

MARCH 1967 ★ One Shilling and Sixpence

# SOLDIER







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# SOLDIER

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SOLDIER, the British Army Magazine, is published for the Ministry of Defence by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and printed by Harrison & Sons, Ltd, 134 Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

EDITORIAL inquiries: Editor, SOLDIER, 433 Holloway Road, London N7 (ARCHway 4381).

CIRCULATION inquiries (except trade): Circulation Manager, 433 Holloway Road, London N7 (ARCHway 4381). Direct postal subscription: 21s 0d a year, 40s two years, 57s 6d three years (all including postage).

TRADE distribution inquiries: PO Box 569, London SE1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC reprint inquiries: Picture Editor, 433 Holloway Road, London N7 (ARCHway 4381).

ADVERTISEMENT inquiries: Combined Service Publications Ltd, 67/68 Jermyn Street, St. James's, London SW1 (WHItchall 2504 and 2989).

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# CHIEFTAIN JOINS THE REGIMENT

Story by DAVID CLIFFORD  
Pictures by PAUL TRUMPER

**B**Y ship, road, rail and finally by rumbling bursts of power from its own engines, Chieftain, the Army's new battle tank, is moving to shield positions in the British Army of the Rhine.

The arrival on the Continent of the first Chieftains to go into general service was highly important as the opening of a major re-equipment programme which will place a superb weapon in the hands of British armoured formations.

The Chieftains now going to Germany at the rate of ten a month are the modified

and embellished Mark II version. The first production models were sent to the United Kingdom training establishments and another two were sent to West Germany on an exchange trial which gave British experts the chance of examining the performance of two new Leopard tanks of the Bundeswehr.

Destination for the batch a SOLDIER team followed across the Channel was the Hohne barracks of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), the regiment which ran the Chieftain trials and the first to be re-equipped with the £97,000 battle tank.



▲ Bow doors gaping, the tank landing craft Andalsnes waits at Marchwood for the Germany-bound Chieftains to come trundling on board.



◀ One by one the Chieftains roll majestically up the ramp and into the capacious well-deck. They were sheeted and battened down for the journey in case there should be knowledgeable and hostile eyes among the hosts of people who were to see the tanks en route to the 11th Hussars in Hohne.

A Royal Corps of Transport helmsman steers the ship up-Channel during the 30-hour voyage to the Belgian port of Antwerp. They passed the twinkling lights of the South Coast resorts during the first night and docked at dusk on the second day.







▲ Apart from a destroyer passed in mid-Channel this small Belgian boat was the only vessel seen close to the landing craft during the crossing. The boat comes alongside and the Royal Corps of Transport welcomes the pilot who is to take Andalsnes up the River Schelde to Antwerp.



▶ To the men at the wheels there seemed to be a smiling policeman and a beckoning pair of white gauntlets at every road junction and bottleneck. Children wave as the convoy grinds past. They are not quite sure what it is all about but the huge lorries, tooting their horns, invite response.



▲ Chieftain's low silhouette is apparent as the first of the consignment rumbles from the landing craft's portals and into Europe. 487 Movement Control Troop RCT was responsible for disembarking the tanks and despatching them on the road leg of their journey. Andalsnes' Royal Corps of Transport crew briskly loaded a cargo of obsolete Conquerors and sailed for England within 24 hours of tying up. Chieftain's first Continental airing is brief—off the ship and a clumsy climb on to transporters.



▶ Corporal Dennis Stevens makes a Land-Rover dash to the Dutch border and gets the papers cleared in advance by helpful customs officials. When the transporters arrive, formalities are signed and sealed. They sail through without delay and follow their headlights into Holland.



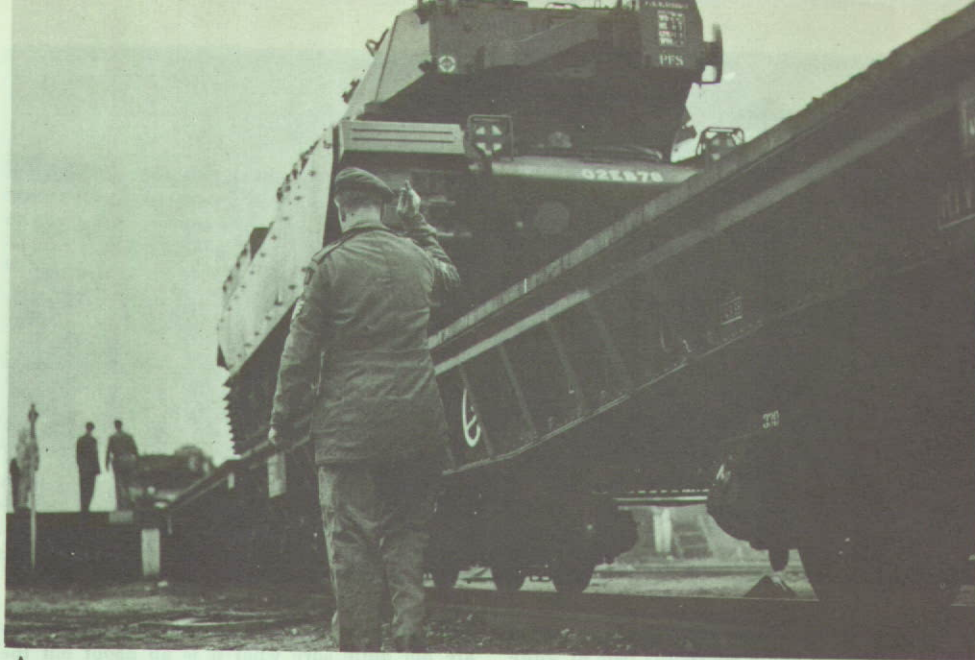
▶ Driving crews of 23 Tank Transporter Squadron RCT work their massively loaded vehicles up to a convoy speed of 25 miles an hour. They ferried the tanks down through Belgium, over a corner of Holland and then into Germany to arrive at Rheindalen seven hours later—dead on schedule.

▲ The convoy keeps within minutes of its pre-planned timings, even through crowded streets, due to the authoritarian efficiency of the Belgian Military Police. Using four vehicles to leapfrog ahead of the convoy they cleared the streets and kept back onlookers in every town and village.



▶ The Dutch military policemen are delayed and Captain H B Stevens indicates his displeasure. ACHTUNG PANZERTRANSPORTER. The first of the Chieftain convoys winds into Germany.





▲ Rheindalen. The tanks switch to another mode of travel and yet another Royal Corps of Transport unit takes them in charge. Men of 79 Railway Squadron load the Chieftains on to waiting railway flats.



▲ Restraining shackles are fastened front and rear. An escort party rode in a superior kind of guard's van at the back of the train to see all went well.



▲ A series of confusing signals had left the reception party at Hohne so uncertain whether to expect three or four tanks that bets were taken. The outcome baffled the stewards and nullified all bets: Lieutenant-Colonel P M Hamer, Commanding Officer, 11th Hussars, took delivery of four keys and three tanks. The fourth, the victim of a faulty railway flat, was being held at Viersen while repairs were made.

The three "survivors" ended their 22-hour rail trip five minutes ahead of schedule—soldiers and families waiting in the chill damp of a wet afternoon were grateful to the RCT for its punctuality. ▶



▲ The first Chieftain sweeps through the Hohne Camp gates and the first of the Royal Corps of Transport's complicated tank shuffle operations is in the bag. Co-ordination neatly dovetailed the sea, road and rail branches for smooth transit of some of the Army's bulkiest, heaviest and most awkward equipment.

First attention the Chieftains receive from their new owners is a steam bath. On the quay at Marchwood, the Press was told by Major-General Derek Wormald, Director-General of Fighting Vehicles and Equipment, "There is no doubt at all, in our estimation, that the Chieftain is the best tank in the world today." That opinion was enthusiastically seconded by the 11th Hussars eagerly waiting to train on the tanks they had driven and maintained on trials. Said Sergeant B J Gormley, "The Chieftain is far superior to the Centurion. It is faster, more manoeuvrable, less noisy due to much improved insulation. In addition to better optical equipment, it has all-round vision when closed up and a lower silhouette. Also we have a cooker that we can use to brew up and cook hot meals while on the move." Trooper M Tonkins was an equally keen supporter of the newly arrived tanks: "The new tank is much easier and more comfortable to drive and gearbox and servicing points are much more accessible." ▶





## March 1917



*Courtesy Imperial War Museum*

Here he is, the Universal Tommy, a soldier and a good one, but first and uppermost a fully paid-up member of the human race. The soldier's slim-hipped youthfulness, the casual tilt of his helmet, the eloquence of that steady arm round the French child on his bike—they say all that we would wish of the British at war.

Sheer might of weapons is overtaking the time of pitched battles and feats of valour will seem less important to generations yet unborn. When they come to judge the armies of history for compassion as well as valour, the Universal Tommy will need to plead his case in neither.

The occasion in 1917 was the appearance of the first chink in the German armour on the Western Front. On Hindenburg's orders the German Army retreated

between 15 and 30 miles to new positions. The Allies inherited a thousand square miles of devastated French territory. Bridges and road junctions were mined—and justifiably by the exigencies of war—but the systematic wrecking of towns and villages was wanton destruction. Into the hearts of a sorely tried population stepped a man of rough warmth and unfailing humanity—Universal Tommy.

In 1967 his grandson—looking very like him—is patrolling the Hell alleys of Aden and keeping his temper under murderous provocation. In a future era, when the dust has settled, the bubble of a fratricidal minority crying "Atrocity" will have burst and the Adenis may recognise in this picture their image of the Tommy.



# THEORY, TEST AND PRACTICE



Mr Bob Vardy, managing director of Avoncraft, one of several go-ahead firms working with the SAS, designed the collapsible canoe being built (left), almost complete (right) and afloat (far right).

**I**T was early February and the river was running at a murky and near-freezing five knots. On the bank, awaiting verdicts on their canoe and rubber raft, two designers were exchanging chat.

"They're totally professional, they always know what they want. They want it stronger, lighter, simpler, more flexible . . ." said one. "Yes," replied the other, "quite simply they want the impossible. They always want improvements and they're never satisfied."

The river was the Wye at Hereford and the men now ashore and grinning unsympathetically at this recital of woe were soldiers of 22nd Special Air Service Regiment.

Twenty months ago the highly charged

powerhouse of the Army's non-conforming, all-action Regiment threw off a spark that shrivelled precedent and charred red tape to create a unique organisation. At Hereford, where all SAS tracks cross, five soldiers staff an operations and research department that decrees the equipment their colleagues will wear, the weapons and techniques they will fight with.

The department's great success has been in getting urgently required equipment on the operational trooper's belt in two-and-a-half years—nearly five years faster than the orthodox system. This job could not possibly be done without imaginative support from the Ministry of Defence and the utmost co-operation and enthusiasm from Government research branches and altruistic private firms.

Picking a diplomatic path through an ambush of ideas hurled by the many restless talents in the Special Air Service regiments, operations research decides which projects to drop, which to carry. Requirements and ideas are forwarded through the Regiment's London headquarters to the appropriate department in the Ministry of Defence. The Government or civilian developers are delighted to meet a user who knows exactly what he wants, and liaise closely with the eventual customers. The SAS puts the new product through trials in operational areas before asking the Ministry of Defence for manufacturing money.

No cause though for jealous shouts of protest from other sectors of the Army. All stand to benefit because the Ministry

# — IN DOUBLE-QUICK TIME



has proved flexible and speedy in seizing on SAS ideas suitable for general issue. A bandolier water container, ammunition waistcoat, a new pack and various pyrotechnics are items from the SAS stable earmarked for wider issue.

The reason why the Special Air Service should be allowed to set up its own merchandising service and regulating body lies in the giant reputation the tiny Regiment has built up post-war on a string of brilliant, statistically supported achievements. Why it chooses to do so and add another time- and man-consuming sideline to a life of hustle is a matter of professional pride. The SAS seeks perfection. Disciplined self-appraisal with no holds barred is a keystone of its doctrine—if the house needs putting in order then only insiders

as esoteric as the rest of the residents can do the job properly.

With the far-sighted original notion came a broad charter giving the operations/research department *carte blanche* to investigate and analyse operational techniques with a view to making improvements. Behind the concept is an inherent trust in the lessons of experience and history—even if the history goes back no further than World War Two and the Long Range Desert Group.

Reports from dozens of operations and exercises yield the material for a manual on SAS warfare to be printed next year. Meanwhile the department runs talk-ins and teach-ins for men newly posted or returning to a zone of operation. Essentially the trooper will always play the game by

ear, but it is the department's aim that he should be alive to all the possibilities and aware of the course that produced the best results for his predecessors.

In the recent past the SAS had a weakness and this was it. Continuity was lacking because officers on too-short tours were constantly on the move and there was a general unwillingness among them to withdraw from operations long enough to write memoirs. In a Regiment continually engaged on operations since 1951, time was too precious to be spent mulling over dead campaigns for the guiding lines of the next.

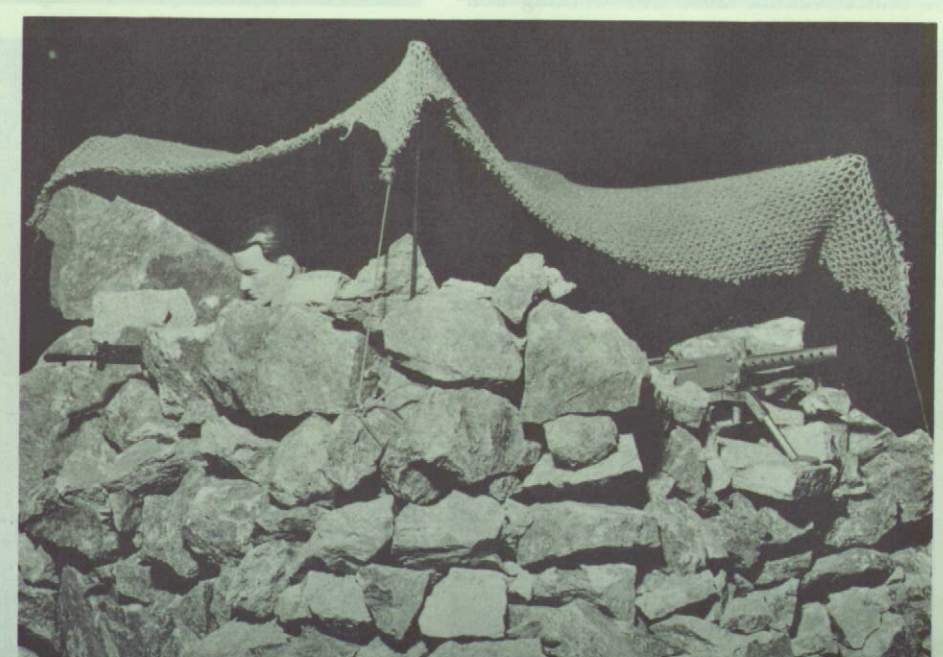
Although the operations research department has achieved some standardisation, an SAS patrol moving out on a task in South Arabia is an enlightening sight.



Left: Vital to the trials team are these NCOs. One a long-time Sapper and SAS man; the other won a bravery award in Borneo.

Right: The two packs weigh 20 pounds each and contain the sections of the canoe which can be assembled in two minutes.

Far right: Accurate scale models like this are used to put over tactics to men going on SAS operations in an unfamiliar theatre.





No two men are dressed alike, yet somehow they all look alike. The licence traditionally allowed to *elite* fighters is freely used; their dress and equipment is an amalgam of fancied bits and pieces from any army and no army.

The operations/research department is not always right—infallibility went down the drain with £500 spent on boots that were a valiant failure—but it does make its decisions on a logical basis. The quest for an exact specification begins where it will end—on active service with Trooper Snooks.

The second-tour major who commands the department is the world's only front-line market researcher. He follows, watches and asks patrols what they want and any opinions or brainwaves that he misses are forwarded by the squadron sergeant-majors, officially appointed as the department's ear-to-the-ground representatives in the "consumer group."

At the department's Hereford headquarters the files marked "SAS eyes only" are available to any trooper who wants to do some private study. On the wall, starred by bullets of different calibres, is a five-inch-thick slab of armoured glass. The close-quarter combat instructors wanted to know if they were safe behind it. They will be—operations/research guarantees it!

The phone rings incessantly. The information already garnered is supported by direct contact with the New Zealand and Australian SAS and the United States Special Forces. Representatives in the Middle and Far East theatres mail regular reports and the department's inconspicuous chief slips in and out of dozens of Government establishments and civilian firms like the Scarlet Pimpernel.

The communication barrier between these customers and their producers has been shattered and the research department has knowledge of projects only vaguely concerned with SAS activities. The department's weapons expert is recovering from a bullet wound. Soon his working con-



The inflatable raft seen deflated (left) and under trial (right) is a fine result of designer-user collaboration. The SAS will use it for river crossing. Sappers are extremely interested.



A design for the standard SAS Land Rover close to the finally approved version. In the end the unit produced its own blueprint for adaption to the raiding role.

valescence will take him to Paris to see a new French mortar. An item shown on the television programme "Tomorrow's World" featured lightweight foil blankets. Someone saw it and days later two arrived at Hereford for testing.

A fascinating projects room testifies to the pressure group's success in hastening re-equipment. Comparison of the old with the new shows some startling improvements and some totally new inventions.

The new all-theatre pack to replace the Bergen is of proofed nylon. Noisy buckles are gone, there are slides for skis and quick release straps for head-on contacts. The alloy frame seems ridiculously light but it will hold an injured man's weight. Specialist SAS webbing will arrive with the packs next year and one squadron is already using a novel ammunition-carrying waistcoat. A completely new set of water-

proof, windproof and cold weather clothing is under trial.

Mountain and winter warfare kit is also under the microscope at the moment. Already a carabinier with half the weight and four times the strength has been found. Floatable camouflaged ropes, a length to be carried by every trooper, are under manufacture.

Current operations in the waterless terrain of the South Arabian Federation have lent high priority to the production of collapsible water containers. Of those under trial, a belt-hung two-quart container and a 12-pint bandolier doubling as a flotation aid are certain to be approved. Allied to this requirement is the 30-pound parachutable pack turned out in very fast time in response to an SAS SOS.

In the sphere of amphibious warfare the department is working closely with the Royal Marine Special Boat Section on the para-dropping of the outboard powered Gemini. The Marines are sold on an SAS collapsible canoe. Two men arriving at a river bank with two 20-pound packs can have the eight sections assembled into a fast and durable canoe in two minutes. Typically the canoe's designer was patted on the back and sent back to his drawing

board with a demand for two of the canoes to be linked as a four-man catamaran.

The inflatable canoe designed for SAS river crossings is, at four-and-a-half pounds, a third of the weight of the present craft. It has two buoyancy tubes for safety, inflates in seconds, carries a man and two packs, and would pack into a shoebox.

The department is testing some revolutionary pyrotechnics—tiny smoke pots that burn for 40 seconds and can be fired from a rifle . . . an illuminating grenade also for use with a discharger . . . a hand-held rocket flare that ascends without a giveaway trail and casts a blinding light as it descends on two parachutes. Most promising of all the illumination projects is a cartridge flare which can be fired from a rifle and will parallel the Verrey light.

Development work still goes on with all these and with a contact decoy which will simulate rifle or machine-gun fire. The search for a lightweight jungle compass hangs fire but in the trooper's survival pack there will be a belt buckle pin and a pen clip, both capable of indicating magnetic north.

Requested, but not yet delivered for trials, are an improved search-and-rescue beacon which could be used to identify

reception parties, and a smaller, lighter version of the infantry's infra-red intruder set which might be used in ambushes to trip Claymore mines.

Weapon developments the department is keeping a watchful eye on include a rocket-assisted anti-tank grenade, an illuminated foresight, non-reflective ammunition, the Armalite grenade launcher and a night vision device utilising natural light.

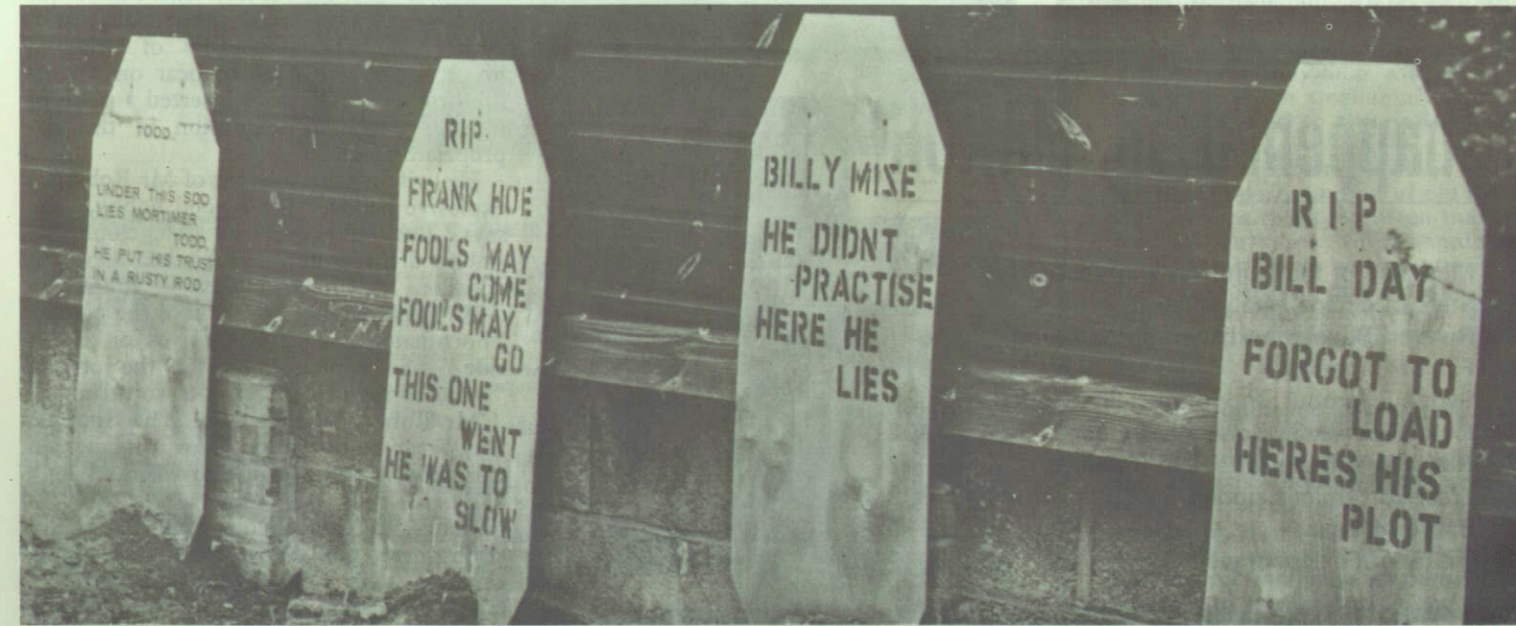
One of the few SAS projects to be completely homegrown is the SAS Land Rover modified for use in Western Europe. No design met the 1000-miles-in-ten-days stipulation and all other requirements, so the Hereford motor transport pool built its own and it has been accepted.

The operations and research department cut down the gap between request and supply from seven years to two-and-a-half. In another organisation things might have rested at that, but now the five-man pressure group is being pressured to cut the availability gap to months or preferably days. Said its chief, "You simply can't get the stuff fast enough for them. They see us wearing experimental gear and say 'when are we going to get it?'. Stuff comes here for preliminary trials and it's snatched out of my hands to go on operations."



Above: The SAS operations/research chief has received invaluable help from the civilian designers. Below: Every tombstone tells a tale. The lessons are learned inside.

The pack demonstrated in the three photos below is an urgent requirement answered by the GQ Parachute Company. The pack is parachutable or free-droppable with 30 pounds of supplies or water in ice form. It has shoulder straps and can easily be carried off the drop zone if necessary.







As this "publicity" still shows, Mr Horace Roberts's Lancashire table-top film of D-Day includes scenes of surprising conviction.

**H**AYDOCK Street in Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, is a long way from the D-Day beaches and even farther from Hollywood. But at Number 94 Mr Horace Roberts, with two Japanese cine-cameras and great enthusiasm, has produced a film that he calls proudly "The Shortest Day."

His beachhead is a table top, the actors are toy soldiers, the tanks plastic playthings, and enemy gunpits upturned egg boxes. The mini-invaders who fall before the detergent canister pill-boxes bleed red dye.

The air is rent by explosions created, after careful experiments, by enough firework gunpowder to cover a sixpence.

Mr Roberts's job now is to deliver

groceries, but from 1947 to 1952 he was a Regular soldier—a sapper in the Royal Engineers, serving in the Middle East. The Army is his hobby. And his sapper experience helped him to set the scene for his 8mm colour epic of the D-Day landings.

He discovered that film making is not without its hazards. Rain dripping on to a floodlight caused an unscripted explosion or, as Mr Roberts says, "an unexpected bit of realism."

His wife, Renée, was atop some steps endeavouring to create clouds with a kettle of boiling water when the steps collapsed. She narrowly escaped injury.

Location shots were taken on holiday on the Isle of Wight. An early start was a precaution against passers-by wondering why a man was playing with toy soldiers

on the sea shore. But there were curious glances from deckchair attendants.

Giving an impression of movement was a problem. Effective parachuting scenes were filmed by using models stuck on glass, which was moved around. Gunfire from plastic aircraft suspended on black thread was simulated by scratching the film in appropriate places.

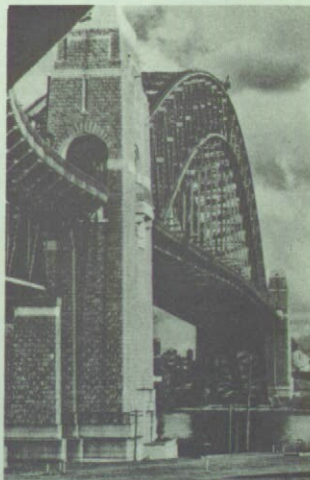
Of course, 38-year-old Mr Roberts's son, Philip, aged 12, thinks it is marvellous. As well as the fun of it all he has a big collection of model soldiers and tanks his father no longer wants.

Mr Roberts has made another film—of a commando raid to blow up a local canal bridge. The commando was Philip. He was wounded in the action and quite a lot of tomato ketchup was lost. Again there was an early start to avoid the curious; and, appreciating the difficulties of bringing his firework technique to bear on a real-life bridge, Mr Roberts inserted a piece of film of an actual explosion in the appropriate place.

His wife is very tolerant of Mr Roberts's explosive habits. "It's a good hobby," she says. But she confesses that clouds of smoke drifting into her kitchen have on occasions disrupted household routine.

What do neighbours think of the bangs? "Fortunately we have relatives on either side," she explains. As for the others, "some of them must wonder sometimes."

Mr Roberts admits that "The Shortest Day" may be not exactly how it happened. Certainly, sometimes the toy soldiers look like . . . well, toy soldiers. But the 20-minute film has colour and dash and atmosphere, too. And whatever its shortcomings, it is a fascinating example of a man's dedication to his hobby.



## It happened in MARCH

Date		Year
1	Massacre of the Huguenots at Vassy	1562
6	State of Ghana established	1957
8	Russian Revolution began at Petrograd	1917
11	Fall of Baghdad	1917
19	Sydney Harbour Bridge officially opened	1932 ▶
20	Dutch East India Company founded	1602
24	National loaf introduced in Britain	1942
25	Treaty of Amiens signed	1802
26	Battle of Gaza	1917
30	Treaty of Fez concluded	1912



Above: A frozen moment on the beaches. The D-Day troops would have had an easier battle with the modern weapons the film version portrays them using.

Right: In one of the few action scenes in the film, paratroopers swing down into Ste Mère-Eglise.



### FRONT COVER

Here is the drama of the D-Day beach landings as reproduced on a table top in a terrace house in Lancashire by ex-Sapper Horace Roberts for his home movie, "The Shortest Day." The invasion was mounted with an army of toy soldiers and the miniature explosions were made by gunpowder extracted from fireworks. Mr Roberts made this mini-epic "just for pleasure."

### BACK COVER ▶

The steel band begun and photographed while 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, was serving in Guyana is thriving at the present station in Northern Ireland. The band has played many dates, made a record and appeared on Ulster television. Playing in what has become a 25-strong steel orchestra is the original Guyanese instructor, Private Derek Sandiford, who was so impressed that he joined up.



## SOLDIER to Soldier

Rarely is there an issue of **SOLDIER** which does not feature the British Serviceman overseas as an ambassador of his country—helping in large and small community projects, giving a hand to the sick and disabled and assisting in national disasters.

His friendliness, particularly to children and old people of all nationalities, cheerfulness, sense of humour, fairness and other similar traits, have always made the British Serviceman more welcome abroad than any other nationality.

The Serviceman-ambassador's efforts are now to be recognised by the annual award of an engraved presentation sword, by Wilkinson Sword Ltd, to the unit, sub-unit or establishment judged to have made the most valuable contribution towards establishing good and friendly relations with the inhabitants of a territory outside the United Kingdom.

Adjudication will be by an Army Department committee and the first award will be made for activities in 1966.

★

On this month's letters pages a reader deplores the length of some of the new unit titles, listed in this month's supplement, of the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve.

The titles were not centrally imposed, a move which would certainly have been resisted, but chosen after consultation between units, regimental and honorary colonels, arms directors and others closely concerned. This has inevitably produced overall inconsistencies which will cause minor headaches until the names become well known, but has of course achieved the object of retaining and perpetuating old regiments and associations.

A few units, notably those unfettered by the demands of several constituents, each with its own title, have selected brief names and merely given letters or numbers to their sub-units, which will certainly present a much smaller problem on letterheads and to the notice board sign writer.

Despite the strong feelings which influenced perpetuation of old titles, it is perhaps to be regretted that the formation of a new force should not have been taken as an opportunity to start completely from scratch with titles that could have been brief, interesting and yet indicative of background and traditions drawn from old units.

But though over-lengthy perpetuation of the old names must lend itself to criticism, it must also be admitted that there is a good case for them in terms of recruiting for even today's youngster is more likely to be attracted to and wish to join a unit bearing the recognisable name of an old Territorial Army regiment.





"Rescue your daughter—are you kidding?  
This guy's using napalm!"

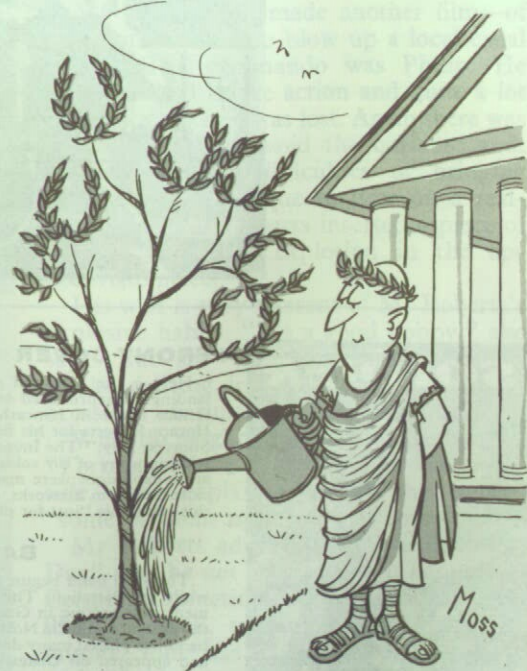


"Ran into an old Army pal. He slapped my back, I slapped his back.  
He punched my chest, I punched his chest—you know how it goes..."



"He asked for the recipe!"

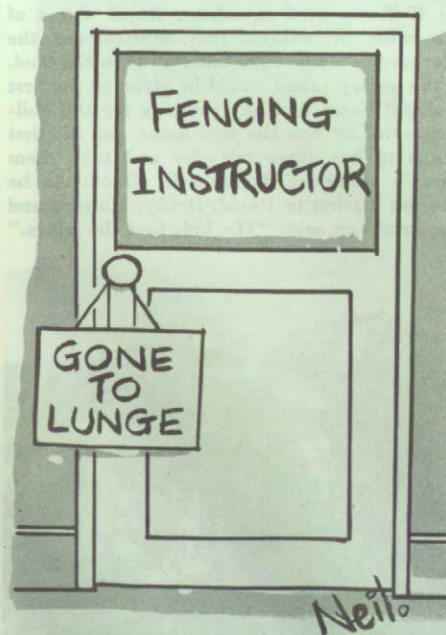
## humour



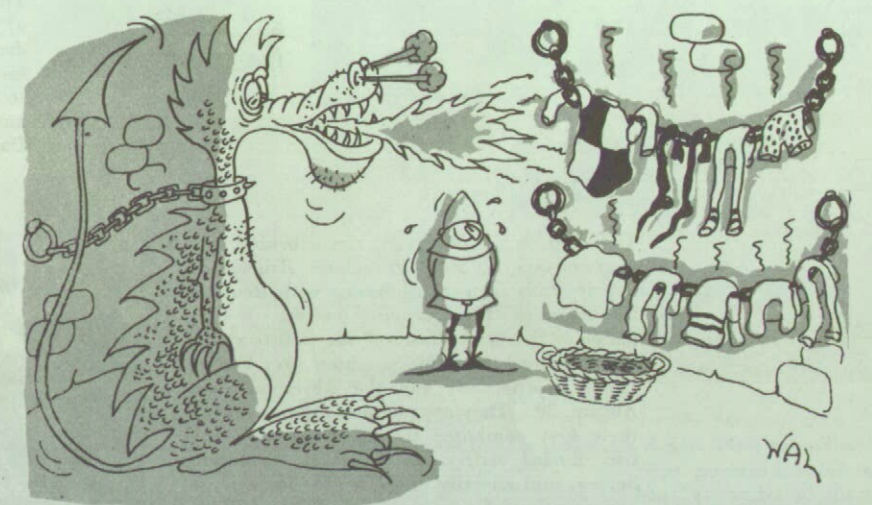
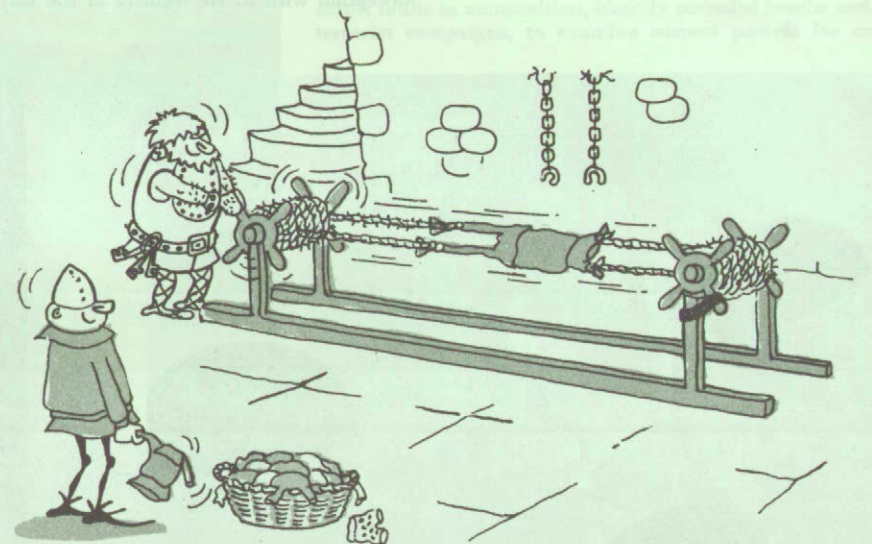
"No, it wasn't spiritual help  
I had in mind, padre!"



"Would you like a flag, young man?"

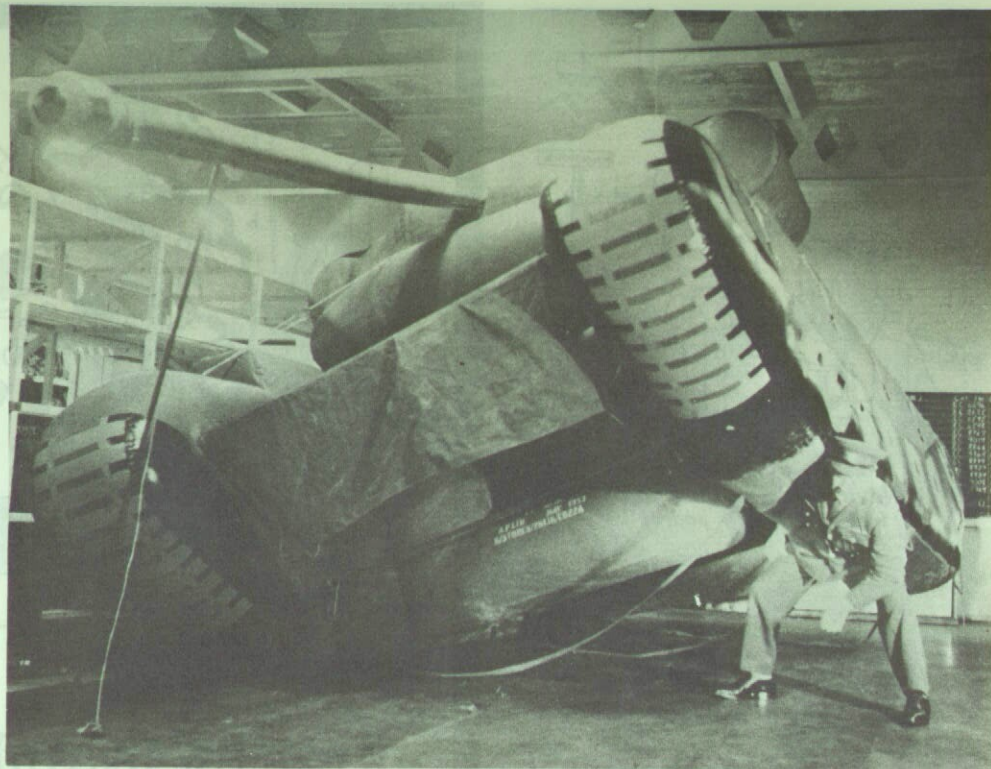


## knight laundry

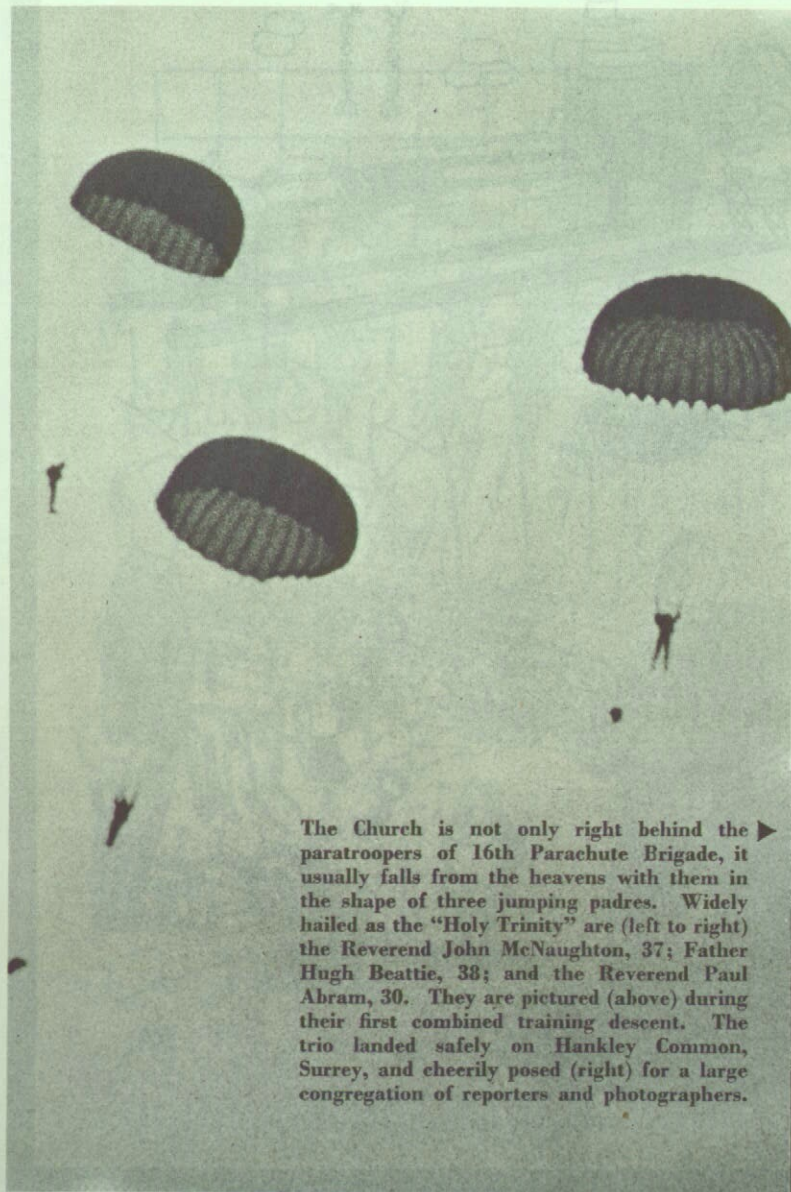




# LEFT RIGHT & CENTRE



The biggest bath toy of all time, this dummy Centurion (above) is in regular use at the Royal Engineer Tactics School. Major Dick Hough, propping up the 250-pound rubber fake, illustrates principles of deception with it. He lectures at the Royal School of Military Engineering on counter-surveillance.



The Church is not only right behind the paratroopers of 16th Parachute Brigade, it usually falls from the heavens with them in the shape of three jumping padres. Widely hailed as the "Holy Trinity" are (left to right) the Reverend John McNaughton, 37; Father Hugh Beattie, 33; and the Reverend Paul Abram, 30. They are pictured (above) during their first combined training descent. The trio landed safely on Hankley Common, Surrey, and cheerily posed (right) for a large congregation of reporters and photographers.



When soldiers in B Troop of 3 squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, held a raffle in Malaya, they remembered the children of a Dr Barnardo's Home 6000 miles away in England. They agreed that the money raised would be given to the first of their number posted home and buy presents for the children. Corporal Kenneth Lay was the first home and his first task on arrival was to buy three tricycles and take them to the Dr Barnardo's Home at Barkingside, Essex. As he gave a short lesson on driving to David, Debby, Katrina and David (above), Corporal Lay said: "The kids love the trikes."



Smuts Barracks was not the most exciting spot in Berlin and men of 38 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, who live there, decided it needed a shot in the arm to liven it up. A fully automatic ten-pin bowling alley was the answer, they agreed, so some young Sappers gave up their spare evenings for several months to "do-it-themselves." Now the two-lane bowling alley, built to professional standards, is adding zest to life in the quiet district of Spandau and soldiers and families from the City's brighter areas are flocking to join in the fun. In a few weeks the alley has become a popular attraction for the British military community and the Commandant of the British Sector, Major-General Sir John Nelson, was among the first to try his hand (left). A wonderful gesture and a major boost to the project was the United States Air Force's gift of lane foundations worth £3500 from a vacated French base. The unavoidable outlay was the coffer-rocking sum of £8000 for two pin-spotting machines as large as and more complicated than a family car. These were bought on credit, but booming business in the alley and the new family clubrooms in the same, miraculously renovated building are comfortably covering the repayments on the scheme.



The scent was 2400 years dead but Royal Army Ordnance Corps sleuths turned up some new clues in their X-ray post-mortem of an Egyptian mummy. Major George Styles, Captain Ernie Archer and Sergeant Fred Murphy, all of Eastern Command Ammunition Inspectorate, took a £1500 mobile X-ray machine to the Castle Museum, Colchester, and their pictures identified the mummified corpse (above) as that of a woman aged about 25. This bore out a painted inscription on the wooden coffin naming her as Tahathor, described as "lady of the house." The X-ray pictures also dispelled all hopes of discovering Egyptian riches. The only solid objects buried in the wrappings were the woman's teeth, which seemed to be scattered about her skull and chest. The machine has other uses more practical than the slightly disrespectful exposure of a long dead lady—the RAOC employs it to detect faults in ammunition, identify corroded bombs and, in anti-terrorist campaigns, to examine suspect parcels for explosives.



The 1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, wanted a painting commemorating their men guarding Buckingham Palace during a month-long spell of Royal guard duties last summer. Accomplished military artist Terence Cuneo was commissioned and the finished work met with unanimous delight when delivered just before the Battalion left for Bahrain. Then—consternation! Cuneo's trademark, a tiny mouse, was nowhere to be seen. The officers scoured the canvas inch by inch and reported the mouse as definitely absent from parade. A Cuneo painting without the mouse? Quite impossible, thought The King's Own Royal Border Regiment. In the years ahead it could even lead to doubts about the picture's authenticity. Second-Lieutenant Guy Pierce was sent from Honiton, Devon, to the artist's home in Surrey on a mouse procurement mission. While he waited, Terence Cuneo (above) obligingly brushed in a mouse sitting rigidly to attention on parade in the lee of a pair of boots.



Two infantrymen acquaint themselves (above) with a weapon newly-issued to the United States Army. TOW (standing for Tube launched, Optically tracked and Wire guided) has hit tank-sized targets moving at 30 miles an hour at ranges of more than a mile. The gunner has only two simple tasks, then electronics take over. He aligns the telescopic sight crosshairs on the target and launches the missile. Steering instructions are signalled automatically over hair-thin wires unreel during the missile's flight.



# FRONT-LINE IN CIVVY STREET

"I ( . . . . . ) swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me."

**W**HEN the recruit takes the Oath of Allegiance it is the final step—he is in. He walks into the recruiting office a civilian and, imperceptibly transformed, marches out a soldier.

Behind this simple metamorphosis lies the Army's recruiting organisation. And behind that highly geared machine is the "know-how" learned and taught by the Army School of Recruiting.

Techniques of persuading a man to join the Army have come a long way since the body-snatching days of the Queen's Shilling. Today's approach is essentially frank and honest, dictated by high standards of acceptance and in keen competition with high-powered recruitment to industry.

Army recruiting, if it was to talk in the volunteers demanded by today's specialised Army, had to get right away from the old image of a brow-beating old-sweat recruiter sitting in an office waiting to pounce on the join-the-Army-as-a-last-resort type of man as he crosses the threshold.

The primary aim of the School of Re-

cruiting has been to sweep all this away and make recruiting a professional job. It came into being in October 1960 when National Service ended and the quest for volunteers put the Army in direct competition with industry.

Everyone in the recruiting organisation goes through the School and there are now few recruiters who have not undergone training there.

The principal course is that for warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers who are recommended by their units and then trained and selected as recruiters.

Originally this took a fortnight but in March 1966 the course was extended to three weeks—there are 11 a year, each with about 30 students—and would be further extended if students had their way.

Before the course the potential recruiters serve, whenever possible, a short attachment to an Army careers information office. They are of three types—the long-serving man who has completed his 22 years and is going on to the age of 55; the

man who does a three-year tour and is similarly off the strength of his unit, and the special recruiter who does two years on loan from his unit while he specifically attempts to recruit in its allotted area for his own regiment or corps.

In the School's four classrooms at the old officers' mess in Connaught Barracks, Woolwich, the accent is on student participation and there are few straight lectures—even at these no note taking is needed since precis are issued.

Students interview each other in the relation of recruiter and potential recruit and later they practise interview techniques on young recruits who have been in the Army only a week or two. On only their second day the students are set a written test similar to that which they will themselves put to recruits.

As an essential background to their future work students learn the recruiting organisation, how an Army careers information office operates, and study the British educational system (so that they can assess a man's schooling) and the workings of the

probation service (in certain circumstances the Army will accept a man put on probation).

In his eventual office the student-recruiter needs an encyclopaedic mind—or at least know how to find quickly the right answers—to deal with the questions likely to be put to him. There are stock questions and the School has its own prepared list of a likely 120, with model answers, which it asks the students.

Samples, on pay: "Do I have to pay for my weekly washing?—Nine items of Army clothing are washed free of charge." "Can I make an allotment of pay to my girl-friend?—Allotments of pay can only be made through the Army to relatives. You could send home postal orders or money orders to your girl-friend."

On food: "What is the food like?—Food in the Army is varied, well prepared and cooked. Four substantial meals a day are provided."

On career prospects: "Will the Army help me to get my GCE?—Yes. There are excellent facilities available for your further education."

On welfare: "Can I take a girl-friend into my unit cinema or Junior Ranks Club?—Girl-friends are encouraged to join in the social side of Army life."

On leave: "How soon will I be able to go on leave after joining?—You are normally allowed to go on short leave after about three or four weeks of basic training."

On dress and discipline: "Does a man have to have his hair cut in a certain way?—Hair in the Army must be kept reasonably tidy."

Giving the right answer to a question is only one facet of the recruiter's job. The School teaches him how to receive and handle members of the public from the wavering youngster who needs persuading



Another old poster, of recruits. "I don't know whether they'll frighten the enemy, but by God they frighten me!" said the Duke of Wellington of men like these.

that the Army has just the niche waiting for him to the schoolchildren on a pamphlet-raiding expedition or just popping their heads through the door with some carefully thought-up wisecrack to which the answer is usually a smiling "Come back in three years. . ."

The School teaches how to study the industrial, economic and social patterns of an area so that the recruiter understands the effect these have on local recruiting. The knowledge built up from such a study enables the recruiter to appreciate the background and influences affecting the young men he hopes to recruit and adapt his presentation of an Army career to fit the circumstances.

Then there are periods on prospecting—going out to find the raw material, which is particularly the task of the special recruiter; on the role and deployment of the Army; on the work of Army youth teams; and on the complex documentation which falls to the recruiter.

Perhaps the most valid criticism of the present course is that its length does not allow sufficient time to master the intricacies of documentation.

Today's recruits must be mentally and physically healthy, in the 17 to 25 age group (last year 83 per cent of recruits were in the 17-19 bracket), have the right motive for joining, be single, of good character, and have the right educational background.

The man who looks for, interviews and recruits these youngsters is himself ideally in the 28 to 32 age bracket (young enough to be "with it") but married and with experience overseas. He must be articulate, prepared to live what can be a lonely life away from his regiment and in a community strange to him, and able to represent the Army in that community both on and off duty.

Before he can go to the Army School of Recruiting the student-recruiter must fulfil certain conditions, including those of being a volunteer between 25 and 38, likely to be

accepted everywhere as a person of good standing and reputation, a good mixer and able to gain the confidence and respect of potential recruits, parents and others in a position to influence young men in the choice of a career.

And at the end of his three-week course, as one of the average four out of five who are accepted, he is as well-equipped in the professionalism of recruiting as the School can make him—a man who can bring in the right recruit and put him in the right job.

While the recruiter courses take up most of a year, the School of Recruiting also runs two ten-day courses for Army careers information officers and personnel selection officers, two eight-day courses for Army lecturers and youth liaison officer and two two-day courses for Army youth team leaders.

In addition the School organises a two-day course in Germany for Rhine Army unit teams intending to make recruiting tours at home, and presentations for recruiting conventions.

When the Army became an all-volunteer institution the recruiting organisation expanded. Perhaps this was a little haphazardly done and maybe there is still some overlapping of effort.

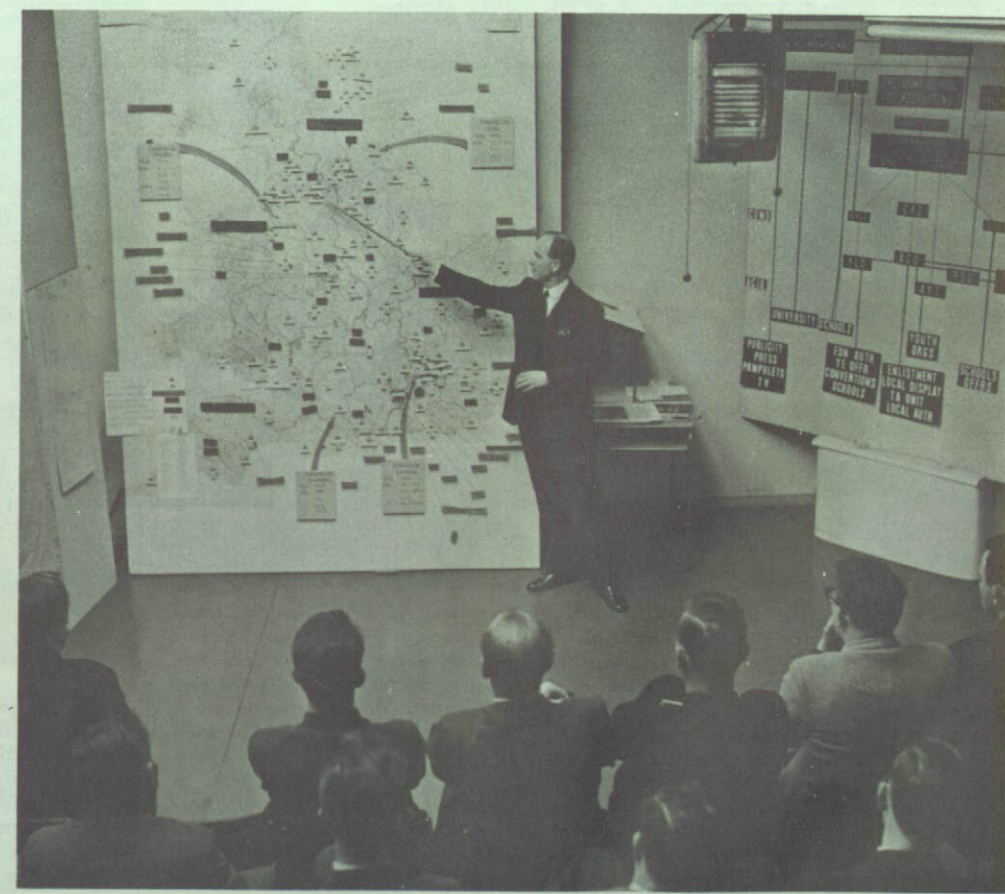
It is probably true, too, that security of employment attracts recruits rather than pay or unemployment, and that most men join under their own volition without the persuasion of advertising campaigns or recruiters.

Certainly the Army School of Recruiting has no need to justify its existence. In its six years it has professionalised the job, standardised procedures and become the focal point of bright ideas, for students bring almost as much to their courses as they take away.

But whatever the School and the recruiting organisation generally achieve, they are all very conscious of one unalterable and basic recruiting premise—the soldier himself is the best recruiter of all.



When WO II W G Potter (above) became a special recruiter ten years ago it took him a year "to know what was going on." He thinks the School's course is splendid, but not long enough. Right: Maj G W Parker, syndicate officer, lectures on the recruiting organisation to School students.



**Recruits! Recruits!!**

Due to the MUTINY IN INDIA of the NATIVE TROOPS, an INCREASE in the BRITISH ARMY is suddenly called for, and an Appeal is made to the Patriotism of the Men of Devon to aid in punishing those who have slaughtered defenceless Women and Children, murdered our Countrymen in cold blood, and committed atrocities too atrocious even to think of!!

Forward, then, to the help of those who are even now Fighting for their Country in India!

**ACTIVE YOUNG MEN**  
ARE WANTED,  
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 25,  
ANY HEIGHT ABOVE 5'6" 1/2

**BOUNTY £2.**  
WITH A COMPLETE KIT OF NECESSARIES.

Very great ADVANTAGES are obtained by Serving in India:—hundreds Volunteer to remain there every year!! and many Soldiers come back to England, having saved a good deal of Money—the Pay being much better, and Provisions, &c., at the same time much cheaper.

Any one will receive 7s. 6d. on bringing a Recruit, provided he is approved of.

For further Particulars apply to any of the Recruiting Parties, as below:—

82	REGIMENT, at the NEW GOLDEN LION INN, MARKET STREET
182	KING'S HEAD INN, 2, BIDEWELL STREET
183	QUEENSTON INN, PAUL STREET
184	GOVE INN, SOUTH STREET
185	GOLDEN LION INN, QUINCE STREET
186	JOLLY SAILORS INN, QUAY
187	KING'S HEAD INN, 2, BIDEWELL STREET
188	RED LION INN, 2, BIDEWELL STREET

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!**

The School of Recruiting has a collection of old posters. This one reveals that the old recruiters were conveniently situated in public houses.



# Bishop Georgiou comes aboard

**T**HE deck of the Royal Corps of Transport Z craft was packed with worshippers of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus as a robed and bearded bishop walked up the ramp at the head of a procession of clergy.

Tossing gently in the surf of Famagusta Harbour, the Z Craft of 59 Port Squadron was serving as a floating platform for one of the principal religious ceremonies in the Orthodox calendar.

Bishop Georgiou of Trimitheus led a congregation of thousands standing on the shoreline through the Epiphany Day ritual of Immersing the Cross and Blessing

the Waters. The Cypriot flag fluttered overhead and Z2's Cypriot crew, in the new uniform of the Royal Corps of Transport Fleet, stood proudly by as the Bishop celebrated the Baptism of Jesus.

While choristers sang a special hymn he threw the Cross into the sea three times on both port and starboard sides to bless the waters. Following tradition, swimmers dived in the shadow of the Z craft's hull to compete for the honour of retrieving the Cross.

The ceremony ended with the release of a white dove, the form the Holy Ghost is said to have taken during the Baptism of Jesus. And finally, on the island where a

United Nations Peacekeeping Force is permanently stationed, 20 more doves were released as a message of peace to all men.

Disappointing to the crowd was the absence through a family bereavement of Archbishop Makarios, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus, who conducts the Famagusta ceremony once in a five-year cycle shared by the resorts of Kyrenia, Limassol, Paphos and Larnaca.

Similar ceremonies were held during January in the Orthodox countries of Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and by Orthodox communities in the United States, Britain, France, Australia and Finland.



The scene in Famagusta Harbour (above) as the guard of honour and congregation watch the Cross being immersed from the Z craft's deck. Bishop Georgiou (right) who conducted the service on Epiphany Day, reads a passage from the Bible.





# T&AVR

## The new titles

**A**S units of the Territorial Army and Army Emergency Reserve prepare to disband, the movement of men and equipment to the new reserve force—the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve—is already taking place ready for its vesting day on the first of next month.

In the following pages, which can easily be removed from the magazine for reference, **SOLDIER** lists the new unit titles of the new force.

Titles of existing regiments are perpetuated in almost every case, although mainly at sub-unit level. For example, the 21 yeomanry regiments give way to the single armoured reconnaissance regiment (The Royal Yeomanry Regiment) in the Volunteers, but 14 of them appear in the new Territorials (the home service force) as yeomanry units while the remainder give their names to sub-units of the Territorials or squadrons of the Royal Yeomanry Regiment.

Other titles, at company, battery or squadron level, perpetuate pre-amalgamation titles of yeomanry and artillery regiments and infantry battalions and, incidentally, the Territorial divisions which will no longer exist after reorganisation. All the new titles were chosen after consultation between units and those most concerned, for example regimental colonels,

honorary colonels and arms directors. This accounts for apparent inconsistencies in the style of titles.

The role of the Volunteers—the largest of the T & AVR's three categories—will be to provide reinforcements to support the Regular Army in major operations outside Europe and reinforcements for NATO as commitments require.

Men of the Special Army Volunteer Reserve (Ever-Readies) will support the Regular Army by providing individuals and a few units liable to be called out at any time (at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Defence) to reinforce the Regular Army, and provide the logistic backing for a United Nations force of up to six battalions.

The Government has given an undertaking that Volunteers, other than Ever-Readies, will not be called out unless a situation affecting vital national interests has arisen and until full use has been made of Section A of the Regular Reserve.

Units of the Territorials will assist the police in the maintenance of law and order at home and act generally in support of the civil power in the event of an apprehended or actual nuclear attack.

These units, which will also act in defence of the United Kingdom, are geographically based on existing drill halls and will be Army-administered.

The Volunteers (including Ever-Readies) comprise independent and sponsored units while the Territorials are all independent units. The latter are organised on a local basis, each with its own Regular Army and civilian permanent staff and training centre.

Sponsored units, like those of the Army Emergency Reserve, are raised on a countrywide basis and trained and administered by a central Volunteer headquarters of their own arm or service.

Men of the sponsored units have specialist skills which in most cases are those of their civilian occupations. They require only basic military training and because the availability of the skills is often limited in any particular area, unit strengths can be attained only by countrywide recruiting.

The Volunteers' strength has been set at 50,800 but they may recruit up to 30 per cent over establishment in the first year and up to 15 per cent over establishment in the following year. The Territorials' recruiting ceiling is 23,000.

The establishments of Volunteer units such as general hospitals and casualty clearing stations include Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps officers and other ranks. Similarly members of the Women's Royal Army Corps will serve in some Volunteer Royal Signals units and in Territorial units.

### T & AVR I

The first of the T & AVR's four categories consists of 1600 Ever-Readies in the Special Army Volunteer Reserve who will serve in the independent (T & AVR IA) and sponsored (T & AVR IB) units providing logistic support for a six-battalion United Nations force.

#### T & AVR IA

Independent units are:

##### ROYAL ENGINEERS

102 (Clyde) Field Squadron RE (V), Paisley (troops, Coatbridge, Edinburgh).

##### ROYAL SIGNALS

55 (Mersey & Thames) Signal Squadron R Signals (Volunteers), Liverpool (troop, London).

##### SPECIAL AIR SERVICE

Squadron, Hereford.

##### ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

Parachute squadron, London; air despatch troop, Croydon.

##### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Field ambulance, London (detachments, Cardiff (two), Swansea, Nottingham).

##### ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Parachute field park, Heston; maintenance park, Middlesbrough/Leeds; petroleum filling platoon, Southampton; supply platoon, Portsmouth; composite platoon, London; stores section, Maidstone.

##### ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Infantry workshop, Maidstone (platoon, Coventry); squadron workshop, Southall.

##### ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

Provost section, London.

### T & AVR IB

Sponsored units include:

##### ROYAL ENGINEERS

Construction team; postal unit.

##### ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

Movement control troop.

##### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Field hygiene section.

##### ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Field bakery platoon; bath and air maintenance sections.

##### ROYAL PIONEER CORPS

Pioneer and civil labour unit.

### T & AVR II

Of the 49,200 establishment of T & AVR II, 3500 will be Ever-Readies—individuals in either independent or sponsored units who may be called out at any time to reinforce the Regular Army.

These Ever-Readies, those in the United Nations logistic force role (T & AVR IA and IB) and another 3500 recruited from the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and the Regular Reserve, can be called out for not more than six months in any 12 months of agreement, with a £50 tax-free call-out gratuity. Annual bounty for Ever-Readies is £150 (subject to tax).

The remaining bulk of the Volunteers in T & AVR II are liable to be called out under a Queen's Order, signified under the hand of the Secretary of State for Defence, at any time when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress.

These Volunteers will receive an annual bounty of £60 (subject to tax) and a £50 tax-free call-out gratuity.



Training liability for all Volunteers in independent units is 15 days at annual camp (15 days with a Regular unit for recruits), 12 days out-of-camp (16 for recruits) and an annual range course, plus optional days for men requiring extra training and two-hour periods for unit administration.

For all Volunteers in sponsored units the training liability is 15 days at annual camp, including annual range course, and only four days out-of-camp training.

Volunteers (Ever-Readies) from the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and Regular Reserve will do 15 days' annual training with a Regular unit.

About half T & AVR II consists of logistic units, with 23 per cent Royal Engineer and Royal Signals units and the balance made up of Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Artillery and infantry units.

## T & AVR IIA

Independent units are:

### ROYAL ARMoured CORPS

The Royal Yeomanry Regiment (V)—RHQ, London; HQ (Berkshire & Westminster Dragoons) Squadron, London; A (Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry) Squadron, Swindon; B (Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry) Squadron, Nottingham; C (Kent & County of London Yeomanry) Squadron, Croydon; D (North Irish Horse) Squadron, Belfast.

### ROYAL ARTILLERY

The Honourable Artillery Company—RHQ, London; The Honourable Artillery Company Battery (Royal Horse Artillery), London; The HAC Infantry Company (Volunteers), London.

100 (Eastern) Medium Regiment (Volunteers)—RHQ, London; HQ Battery, London; 200 (Sussex Yeomanry) Medium Battery, Brighton; 201 (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire Yeomanry) Medium Battery, Luton; 202 (Suffolk & Norfolk Yeomanry) Medium Battery, Bury St Edmunds. 101 (Northumbrian) Medium Regiment (Volunteers)—RHQ, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; HQ Battery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; medium batteries, South Shields, Blyth, Gosforth.

102 (Ulster & Scottish) Light Air Defence Regiment (Volunteers)—RHQ, Newtownards; HQ Battery, Newtownards; 206 (Ulster) Light Air Defence Battery, Coleraine; 207 (Scottish) Light Air Defence Battery, Glasgow/Edinburgh.

103 (Lancashire Artillery Volunteers) Light Air Defence Regiment—RHQ, Liverpool; HQ Battery, Liverpool; 208 (3rd West Lancashire) Light Air Defence Battery, Liverpool/Prestatyn/St Helens; 209 Light Air Defence Battery (The Manchester Artillery), Manchester/Bolton.

104 Light Air Defence Regiment (Volunteers)—RHQ, Newport; HQ Battery, Newport; 210 (Staffordshire) Light Air Defence Battery, Wolverhampton; 211 (South Wales) Light Air Defence Battery, Newport (troops, Ebbw Vale/Cardiff).

289 Parachute Battery Royal Horse Artillery (Volunteers), East Ham.

### ROYAL ENGINEERS

HQ 29 Engineer Brigade, Edinburgh, HQ 30 Engineer Brigade, Stafford.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia)—RHQ, Monmouth; 100 Field Squadron Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), Newport; 108 (Welsh) Field Squadron, Swansea; 225 (Birmingham) Field Squadron, Birmingham.

71 (Scottish) Engineer Regiment (V)—RHQ, Glasgow; 104 (City of Edinburgh) Field Squadron, Edinburgh; 124 (Lowland) Field Squadron, Coatbridge.

72 Engineer Regiment (Tyne Electrical Engineers) (V)—RHQ, Gateshead; 103 (1st Newcastle) Field Squadron, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 118 (Tees) Field Squadron, West Hartlepool; 129 (East Riding) Field Squadron, Hull.

74 (Antrim Artillery) Engineer Regiment (V)—RHQ, Belfast; 112 (Antrim Fortress) Field Squadron, Belfast; 114 (Antrim Artillery) Field Squadron, Belfast.

75 Engineer Regiment (V)—RHQ, Manchester; 106 (West Riding) Field Squadron, Sheffield; 107 (Lancashire & Cheshire) Field Squadron, Liverpool/Manchester.

105 (Durham) Plant Squadron RE (V), South Shields.

117 (Highland) Field Park Squadron RE (V), Dundee/Aberdeen.

125 (Staffordshire) Field Park Squadron RE (V), Stoke-on-Trent.

Independent parachute squadron, Kingsbury (troops), Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow.

Field survey squadron, Ewell.

Plant squadron, Wallsall/Swansea/Failsforth.

Specialist team (bomb disposal), Rochester.

### ROYAL SIGNALS

HQ 11 Signal Group R Signals (Volunteers), Liverpool. HQ 12 Signal Group R Signals (Volunteers), London. HQ 13 Signal Group R Signals (Volunteers), Edinburgh.

31st (Greater London) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, London; 41 (Princess Louise's Kensington) Signal Squadron, London; 47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signal Squadron, Harrow; 83 (London) Signal Squadron, London.

32nd (Scottish) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Glasgow; 51 (Highland) Signal Squadron, Aberdeen; 52 (Lowland) Signal Squadron, Glasgow; 61 (City of Edinburgh) Signal Squadron, Edinburgh.

33rd (Lancashire and Cheshire) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Liverpool; 42 (East Lancashire) Signal Squadron, Manchester; 59 (West Lancashire) Signal Squadron, Liverpool; 80 (Cheshire) Signal Squadron, Chester.

34th (Northern) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Middlesbrough; 49 (West Riding) Signal Squadron, Leeds; 50 (Northumbrian) Signal Squadron, Darlington; 90 (North Riding) Signal Squadron, Middlesbrough.

35th (South Midland) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Birmingham; 48 (South Midland) Signal Squadron, Birmingham; 58 (Staffordshire) Signal Squadron, Newcastle-under-Lyme; 89 (Warwickshire) Signal Squadron, Rugby.

36th (Eastern) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Wansstead; 44 (Cinque Ports) Signal Squadron, Gillingham; 45 (Essex) Signal Squadron, Brentwood; 54 (East Anglia) Signal Squadron, Norwich/Cambridge/Bedford.

37th (Wessex and Welsh) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Bristol; 43 (Wessex) Signal Squadron, Taunton/Plymouth; 53 (Welsh) Signal Squadron, Cardiff; 57 (City & County of Bristol) Signal Squadron, Bristol.

38th Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Sheffield; 46 (Derbyshire) Signal Squadron, Derby; 64 (Sheffield) Signal Squadron, Sheffield; 87 (Nottingham) Signal Squadron, Nottingham.

39th (City of London) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, London; squadrons, London (three), Tunbridge Wells.

40th (Ulster) Signal Regiment R Signals (Volunteers)—RHQ, Belfast; 66 (City of Belfast) Signal Squadron, Belfast; 81 (Northern Ireland) Signal Squadron, Belfast; 85 (Ulster) Signal Squadron, Belfast.

Special Air Service squadron, Portsmouth/Southampton.

Note: Signal troops of Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers units take the titles of those units.

### INFANTRY

HQ 44 Parachute Brigade (Volunteers), London.

Fusiliers Volunteers—HQ, Coventry; HQ Company, Coventry; A Company (The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers), Newcastle-upon-Tyne; B Company (The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers), Coventry; C Company (The City of London Company, Royal Fusiliers), London; D Company (The Lancashire Fusiliers), Bury.

51st Highland Volunteers—HQ, Perth; HQ Company, Perth; A Company (Black Watch), Dundee; B Company (Seaforth), Wick; C Company (Gordon), Aberdeen; D Company (Cameron), Inverness; E Company (Argyll and Sutherland), Stirling; F Company (Liverpool Scottish), Liverpool; G Company (London Scottish), London.

Lancastrian Volunteers—HQ, Warrington; HQ Company (Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)), Warrington; A Company (King's Own Border), Carlisle; B Company (Manchester), Manchester; C Company (King's), Liverpool; D Company (Loyals), Preston.

Light Infantry Volunteers—HQ, Shrewsbury; HQ Company (Shropshire), Shrewsbury; A Company (Cornwall), Truro; B Company (Yorkshire), Wakefield; C Company (Herefordshire),

Hereford; D Company (Durham), Durham.

52nd Lowland Volunteers—HQ, Glasgow; HQ Company (The Glasgow Highlanders), Glasgow; A Company (The Royal Scots), Edinburgh; B Company (The Royal Scots Fusiliers), Ayr; C Company (The King's Own Scottish Borderers), Dumfries; D Company (The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)), Hamilton; E Company (The Highland Light Infantry), Glasgow.

Mercian Volunteers—HQ, Walsall; HQ Company (Staffordshire), Walsall; A Company (Cheshire), Stockport; B Company (Worcestershire), Kidderminster; C Company (Staffordshire), Burton-on-Trent; D Company (Sherwood Forester), Nottingham.

North Irish Militia—HQ, Lisburn; HQ Company, Lisburn; A Company (Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), Omagh; B Company (Royal Ulster Rifles), Belfast; C Company (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Portadown; D Company (London Irish Rifles), London.

5th (Volunteer) Battalion The Queen's Regiment—HQ, Canterbury; HQ Company, Canterbury; A Company (Queen's Surreys, Guildford; B Company (Queen's Own Buffs), Broadstairs; C Company (Cinque Ports), St Leonards; D Company (Middlesex), Hornsey.

5th (Volunteer) Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment—HQ, Peterborough; HQ Company, Peterborough; 1st (Norfolk and Suffolk) Company, Lowestoft; 2nd (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire) Company, Lincoln; 3rd (16th/44th Foot) Company, Chelmsford; 4th (Leicestershire) Company, Leicester.

4th (Volunteer) Battalion The Royal Green Jackets—HQ, London; HQ Company, London; A Company (Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire), Oxford; B Company (Queen's Royal Rifles), London; C Company (London Rifle Brigade Rangers), London.

Welsh Volunteers—HQ, Cardiff; HQ Company, Cardiff; A Company (Royal Welch Fusiliers), Wrexham; B Company (South Wales Borderers), Newport; C Company (Welch), Pontypridd.

Wessex Volunteers—HQ, Exeter; HQ Company (Devon), Exeter; A Company (Gloucestershire), Gloucester; B Company (Hampshire), Winchester; C Company (Dorset), Dorchester; D Company (Berkshire), Reading.

Yorkshire Volunteers—HQ, York; HQ Company, York; A Company (The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire), York; B Company (The Green Howards), Middlesbrough; C Company (The Duke of Wellington's), Halifax; D Company (Hallamshire), Sheffield.

4th (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment—HQ, Pudsey; companies, Liverpool, Manchester, Gateshead, Norton-on-Tees.

10th (Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment—HQ, London; companies, London, Croydon, Finchley.

15th (Scottish Volunteer) Battalion The Parachute Regiment—HQ, Glasgow; companies, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen.

16 Independent (Volunteer) Parachute Company, Lincoln.

### SPECIAL AIR SERVICE

21st Special Air Service Regiment (Artists) (Volunteers)—HQ, London; squadrons, London, Hitchin, Portsmouth.

23rd Special Air Service Regiment (Volunteers)—HQ, Birmingham; squadrons, Solihull, Leeds, Rotherham, Invergowrie.

### ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

150 (Northumbrian) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Hull; 216 (Tyne-Tees) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Tynemouth; 217 (Yorkshire) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Leeds; 218 (East Riding) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Hull; 219 (West Riding) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Doncaster.

151 (Greater London) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Croydon; 210 Ambulance Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Croydon/Redhill; 215 (Essex) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Grays/Leigh-on-Sea; 240 (Hertfordshire) Tank Transporter Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Barnet.

152 (Ulster) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Belfast; 211 (Ulster) Ambulance Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Londonderry; 220 (Ulster) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Belfast; 400 (Ulster) Troop RCT (Volunteers), Belfast.

153 (Highland) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Dunfermline; ambulance squadron, Perth/Aberdeen; squadron, Dunfermline.

154 (Lowland) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Glasgow; squadrons, Glasgow, East Kilbride, Edinburgh.

155 (Wessex) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Taunton; squadrons, Bristol/Swindon, Plymouth, Southampton/Portsmouth, Reading/Slough.

156 (Lancashire & Cheshire) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Liverpool; 234 (Cheshire) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Birkenhead; 235 (West Lancashire) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Liverpool; 236 (East Lancashire) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Manchester.

157 (Wales & Midlands) Regiment RCT (Volunteers)—HQ, Cardiff; 223 (Welsh) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), Swansea/Cardiff; 237 (Midlands) Squadron RCT (Volunteers), West Bromwich/Stoke-on-Trent.

### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

201 (Northern) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 202 (Midland) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Birmingham. 203 (Welsh) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Cardiff. 204 (North Irish) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Belfast. 205 (Scottish) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Glasgow/Edinburgh. 207 (Manchester) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Manchester. 208 (Liverpool) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Liverpool. 217 (Eastern) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), London/Brighton. 219 (Wessex) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), Bath/Bristol/Oxford/Portsmouth. 257 (Eastern) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers), London/Norwich.

211 (Wessex) Casualty Clearing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Plymouth/Exeter/Truro. 212 (Sheffield) Casualty Clearing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Sheffield.

250 (Hull) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers), Hull. 251 (Durham) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers), Sunderland. 252 (Highland) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers), Aberdeen. 253 (North Irish) Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers), Belfast.

220 (1st Home Counties) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Ditton. 221 (Surrey) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Kingston-upon-Thames. 222 (Leicestershire) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Leicester. 223 (Durham) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Bishop Auckland. 224 (North Staffs) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Stoke-on-Trent. 225 (Highland) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers), Dundee.

### ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Ordnance field park, Glasgow; transit company, Donnington; supply company, Romford; ammunition transit platoon, Southampton.

Note: Workshop stores sections of Royal Artillery regiments take the title of those regiments.

### ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

118 Army Recovery Company REME (Volunteers), Northampton/Corby.

124 Corps Recovery Company (Tyne Electrical Engineers) REME (Volunteers), Newcastle-upon-Tyne/Newton Aycliffe.

119 (Holywell) Independent Light Recovery Platoon REME (Volunteers), Prestatyn.

Note: Workshops and light aid detachments take the titles of the Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Signals and Royal Corps of Transport units to which they are attached.

### ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

Includes provost signal and provost units.

### INTELLIGENCE CORPS

Includes security, photographic interpretation, interrogation and port security units.

## TAVR IIB

Sponsored units include:

308 (County of London) General Hospital RAMC (Volunteers).

304 (City of Glasgow) Casualty Clearing Station RAMC (Volunteers).

307 (Liverpool) Field Dressing Station RAMC (Volunteers).

ROYAL ARMoured CORPS

Officer pool.

### ROYAL ARTILLERY

Officer and other rank pool

### ROYAL ENGINEERS

One regiment; minor units.

### ROYAL SIGNALS

Three units.

### ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

Pool

### ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

Four headquarters; two regiments; squadrons; troops

### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Units; teams.

### ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Units.

### ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Workshops; light aid detachments.

### ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

Four units.

### ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

Six cash offices.

### MILITARY PROVOST STAFF CORPS

One unit.

### ROYAL PIONEER CORPS

Two units.

### INTELLIGENCE CORPS

One detachment.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Three pools.

## T & AVR III

The 23,000 men of T & AVR III—the Territorials—will serve in 87 independent units and in minor units of the Royal Signals and may be called out in time of imminent national danger or of a great emergency, or in defence of the United Kingdom.

These units, although based on the same establishment of a headquarters and two to five companies, bear Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Artillery or infantry titles with sub-units called squadrons, batteries or companies. The 87 units average three to each Civil Defence sub-region.

Training obligation for T & AVR III is an eight-day annual camp, four days out-of-camp and 12 drill periods. A further 15 drill periods (24 for Royal Signals personnel) are at the discretion of command and district headquarters and commanding officers.

Independent units of T & AVR III are:

The Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Ayr; squadrons, Ayr, Dalry.

The Cheshire Yeomanry (Earl of Chester's Territorials)—RHQ, Birkenhead (HQ element, Chester); squadrons, Birkenhead (two), Northwich.

The Devonshire Territorials (Royal Devon Yeomanry/The 1st Rifle Volunteers)—RHQ, Exeter; B (Devon Fortress Engineers) Squadron, Plymouth; squadrons, Exeter, Barnstaple.

The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry (Royal Tank Regiment) (T)—RHQ, Clifton; squadrons, Clifton, Oldham, Bootle.

The Life and Forfar Yeomanry/Scottish Horse (T)—RHQ, Cupar; squadrons, Cupar, Dunblane.

The Leicestershire and Derbyshire (Prince Albert's Own) Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Leicester; squadrons, Leicester, Derby, Melton Mowbray, Ilkeston.

North Irish Horse (T)—RHQ, Belfast; squadrons, Belfast, Londonderry.

The Northumberland Hussars (T)—RHQ, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; squadrons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Blyth, South Shields.

The Queen's Own Lowland Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Edinburgh; Squadrons, Edinburgh, Glasgow.

The Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Shirley; A (Royal

Warwickshire Fusiliers) Squadron, Coventry; squadrons, Stratford-on-Avon, Stourbridge.

The Queen's Own Yorkshire Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, York; squadrons, York, Hull, Doncaster.

The Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (T)—RHQ, Bristol; A (Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery) Squadron, Bristol; B (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars) Squadron, Cirencester; C (5 Glosters) Squadron, Cheltenham.

The Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Newark; squadrons, Newark, Retford.

The Shropshire Yeomanry (T)—RHQ, Shrewsbury; A (Shropshire RHA) Squadron, Shrewsbury; squadrons, Shrewsbury, Oswestry.

The Staffordshire Yeomanry (Queen's Own Royal Regiment) (T)—RHQ, Stafford; squadron, Stafford; B (887 Locating Battery) Squadron, Wolverhampton; squadron, Burton-on-Trent.

The Buckinghamshire Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Aylesbury; P Battery (Royal Bucks Yeomanry), Aylesbury; Q Battery (The Buckinghamshire Rifles), Bletchley.

The County of Durham Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Sunderland; P 1st Durham Battery, Hebburn; Q (5 Durham Light Infantry) Battery, West Hartlepool; R (7 Durham Light Infantry) Battery, Sunderland.

The Essex Yeomanry (RHA) RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Colchester; P Battery (Essex Yeomanry), Colchester; Q Battery (Essex Yeomanry), Southend-on-Sea; R Battery (Essex Yeomanry), Harlow.

The Flintshire, and Denbighshire Yeomanry RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Prestatyn; P (Flintshire) Battery, Holywell; Q (Denbighshire and Caernarvonshire) Battery, Colwyn Bay.

The Greater London Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, London; C Battery Honourable Artillery Company (RHA), London; The HAC Infantry Company (Territorials), London; R Battery (The Tower Hamlets), London; S Battery (City of London), London.

The Highland Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Dundee; HQ (City of Aberdeen) Battery, Dundee; Q (Arbroath/Montrose) Battery, Arbroath; R (City of Dundee) Battery, Dundee; Orkney & Zetland (Lovat Scouts) Battery, Kirkwall.

The Humber Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Hull; P (East Riding Artillery) Battery, Hull; Q Battery The Humber Regiment, Grimsby; R Battery (5 Lincolns), Scunthorpe.

The London and Kent Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Bromley; P (Kent) Battery, Bexley Heath; Q (London) Battery, London; R (Kent & County of London Yeomanry) Battery, Bromley.

The Lowland Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Glasgow; HQ (City of Glasgow) Battery, Glasgow; P (Clyde and Renfrewshire, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Battery, Port Glasgow; Q (City of Edinburgh) Battery, Edinburgh; R (Paisley, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Battery, Paisley; S (Ayrshire) Battery, Troon; T (Glasgow) Battery, Glasgow.

The Sheffield Artillery Volunteers RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Sheffield; P Battery (Sheffield Artillery Volunteers), Sheffield; Q Battery (Sheffield Artillery Volunteers), Sheffield; R (Doncaster) Battery (Sheffield Artillery Volunteers), Doncaster.

The South Lancashire Territorials (PWV) RA—RHQ, St Helens; P Battery (South Lancashire Artillery), St Helens; Q Battery (South Lancashire Artillery), Widnes; R Battery (South Lancashire Regiment), Warrington.

The South Nottinghamshire Hussars Yeomanry (RHA) RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Nottingham; batteries, Nottingham (three).

The Surrey Yeomanry (Queen Mary's Regiment) RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Sutton; P (Surrey Yeomanry Queen Mary's) Battery, Sutton; Q (Surrey Yeomanry Queen Mary's) Battery, Clapham.

The Warwickshire Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Birmingham; P (68 South Midland) Battery, Birmingham; Q (Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers) Battery, Birmingham; R (Warwickshire Transport) Battery, Birmingham.

The West Lancashire Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Liverpool; P Battery (1st West Lancashire), Liverpool; Q Battery (4th West Lancashire), Liverpool; R Battery (The Kings), Liverpool.

The West Riding Regiment RA (Territorials)—RHQ, Leeds; P Battery (The West Riding Artillery), Leeds; Q Battery (The West Riding Artillery), Leeds; R Battery (The West Riding



Artillery), *Bradford*.

The Worcestershire Territorial Regiment RA—HQ, *Worcester*; P (Worcester) Battery, *Worcester*; Q (Malvern) Battery, *Malvern*.

3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)—HQ, *Stirling*; companies, *Grangemouth, Dumbarton, Lochgilphead*.

The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Hertford*; No 1 (Hertford) Company, *Hertford*; No 2 (Hertfordshire Yeomanry) Company, *Hemel Hempstead*; No 3 (Bedfordshire Yeomanry) Company, *Luton*; No 4 (Bedfordshire) Company, *Bedford*.

3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)—HQ, *Dundee*; companies, *Arbroath, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline*.

4th (Territorial) Battalion The Border Regiment—HQ, *Carlisle*; A (Cumberland Artillery) Company, *Workington*; B (Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry) Company, *Carlisle*; D (The Westmorland Company), *Kendal*.

The 4th/7th (Territorial) Battalion The Cheshire Regiment—HQ, *Macclesfield*; companies, *Macclesfield, Ellesmere Port, Crewe*.

The Derbyshire (Territorial) Battalion The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)—HQ, *Chesterfield*; companies, *Chesterfield, Derby* (two).

The Dorset Territorials—HQ, *Dorchester*; A Company (Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry), *Poole*; B Company (The Dorset Regiment), *Weymouth*.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Territorial)—HQ, *Bodmin*; A Company (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), *Bodmin*; B Company (Cornwall Fortress Engineers), *Falmouth*.

The 6th/8th (Territorial) Battalion The Durham Light Infantry—HQ, *Bishop Auckland*; companies, *Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, Spennymoor*.

4th (Territorial) Battalion The East Lancashire Regiment—HQ, *Blackburn*; A Company (4th East Lancashire Regiment), *Blackburn*; B Company (The Lancashire Fusiliers), *Rochdale*; C Company (4th East Lancashire Regiment), *Burnley*; D Company (The Bolton Artillery), *Bolton*.

The Essex Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Ilford*; companies, *Ilford* (two).

3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Gordon Highlanders—HQ, *Aberdeen*; A (Royal Engineer) Company, *Aberdeen*; companies, *Peterhead, Keith*.

The Green Howards Territorials—HQ, *Middlesbrough*; A (Cleveland) Company, *Guisborough*; B (Teeside) Company, *Middlesbrough*; C (Scarborough) Company, *Scarborough*.

The Hallamshire (Territorial) Battalion—HQ, *Sheffield*; companies, *Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley*.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Territorials—HQ, *Winchester*; A Company (4/5 Royal Hampshire), *Aldershot*; B Company (Duke of Connaught's 6th Royal Hampshire Royal Artillery), *Portsmouth*; C Company (Wessex Royal Artillery Princess Beatrice's), *Newport IOW*; D Company (Hampshire Fortress Royal Engineers), *Southampton*; E Company (7th Royal Hampshire), *Bournemouth*.

4th/5th (Territorial) Battalion The King's Own Royal Regiment—HQ, *Lancaster*; A Company (4/5 King's Own), *Lancaster*; B Company (4/5 King's Own), *Barrow*; C Company (2nd West Lancashire), *Blackpool*.

4th/5th (Territorial) Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers—HQ, *Dumfries*; companies, *Galashiels, Stranraer*.

The 4th (Territorial) Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—HQ, *Wakefield*; companies, *Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury*.

The King's Shropshire and Herefordshire Light Infantry—HQ, *Wellington*; A Company (King's Shropshire Light Infantry), *Wellington*; B Company (Hereford Light Infantry), *Ross-on-Wye*.

The Leeds Rifles Territorials—HQ, *Leeds*; companies, *Leeds* (two), *Castleford*.

The London Yeomanry and Territorials—HQ, *London*; A Company (Inns of Court and

City Yeomanry), *London*; B Company (The London Engineers), *London*; C Company (The London Scottish), *London*.

The Manchester Regiment (Ardwick and Ashton) Territorials—HQ, *Ardwick Green*; companies, *Ardwick Green, Ashton-under-Lyne* (two).

The Monmouthshire (Territorial) Battalion The South Wales Borderers—HQ, *Newport*; 1st Monmouthshire Company, *Newport*; 2nd Monmouthshire Company, *Cwmcam*; 3rd Monmouthshire Company, *Aberthillery*.

The Northamptonshire Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Northampton*; A Company (Northamptonshire Yeomanry), *Northampton*; B Company (5th Northamptonshire), *Corby*; C Company (4th Northamptonshire), *Wellingborough*.

The Nottinghamshire (Territorial) Battalion The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)—HQ, *Nottingham*; companies, *Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Worksop*.

The Oxfordshire Territorials—HQ, *Oxford*; A (Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars) Company, *Oxford*; B (Oxfordshire Rifles) Company, *Banbury*.

The Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Territorials—HQ, *Hull*; companies, *Hull* (two), *York*.

3rd (Territorial) Battalion Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons)—HQ, *Inverness*; A (Lovat Scouts) Company, *Inverness*; companies, *Dingwall, Elgin, Fort William*.

6th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys)—HQ, *Kingston-upon-Thames*; companies, *Kingston-upon-Thames, Cobham, Battersea, Croydon*.

7th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen's Regiment (East Kent)—HQ, *Deal*; A Company (Queen's Own Buffs), *Deal*; B Company (Queen's Own Buffs), *Folkestone*; C Company (Queen's Own Buffs), *Broadstairs*.

8th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen's Regiment (West Kent)—HQ, *Tonbridge*; A Kent and County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters), *Maidstone*; B The Queen's Own Buffs Company, *Tonbridge*; C The Medway Towns Company, *Gillingham*.

9th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen's Regiment (Royal Sussex)—HQ, *Eastbourne*; company, *Brighton*; B Company (Royal Engineers), *Eastbourne*.

10th (Territorial) Battalion The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex)—HQ, *Edgware*; companies, *Edgware, Acton*; C Company (101st London Engineers), *Hounslow*.

The Robin Hood (Territorial) Battalion The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)—HQ, *Nottingham*; companies, *Nottingham, Mansfield*.

The Royal Berkshire Territorials—HQ, *Reading*; A Company (Berkshire Yeomanry), *Windsor*; B Company (Berkshire Artillery), *Reading*; C Company (Royal Berkshire), *Newbury*.

5th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Green Jackets—HQ, *London*; A Company (Queen's Royal Rifles), *London*; B Company (London Rifle Brigade Rangers), *West Ham*.

3rd (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Highland Fusiliers—HQ, *Ayr*; A Company (4/5th Royal Scots Fusiliers), *Ayr*; B Company 5/6th Highland Light Infantry), *Glasgow*; C Company (1st Glasgow Highlanders), *Glasgow*.

5th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—HQ, *Omagh*; companies, *Enniskillen, Dungannon*.

5th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Irish Fusiliers—HQ, *Armagh*; companies, *Armagh, Lurgan*.

The Royal Leicestershire Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Leicester*; companies, *Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley*.

The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Lincoln*; companies, *Lincoln, Gainsborough, Boston*.

The Royal Norfolk Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Norwich*; companies, *Norwich, Great Yarmouth/Dereham*.

The 4th/5th/6th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers—HQ, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; companies, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (two), *Hexham*; D Company (Tyneside Scottish), *Gosforth*.

The 7th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers—HQ, *Alnwick*; B (Ashington) Company, *Ashington*; C (Alnwick) Company, *Alnwick*; D (Berwick) Company, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*.

The Royal Scots and Cameronians Territorials—HQ, *Edinburgh*; A Company (8th/9th Royal Scots), *Bathgate*; B Company (6th/7th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)), *Hamilton*.

6th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Ulster Rifles—HQ, *Belfast*; companies, *Ballymena, Lisburn, Newtownards*.

The 4th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers—HQ, *Wrexham*; companies, *Wrexham, Mold*.

The 6th/7th (Territorial) Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers—HQ, *Caernarvon*; companies, *Caernarvon* (two), *Aberystwyth*.

The Royal Wiltshire Territorials—HQ, *Trowbridge*; A Company (The Wiltshire Regiment), *Trowbridge*; B Company (Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry) *Devizes*.

The Somerset Yeomanry and Light Infantry (Territorial)—HQ, *Bath*; A Company (North Somerset and Bristol Yeomanry), *Keynsham*; B Company (West Somerset Yeomanry), *Yeovil*; C Company (Somerset Light Infantry), *Bath*.

The 5th/6th (Territorial) Battalion The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's)—HQ, *Wolverhampton*; A (South Stafford) Company, *Rugeley*; B (South Stafford) Company, *Walsall*; C (North Stafford) Company, *Stoke-on-Trent*.

The Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Regiment (Territorial)—HQ, *Ipswich*; A (Suffolk and Norfolk Yeomanry) Company, *Ipswich*; companies, *Leiston, Ipswich*; D (Suffolk and Norfolk Yeomanry) Company, *Swaffham*.

The 4th (Territorial) Battalion The Welch Regiment—HQ, *Carmarthen*; A Company (Pembroke Yeomanry), *Haverfordwest*; companies, *Carmarthen, Swansea, Llanelly*.

The 5th/6th (Territorial) Battalion The Welch Regiment—HQ, *Pontypridd*; companies, *Cardiff, Bridgend*.

The West Riding Territorials—HQ, *Huddersfield*; companies, *Huddersfield* (two), *Halifax*.

Note: The official titles of the Territorial units are as punctuated in the above list.

## T & AVR IV

This category contains miscellaneous units and pools of individuals whose roles do not fit them for inclusion in other categories of the T & AVR. The call-out liabilities and training obligations of T & AVR IV are suited to the roles of the units or personnel concerned.

The units of T & AVR IV include:

### ROYAL ENGINEERS

Movement light squadron; engineer and railway staff corps; postal units.

### ROYAL SIGNALS

Communications headquarters; squadron; troop.

### ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

Movement control increment.

### ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Supply platoons; RAOC/EFI pool.

In addition T & AVR IV includes 16 university contingents of the Officers Training Corps, and 22 bands.

## TARO

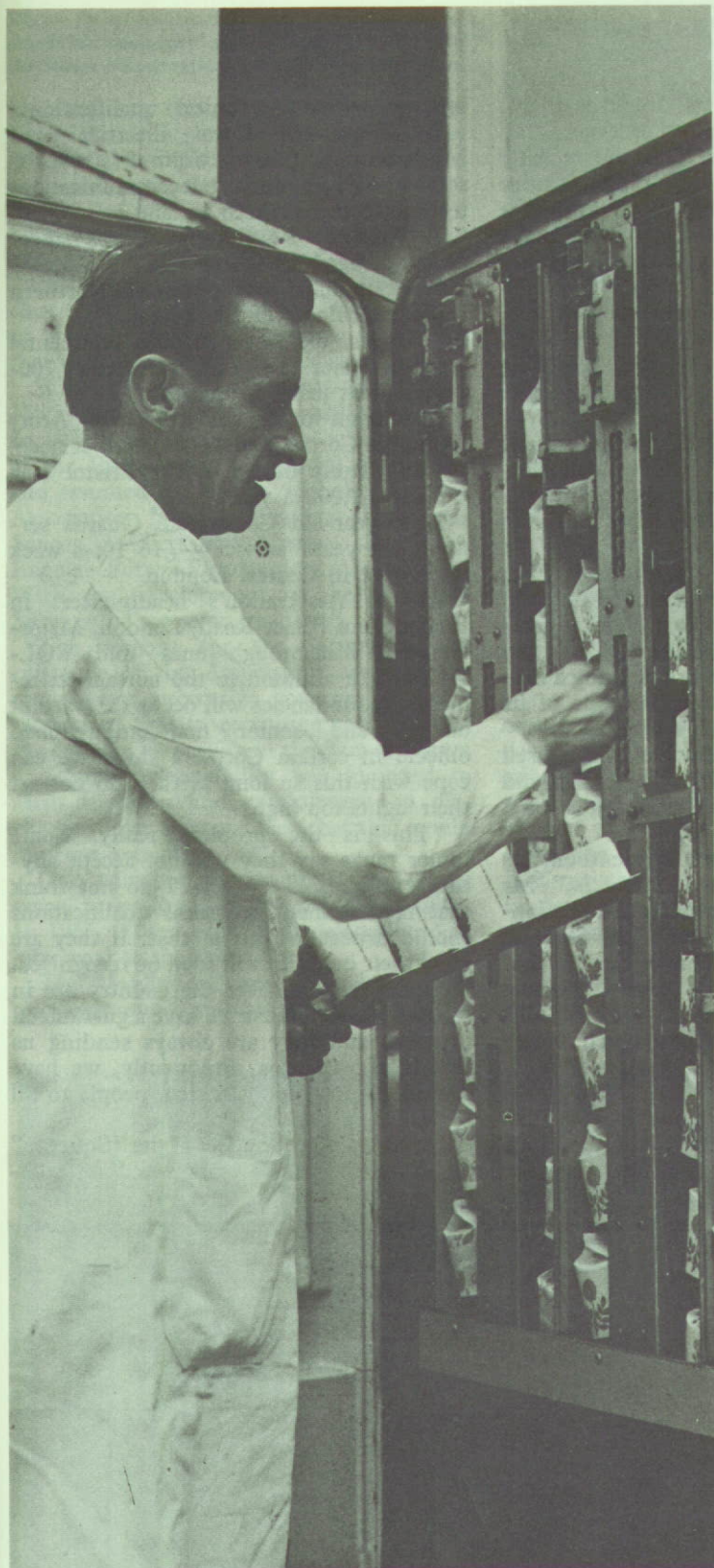
As part of the auxiliary forces reorganisation the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers (TARO) is to become part of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers.

Members of TARO will retain their Territorial Army commissions and it is expected that the majority will be absorbed into Class III of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in the arm in which they served. The change will merely be one of title. They will not do any training and their liability to recall will remain unchanged.

The Ministry of Defence hopes, however, that some TARO officers will volunteer for Class II of the Regular Army Reserve which, while having no training liabilities, will have the same recall liability as Category II of the T & AVR.







"Round pegs in round holes," thanks to RFEA: Mr Thomas Silk refills a milk machine in Brighton, Mr Charles Hamer makes tea in London.

## THIS WAY TO CIVVY STREET

**A**T a plush club in London's West End a valet makes early-morning tea. In a rainswept street in Brighton a man refills an automatic vending machine with cartons of milk.

Widely-separated occupations, yet the men have more in common than being both ex-soldiers. The valet, Charles Hamer, a World War One veteran, and the machine attendant, Thomas Silk, soldier of the

'60s, owe their jobs to a band of dedicated men who last year found work for 11,118 men and women of the three Services.

As the first of the nine-year Regular Army engagements end and Territorial Army redundancies take effect, more and more soldiers will be seeking the kind of help given to Thomas Silk and Charles Hamer by the prosaically-named Regular Forces Employment Association.

Mr Silk, aged 30, left the Royal Artillery, in which he was a bombardier, late last year after 12 years' service. He wanted to settle in Brighton, approached the Association during his last month of service and man-on-the-spot Major Lauchlan McLean, ex-Royal Army Service Corps, found him the sort of job he was looking for. Mr Silk now motors around the Brighton and Hove areas tending his employer's vending



## THIS WAY TO CIVVY STREET *continued*

machines. He likes the job because he is not "tied down."

Major McLean learned of the vacancy through Mr Roy Dallimore, a former Royal Army Service Corps sergeant whom he placed with the same firm seven years ago. Mr Dallimore, now manager, wanted an assistant—an ex-soldier, of course!

From 1914 to 1919, Charles Hamer, now 72, served in The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). He fought in many of the big battles in France. Afterwards ex-Corporal Hamer's life was far removed from the mud of the trenches. He was in private service, mainly as a valet, to people who included big businessmen and a general. He travelled round the world four times and at one time journeyed regularly between this country and the United States and the Bahamas.

Recently, unhappy in his latest job, he approached the Regular Forces Employment Association after learning of it through his regimental association. After an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel H B Phillips, ex-Royal Army Pay Corps, of Central London Branch, he started a job that offered the atmosphere of gracious living he had been used to.

Both men are examples of what Major-General LI Wansbrough-Jones, the Association's general manager, calls "our job of putting round pegs into round holes."

Scattered over the country from the North of Scotland to Cornwall are what the Association calls its "Jobfinders," more than 40 men with their fingers on the pulse of the employment situation in their areas.

Major McLean is such a man. From Brighton he covers Sussex and Tunbridge Wells.

"I have found ex-Servicemen jobs as

court ushers, bus drivers, traffic wardens, policemen, firemen, factory workers . . ." he says. "One old chap I helped recently had been self-employed as a plasterer since leaving the Army. He had an operation for lung cancer and was told not to do heavy work. I found him a job within a day as a porter in a block of flats."

Just to show that he helps women, too, he tells the story of two Women's Royal Army Corps sergeants he placed as "big sisters" to the boys of a Sussex private school.

He admits that his work has been made harder by the national employment situation. "Jobs are harder to get, but I persevere on the 'phone and by letter until I do find a lead."

Back in London, "Jobfinder" Mr H A Williams, who covers the east and north of the city, was sending a Royal Army Ordnance Corps warrant officer in his last weeks of service to see a firm seeking a man to be responsible for the discipline of its lorry drivers. Pay: £1,200 to £1,500.

Mr Williams says: "Such a man is used to discipline, giving and taking orders and using his own initiative. This is a great asset to employers."

Like many of the employment officers the association call its "Jobfinders," Mr Williams holds firm views on the relationship between a serviceman's pension and his wage. "A pension," he declared, "has nothing to do with a man's earning capacity."

What kind of job and how much money can a man leaving the Army expect? Well, it depends on many things—his rank, qualifications and the vacancies available. But here are some typical examples of jobs found by the Association last year for

soldiers without technical qualifications:

A 25-year-old Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers corporal (six years' service)—£16-a-week telecommunications technician in Northern Ireland.

A Women's Royal Army Corps lance-corporal, aged 23 (three years' service)—hotel telephonist-receptionist in Northern Ireland earning £11 10s a week.

A 58-year-old Royal Artillery regimental sergeant-major (17 years' service)—£700-a-year court usher in Sussex.

A warrant officer in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, aged 42 (24 years' service)—works study officer in the Bristol area earning £1,000 a year.

A 46-year-old Coldstream Guards sergeant (25 years' service)—£16 10s-a-week messenger in Central London.

At the Association's headquarters in Buckingham Palace Road, London, Major-General Wansbrough-Jones told SOLDIER: "In addition to the normal retirements, redundancies will occur for warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers in certain Corps. I think we can cope with this so long as they do not set their sights too high."

"This is the problem really. Some junior ranks say they will not accept anything under £25 a week. I do not think that men without technical qualifications should expect to start at that. If they are good their qualities will soon be recognised."

"Employers all over the country are in touch with us because we have a guaranteed product, and they are always sending us details of vacancies. Frequently, we have more jobs on the stocks than people to fill them."

He added that the effect of the "Squeeze" on the Association's work was "not com-



"This is my Dad. Don't comment on the tin hat unless you want to live through Alamein, Sicily and Anzio for the next two hours."

Arnold Miller



Right: As an ex-Regular, Maj L McLean understands his 'customers' and his expert knowledge of the Sussex jobs situation enables him to help them.

Below: Mr H A Williams, E and N London Jobfinder, talks on the 'phone to an employer and soon this retiring RAOC WO II is off on an interview.

mensurate with the national increase in unemployment."

Major-General Wansbrough-Jones declared: "The quality of the ex-Regular is so high and he is such a damn good chap that employers like him and want him."

When the Association was founded in 1885 it was concerned only with the Army. In 1922 it began working on behalf of men of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, and assumed its present title, the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen (short title, Regular Forces Employment Association). With the development of the Women's Services its scope was widened.

The reasons for the formation and existence of the Association are that for many years successive governments have recognised that in recruiting the youth of the country for service in the Armed Forces a definite responsibility was incurred to assist them to find employment on discharge. They believed also that this would improve recruiting.

One valuable concession is preference given to ex-Regulars by the Post Office. In 1965, 20 per cent of all those placed in jobs went to the Post Office.

The "Jobfinders" are all former officers or senior non-commissioned officers who,



as well as keeping in touch with employers, liaise with the Ministry of Labour. They attend Resettlement Boards and are always ready to advise on social or welfare matters or local conditions.

All the Association's services are free. It is registered as a charity and obtains its funds principally from the benevolent associations of the three Services.

Nearly 82 per cent of men and women registered with the Association last year were placed in jobs.



Museums not included in the lists given in the January and February SOLDIER are:

#### LONDON

21st SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT (ARTISTS) MUSEUM

Address: 17 Duke's Road, WC1.

Open: By arrangement only.

Curator: Captain A P G Giles.

#### CHESHIRE

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 3rd CARABINIERS (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS

Address: The Dale, Liverpool Road, Chester.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700.

Curator: Major D J Brunton.

#### DORSET

DORSET MILITARY MUSEUM

Address: The Keep, Dorchester.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700;

Saturday (October to June) 0900 to 1200;

Saturday (July to September) 1900 to 1700).

Admission 1s (children 6d).

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel D V W Wakely.

#### HAMPSHIRE

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS MUSEUM

Address: Worthy Down, Winchester.

Open: Later this year on completion of new building.

#### SUSSEX

ROYAL MILITARY POLICE MUSEUM

Address: Roussillon Barracks, Chichester.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1800; weekends and public holidays by appointment only.

Curator: Major R J R Whistler.

#### YORKSHIRE

THE ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS MUSEUM

Address: Messines Lines, Catterick Camp. (Closes at this address 31 March 1967 and re-opens June/July 1967 at School of Signals, Blandford Camp, Dorset).

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1700; Saturday 1000 to 1200.

Curator: Mr W F Bailey.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

Address: Sovereign's House, The Mall, Armagh.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1630; Saturday and Sunday by arrangement.

Curator: Major G A N Boyne.



# "GUARDS OF THE LINE"

YOUR REGIMENT: 50



THE  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
REGIMENT

UNTIL the moment a pack of German fighters screamed down on HMS Worcester, the Glorious First of June, 1940, had been somewhat lacking in glory for the Dunkirk evacuees of The Worcestershire Regiment.

The graceless scuttle from France had left them dispirited but, as they raced to bring their Brens into action against the strafers, listlessness vanished. As a curtain of small-arms fire and weeks of pent-up fury poured into the sky, three of the Luftwaffe planes took stricken dives into the sea.

The original "Glorious First of June," The Worcestershire Regiment's most celebrated battle honour, was awarded for a sea battle in 1794. Four hundred Worcesters were serving as marines aboard the men-of-war of Lord Howe's fleet when he thrashed the French off Brest.

The stand-in marines fought with a lusty will in the murderous chaos of a close-range engagement. They won a naval crown and the inscription "1st June, 1794"

for their Colours, and they established a special relationship with the Royal Navy which still endures.

When the Worcesters last received new Colours, sailors kept the ground and the battalion marched on to the tune sung during the battle by their valiant forebears, "Heart of Oak."

Another unusual affiliation—with the Coldstream Guards—dates from the Regiment's foundation in 1694. Colonel Thomas Farrington, ordered to raise a new London infantry unit within a month, or risk His Majesty's "severe displeasure," modelled his new command on his parent regiment, the Coldstream.

Even the badge was similar—an oblong, eight-pointed star bearing the Order of the Garter, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*." Later a lion of uncertain origin was added and on the amalgamation with the 36th of Foot, in 1881, the badge took final form with the addition of that Regiment's motto, "Firm."

Two results of the link with the Coldstream Guards were the brief tradition of the Guards providing the Regiment with



commanding officers and the nickname "Guards of the Line."

Farrington's Regiment of Foot fought only one major battle, Ramillies, and was reduced in 1713.

Yet continuity was preserved by a posting which took the Colonel and his officers to another regiment in Ireland. It could not have given them much satisfaction to discover that their new charge possessed 320 arms "whereof 288 were not fit for any service."

Numbered the 29th of Foot in 1751, the Regiment did most of its early campaigning in North America and was still abroad in

1782 when given the title "The Worcestershire Regiment" to aid recruiting.

During the Peninsular War, Wellington wrote of the 29th, "It is the best regiment in this Army." Two years later his words were borne out at Albuera in a battle that is also a perfect illustration of the near-sacred importance attached to the Colours. The action was going against the Allies and a withering hail of musket fire was cutting down the men of the 29th from only 40 yards' range. In a frightening initiation to battle, two eighteen-year-old ensigns held the Colours aloft in the storm centre as a rallying point. Ensign Vance fell, ripping the flag from its pike in his dying moments to hide it in his tunic. Although fatally hit, Ensign Furnace held up his Colour with the help of the only other survivor of the party, a colour-sergeant, until both fell dead. The Colours were later retrieved from beneath the lifeless bodies sacrificed to their protection.

In India the 29th gained four more hard-won battle honours in the Sutlej and Punjaub wars against the Sikhs.

Meanwhile the 36th or Herefordshire Regiment of Foot had also amassed an impressive roll of honours for unyielding soldiering exemplified by the motto "Firm."

In the amalgamation of 1881, when Cardwell skilfully shaped the Army for years ahead, the 29th and 36th became the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Worcestershire Regiment, yet continued separate existences until merged in 1947.

Had the 22 battalions of The Worcestershire Regiment been asked to vote on their outstanding contributions to World War One, the choice would probably have fallen on Gheluvelt and Neuve Chapelle. The initial German onslaught of 1914 was threatening the whole Allied line, but at the key village of Gheluvelt the pressure was irresistible.

The Germans were strongly entrenched

The Worcestershire Regiment's reputation for shooting, so formidably demonstrated on many a battlefield, was founded by a fanatical firing-point enthusiast, Lieutenant-Colonel A Whitty was a leading light in the Army shooting team as competitor, coach or captain from 1898 to 1946, and he led the Worcesters to three consecutive victories in the Bisley event for major units at home in 1903-04-05. The Regiment won the equivalent trophy again in 1956, has figured in the first three several times since and was runner-up in 1965. The Worcesters' best individual competitor last year was Sergeant J Leighton who won the Army Hundred Cup at Bisley and came second in the Army Rifle Championship

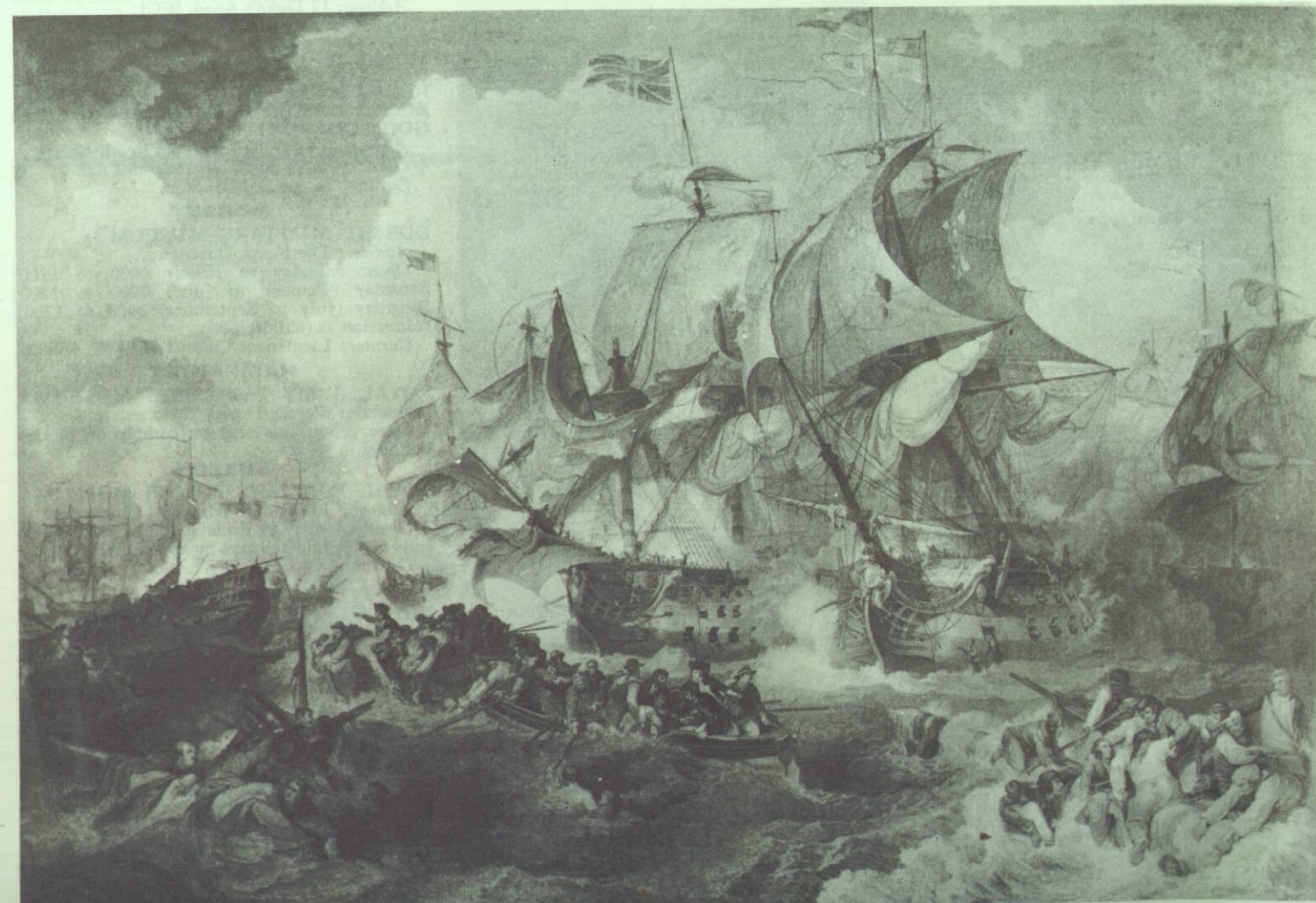
when the Worcesters were ordered to make a forlorn hope counter-attack that few gave any chance of success. Moving with lightened kit, relying on speed and gusto to overcome terrific odds, the Guards of the Line achieved the impossible and won Gheluvelt back. Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief, reported: "... the capture of the village of Gheluvelt at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences. If any one unit can be singled out for special praise it is the Worcesters."

Neuve Chapelle was a defensive triumph with the 29th's phenomenally accurate rifle fire and concerted bayonet charge repelling two Bavarian battalions.

The stories of fiery attack and dour defence were retold time and again up to 1918 and again in a new volume, 1939-45. Worcestershire battalions campaigned with high distinction in Western Europe, Near, Middle and Far East. In a long war spent battling from Eritrea to Luneberg Heath, the 1st Battalion fought with an economy and steadiness much admired by senior professional officers. Probably now best-known of the wartime Worcesters was the 7th Battalion's intelligence sergeant, Fred Mulley—later to become Deputy Secretary of State for Defence.

In a varied post-war career the 1st Battalion's major tour has been a three-year spell in Malaya. The Worcesters accounted for 50 terrorists and in 1951, Awak Anang Rawang, an Iban tracker serving with the Battalion, was awarded the George Cross for his "coolness, fortitude and offensive spirit" after being ambushed.

Mention of the Caribbean where the Worcesters helped with rescue work after Hurricane Hattie, Germany and Gibraltar where the 29th and 36th have made a name for smartness, courtesy and efficiency, squarely rounds off the history of The Worcestershire Regiment from March 1694 to March 1967. The future holds a scheduled return to a Bulford camp in October and a role in that worldwide travel and adventure organisation, the Strategic Reserve.



Above: General Sir Richard Gale, Colonel of the Regiment 1950-61, joined the Worcesters in 1915. By 1945 he was leading 1st Airborne Corps.

Top: At Neuve Chapelle the Worcesters broke a German attack with rifle fire, then put the Bavarians to flight with a bayonet charge.

Left: Men of the 29th join British sailors in rescuing French seamen after the Glorious battle.

Apart from the "Guards of the Line" tag, The Worcestershire Regiment has two other nicknames interestingly founded in history.

In their North American camp on a September day in 1746, the officers were dining when Indians, thought to be loyal, attacked them. The assault was beaten off, but as a practical measure at first, and later as a custom, the officers wore their swords in the Mess. The custom is still followed

in the 1st Battalion of "the Ever-Sworded 29th" but nowadays only by the duty officers.

For the American colonists living in Boston in 1770, disenchantment with England was rapidly turning to hate. It fell to an unlucky party of the 29th to accidentally spark off the war and earn their Regiment the opprobrious title, The Vein-Openers. An unarmed mob besieged the customs house and offered insults and violence to the

guard. The situation went out of control when an officer was struck and a soldier knocked down.

As he picked himself up, someone said "Why don't you fire?" Interpreting this as an order, he did so. Others followed suit. The Americans dubbed the Regiment the Vein-Openers and called the event the Boston Massacre—emotional language for an obvious accident in which only three extremely provocative rioters were killed.





## It's GOODBYE to SARAWAK

**D**OCKSIDE waves by gaily-dressed Dyak girls and music by a bell band marked the departure from Sarawak of the last British troops, described by the Chief Minister as "our colleagues and friends."

Of course, there were speeches and presentations, too, and Auld Lang Syne from the Sarawak Police Band. And the ship that carried the soldiers across the

South China Sea to Singapore, the Empire Kittiwake, responded with jungle-shaking siren blasts.

At the farewell ceremony at Kuching the Minister, Penghulu Tawi Sli, declared: "Apart from valuable assistance still provided by the Royal Air Force, the departure of the Empire Kittiwake from this port represents the severing of a last link with those British and Commonwealth Forces

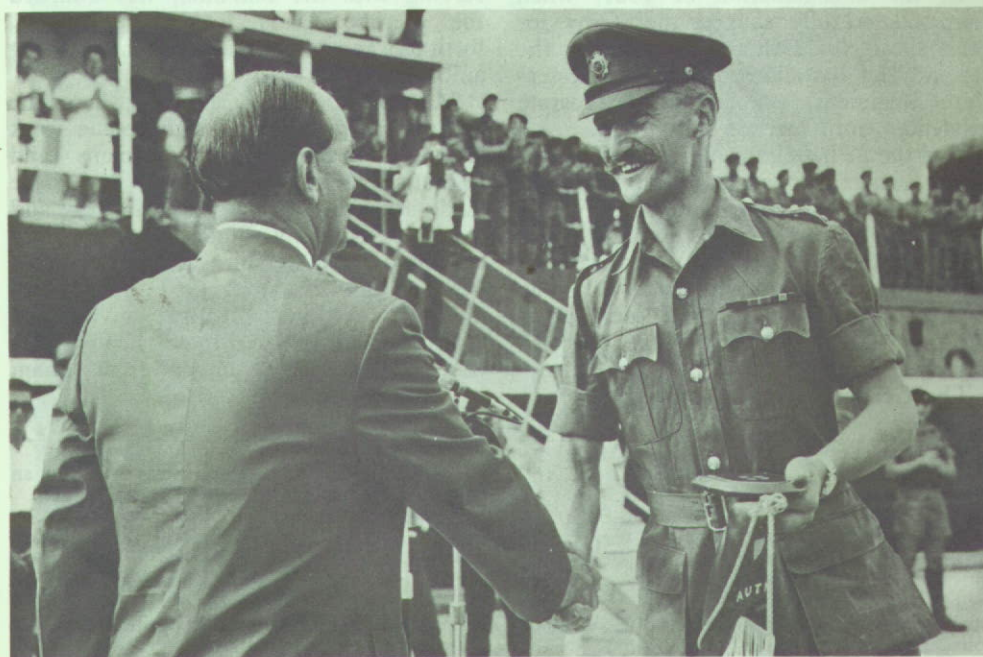
who have been our colleagues and our friends during the particular times of adversity so recently ended."

During Confrontation more than 240 British military ships called at Kuching and more than 130,000 tons of stores were handled. During the withdrawal there was nearly always a military ship in the docks and at peak more than 400 tons of military cargo passed through the port each day. In five months, 42,000 tons of stores, 1,250 vehicles, 32 helicopters and 3,229 troops were handled. The British Army was the largest customer of Kuching port.

Among those who sailed away on that day on Empire Kittiwake were men of Headquarters, British Army Troops, Kuching; barracks services; 30 Squadron, Gurkha Transport Regiment; Royal Military Police; 10 Port Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport; and the Port Commandant Staff.

Now there are only some troops in Labuan, the island headquarters off Sabah from which the campaign was controlled, and a battalion in the independent state of Brunei.

*From a report by Army Public Relations, Far East.*



Shy waves from Dyak ladies (top) and a plaque and handshake for Captain Clive Brousson (right) on sailing day. The port manager thanked the RCT stevedores for working arduous hours for five months to meet the withdrawal timings.



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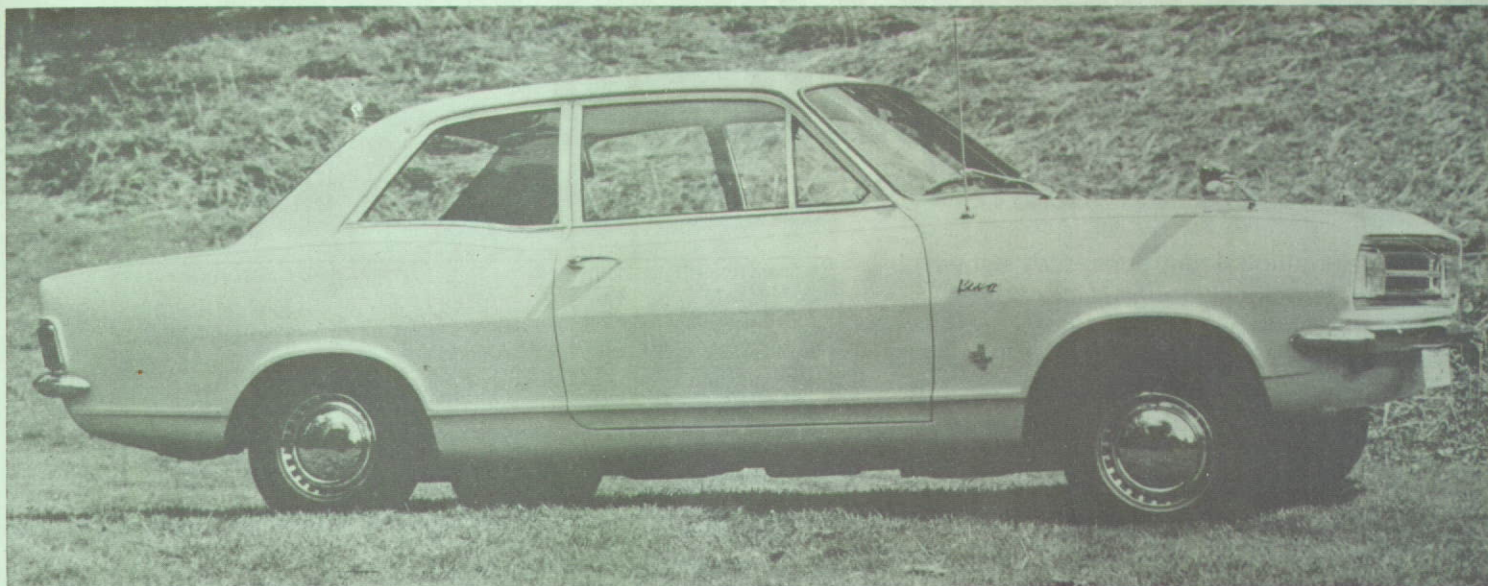
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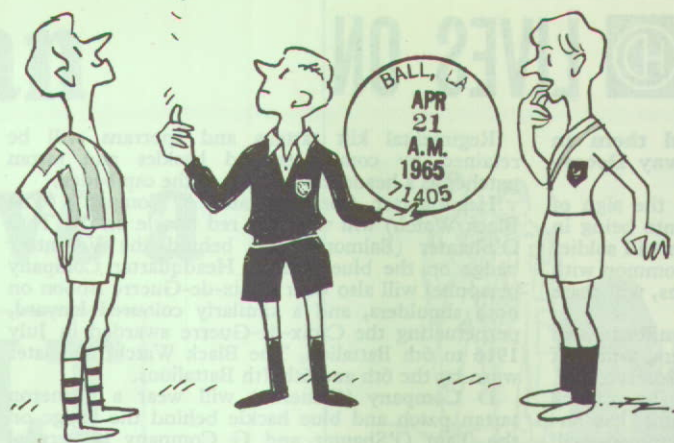
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# LETTERS

## Vita brevis est!

I have fired away before in SOLDIER's pages at the Army's habit of giving itself long, pompous and tedious names. Now I have a splendid new target in the list of designations of units in the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve (not itself the snappiest of designations).

Quite a lot of new names go to ten words and numbers, some into the 'teens. Most have one set of brackets; many have two. Pity the clerks who have to write them often, and the keen types who expect the newspapers to get them right!

Streamlining was the watchword for the reorganisation of the Reserve Army, but who is going to feel streamlined if he has to write down his unit as (for example) HQ Company (Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)) Lancastrian Volunteers? Field-Marshal Lord Slim used to say the Territorial was twice a citizen. This Lancastrian will be twice a Volunteer and twice a member of his county. How many citizens does this make him?

The smaller the units or sub-units, the longer the names tend to be. The silliest I have found is an unfortunate body in Stoke-on-Trent which has an establishment of three (yes, three) and is to be known as 125 (Staffordshire) Field Park Squadron Signal Troop Royal Signals (Volunteers). That is three words per man, with the number left over. The nominal roll will be shorter than the title!—"Scribe."

★ See SOLDIER to Soldier, page 11.

## Roussillon plume

I have before me an illustration of the cap badge of The Queen's Regiment and I note that the famous Roussillon plume of the former Royal Sussex Regiment is not represented. Surely this plume could have been included in the new cap badge? The Royal Sussex Regiment (then known as Dorsetshire) won this honour after a hard fight and it was a glorious reminder to all who saw it.

The idea today seems to be to destroy all the glories of the past, just as Dowling and certain other fanatics destroyed beautiful glass and other glories in our ancient churches and have been despised ever since for their efforts. Will the reformers of today go down in history as the Dowlings of this age.

I quote from a letter from a friend in Canada who served for many years in the British Army:—

"I attended the performance in Winnipeg last November of the Regimental Band of The Royal Highland Fusiliers and was far from being impressed, for I never did see such a conglomeration of different uniforms worn by one regiment. The Drum-Major appeared to be wearing the uniform one would expect. He had a Fusilier's headdress, Scottish doublet and tartan trews. The Pipers had kilts and glengarries but the drummers wore feather bonnets, kilts and the small plaid shawl. Behind the drummers marched twelve buglers who wore blue tunics, glengarries and trews. The Regimental Band wore feather bonnets, scarlet doublets and long plaid shawls

(as for pipers) and trews. As for the music, I am not qualified to say whether it was as good or even better than other visiting military bands as I am not a musician, but as for the uniforms worn, I say they were like a 'dog's dinner'—a little bit of everything and little that could have rightfully been labelled proper."

This extract may help to show what some people think of the modern destruction of old regiments and their traditions, honours, badges and uniforms.—H N Peyton, 11 Rodney Avenue, Tonbridge, Kent.

★ The Queen's Regiment cap badge incorporates the Buff's dragon and the Prince of Wales's plume surrounded by a garter, and beneath the badge a scroll inscribed with the word "Queen's." The collar badge is the White Horse of Kent



mounted on The Royal Sussex Regiment Garter Star and surmounted by the Roussillon plume. The buttons bear the Paschal Lamb of The Queen's Royal Regiment and the Star and Crown of The East Surrey Regiment.

## Still with it

Oil! Not so much of the "outmoded"! —Sgt T A Atkins REME, School of Artillery, Manorbier, Tenby, Wales.

★ Sergeant Atkins is referring to SOLDIER's review of Major Laffin's book "Tommy Atkins" in which it was suggested that the generic name of Tommy Atkins is outmoded. Sorry, Sergeant Atkins—no personal reflection intended!

## Take a bow!

The response to my request for Army badges for my cadets (Letters, October) has been wonderful. I received badges from readers in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and the USA, and I sent a letter of thanks to each kind donor.

After reading the letter from Mr Jones in the January SOLDIER I was prompted to write, as it may possibly be that someone has sent me badges and did not receive an acknowledgement. If this should be the case with any reader perhaps he will write and let me know.—Capt R Brooks, A Troop, RA (ACF), Girdwood Park, Belfast 14, NI.

## Triple MM

I have read with interest the correspondence in SOLDIER on triple holders of the Military Medal.

It may interest readers to know that RSM "Freddie" Snape MM, who joined the King's Own in 1911 and served in France and Flanders during World War One with our 8th Battalion, was awarded the Military Medal three times in the process of gaining promotion to acting company sergeant-major. Those who knew him during this period used to say that "Fred was a ooly terror."

After the war he achieved a "D" at Hythe and also his first-class certificate of education. He retired as Regimental Sergeant-Major of our 1st Battalion in 1936. Though Lancashire-born, he now lives in the London area.—Col H J Darlington, Regimental Secretary, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, Coulston Road, Lancaster.

## Thank you, General!

Thank you for the copy of SOLDIER carrying the story "West to a Wild Sunset" (December). It is a well-written article and gives a clear picture of the fine training the British Army is receiving as well as its splendid relationship with American units. It was a rare privilege for me to have these fine units

in my command and if they are representative of the rest of your Army then you must have a tremendous outfit.—Maj-Gen Autrey J Maroun, USA.

★ General Maroun, who commanded 5th Infantry Division (Mechanised) in



Colorado is now in the Pentagon, Washington, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

Though now retired I am called on each year to instruct several courses at Fort Carson, and your story "West to a Wild Sunset" had much to interest me.

Frequent visits to Britain, East Africa and Cyprus have permitted me to observe units of the British Army and I have a very high regard for its esprit de corps and efficiency. I am sure the United States troops who worked with the British infantrymen and armoured types both benefitted from and enjoyed the opportunity to do so.

The next time British units are assigned to Fort Carson I shall make it a point to spend a few days with them. I suspect some of them will be able to get away to "The Golden Bee" and hoist a few to allied solidarity.

I must admit that John Saar's comment in his excellent story, "Decisions in the American Army are taken at higher levels," is accurate—in garrison. However, in the field this is much less so.

The photos were very good indeed.—Lieut-Col John A King USAFR, PO Box 1147, Laramie, Wyoming 82070, USA.

## Collective defence

As a medal collector I was disturbed by some of the remarks in the article "Victoria Cross for Sale" (January).

Any collector, if he could afford it, would be proud to have a Victoria Cross in his collection, but he would not regard it as a "gilt-edged, highly negotiable investment," but rather as the supreme decoration given by the Sovereign for an outstanding act of bravery.

And what is wrong with "Mr. Snooks of Chicago" or anyone else spending his own money on the collection and preservation of decorations and medals? If it were not for the collector, very few would be preserved for regiments to acquire for their museums. Incidentally, why were regiments so slow in buying Victoria Crosses when they were so much cheaper some 15



# LIVES ON

**"HARPER's Duds" they called them in World War One; the "Highway Decorators" in World War Two.**

And the thousands who have worn the sign of 51st Highland Division since it came into being in 1908, will be glad to know that the sign will soldier on although this famous formation, in common with all the present Territorial Army divisions, will cease to exist at the end of this month.

The HD sign is being retained on uniforms and vehicles by the 51st Highland Volunteers, a unit of the new Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Critchley, The Black Watch, who will command the new unit, has announced that the 51st Highland Volunteers will adopt The Highland Brigade cap badge. When used as a crest (on vehicles, signboards etc), scrolls will be added above and below the cap badge bearing the unit title.

Regimental kilt tartans and sporrans will be retained by companies and hackles and tartan patches as a headdress backing to the cap badge.

Headquarter Company and A Company (The Black Watch) will wear the red hackle on the Tam O'Shanter (Balmoral) and behind the Volunteer badge on the blue bonnet. Headquarter Company personnel will also wear Croix-de-Guerre ribbon on both shoulders, and a similarly coloured lanyard, perpetuating the Croix-de-Guerre awarded in July 1916 to 6th Battalion, The Black Watch, and later worn by the 6th and 6th/7th Battalions.

D Company (Cameron) will wear a Cameron tartan patch and blue hackle behind the badge on the Tam O'Shanter and G Company (Liverpool Scottish) a Forbes tartan patch and blue hackle, while F Company (London Scottish) will wear a Hodden grey patch behind the badge on the Tam O'Shanter.

years ago? Perhaps in those days they did not see it as an "irreplaceable part of their heritage."

With great respect to the late Patsy Edwards he seems to have taken the view that his VC was a good item to pawn when he was short of funds, as the article states that he did this twice. If there were no collectors where would Patsy Edwards's VC be now?

From my experience with fellow medal collectors I am sure that collectors have more respect for medals and for what they represent than do many of the recipients themselves.—K Handley, 55 Goodmayes Avenue, Goodmayes, Essex.

I would like to point out a few facts to the author of the article on the sale of medals and decorations.

The majority of medal collectors

are not nearly so mercenary as he suggests and take great pride in their collections, be they large or small. May I suggest he attends a meeting of the Orders and Medals Research Society, when he can see for himself that we are not so bad as he thinks?

I have the most cordial relations with some regimental museums, most particularly with The Somerset Light Infantry at Taunton and The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Bodmin, and I fully appreciate the desire of regiments in acquiring decorations and medals awarded to their members, but a few seem to think they have a divine right to every one that is offered for sale. All decorations and medals are the personal property of the recipient and he can do what he likes with them once he has left the Service.

Many a collector has rescued medals

from the scrap-man or the dustbin, and in so doing has prevented them from being lost forever, so we do deserve some credit.—R L Geach, 18 Lower Park, Tresillian, Truro, Cornwall.

## COLLECTORS' CORNER

B de Reus, Beekstraat 105, Arnhem, Holland.—Collects World War Two military items, particularly of Arnhem, particularly requires Pegasus and Parachute Regiment shoulder titles and parachute wings.

Lieut W M Jackson RA, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.—Requires British and Commonwealth cloth formation signs 1940-1966. Purchase or exchange.

R J Darley, 39 College Court, Maidstone, Kent.—Requires headdress badges all Irish regiments, including fur cap grenades, QVC and pipers' badges and brooches.

H R Self, Robins Rest, Wellhouse Road, Beech, Alton, Hants.—Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry and 3rd Light Dragoons historical records printed 1880s, some coloured prints etc.; would exchange for helmet plates and badges.

R Holdich, 13 Ravenscourt Drive, Hornchurch, Essex.—Requires campaign medals and decorations, correspondence from other collectors welcomed.

Helen V Brens, 1109 Catherine Street, Victoria BC, Canada.—Collects stamps and cap badges; all letters answered.

24103074 Tpr J Walden, D Squadron, The Queen's Own Hussars, Catterick Camp, Yorks.—Requires German Army badges World War Two, particularly Krimschild, Cholschild, Narvikschild, tank engagement and paratroop badges, panzer collar dogs etc; also German medals.

24104199 J/Blr S Gardner, Junior

Soldiers' Company, The Light Infantry Brigade Depot, Sir John Moore Barracks, Copthorne, Shrewsbury, Salop.—Requires British and Commonwealth cap badges.

## NUMBER OFF!

Very few competitors were prepared to accept defeat in SOLDIER's November Competition 102 and there were, as a result, some oddly contrived associations and many numerical answers such as 80 threepences in a pound.

James Bond, Scotland Yard and Hastings were the only answers given without any variations.

Examples of accepted answers were: 5 continents, oceans, wise and foolish virgins, gold rings; 8 bells; 10 Downing Street, little nigger boys, green bottles, Commandments, men went to mow; 12 days of Christmas, disciples, good men and true; 13 (baker's dozen); 15 men on a dead man's chest; 24 hours (from Tulsa); 40 thieves, winks; 80 days around the world; 88 millimetre gun, Junkers 88; 007 James Bond; 111 (BAC jet, USA fighter, Heinkel); 252 (charge sheet); 303 ammunition; 432 (armoured personnel carrier); 600 (charge of the Light Brigade); 1066 (Hastings); 1212 (Scotland Yard); 1984 (Orwell book); 5280 feet in a mile; 10,000 men (Noble Duke of York); 10,000 (hymn), daffodils (Wordsworth); 64,000 dollar question; 3 x 20 + 10 (life span); 4 & 20 blackbirds; MCMLXVI (1966).

Among the ingenious answers were cricket stumps and Nelson (one eye, one leg, one arm) for 111; countdown for 432; and two narratives incorporating all the 25 numbers.

Prizewinners were:

1 Capt F T Kerfoot, Quartermaster (Maint), 2nd Field Regiment RA, BFPO 17.

2 Allan Duncan Dare, 23 Hill Crescent, Totteridge, London N20.

3 E H Brazier, c/o TA Centre, Bulverhythe, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

4 L/Cpl R Childs, Provost Staff, 1 R Anglian, Trenchard Barracks, Celle, BFPO 23.

5 Gerald East, 43 Manor Road North, Esher, Surrey.

6 Mrs G W Blackler, c/o S/Sgt Blackler RAPC, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, BFPO 55.

7 D H Price, 14 Lyndale Avenue, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

8 Maj P H Courtenay, HQ Army Division, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.

## REUNIONS

The York and Lancaster Regimental Association. Annual reunion weekend, Strensall, near York, 22/23 April. Applications for dinner tickets, accommodation etc to RHQ, Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield 10, before 1 April.

3 Base Workshops, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. 18th annual officers reunion dinner. Friday, 17 March, Trafalgar Suite, Whitehall Court, London SW1. Lieut-Col G R Riddick, 30 Command Workshops, REME, Mill Hill, London NW7. (Tel: FIN 2611).

Aden Forces Broadcasting Association. Third annual reunion of members, Chevrons Club, 3 Dorset Square, London NW1, 1 April. Tickets from Flt-Lieut H Vernon, RAF Bicester, Oxon.

10th Royal Hussars Old Comrades Association. Annual dinner 6 May, Porchester Hall, Bayswater, London W2, 6.30pm. Parade Hyde Park, 7 May, 11.00 am. Apply Capt A Standing, Hon Sec, 1 Westminster Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

9th/12th Royal Lancers Old Comrades Association. Reunion dinner 6 May, London SW1. Germany Trip 28 June-2 July 1967. Details from Hon Sec, 10 Rose Drive, Chesham, Bucks (Tel: Chesham 3562).

Military Provost Staff Corps Association. Reunion dinner, Saturday, 15 July, Berechurch Hall Camp, Colchester. Details from Hon Sec, MPSC Association, Berechurch Hall Camp, Colchester, Essex.

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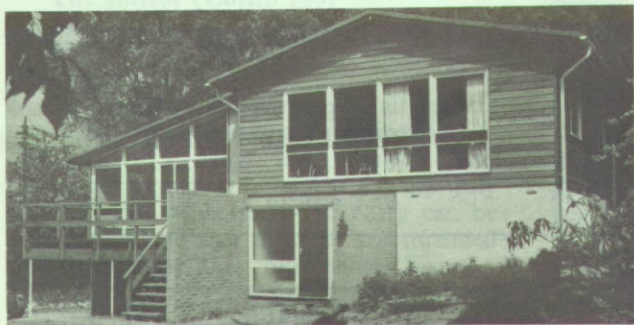
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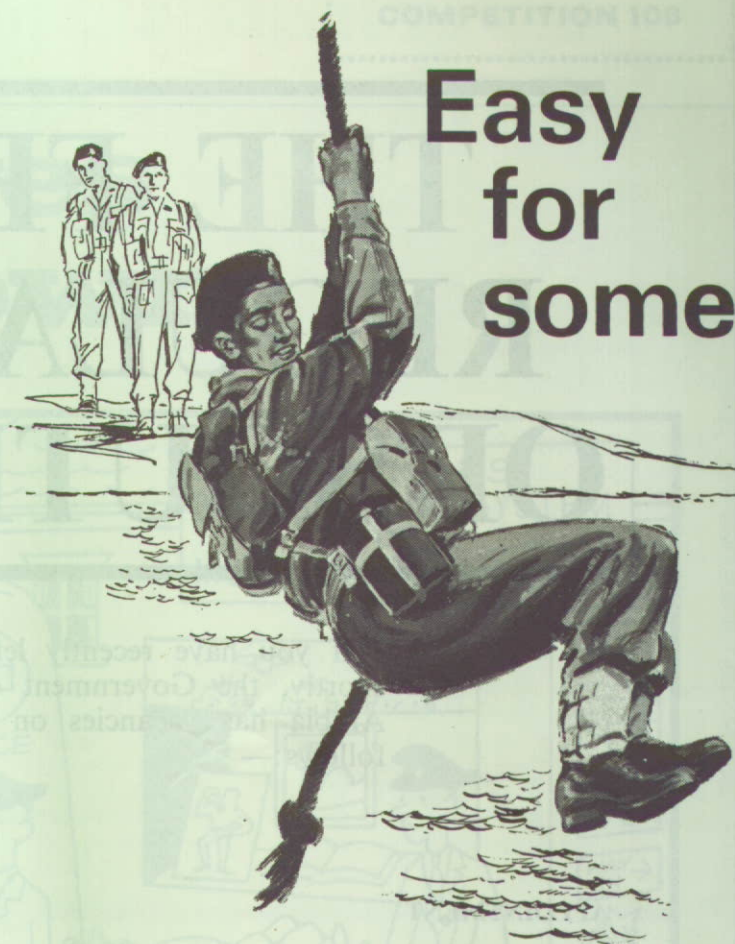
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# eyes down!

**S**OLDIER'S "How Observant Are You" feature gets a lift up this month on to the competition page.

Art Editor Frank Finch is reticent about the exact number of differences he has introduced into his drawings but admits that there are more than the usual ten.

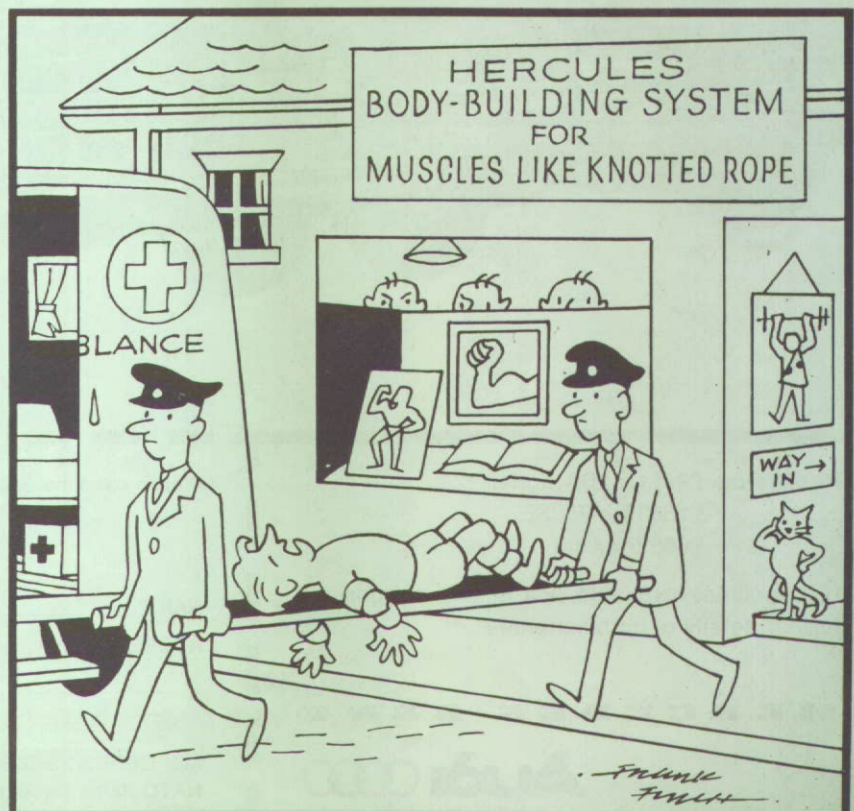
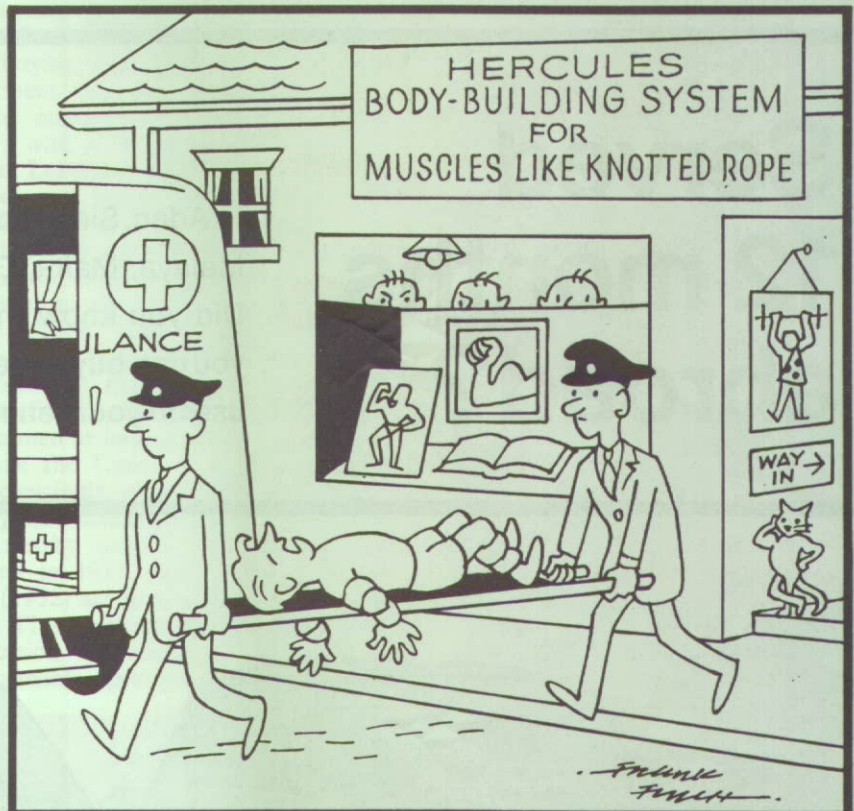
Make your comparison carefully then send your list of differences, on a postcard or by letter, with the "Competition 106" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

**The Editor (Comp 106)**  
**SOLDIER**  
433 Holloway Road  
London N7.

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 15 May. The answers and winners' names will appear in the July SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 106" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from correct entries.

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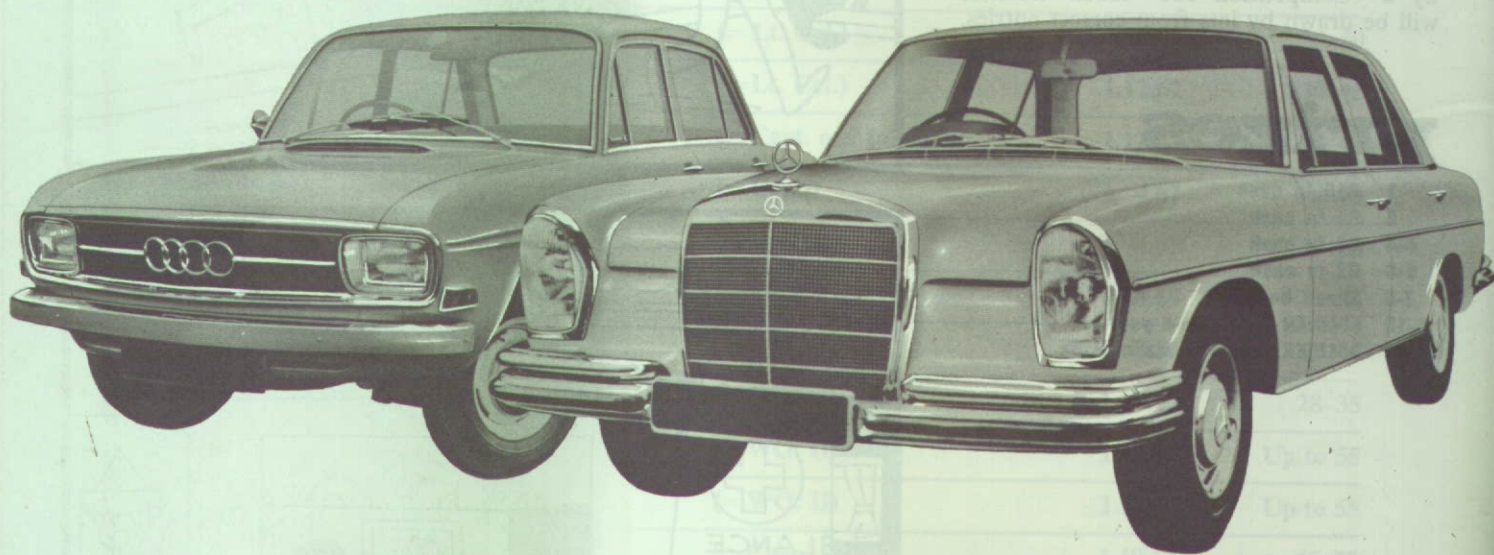


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# SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE



**E**NTRANCE steps worn hollow by the feet of millions and random statistics from the accountant's notebook yield a startling insight on the operation of the Union Jack Services Clubs, mammoth London home of every British and Commonwealth Serviceman and woman.

Had 11 more guests booked in during 1966 the year's total bed reservations would have topped 207,000. The customers, 99,340 soldiers among them, ate 40,000 pounds of bread, 150,000 pounds of potatoes, dipped into the yokes of 180,000 eggs, took knife and fork to five-and-a-half miles of sausages. Thirteen tons of meat followed the same gastric route as 24,000 bars of chocolate and 167,000 pints of beer. Milk? They gulped down a quarta million pintas.

Consider the scale of a civilian-run hotel with a linen store stock of 4000 tablecloths, 120,000 pillow slips and 200,000 sheets, and you realise that the grimy brick building at smutting distance from Waterloo Station is very big business.

Turnover for the three clubs of the Union Jack group was £117,000 in 1966. Bulk buying and subsidy from the annual investment income of £12,000 helped a shrewd management to provide its customers with a no-frills residential club in central London where drinks are coppers cheaper and where a bed for the night can cost as little as nine shillings.

In 1967, 60 years after King Edward VII opened the original building as a national memorial to the Forces, the Union Jack Club, Union Jack Families Club and Union Jack Women's Services Club are still fulfilling their charter as a civilian organisation for the shelter and welfare of Servicemen at large in "the wicked city."

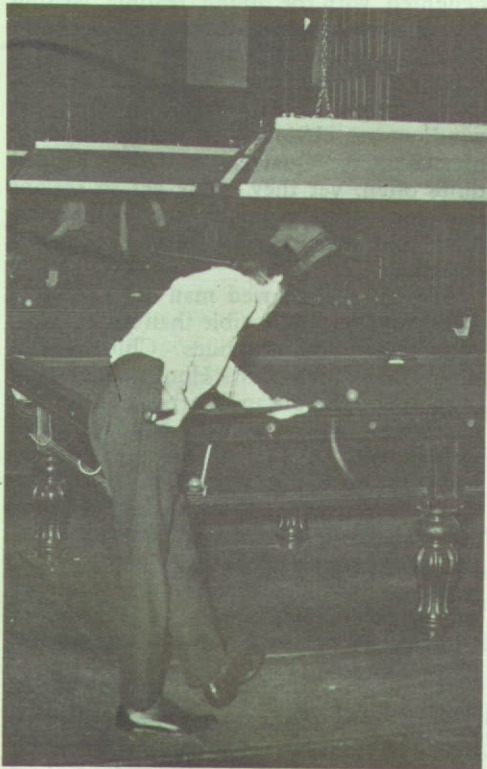
While the Union Jack Club maintains an increasingly uncomfortable tenancy of its original building, making occasional use of a nearby annexe, the Families Club (opened in 1913) and Women's Services Club (1952) are housed two minutes' walk away. This separation forces an expensive duplication of services and with the Serviceman's promotion in the social

order adds up to a problem which worries the Management Council's 29 members.

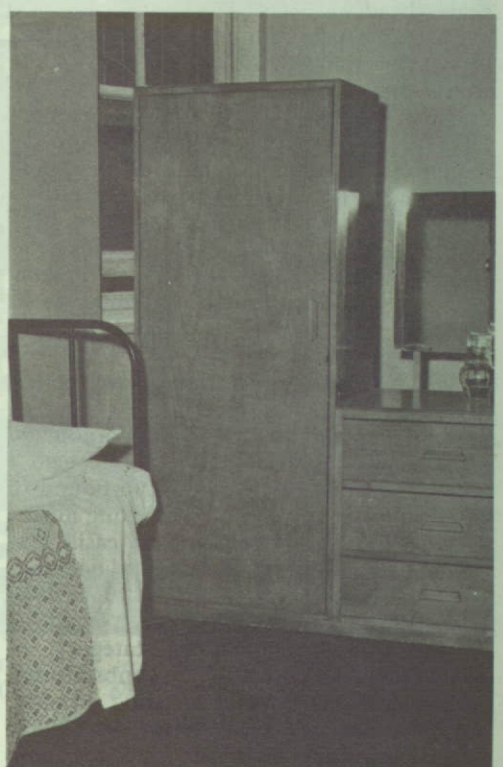
The soldier's status has taken an express lift upwards since 1907 when general opinion rated him at gutter level. The tiny bedrooms thought luxurious 60 years ago barely match the rapidly improving standards of today's married quarters and barracks. The Union Jack Services Clubs offer no apologies. The convulsions of major conversion have frequently shaken the ageing building and barely a day passes without the ring of a hammer or the squawk of a saw being heard.

Year by year the resident engineers grow more like a warship's damage control party as they rush to the scene of the latest dilapidation. They manage amazingly well and the struggle rarely inconveniences or is even noticed by the customers, but the cost is growing and would eventually be unmanageable.

The number of staff needed to run the clubs is another black mark against the 1000-bed hostel in Waterloo Road. Ex-Servicemen overwhelmingly predominate



Above: The billiards room is as popular as ever but the *decor* is from another age. Cheap drink prices are a magnet in the Club's giant bar.



The Union Jack Club (left) has been a London home for millions of Servicemen. The bedrooms (above) are small but cheap and spotlessly clean.

Story by JOHN SAAR  
Pictures by PAUL TRUMPER





Weekenders queue at reception to book in. How many of them know that the Union Jack Club is a civilian charity operated solely for them?

in the 200 loyal, hard-working and long-serving staff. As a charity the Clubs did not have to pay Selective Employment Tax, but the bill would have been £10,000 a year, a grim reminder that labour costs could become prohibitively heavy in the years ahead.

Further major improvements are accepted by the Council as necessary, but would be impossibly uneconomic. The old lines of age show through after every facelift and, strive as the Clubs do to modernise, they remain plain old-fashioned. The stone floors, sombrely tiled walls, the chocolate-painted radiators, pervading smell of carbolic, the memorial corridor where famous warriors are remembered in wall plaques—all contribute to an atmosphere of another age, almost another century.

Membership trends seem to reflect the impression. Priority on beds is given to serving men and women holding automatic membership. Bookings from this category were down in 1966 as they were bound to be with so many of our shrinking forces serving East of Suez. Not so easily explained is the sharp decline in bookings from serving women—6251 in 1965, 4819 last year.

The second membership category, of ex-Service members who pay a subscription of ten shillings a year, is rising steadily. Usually they are men in the 40-60 age group and they obviously find the club thoroughly acceptable as it stands. There are 600 to 700, and 84 of them live in more or less permanently. The reading room when a dozen or more are nodding off over their papers is a caricature of life in the more exotic London clubs.

But a man who never dares shut his eyes is General Wolseley—standing in

bronze on a marble column. He once enjoyed the company of a bronze colleague who recklessly dozed—and was promptly stolen in mysterious circumstances.

If there was ever any doubt that Servicemen want modern comfort and are prepared to pay for it, the success of the high-grade room scheme crushed it. The bedrooms are larger, furnished in pleasing Scandinavian style. There is never a shortage of takers at 21 shillings a night, 12 shillings above the basic rate but incomparably better than any hotel accommodation available at the price.

In the words of the Comptroller, Colonel C A la T Leatham, a former Welsh Guards commanding officer, "rebuilding is probably inevitable." No dates have yet been fixed but three sites all within ten minutes' walk of Waterloo Station are under consideration. As much of the clubs' assets of £618,000 would be realised as was necessary for the rebuilding and the three existing premises would be sold. All three clubs would come under one roof sharing staff and services.

Alone since the Windmill Theatre closed, the Union Jack Club has boasted "we never closed." The doors are always open, residents can buy a meal for twenty-one-and-a-half hours out of the 24, and come and go as they please. Service would have to be maintained non-stop during the construction and move to the new building, another headache for the Council's president, Major-General Sir Julian Gascoigne.

The Services' representatives on the general committee, jealous preservers of the customers' rights, will certainly insist on the old standards of service in any new Union Jack Club. The clubs are popular and clearly answer an important need. The average occupancy of beds on any one

night last year was 60.5 per cent of full capacity. On some dates—weekends and London ceremonial occasions—the clubs have been packed out and people have regretfully been turned away.

Most of the clients are satisfied, if not delighted, with the dining, reading, writing and television rooms. The club shop and hairdresser's are handy, the self-laundry machines a great boon. The wild few who once flung billiard balls through the windows are obviously in a tiny minority of dissenters. Quarrels or fights happen quite often, yet they rarely get so serious that the Military Police need appear on other than their regular visits in pursuit of absentees.

Because the married man with children is less mobile, less flexible than his bachelor counterpart, the Families' Club is that much more important. Honeymoons have been spent there, families book in for the Christmas and summer holidays. One woman was so anxious to stay that she tried to beat the regulation forbidding children of over 16 by concealing her son's 30 years. A family of ten children, compassionate cases in transit, wives newly widowed, bewildered children en route for the parental home abroad—the Families' Club has been a comfortable and comforting haven for them all.

On a recent night there were 837 people staying in the Union Jack Club. The count included Israelis, Peruvians, Ghanaians, Nigerians, New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians. The Union Jack Services Clubs are inter-Service, multi-racial, international and multi-coloured. With that kind of wide-ranging credo and a potential membership running into eight figures, the small matter of a new headquarters should not be too much of a problem.



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### What is the Army Cadet Force?

It is a national youth organisation with some 40,000 cadets between 14 and 18. It is entirely voluntary, and a boy may join when he likes and leave when he likes—but of course he follows the tradition and obeys the rules of the ACF while he is in it.

### What is its aim?

To help prepare boys to succeed in any walk of life (including the services) by training in character, leadership and virtues such as loyalty, discipline and self-reliance.

### What does an ACF Unit do?

Normally it meets on two evenings each week,

and there are weekend activities and an annual camp. The cadets train for Certificate 'A', and for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award—many ACF boys have received their Gold Award personally from Prince Philip. The activities include drill, map reading, camping, initiative tests, shooting, and games.

### Could you serve your country as an Officer in the ACF?

The ACF needs active men to command its Units. Previous service with the Forces, or in the ACF or CCF is an advantage, but not necessary; those without experience are given training. Suitable Officers are chosen after

interview by a Selection Board. They then receive the Queen's Commission. Uniform is provided, and regular Army pay and allowances are given for attendance at camps and training courses. Otherwise the work is entirely voluntary and unpaid—but that doesn't mean it's unrewarding!

If you would like to know more, please contact your local ACF Unit Commander, the Secretary of your local Territorial Association (see 'phone book under 'Territorial Army'), or write to Director, Territorial Army and Cadets, Dept. 305, Ministry of Defence, London, S.W.1.

**Army Cadet Force**





# PURELY PERSONAL

Two Royal Engineers who with "courage and skill" cleared bomb dumps on Penang Island and the island of Betio in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands have been awarded the George Medal. They are **Major Henry Percival Qualtrough**, aged 42, now retired and living on the Isle of Man, and **Sergeant**

**Horace Edward Cooke**, based in Singapore. On Penang, they cleared about 100 tons of bombs and shells from Japanese tunnels and covered trenches. On Betio they cleared a further 100 tons of bombs and shells, many fused or critically decomposed.



## Piping out the Colonel

Pipers played Auld Lang Syne and the Skye Boat Song as 300 soldiers of 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, said farewell (above) to their commanding officer, **Lieutenant-Colonel Colin G Stonor**, at Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent. Colonel Stonor waved goodbye from a Land-Rover drawn by officers and sergeants and headed by the two bands of the Regiment.

A veteran of the D-Day landings, Colonel Stonor also served with the Battalion in Korea and Malaya. He became commanding officer in 1964 and has represented his Battalion at rugby, cricket and hockey.

## 500 ups and downs

Free fall parachuting is the "nearest thing to flying," according to **Warrant Officer Jim Tilling** (below), who recently made his 500th jump from 6500 feet over Cyprus. "It is a sensation incomparable with anything else," he says. Jim, aged 39, who is serving with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Stores Sub-Depot at Dhekelia, is an instructor of the Cyprus Combined Services Free Fall Parachute Club. He started free-fall parachuting in Singapore and has also jumped in Germany and England.



## Disc-jockey General

**Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Carver's** taste in music ranges from the pop songs of Françoise Hardy to Beethoven, as he demonstrated when he became a radio disc jockey (above). General Carver, who recently became C-in-C Far East Command, was invited by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, whose studios are near HQ Far East Land Forces, Singapore, to choose the records for a programme in a new series called "Personal Choice."

## Villa in the sun

When **Harry Staite**, a Royal Signals staff-sergeant in Dhekelia, Cyprus, leaves the Army next month, he intends to build his own villa near Barcelona.

How can Harry, who has 35 years' service, manage to make true a dream that he had while on a continental tour six years ago? Well, although he does not smoke or drink, the real reason is successful investment in the stock market.

Despite that villa in the sun, Harry is sorry to say goodbye to the Army. "I have really enjoyed my time in uniform and would love to stay on," he says.

Pictured below, Staff-Sergeant Staite (right) shows his investments to Army Press Officer Terry Coombs.



## He joined up in '83

**Mr Albert Stickland**, of Torquay, who celebrated his 100th birthday recently, retired as a regimental sergeant-major in 1908 after 26 years' service—and re-enlisted to fight in World War One. Mr Stickland joined The Somerset Light Infantry soon after his 16th birthday, saying he was 18.

Then early in World War One Mr. Stickland was running a canteen at Colchester when he heard that the 9th (Service) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, which was being formed, was short of a regimental sergeant-major. He volunteered for the job and served in France and Flanders, winning the Military Cross and Military Medal and two mentions-in-despatches.

Picture above shows Mr Stickland receiving a gift from **Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Urwick**, Regimental Secretary of The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry.

## WRA MSMC

**Warrant Officer II Marion Dickson Mackay** can claim to have made history. She is the first member of the Women's Royal Army Corps to receive the Meritorious Service Medal. It was presented to her (above) by **Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Harris**, GOC-in-C Northern Ireland Command.

Warrant Officer Mackay joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service in 1939 and since then has served continuously in a variety of Regular and Territorial units. She also holds the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and Territorial Efficiency Medal and is due to retire from the Army this month.



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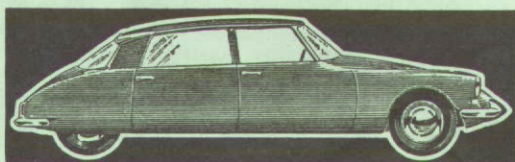
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# BOOKS

JOSEPH H. DEVINS, JR

## THE Vaagso Raid



## COMMANDOS IN NORWAY

"The Vaagso Raid" (Joseph H Devins Jr)

Vaagso is a tiny dot on the rugged coast of Norway. It has no particular strategic importance and could well have remained for ever an obscure Norwegian fishing village.

But on 27 December 1941 it became the epicentre of a shock wave which was to have far-reaching effects on World War Two.

On that Saturday British commandos descended on Vaagso from two converted Channel steamers. To the British it was one more step in the "harassment" of the enemy called for by Churchill; to the Norwegian Government in exile it was a pointless exercise which could not alter the course of the war but could expose the Norwegian population to the enemy's revenge.

What did the raid achieve? Some fish-oil factories destroyed, a coastal battery destroyed and another badly damaged, an enemy radio transmitter put out of action, shipping sunk, some collaborators and Germans taken prisoner. It might be argued that except for taking prisoners the same result could have been obtained by bombing.

But the supreme achievement of the Vaagso raid was to come when the shock wave reached Berlin—and no one was to know about it until much later.

A few days before the raid, Falkenhorst, the German Commander-in-Chief in Norway, was asked whether he felt prepared to deal with any Allied adventures in his zone. Taking stock he found he needed at least three more divisions. Vaagso burst just as Berlin was mulling over this request.

By D-Day Germany had 372,000 troops sitting idly in Norway for an invasion never seriously contemplated by the Allies. Had these been in Normandy in June 1944, Overlord might well have failed.

The raid brought other relief, too. Hitler decided to concentrate his whole navy in Norwegian waters as additional protection. The Royal Navy put the cork in the bottle and kept it there.

Mr Devins writes: "The true importance of Adolf Hitler's fateful decision . . . is underlined by the fact that none of these ships ever again got loose in the Atlantic.

Eventually all were either destroyed in battle along the Arctic convoy route or tracked down by the RAF."

The major intelligence find of the raid was a set of German code books which later opened a way through the defences of St Nazaire.

This is a brilliant study of the raid. Mr Devins's research has been thorough and by putting Vaagso against the background of later events he highlights its vital importance to the overall picture. He also establishes himself as a first-rate military historian.

Robert Hale, 25s

J C W

## TWENTY YEARS ON

"The History of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1939-1945" (Major E G Godfrey with Major-General R F K Goldsmith)

In the 22 years since the events described in this book the Regular battalions of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry have vanished in amalgamations, but the name of the Regiment is to live on in a Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve battalion of Territorials.

Major Godfrey explains that the arrival of new material and three re-writings were largely to blame for a delay which must make this about the last of the World War Two regimental histories. They have also made it a most thorough and very readable chronicle. The world-wide and campaign backgrounds against which the Cornishmen operated are concisely sketched in and their own actions are described with a great deal of personal experience, much related at first-hand.

When Hitler's war-machine began to move, the 2nd Battalion resisted heroically on the Escut. When the Battalion embarked at La Panne many of the men were carrying second weapons—the unit handed over many more than its paper establishment.

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion moved from India to Iraq and then made the long drive from Basra to the Western Desert where, with no time for training or bringing its equipment up to scratch, it was thrown straight into the Cauldron and tragically almost wiped out.



A few got back to Alamein then to Cyprus where, to their indignation, most were posted to other regiments. A tiny cadre returned to Britain and on this a new 1st Battalion was formed from the 6th.

The 2nd Battalion saw some bitter fighting in Tunisia and Italy then helped to keep the peace during the Greek Civil War truce.

After tossing about at sea in the storm which jeopardised the build-up in Normandy, the 5th Battalion saw its first action when six SS-manned Panther tanks were discovered wandering about the Battalion area. In less than half an hour the Cornishmen knocked out five of them at a cost of 20 killed and wounded. The 5th went on to Holland and the Elbe.

A battalion which saw no fighting but much useful and interesting service was the 30th, largely formed of low medical category reservists. Its early duties included garrisoning the Scilly Isles, surely one of the war's least-publicised jobs. Later it carried out garrison duties in North Africa, Eritrea and the Sudan.

**Regimental History Association, R L E**  
*The Keep, The Barracks, Bodmin, 84s or 25s to members of OCA and others who served in the Regiment or their relatives.*

## IN BRIEF

*"The German Panzers" (Uwe Feist in co-operation with Heinz J Nowarra)*

This second Armor series book from Aero Publishers Inc, of Fallbrook, California (the first, reviewed November 1966, was on the Tiger tanks), deals with the panzer division tanks from the Mark I to the Mark V Tiger.

The Mk IA, developed under the guise of LaS (Landwirtschaftlicher Schlepper (agricultural tractor)), and the re-powered and lengthened Mk IB, both saw battle in the Spanish Civil War.

Prototypes of the slightly larger Mk II were made in 1935 and this tank formed the bulk of the German armoured force in the early war years. The 11 variants included a waterproofed model for the Operation Sealion invasion of England.

Some models of the Mk III light tank were converted to command tanks and fitted with wooden cannons as role camouflage. Others were waterproofed and could drive through 13 feet of water.

The medium Mk IV was the backbone of German armour and the last tank designed in peacetime. Production of the Mk V Panther, designed to counter the Russian T34, began in November 1942.

The 40-plus variants of the five panzer tanks are illustrated by four colour paintings, seven diagrams and more than 80 black-and-white pictures.

*W E Hersant, 228 Archway Road, Highgate, London N6 (sole concessionaires outside USA), 23s 6d post paid.*

*"The Re-Conquest of Burma" (Geoffrey Matthews)*

Written primarily for the use of British Army officers preparing for their Staff College and promotion examinations, this book also serves as a useful outline for the ordinary layman of the campaign in Burma.

The author has painstakingly researched his subject and, in compressing into 94 pages the vast and complicated sequence of events he covers, has achieved a masterpiece of condensation. Included are useful

maps, short biographical notes on both the British and Japanese commanders involved, and a chronology of relevant dates.

*Gale & Polden, 15s*

*"Trumpet and Bugle Calls for the Army"*

Calls on the trumpet and bugle in the Army have been handed down the years since these instruments were first used as a means of command and communication in battle and on parade.

The last manual of trumpet and bugle calls was published in 1927 since when it has become obsolete in many respects because of changes in organisation and the Army's mechanisation. But, as horses have been retained by a few British Army units, calls relating to mounted regiments have been retained in this latest edition of the manual.

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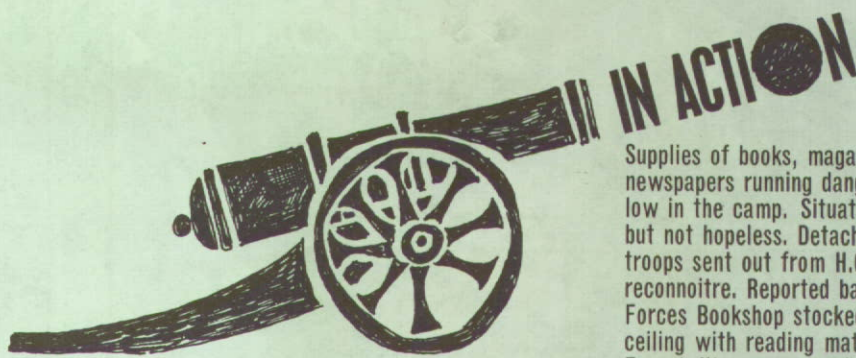
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