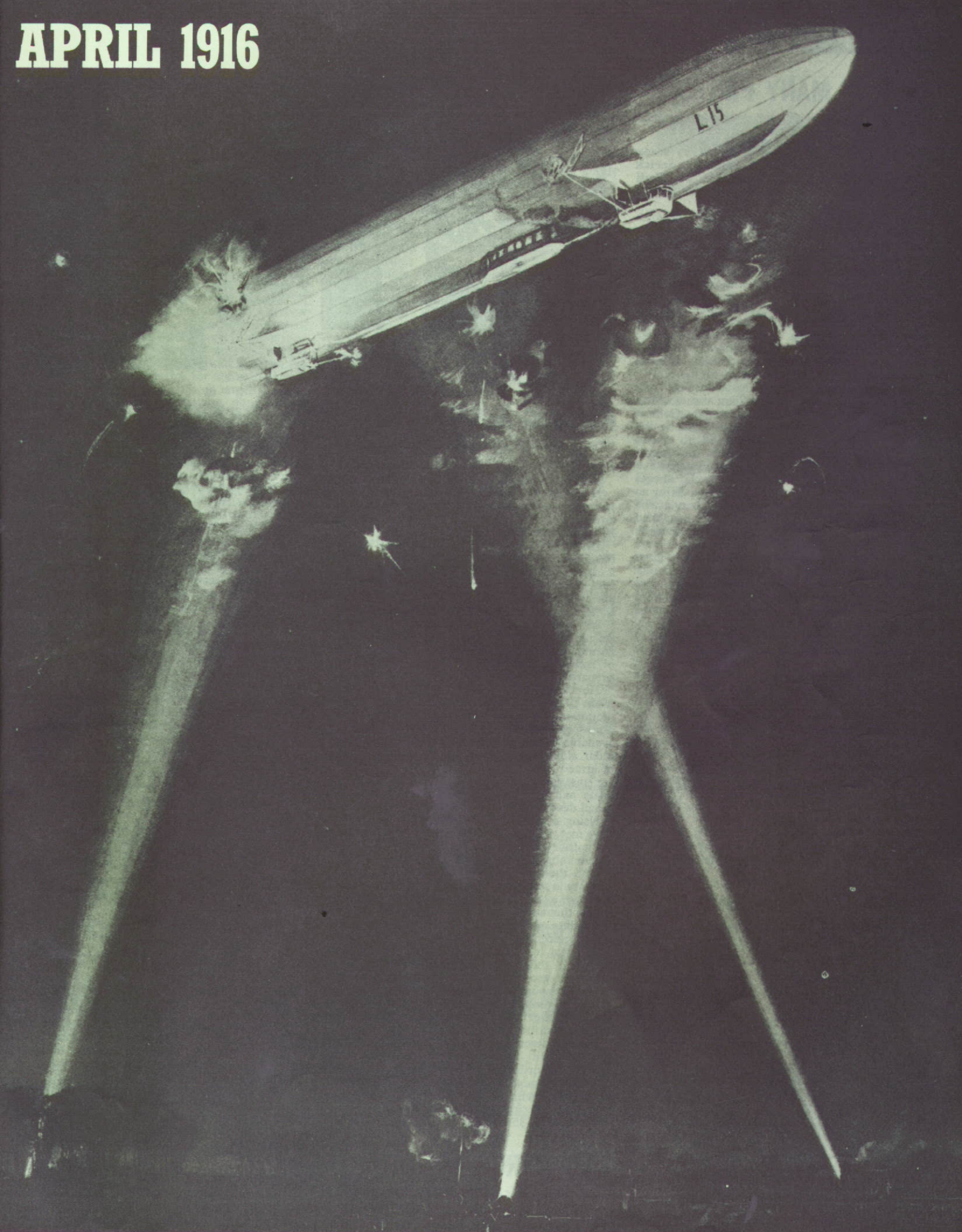
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# APRIL 1916



Thundering guns and the blinding flare of gas and fabric burning mark the destruction of Zeppelin L 15 over London on All Fools Day, 1916. The airship was hammered by the knife-and-fork partnership of guns and searchlights on the City's eastern approaches until shells from a

triangular battery brought her down to sink in the Thames estuary. The slow, inflammable airships were easy meat for anti-aircraft batteries and aircraft machine-guns. This foretaste of the great aerial war of 1940 ended as did that conflict with victory for the defenders.



# MAN OF MANY PARTS

"Brigadier Frederick Kisch" (Norman Bentwich and Michael Kisch)

IT was a sad day for Eighth Army when its Chief Engineer, Brigadier Frederick Kisch, was killed by a mine at Wadi Akarit, almost at the end of the North African campaign.

One of the most desert-experienced of senior officers, certainly the oldest and the one with the most desert service on Eighth Army's staff, he was well known and popular. Every Sapper, and many other desert veterans, mourned him.

He was a man of many parts. The son of an Indian Civil Servant, he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1907 and served in India. In World War One, he fought on the Western Front and in Palestine with Indian troops. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was also wounded three times, which left him unfit for further active service.

Posted to Intelligence at the War Office, he began to carve a new and brilliant career. After the Armistice the young Lieutenant-Colonel Kisch went to Paris as a military adviser at the Peace Conference. Then he hoped to go to Staff College but though he passed the examination he failed to get a promised nomination.

Though not an Orthodox Jew he had always professed Judaism and in 1922 left the Army to become, in the following year, chairman of the Zionist executive committee for Palestine, head of the Jewish Agency and leader of the country's Jews.

Over the next eight years he played a great part in laying the foundations of the Jewish national home, negotiating with British officials on such vital and thorny matters as immigration and the establishment of industry, educational and health services.

In 1932 he resigned but stayed in Palestine to work in business and as an engineer. Still concerned with public work, he was a founder of the famous Palestine Symphony Orchestra, made up of Jewish musicians exiled by Hitler.

With the outbreak of World War Two, he rejoined the British Army and after a spell in the Nile Delta was posted as Chief Engineer of the Western Desert Force early in 1941. For the rest of his life he tackled problems of water supply for the desert troops, demolishing and restoring roads and ports, and laying, clearing or gapping the vast desert minefields.

The authors, one of whom is his son, describe his work with care but only here and there do glimpses of the man himself appear. There is not enough first-hand reminiscence by those who worked with him. The book portrays a "figure" rather than the great "character" of Freddie Kisch's desert reputation.

Valentine Mitchell, 25s

R L E



## KEEPING ALIVE

"The Art of Survival" (Cord Christian Troebst)

THE author is concerned with survival on the individual scale, from shipwreck, air crash, mountain blizzards, desert, jungle, rather than the more fashionable subject of the survival of nations or the human race in the nuclear age.

His title is misleading, for survival in these conditions, as his chapters make plain, is far more a matter of science than art. It is practical science that enables a man to decide whether to wait patiently for rescue or seek ways of fending for himself in burning desert or frozen tundra.

At least once in a lifetime, the Americans calculate, everybody will be involved in some natural disaster and have to help either himself or someone else. Most of us are woefully unprepared, says the author.

He complains that too few precautions are taken to avoid danger; a woman rescued from a mountain had gone climbing in stiletto heels. Some gadgets which could save life are not available to the public, notably cheap radio and radar aids to survival which are the prerogative of armed forces. Some statutory aids to survival are unsatisfactory; ships still go to sea with lifeboats half of which cannot be launched if the vessel develops a list.

Using a rich selection of tales of people who have met, and survived or not survived, disaster, the author gives a number of hints which might, if remembered at the right time, save lives.

One theory the author explodes is that any purpose is served by eking out one's water supply if cast away in arid desert. Scientific research has shown that a man can survive x hours at y degrees on z pints of water no matter whether he drinks it all at once or in penny packets.

Survival manuals of the United States Army therefore recommend, "Drink in the desert whenever you are thirsty, no matter how large or small your water supply." But this surely dismisses too lightly the psychological value of the knowledge that the water-bottle still contains a few mouthfuls.

Besides describing some of the training given to American Servicemen for survival from natural and ordinary warlike hazards, the author discusses some of the training for captivity and even torture which began as a result of the poor record of American prisoners in Korea.

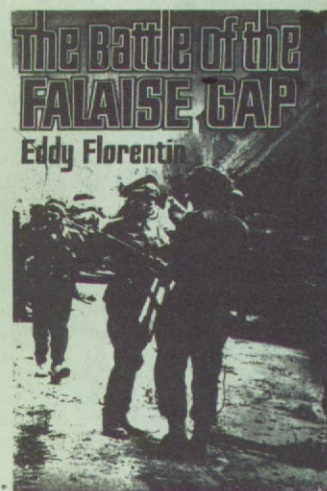
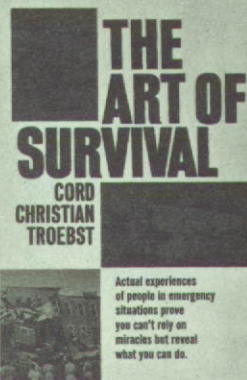
W H Allen, 35s

R L E

## TWO-THIRDS VICTORY

"The Battle of the Falaise Gap" (Eddy Florentin)

I BEGAN to see the end of the war today," cabled Alan Moorehead to the *Daily Express* from the Falaise Gap; Field-Marshal Montgomery declared that the populations of the occupied countries could anticipate a rapid liberation and the rest of the world was now convinced that the Allied Armies could defeat the Wehrmacht.



Yet this great victory has left controversy in its wake. The German Seventh Army was surrounded but only two-thirds of it was destroyed. Whose fault was it that the gap was not closed earlier and more completely? Neither British nor American commanders and staffs admit responsibility; the author, a Frenchman, quotes their cases impartially but leaves the impression that both were to blame for not harvesting that last third of the crop they had grown.

On the German side there is, as might be expected, more unanimity about how the Seventh Army was allowed to get into such a predicament. The German generals all saw it coming and knew how to avoid it. As with every other German defeat the sole responsibility rested with Hitler.

The campaign leading up to the encirclement of the Seventh Army was complicated and it is impossible for the uninitiated reader to follow it from the author's staccato episodes, inadequately supported by maps. Also he commits some obvious and unpardonable errors as when he confuses brigade with regiment in the Canadian armoured division and gives the formation two commanders on the same page.

Once the trap has been sprung, however, he becomes more coherent and quotes magnificent eye-witness descriptions of the fighting and some very relevant accounts of the experiences of civilians unfortunate enough to be in the thick of things.

All the Allied troops involved fought well, but in this account, as in others, the palms go to those magnificent Poles who were cut off, an ill-fitting cork in the bottle-neck through which the Seventh Army was trying to escape. Theirs was the most gallant, but least celebrated, stand of World War Two.

Elek, 50s

R L E

## "BORN TOO SOON"

"The Gatling Gun" (Paul Wahl and Donald R Toppel)

IT is estimated that two of the guns are fully equal to a regiment of men," enthused the *Indianapolis Evening Gazette* in 1862 over the new machine-gun invented by Dr Richard Jordan Gatling.

Although there was a civil war on, the United States Government was not so keen on this new invention. There were scores of novelties around and it seemed sense to concentrate available resources on producing sorely needed supplies of well-tried weapons.

So the Gatlings saw little action in the war between the States though three, manned by civilians (one Sir Winston Churchill's American grandfather), were set up in the *New York Times* office and deterred mobs, inflamed by the paper's support for conscription, from attacking. The gun, say the authors, was "born too soon" and the military mind was not ready for it.

Despite this slow start the Gatling, with its revolving barrels and crank-handle firing, was to be a highly successful machine-gun. It was





manufactured in Britain, among other countries, and saw a good deal of service in British hands.

One of the first to recognise, from its performance, that the machine-gun is properly an Infantry rather than an artillery weapon, was Lord Chelmsford. He found the Gatlings (when they did not jam) a "very valuable addition" to his force in Zululand. In Ashanti, Wolseley's troops never got their Gatlings into action because they were too unwieldy over the narrow bush trails.

The authors describe the work of the Gatling in various campaigns and give much technical detail about the many versions of the gun. These included Gatlings operated by steam, compressed air and electricity, and small Gatlings one of which was said to have been designed to fit on a camel's hump with a special attachment. The Gatling had its last triumph in Cuba in 1898 then faded away as manually operated, multi-barrelled machine-guns were replaced by automatic weapons. However, the principle of the Gatling has been dusted off to provide the very high rate of fire needed for the split second a supersonic military aircraft is on target.

Gatling, whose electric version pumped out 3000 bullets a minute, would have been pleased with the aerial versions' rate of 7200.

Arco Publishing Company, 219 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. RLE

## NO SENSE OF PURPOSE

"Deterrence and Strategy" (Général d'Armée André Beaufre)

"EVER since... Hiroshima... there has been a loss of confidence in the efficacy of a defence force... Armies are going through a period of mental turmoil and are in danger of losing all sense of purpose in their day-to-day business."

General Beaufre, head of the French Institute of Strategic Studies and disciple of Liddell Hart (to whom this book is dedicated) sets out to restore that confidence and sense of purpose. After a lucid and thought-provoking examination of the complex uncertainties of the present situation he draws a picture of deterrent strategy constantly in action, making the defence function a continuous operation instead of being restricted, as in the old days, to periods of crisis.

Assessing the probabilities of a war in which both sides have nuclear arms, he grades the various types of conflict, starting with all-out nuclear war ("an unthinkable cataclysm") down to war in which nuclear firepower would not be used at all—"the most likely case."

To meet the needs of the present situation he warns against solutions conforming too closely to fashionable theories, and demands for France an adaptable military system. In this he sees a three-tier structure—a nuclear deterrent force; conventional armed forces for complementary deterrence, frontier protection and intervention elsewhere; and a national militia for defence in all its forms.

The militia should be on the Swiss pattern, with a short period of active service followed-up by short call-ups at frequent intervals. This, he says, "puts life into the reserve units and makes considerable expansion possible at the lowest possible standing cost."

The reserve should be organised by areas and possibly by age groups; thus it would be a crucible for local civic spirit. Heady stuff, this, for those concerned in the future of Britain's Territorial Army.

Faber and Faber, 30s

RLE

## IN BRIEF

"The Art of Ju-jitsu" (Robert Lichello)

In this book, aided by 265 photographs, the author explains the Cliff Freeland system of self-defence, a system developed to give the most effective results with the minimum of practice.

Freeland is the world's highest ranking non-Asian ju-jitsu expert. He has 40 years' experience and spent ten years learning under Japan's greatest masters. During World War Two he was America's top judo instructor and trained more than a million soldiers and marines over a period of seven years. Later he taught policemen all over America.

In a world where the chances of physical attack are becoming more common, this book is a good buy.

Herbert Jenkins, 18s

JCW

## The Invasion of Europe

## "OK, LET 'ER RIP"

"The Invasion of Europe" (Alan A Michie)

"OK, let 'er rip," said General Eisenhower, and the invasion of Europe was on. Or did he really say just that? In an article 20 years later the General reported that after hearing the weather reports and the opinions of his sea and air subordinates, "I think after about thirty seconds I just got up and said, 'OK, we'll go.'"

The author sticks to the first version. He got his hour-by-hour account of how the great decision was taken from Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, commanding the D-Day naval forces. Admiral Ramsay could not remember the exact phrase the General had used so the author tried a number of American phrases on him. The Admiral agreed that "OK, let 'er rip" sounded like it. General Eisenhower, consulted through an aide, agreed that if that was what Admiral Ramsay said, he'd "go along."

When the author then used the phrase in a despatch to a group of American magazines for which he was reporting the war in Europe, it was cut by the censor on the grounds that all direct quotations from the General had to be authorised by him personally. And personally General Eisenhower authorised it. Which all goes to show how difficult and painstaking the life of a war correspondent can be.

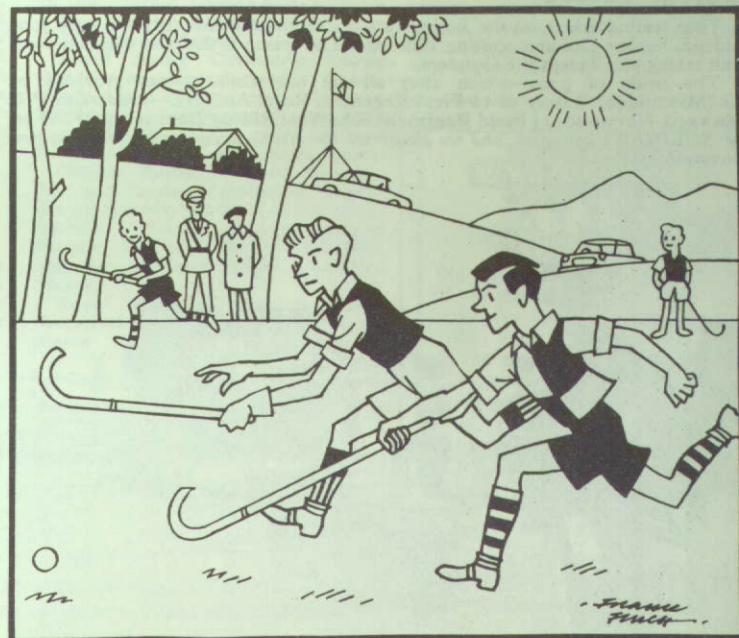
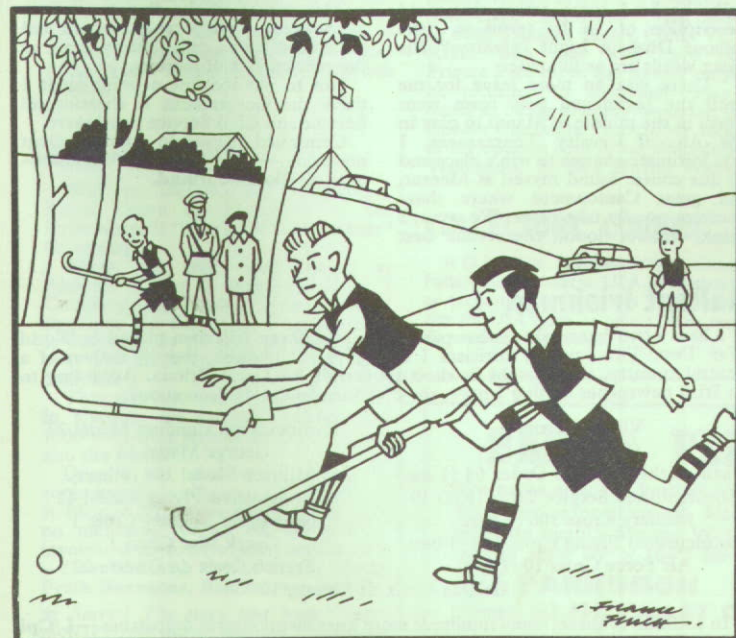
In this book the author sets out not to give another account of the great day itself but to recall how it was mounted, and in this he succeeds most interestingly. He describes the strategies, the forging of the command team, the build-up, the security problem, the deceptions, the softening up and finally the decision. There is little new in his account but it is competent, balanced and compact.

George Allen and Unwin, 24s

RLE

# How observant are you?

These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. If you cannot detect all the differences, turn to page 41.





## Verdict on "Jackboot"

With reference to Major John Laffin's book "Jackboot," reviewed by "RLE" in the January issue of *SOLDIER*, I should like to put forward my personal views as a serving Regular soldier with 18 years' service in the Bundeswehr.

In the Federal Republic of Germany it is a well-known basic principle of democracy that each and every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely, whether in writing, verbally or by the publication of pictures. Everyone who actually exercises this specific right should be well aware of the fact that it requires a special sense of responsibility, particularly with regard to truth.

Moreover, he will have to put up with the criticism of persons who think they know better, while the relevant paper or periodical will have to enable both sides to express their views so that the reader can weigh the respective standpoints against each other and can thus form his own opinion.

According to "RLE" the basic tendency of the book is entirely wrong, because the voluntary and patriotic attitude towards essential military discipline, which is indispensable in all armies of the world, is here discussed with the catchword "militarism."

It is not without good reason that we soldiers take pride in the fact that since 1919 the German Army has been the first to introduce the so-called "Auftragstaktik" (action in accordance with a given mission which can only be achieved by soldiers who are able to act independently and be free to think ahead, contributing their individual ideas). Moreover, it shows to what extent an officer will confide in his men. Every reasonable man will agree that this procedure gives far greater satisfaction to the soldier. Just as a civilian has freedom of speech and action, so the soldier knows that he is free to act and think. I object even more strongly to the thesis that soldiers were and still are respected in this country only, and that all others—as the author expressed it—were and still are pigs.

This is simply NOT true.

A free man who carries a weapon to protect his own country, in other words a patriot, has always been respected all over the world, and I do not think it fair that Major Laffin should exaggerate to such an extreme. He even becomes offensive when he states that even today the Germans still believe the sole purpose of an army is to wage war.

I reproach him for being inadequately informed. Nobody wants war and certainly not the Germans, not even to pressure national interests such as the re-unification of Germany. You may rest assured that it is already quite a heavy burden for us, as a NATO nation, to raise 19 billion DM annually for the protection not only of our freedom but also of yours.

For the German soldier of today it is



## LETTERS

always discouraging to find that you and your allies—with whom we believe in working closely together to achieve a common objective in the protection of freedom—can still describe us as warmongers.

I would add that my employment in recent years has been in close co-operation with members of the British Forces and at present I am employed in Headquarters, Northern Army Group, where my working associates are of British, Dutch and Belgian nationality. We work together with a purpose and very amicably.—Ofw K Jacobs, Engineer Division, Headquarters, Northern Army Group, BFPO 40.

★ Reviewer "RLE" writes:

*This reader errs in saying that the "voluntary and patriotic attitude towards essential military discipline" is "discussed with the catchword 'militarism'."*

*"Militarism," in Major Laffin's book and in the review, is used in the sense described in the Concise Oxford Dictionary as "undue prevalence of military spirit and ideals." This is a mild way of describing Frederick the Great's dictum, "War is for the privileged, combat the ultimate honour," a theme which inspired generations of Prussian prophets and which is a long way from the "voluntary and patriotic" attitude as understood in, say, Britain.*

*As to whether militarism of that kind animates today's West German forces, I merely quoted Major Laffin's serious and disturbing statement, since I am less well placed than many of *SOLDIER*'s readers to assess its validity.*

*Major Laffin, as the review makes clear, does not ignore the training in the use of initiative which German soldiers received between the two World Wars. In his sketchy description of the fighting in World War Two he does not conceal his admiration for the courage and skill with which that training was put into practice.*

### Smart Grenadiers

Your caption on page 24 of the February issue reads: "The war was only three months over, yet the Grenadiers marching through Brussels in 1945 were as smart as ever." The word "yet" suggests that soldiers are smart in peacetime only, and that one could not necessarily expect the Grenadiers to be smart so soon after the war. Perish both thoughts! Whatever next?!—Major D A Imlay RA (Rtd), Dean Close School, Cheltenham.

### "The Unbeaten DLI"

Having casually picked up a copy of *SOLDIER* for the first time while waiting for a trim up about two years ago, I have read it ever since with increasing interest. I was particularly pleased to read the story of The Durham Light Infantry (December) in which Regiment I served at the age of 13 just before World War One, being transferred to the 2nd Life Guards in 1915.

Oddly, *SOLDIER* did not mention the unbeatable polo playing of the Durham Light Infantry in India. Having just finished one of Churchill's early books I came across this vivid description of, as he terms it, "the famous Durham Light Infantry." His exact words are as follows:

"There was no more leave for me until the regimental polo team went north in the middle of March to play in the Annual Cavalry Tournament. I was fortunate enough to win a place and in due course found myself at Meerut, the great Cantonment where these contests usually take place. We were, I think, without doubt, the second best

team of all those who competed. We were defeated by the victors, the famous Durham Light Infantry. They were the only Infantry regiment that ever won the Cavalry Cup. They were never beaten. All the crack regiments went down before them. The finest native teams shared a similar fate. All the wealth of Golconda and Rajputana, all the pride of their Maharajahs and the skill of their splendid players, were brushed firmly aside by these invincible foot soldiers. No record equals theirs in the annals of Indian polo. Their achievements were due to the brains and will-power of one man, Captain de Lisle, afterwards distinguished at Gallipoli and as Corps Commander on the Western Front, who drilled, organised and for four years led his team to certain and unbroken victory in all parts of India. We fell before his prowess in this, the last year of his Indian polo career."

Actually, I had mentioned this unbeaten polo playing in my book "They Blow Their Trumpets," but I was not at all sure of the truth of it until now!—Hector Sutherland, The Limes, Thetford, Norfolk.

### Fovant Badges

You will be pleased to know that we have to date received some 500 donations to our Badges Trust Fund. This is, of course, a long way from the £2500 which we need to set up a permanent trust but we hope that in time we shall reach this total.—L Bradford, Hon Sec, The Fovant Badges Society, Fovant, Salisbury, Wilts.

### For Devon read Dorset

Good luck to the "Army Look" (February). However, may I point out that the regimental button from which the ring is made is an old Dorset(shire) Regiment one, and not Devonshire Regiment. The two regiments were amalgamated in 1958 to form The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment.—Lieut-Col D V W Wakely MC, Curator, Dorset Military Museum, The Keep, Dorchester, Dorset.

★ *SOLDIER* thanks the many other readers who pointed this out.

### Pensions

Like many other ex-Servicemen I have been reading your excellent magazine for years but have never seen an article on ex-Servicemen's pensions.

I am aware that when Service pay is reviewed every two years, pensions are also reviewed, but this does not alter the fact that the pension, once awarded, remains static until certain age limits are reached. With the cost of living continually rising I think it is only fair that ALL pensions should be reviewed every two years and brought into line with the cost of living.

This aspect of the Services is not overlooked by the potential recruit and must be at least a contributory factor to the present lack of recruits.

Not to put too fine a point on it I think the Government is cheating all Service and Civil Service pensioners.

Continued success to your excellent magazine.—D Mullen, 23 W, Burnside, Dollar, Scotland.

### Berlin Tattoo

Your feature article on the Berlin Tattoo (December), although it is very good indeed, has my Gunners spitting with rage. The reason is that you mention every unit taking part except the Gunners.

The troop of guns—which after all are our Colours—was provided by 13 (Martinique) Battery of 14 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Col P G Howard-Harwood, 14 Field Regiment RA, West Riding Barracks, BFPO 20. ★ *SOLDIER*'s apologies, and we gladly set the record straight with the rehearsal picture below.



### Gallant Irishmen

I have often been asked what part, if any, Southern Irishmen played in World War Two. This implied criticism I mildly resent because, though natives of a neutral country, they fought in their thousands for Great Britain. According to an Irish newspaper cutting I have, they won the following decorations:

Victoria Cross 8  
George Cross 1  
Distinguished Service Order 64 (1 bar)  
Distinguished Service Cross (RN) 19  
Military Cross 106 (9 bars)  
Distinguished Flying Cross 110 (4 bars)  
Air Force Cross 10 (1 bar)

Distinguished Conduct Medal 22  
George Medal 18  
Military Medal 126 (6 bars)  
Distinguished Flying Medal 42  
Norwegian Military Cross 1  
Greek War Cross 1  
French Croix de Guerre 22

Belgian Croix de Guerre 16

In addition to these, many hundreds more were mentioned in despatches.—L/Cpl C J O'Connor, 1 Div HQ and Signal Regiment, BFPO 32.



## The first VCs

While not wishing to detract in any way from the honour of Lance-Corporal Harry Nicholls VC, Grenadier Guards, I believe the first Victoria Cross of World War Two was awarded to the Royal Navy.

On 10 April 1940 Captain Warburton-Lee, RN, while in command of five British destroyers, attacked five enemy destroyers inside Narvik harbour. During a subsequent action HMS Hardy was shattered by heavy German gunfire and Warburton-Lee was posthumously awarded the VC.—**M J Reynolds, 5 Tudor Gardens, Barnes, London SW13.**

● **SOLDIER** should obviously have been more specific and stated that Lance-Corporal Harry Nicholls's award was the first Army Victoria Cross of World War Two to be won and gazetted.

Corporal Nicholls, still suffering from the after effects of his wound, lives in London and is often visited by members of his old Regiment. For several weeks after the action for which he was decorated he was believed dead but was in fact a prisoner.

The first eight Victoria Crosses of World War Two were awarded as follows:

		Gazetted	Action	Theatre
Capt B A W Warburton Lee	RN	7 Jun 40	10 Apr 40	Norway
F/O D E Garland	RAF	11 Jun 40	12 May 40	Belgium
L/Cpl H Nicholls	Gren Gds	30 Jul 40	21 May 40	France
Capt H M Ervine-Andrews	E Lan R	30 Jul 40	31 May 40	France
Lieut R B Stannard	RNR	16 Aug 40	40	Norway
WO II G Gristock	R Norfolk	23 Aug 40	21 May 40	France
2/Lieut R W Annand	DLI	23 Sep 40	15 May 40	France
Lieut-Cdr G B Roope	RN	10 Jul 45	8 Apr 40	Norway

## Ex-Stalag XX A

The wife of an ex-sergeant of the Polish 8th Cavalry Regiment, Mrs J Urban, who lives in Poland, has asked me to help in tracing three friends from World War Two days.

She and her husband lived in Chelmno, where the Germans had established Stalag XX A. In 1941 her husband was employed in a workshop where three English soldiers also worked, and they became friends of the family. During the latter part of the German occupation Mrs Urban lost all her belongings and also the names and addresses of these soldiers. She would be very grateful if **SOLDIER** could publish the enclosed photograph with an appeal that they should contact her. She is anxious to know if they survived the war and, if not, perhaps their families would be interested to know more about them during their imprisonment. She could also send further photographs. Her present address is: Mrs J Urban, Nowy Swiat 17, Chelmno, Poland.—**R Dembinski, Polish Cavalry Journal, 12 Sumner Place, London SW7.**



## Stamps for the convent

I wonder if I might request your readers all over the world to send me their used stamps?

These will all be handed over to a local convent where nuns will sort them into lots and sell them, the proceeds going to needy charities.—**S/Sgt J Rogerson, HQ 53(W) Div (TA)/Wales District, Brecon, South Wales.**

## Hole to mole

Why no mention of 7 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, in the Cyprus article "From a Hole to a Mole" (February)?

When the mole was started at Akrotiri it was 7 Squadron (then 7 Company Royal Army Service Corps) that took the first stone from the hole to the mole. By the time we left Cyprus over 170 yards of the mole had been completed.

This was just one of our many tasks in Cyprus; we helped to build the 1000-yard-long airstrip at Dhekelia and also the bunkers.

Despite all the work the non-commissioned officers and drivers of A Platoon put in on the mole they get no mention, yet all the other units involved seem to have been remembered.—**Dvr W Daly, 7 Sqn RCT, North Frith Barracks, Blackdown, Hants.**

★ **Sorry!** The story sent from Cyprus to **SOLDIER** did not mention 7 Squadron.

## Maiwand

With reference to the letter from Lieutenant-Colonel H G E Woods (January), I have before me the Afghan Medals of B575 Private William Pike, 66th, returned as severely wounded, and, with clasp "Kandahar," that awarded to 5085 Gunner James Collis VC E/B RHA, who may well have helped Private Pike on to the limber on which he returned to Kandahar. Pike was listed as being severely wounded in the *London Gazette* of 19 October 1880 but in my opinion died of his wounds.—**J B Thornton, 13 The Butts, Warwick.**

## COLLECTORS' CORNER

R D Jardine, 329 East Street, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, USA.—*Wishes trade or exchange steel helmets 1915 to present day for USA types or others. Also requires German stick grenade.*

## BADGES, PLAQUES & SCARVES

We make only the best BLAZER BADGES in fine gold and silver wire. Please write for price list. Also attractive WALL PLAQUES at 40/- each and fine quality Saxony Wrap SCARVES in regimental colours (University style 60" x 10½") for 35/- each; pure silk TIES 20/- each.

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(Dept. S.) 124, VALLEY DRIVE . BRIGHTON 5 . SUSSEX

P Fray (age 14), 17 Stanley Road, Malvern, Worcs.—*Requires British and German uniforms and equipment, also medals of both world wars.*

T E Kempshall, 36 Glendower Avenue, Coventry, Warwickshire.—*Collects worldwide regimental badges and crests as shown on stationery, any period.*

W E Bibby, 2 Greenway Gardens, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey.—*Requires information on several series of pre-1914 postcards showing British and/or Indian Army uniforms and battle honours.*

P G Smith, Springfield, 149 Wolseley Road, Rugeley, Staffs.—*Collects British Army and New Zealand cap badges. Correspondence welcomed.*

Miss E M Thomas, 1 Hazel Grove, Farnworth, Bolton, Lancs.—*Collects Army badges, will purchase or exchange for stamps. Correspondence welcomed.*

## REUNIONS

Notices of corps and regimental reunions should be sent to Editor, **SOLDIER**, 433 Holloway Road, London N7, at least two months before the event is due to take place. No charge will be made for announcements.

**10th Royal Hussars.** Old Comrades Association Dinner, Saturday, 30 April, at Porchester Hall, Bayswater, London W2. Details from Hon Sec, 10th Royal Hussars OCA, 1 Westminster Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

**RAOC/REME Armourers.** XIIIth annual Armourers reunion at QVR (KRRC) Hall, 56 Davies Street, London W1, Saturday, 21 May, 6.30pm. Open to all past and present armourers or artificers weapon in RAOC or REME. Details from Capt (AIA) G W Walker REME, EME Br, HQ Eastern Command, Hounslow, Middlesex, not later than 17 May 1966.

**The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons).** Annual reunion dinner at Albany Street, London NW1, Saturday, 30 April. Details from Maj C W J Lewis, Hill House, Beckenham Lane, Bromley, Kent.

**XV/XIX The King's Royal Hussars Regimental Association.** Annual reunion dinner and dance, Saturday, 30 April, at Derry and Toms Rooms, High Street, Kensington. Details and tickets from Secretary, TA Centre, Debdon Gardens, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 6.

**Kut Garrison Dinner Club.** Final dinner at Charing Cross Hotel, London WC2, Saturday, 30 April. Tickets and details, not later than 20 April, from Lieut-Col G R Rae, 18a Tower Road, Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset.

**Gloucestershire Regimental Association.** Annual reunion dinner for members, at Bristol, 30 April. Tickets 10s from Secretary, Robinswood Barracks, Gloucester.

**1st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery.** Reunion at The Feathers Hotel, 36 Tudor Street, London EC4, Saturday 7 May. Write S Brookes, 45 St James Road, Hastings, Sussex.

**Royal Army Ordnance Corps Association.** Annual reunion dinner, Birmingham Co-operative Society's Restaurant, High Street, Birmingham Saturday, 30 April. Tickets 18s 6d. from RAOC Secretariat, Blackdown, Hants.

**4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards.** Past and Present Association reunion dinner, Saturday, 30 April, at Northumberland Grand, Northumberland Avenue, London WC2. Details from Hon Sec, 10 South Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey.

**Royal Army Ordnance Corps Association.** Chilwell Branch annual dinner and dance, Daybrook House

Club, Nottingham, Friday, 13 May. Tickets 17s 6d from Hon Sec, Mr H Grantham, COD Chilwell, Beeston, Notts.

**13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own).** Annual reunion dinner, Saturday, 30 April, and parade, Sunday, 1 May 1966. Details from Hon Sec, J E Greaves, Highcroft, 29 Bragdale Road, Abbey Wood, London, SE2.

**The Royal Scots Greys Association.** London Branch annual reunion dinner, Saturday, 30 April 1966. Details from P O'Rourke, Tayside, Elm Grove South, Barnham, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 39)

The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1 Position of chimney on hut. 2 Design of flag. 3 Hair lines of player second from left. 4 Left arm of player on right. 5 Collar of player second from left. 6 Stick of player second from right. 7 Fingers of right hand of player second from right. 8 Left stocking of player second from right. 9 Slope of mountain at right. 10 Shorts of player on left.

## A-MAZING!

Fewer than a quarter of the entries were correct in **SOLDIER**'s Competition 91 (December) although due allowance was made for nomenclature variations, particularly in the overseas entries.

Prizewinners were:

1 David Hunter, 3 The Hollow, Welch Gate, Bewdley, Worcs.

2 A/T R Cook, 3 Troop, Rawson Squadron, Army Apprentices School, Harrogate.

3 Spr J Gray, HQ 11 Engr Bde, BFPO 31.

4 Miss Ruth Jones, c/o Northern Comd Ord Sub-Depot, Barlow, Selby, Yorks.

5 Vivian P Straw, 50 Dale Road, Stanton-by-Dale, Heaton, Derbyshire.

6 L/Cpl C Perry, 8 Pl, B Coy, 1 Worc R, RAF Tobruk, BFPO 56.

7 Cpl L A Parke, 140 SU, RAF, BFPO 36.

8 Sigm R Bennett, RHC Tp (Sigs att), 35 Engr Regt, BFPO 31.

9 Brig V F Erskine Crum, Pear Tree Cottage, Windlesham, Surrey.

10 Pte Boddy, c/o 17 Burlington Gardens, Burlington Road, Fulham, London SW6.

11 Susan Bryan, Cranmer House, Ashford School, East Hill, Ashford, Kent.

12 SAC R C Howe, Marine Craft Sec, RAF North Front, Gibraltar.

Correct answers were: Bell (or hand-bell), golf club (or putter), dart, chisel, table tennis bat, fish knife, flask (ie vacuum flask), pepper duster, tobacco pipe, hockey stick, screwdriver, trowel, electric iron, teaspoon, coathanger, scissors, collar stud, razor blade, car, teacup, envelope, kettle, penknife, pencil sharpener, paper clip, nail, nut, clock, drawing pin, pencil (30 objects).

## MINIATURE MEDALS



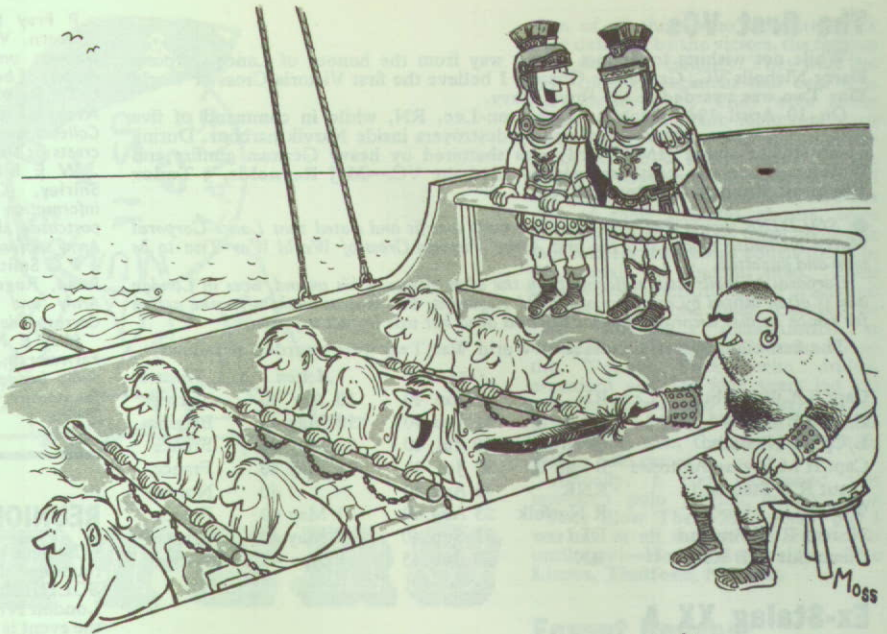
We can make up any required set of Miniature Medals. We have them for every campaign since 1900. Send for quotation. Tell us the medals you want. Ribbon Bars, either on canvas for sewing on to uniforms or with pin at back—9d. per ribbon. Full size Medal Ribbon 3d. per inch. Your own full size Medals mounted 2/6d. per Medal. Gold wire Rank Arm Badges on scarlet. Blazer Badges in wire—every Regiment.

Enquiries with stamp to:

**ROBERT ANDREW LTD.**  
101, Manchester Street,  
Oldham, Lancs.



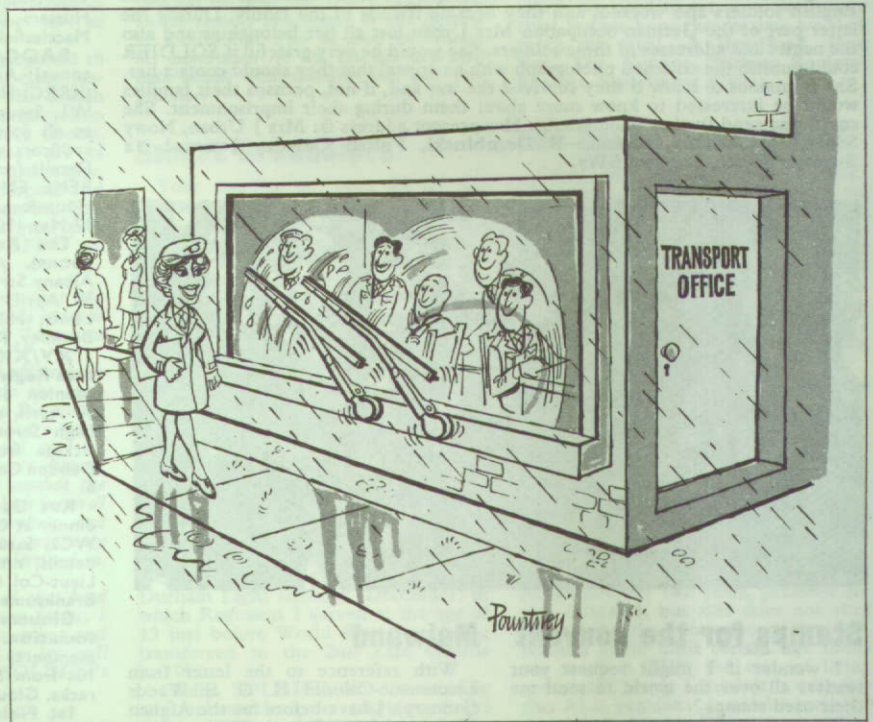
# humour



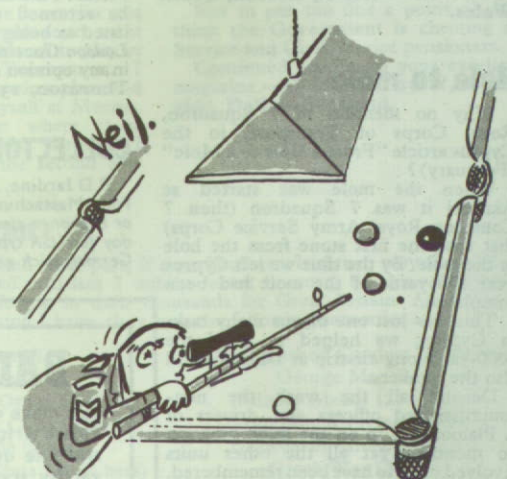
"I like to run a happy ship!"



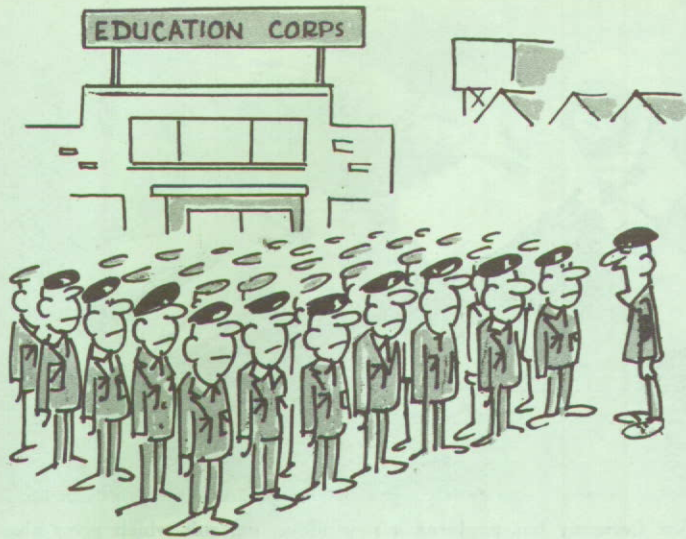
"We'll have to do something about that trouble-maker in C Company!"



"Wait for it!"







BURNS

"Dirty cap badge, Potts. Peel one hundred potatoes."

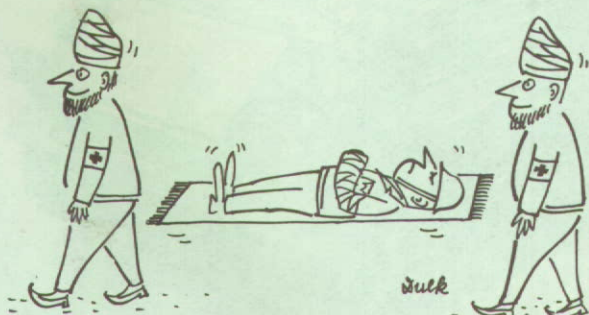
## SICK REPORT



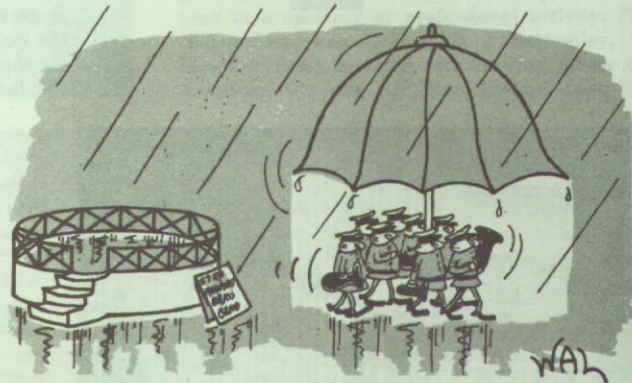
JACK VREEKE



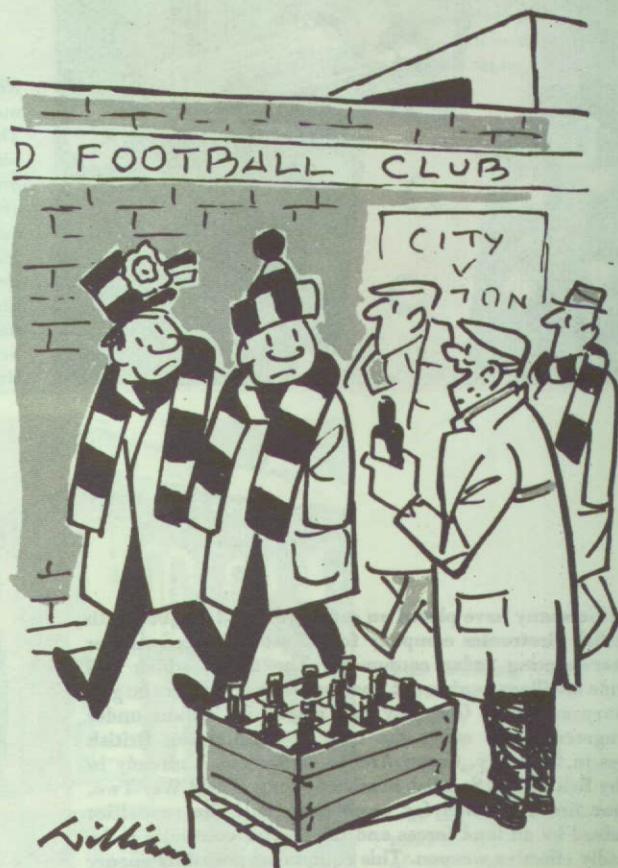
"Well, don't just lie there, put your finger on this knot!"



Duck



W.A.H.



Lillian

"Empty bottles three for a bob!"



**LEFT**

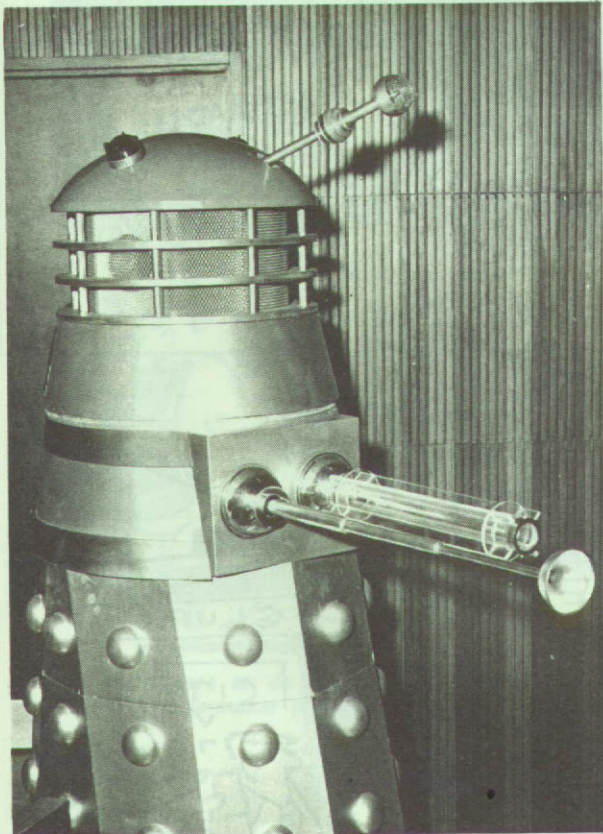
**RIGHT**

**AND**

**CENTRE**



A factory in West Germany has produced a new life-saving suit which gives absolute protection against cold and sinking. It can be put on very quickly and is made in two skins—the inner layer of a light textile which is both airtight and watertight and the outer layer gives protection against oil, sea-water and the worst weather. An inflated air shawl keeps the face free and the head above water. The new suit can be donned without any help.

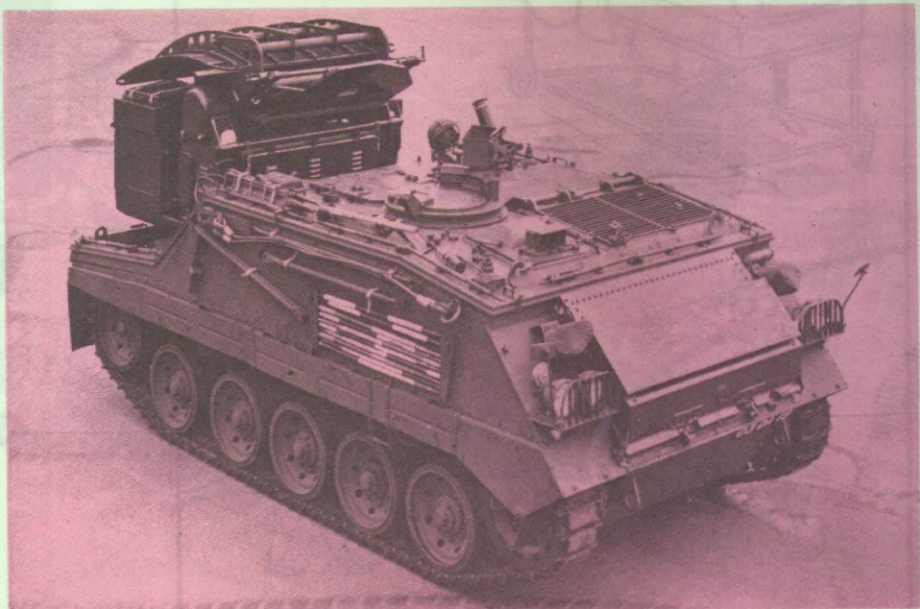


Left: This Dalek, built by the pupils and staff of the Army's School of Electronic Engineering at Arborfield, is far superior to those that appear on the BBC's famous "Dr Who" television programme. The BBC versions, supposedly from outer space, have to have humans inside to operate them—but the Army's model operates entirely by remote control and can announce the destruction of all opposition. It will be used for Army exhibitions and recruiting displays.

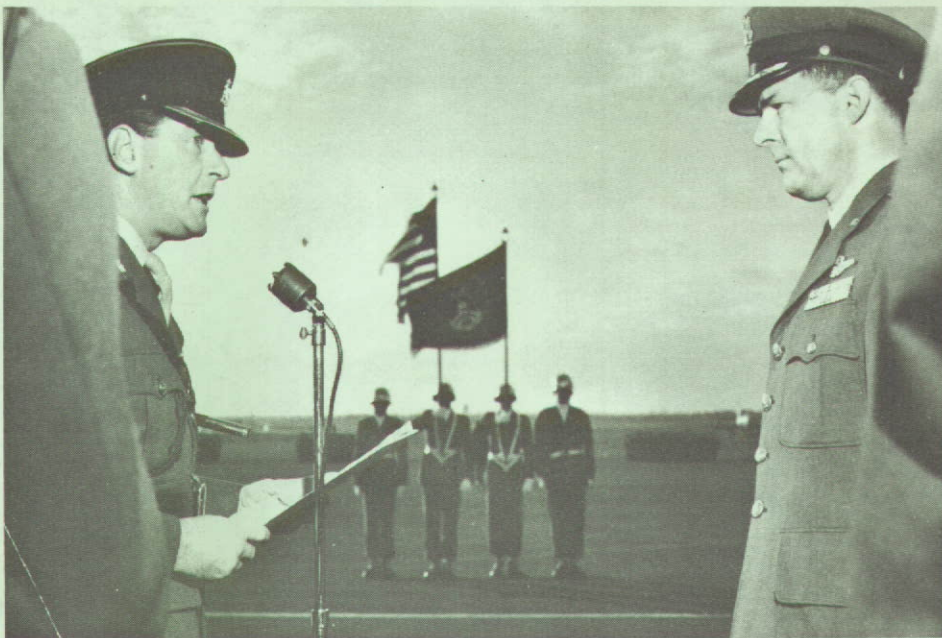


Right: Taffy, eleventh goat mascot of the 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, is to be pensioned off. Old age has brought on an attack of arthritis and as the Battalion, currently stationed in Warminster, is due to move to Hong Kong in July it was felt that Taffy, pictured in his full regalia (right), should be retired and join the Royal Herd at Windsor.

West Germany have placed an order worth £3,000,000 with a British electronics company for 25 sets of Green Archer mortar-locating radar equipment. The order, which will include ancillary equipment and spares, is one of the largest military contracts Germany has placed in Britain under the agreement to offset the cost of maintaining British troops in Germany. Green Archer equipment is already in use by British and Swedish armies. During World War Two, mortar fire accounted for more than half the casualties sustained by all land forces and the mortar continues to be a deadly effective weapon. This equipment pinpoints enemy mortar firing positions by plotting the bombs in flight. It is simple to operate, accurate, easy to maintain and reliable and can be fixed to many different vehicles. In action, the unit can be dug-in or concealed and operated by remote control. Green Archer equipment is pictured here (right) rear-mounted on an FV 436 armoured fighting vehicle.



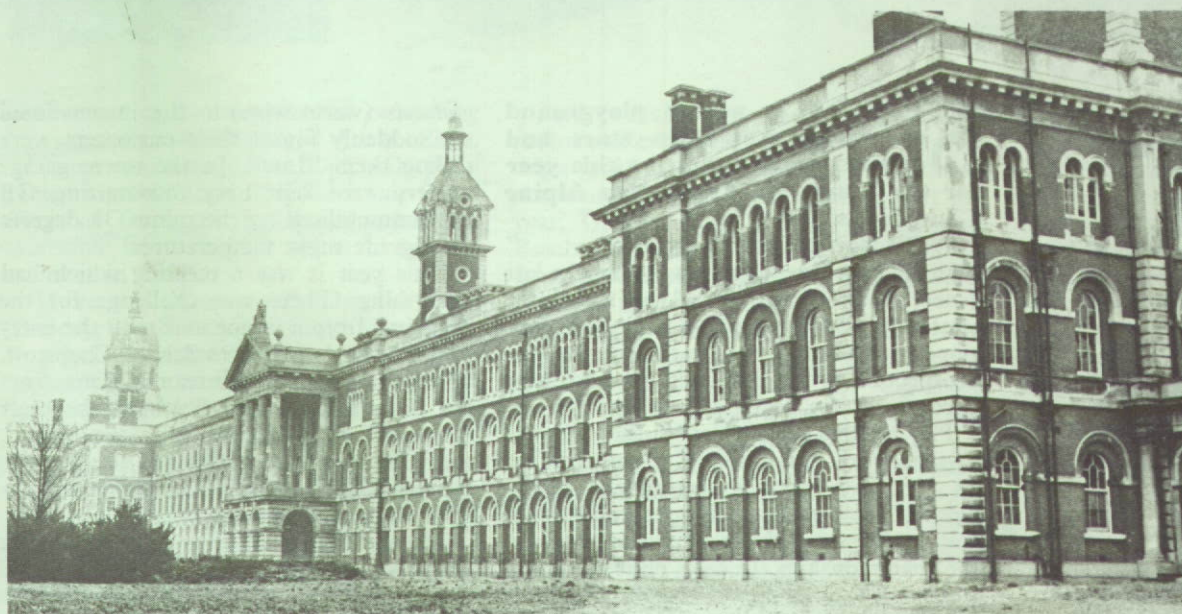




Fourteen hundred American servicemen at the giant Wheelus Air Base in Tripoli took part in a parade to honour the 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, who were leaving North Africa after three years. As four supersonic jet fighters screamed overhead in a fly-past, the Americans presented the British soldiers with a certificate of friendship. In return The Green Howards gave the Americans a cup to be competed for every year in a sporting or professional activity. Picture shows Lieutenant-Colonel D J Bottomley, Green Howards (left), and the commanding officer of the American Wheelus Air Base, Colonel John Patton.



This is the Shillelagh, the United States Army new anti-armour guided missile, pictured during test firings at White Sands missile range. The Shillelagh is a gun-launched guided missile system currently in use as the main armament on the General Sheridan armoured reconnaissance vehicle (left).



This building will be recognised by thousands of old soldiers. It is the Royal Victoria Military Hospital, Netley, a famous landmark on Southampton Water. Once it was the biggest military hospital in the world and many of the wounded from two world wars were treated there. But now the fine old building is hopelessly out of date and the Ministry of Public Building and Works has now ordered that it must be pulled down.



# Privates in the princes' playground



**S**T MORITZ, winter playground of millionaires, film stars and princes, was the setting this year for the Army Ski Association Alpine Championships.

"A holiday, health and sports resort..." says the brochure—but it was only the last aspect that concerned the Army skiers, for after a full day's training on the 8000-foot slopes and a hearty meal in the evening, the prospect of paying five shillings for a beer encouraged the "early to bed" maxim.

Playing host for the sixth successive year to the Army Ski Association competitors, St Moritz is used to seeing the crash-helmeted soldier-skiers filling the funiculars and cable cars early each morning during the championships. In cafes perched on the steep-sided mountains, waitresses serving

*gluhwein* (warm wine) to the international set suddenly found their customers were calling them "Luv". In the town, garage owners were kept busy tow-starting GB cars immobilised by the minus 30 degrees Centigrade night temperatures.

This year it was a meeting which had everything. There was challenge for the first time from a junior unit with the entry of the Army Apprentices School, Chepstow. Three members of their team all came from the same village in Scotland—brothers James and John Neufeld and Alan Anfield, members of a team which had already won the Army Ski Association junior championship in the Cairngorms.

There was the familiar sight of Jeremy Palmer-Tomkinson winning the downhill and giant slalom in brilliant form but this





Left: Not an official event!  
L/Cpl Jim Danton on  
the "baby" Cresta run . . .

. . . he competed this year  
(above) despite a bad skiing  
accident two years ago.

Above, right: Lieutenant  
Hoare in the slalom—he  
won the best novice award.

Right: Two competitors try  
out a horse-drawn sleigh.



Left: Sticks whirling, a  
competitor starts a run  
down the slalom course.

Right: Army apprentices  
from Chepstow try their  
hands in a two-man bob.

Far right: Gnr Wilding is  
presented with skis—the  
prize for best other rank.



time collecting no titles—he was competing *hors concours* as a Territorial Army officer.

There was courage from Lance-Corporal James Danton, from 2nd Division, Royal Corps of Transport, in Germany, back on skis after fracturing his spine in a skiing accident in 1964.

There was humour—Bombardier John Treacey, 7 Parachute Light Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, raised gales of laughter in the tensely-fought giant slalom by finishing the race on one ski.

There was perseverance by Staff-Sergeant Ron Hirst, 1st Division, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, from Germany, who won the veterans' cup for the first time after running-up several times. It was his last year in competitive skiing before retiring from the sport.

And, probably most important, there was promise of even better things to come from other ranks in future years. Two of the 26 non-commissioned soldiers taking part this year, Gunner Mick Wilding and Lance-Bombardier Alan Roynon, both of 94 Locating Regiment, Royal Artillery, gained places in the top twenty.

For many of the competitors at St Moritz there were reunions a few days later at Oberjoch, highest village in Germany, for the Army Cross-Country Championship and the Rhine Army ski meeting.

The terrific improvement in the standard of the Army's non-commissioned skiers was emphasised at Oberjoch when the first ten places in the 15-kilometre cross-country race were filled by other ranks.

Combination results of the St Moritz

championships were: 1 Second-Lieutenant C de Westenholz, The Royal Scots Greys; 2 Lieutenant P Norman, 9th/12th Royal Lancers; best other rank, Gunner Wilding; best novice, Lieutenant R H G Hoare.

St Moritz was also the setting for the Inter-Services ski championships which were again won by the Army, with the Royal Navy second and the Royal Air Force last. Lieutenant P Norman, successful in both downhill and slalom events, won the individual combined title, with Lieutenant D Freeth, Royal Artillery, second and Second-Lieutenant Westenholz third.

*Report by Michael Simon, Army Public Relations, Germany.*

SEE BACK COVER ►





Soldiers in the millionaires' playground of St Moritz (see pages 46—47)