

JUNE 1962 ★ 9d

# SOLDIER



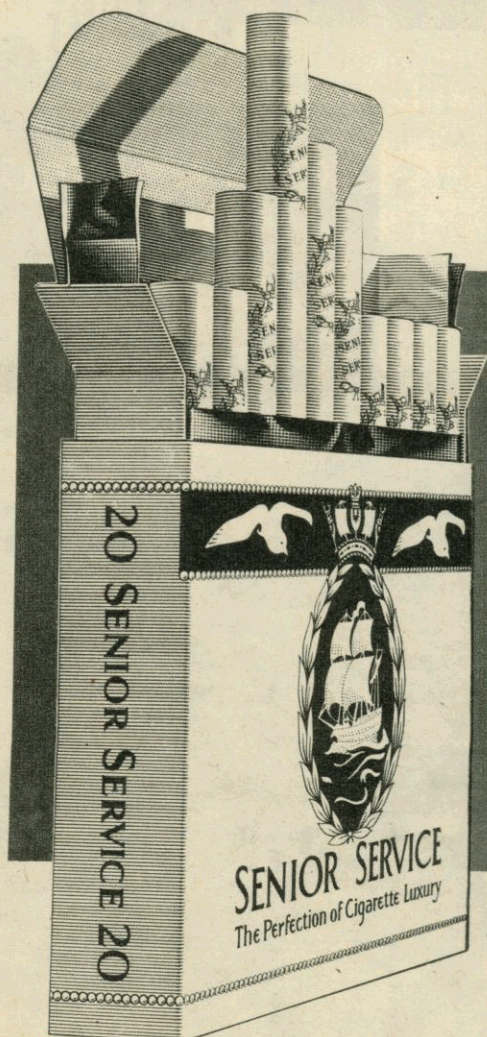




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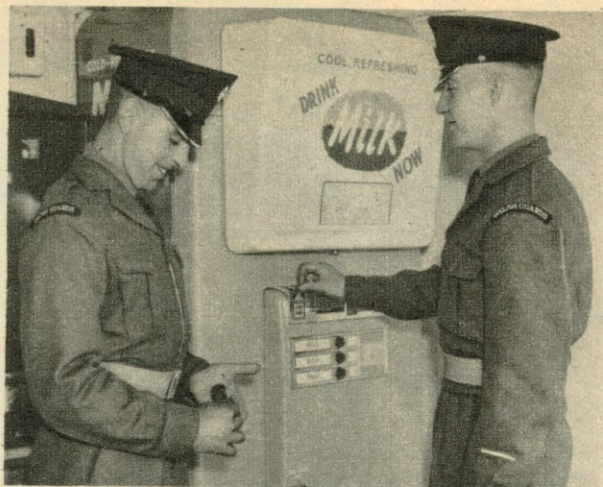
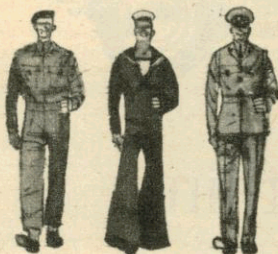
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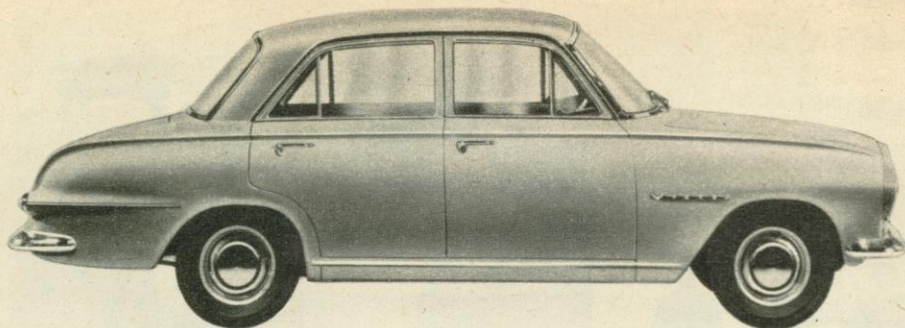
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From atop the Reichstag the camera looks down on Berlin's wall and the Brandenburg Gate, in front of which an East German keeps watch in his tower.

# BERLIN

**F**ROM his 300-ft high eyrie on top of the ruined Reichstag a young Green Jacket peers through a naval telescope at an East German Army vehicle half a mile away on the other side of the walled-in Russian Sector of Berlin. He notes the incident and the time in a report book and goes on searching.

Beneath the Reichstag, from a wooden tower set in the shadow of the Brandenburg Gate and within stone-throwing distance of the concrete curtain that cuts off East Berlin

**OVER...**

**"ONE FALSE STEP OVER BERLIN, ONE FAILURE IN COMMUNICATION, EVEN ONE FAILURE IN COMPREHENSION, MIGHT MEAN WAR..."**

*Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons, October, 1961*



# BERLIN continued

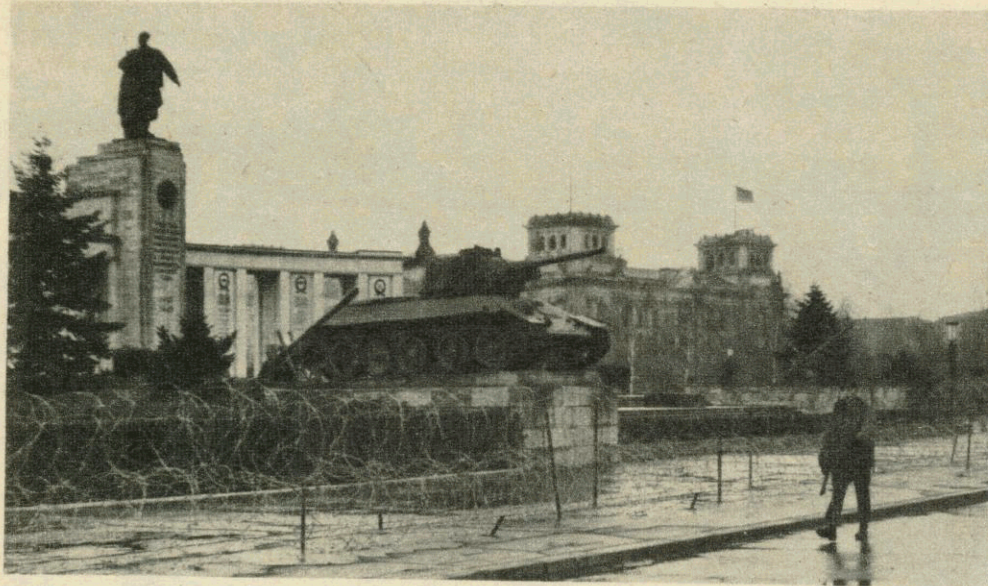
from the West, another Green Jacket searches with binoculars.

Several miles away an armed patrol of the 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, walks warily, in battle formation, along a ten-foot wide track which cuts through East German territory. On either side East German troops and police stare stonily as the Welch move into the Eiskeller area to ensure free access to it from the British Sector.

Near the road which leads to Potsdam two Military Policemen drive slowly along the East German border, keeping their eyes



From an observation post, Rfn P. Clarke, of the 2nd Green Jackets, looks over the wall.



Rfn B. Pears, 2nd Green Jackets, patrols the British barbed wire protecting the Russian War Memorial.



Men of the 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, patrolling a track in the Eiskeller.

Ferret scout cars, too, patrol the 400-yard access track.

## BACKGROUND TO BERLIN

**B**RITISH troops have served continuously in Berlin since the end of World War Two when the city was split into four sectors—British, American, French and Russian.

There have been three main Berlin crises. In 1948 Russia attempted to bring the four-power control of Berlin to an end by blockading the city, a move which was defeated by the huge Western airlift. In 1958 Russia accused the Western powers of using Berlin as a base for subversion against the Soviet bloc and threatened to "end the occupation

regime" unless a new agreement on Berlin was concluded within six months. This attempt also failed.

The third crisis began on 4 June, 1961, when Russia insisted that Berlin should become a demilitarised free city and that the Western garrisons would have to leave or be reduced to token strength. Since then the East Germans have sealed off the boundary between East and West Berlin to prevent free movement between them. Britain and her allies believe that the problem can be solved only by negotiation.

open for unusual movement and ready to prevent incidents that could have serious repercussions.

The watchers in the observation posts and the men who patrol and keep constant watch on the border are Britain's front-line troops in a war of nerves which began nearly a year ago and which seems to have no ending. They are the men on whom Britain depends to safeguard West Berlin and to prevent the false step that might mean war.

For many months the 3200-strong Berlin Infantry Brigade Group, occupying an island of freedom surrounded by the sea of Communist East Germany, has lived through crisis after crisis, never sure when it might be called upon to fight for its existence. For nearly a year the troops there have been on more or less permanent stand-to, prepared at a few hours' notice to go into action.

Yet there is no sign of nerves among the troops who garrison West Berlin. Ask any hundred among them where they would rather serve, in West Germany or in Berlin, and ninety-nine will unhesitatingly answer "Berlin."

In this city of paradoxes, where the British Army guards a Russian war memorial against possible attack by angry West Germans and where the Germans are genuinely anxious for the Allies to remain as occupation forces, the British soldier has learned to live with danger and takes pride in the job he has to do.

"The British soldier in Berlin is different from any other British soldier," Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe DSO, the General Officer Commanding, told SOLDIER. "He is more highly-disciplined and alert and is an ambassador in a very

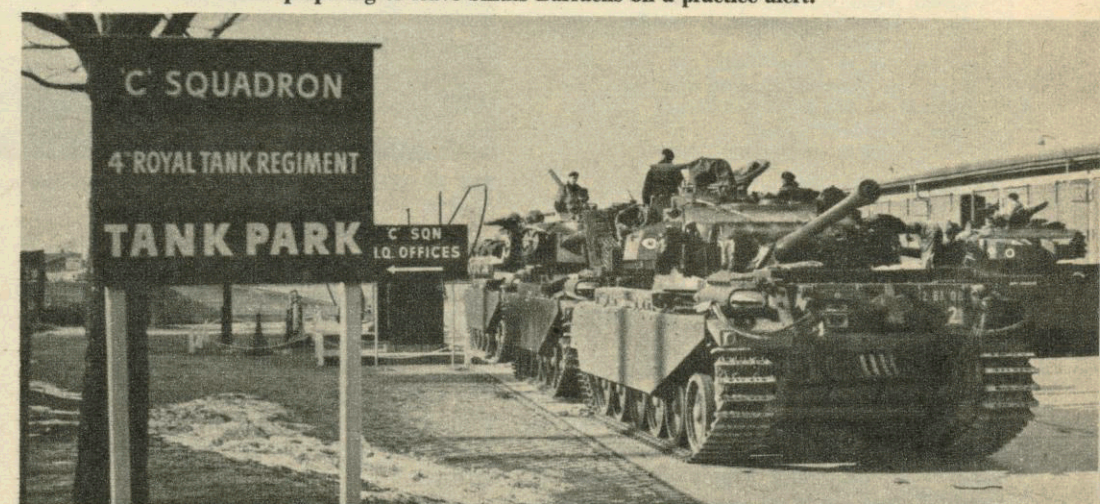


Photographs by SOLDIER Cameraman PETER O'BRIEN

A tree-top observation post watches the Invalidenstrasse crossing point. An armoured car and Ferrets manned by the Green Jackets face the concrete barrier. Below: Centurion tanks preparing to leave Smuts Barracks on a practice alert.



Men of The Durham Light Infantry examining their rifle range targets. Beyond are the border and an East German tower.



special sense. He is a visible guarantee to Berlin that Britain will defend its interests."

When SOLDIER visited Berlin recently, a company of the 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, was on duty day and night keeping watch on the Soviet Sector from the observation towers on the Reichstag and at the Brandenburg Gate, once the official doorway to East Berlin and now sealed off by a massive concrete wall guarded by trigger-happy East German troops and police.

Nearby, five Green Jackets were taking part in a scene that might have come from a

**B**RITISH troops still go into the Soviet Sector of Berlin on sight-seeing tours arranged by the Women's Voluntary Services. But now, in place of West German guides, officers and warrant officers of the Royal Army Educational Corps accompany the troops to describe places of interest.

Before entering the Russian Sector all British troops and Army-sponsored civilians go for briefing to the Military Police Control Room to which they also report immediately after returning.

OVER...



## SOLDIER to Soldier

**"A GIRL'S** life today is full of interest. Her world is expanding. Later, she can range the professional scene or enjoy herself in an attractive, well-equipped house. But for boys, the world is contracting, and there is no adventure left. No empire to build, no Army worth joining, no patriotic career, no banner to fight for. Boys are suffering desperately for lack of targets and ideals."

So says Anne Scott-James, one of Britain's leading women writers, in an article on today's youngsters and their parents.

No adventure? No Army worth joining? Sweeping statements, these—and fighting talk, too! Today's Army offers everything that today's youngster could ask for—travel, adventure, a patriotic (and well-paid) career, a banner and ideals.

In the Army a man—and a woman—can roam this contracting world and find adventure of innumerable kinds in many an overseas station, and from the jungle to the desert. Never before has the Army enjoyed, in fact, such an abundance of opportunity for adventure.

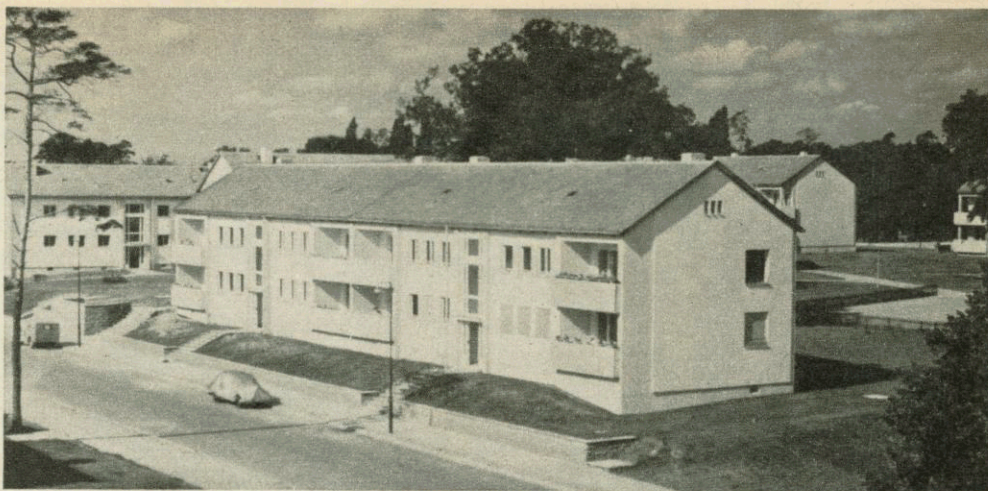
Training has taken on a new adventurous look in large-scale exercises, some of them with forces of other nations, and Salisbury Plain has given way to Canada, North Africa, Borneo and the Arctic. Generous grants have provided scope for officially-backed adventure training schemes to take soldiers canoeing, riding, skiing, rafting and climbing in countless countries.

Today's Army, like the world, has contracted, but it has become increasingly individualised, mechanised, airborne and technological. There is a niche for every specialisation, from the cookhouse to the computer, and every man-jack has developed into a specialist.

As to Miss Scott-James' suggestion that there is now no patriotic career nor banner to fight for, there can be no more loyal career than to serve in Her Majesty's Armed Forces and to fight, if need be, under the banner of peace.

Since World War Two, the Army has fought in Korea, Malaya and Suez and upheld the ideals of democracy in Aden, East Africa and Kuwait.

No Army worth joining? Nonsense!



Blocks of modern married quarters in Berlin—the best station in the world for Army families.



The NAAFI Club, seen here at night, and fine sports facilities, are among the amenities of Berlin.

## BERLIN continued

Gilbert and Sullivan opera: patrolling round and round the Russian War Memorial, which is in the British Sector and surrounded by coils of barbed wire the Green Jackets had themselves erected to protect the Russian sentries who are allowed to enter each day to stand guard there. "If it wasn't so blooming tragic it would be funny," said one of the Green Jackets sentries.

The Green Jackets were on Tiergarten Guard duty which all three Infantry battalions in Berlin do in turns from their camp among the trees in the Tiergarten, built by the West Germans as a gesture of thanks to the British troops. From this camp, armoured cars, manned by the Infantrymen, are sent out on patrol by day and night along the Sector border. One of their halting places is the Invalidenstrasse civilian crossing point, on the outskirts of the city, where British soldiers and West German police stand almost within touching distance of their East German counterparts.

One of the coldest and most nerve-wracking tasks for British troops in Berlin is

guarding the Eiskeller, a mile-square strip of farmland outside the West Berlin boundary and connected to it by a narrow, 400-yard long track on both sides of which is East German territory. Last year a Military Police patrol was ambushed near the access track and detained by the East German Army.

Since then regular patrols have been maintained in the Eiskeller—so-called because the Berliners used to store ice underground there—by men of the 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment. Their job is to ensure that the territory remains under British control and to maintain the right of its nine inhabitants to go about their business unmolested.

One of the nine inhabitants—a schoolboy—was escorted by armoured cars along the track to and from school for weeks before his parents decided he should live elsewhere.

The Eiskeller patrols, accommodated for three days at a time in a hutted camp built by the Sappers of 38 (Berlin) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, are in touch with

their headquarters by radio every moment of the day and night and usually comprise an officer—sometimes a lieutenant of the Royal Military Police—a radio operator and four men.

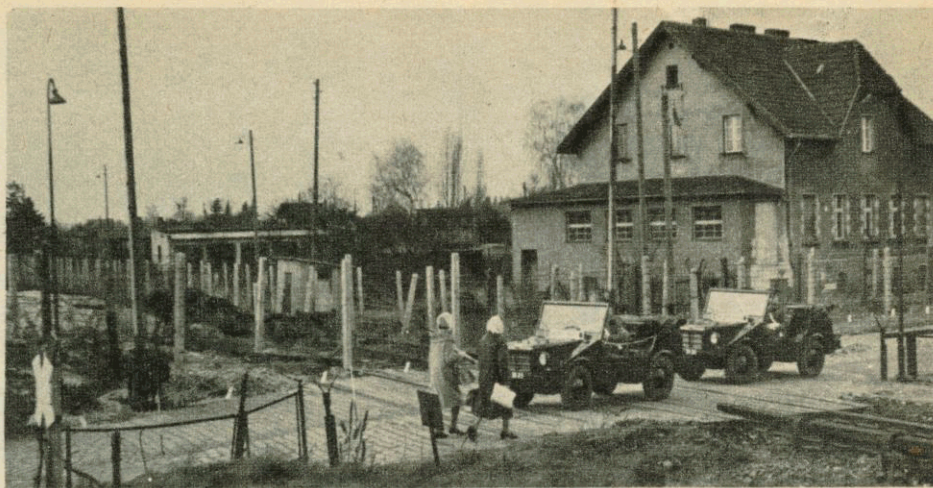
The third Infantry unit in Berlin is the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, stationed in a former German barracks at Kladow. Here, the officer's sleeping quarters are only 20 yards from the wire which marks the East German boundary and the butts of the rifle range, overlooked by an East German observation tower, back on to the border. Part of the barracks is outside the old Berlin city boundary and has been disputed territory since the end of World War Two. Although British troops often walk in the area the barrack block and garages which lie inside it are never used.

From time to time—and regularly during the last Berlin crisis—the East Germans bring up loud-speaker vans to play the Internationale and broadcast Communist propaganda. Last Christmas, The Durham Light Infantry retaliated by singing carols across the wire!

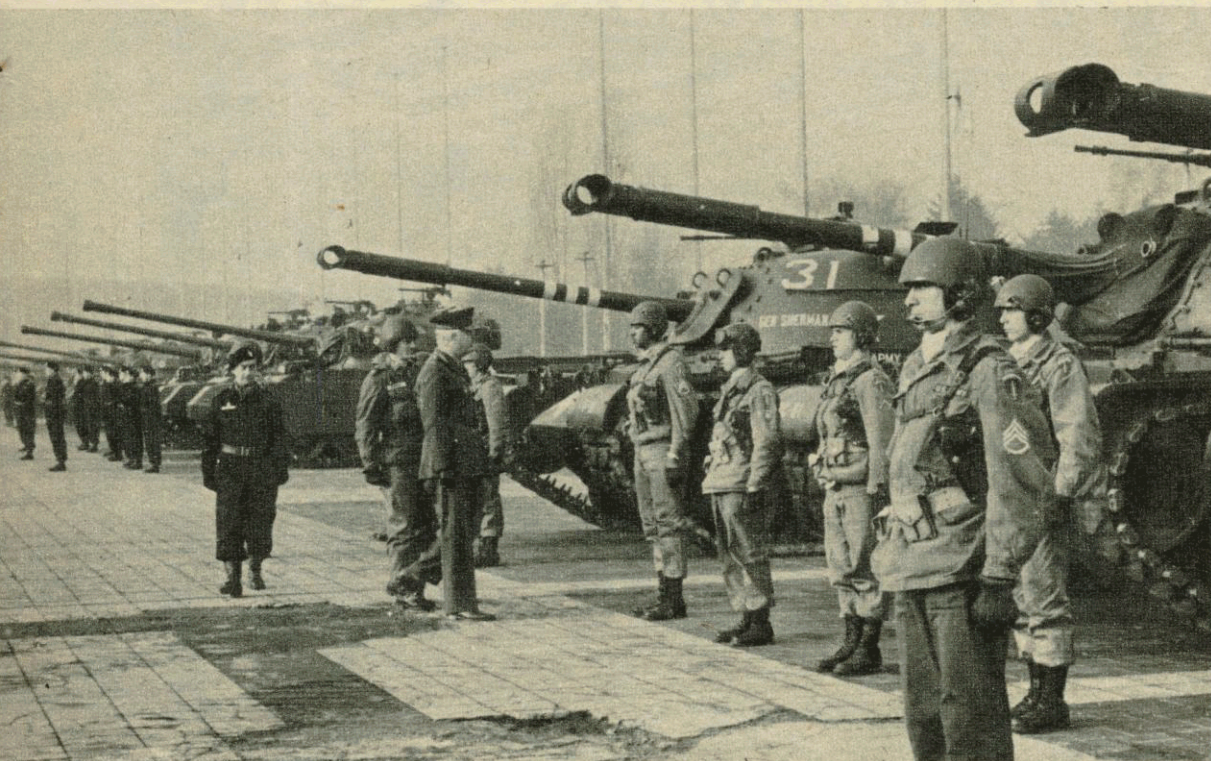




L/Cpl A. Bell and L/Cpl K. Sholl in the Provost Control Centre.



DKWs of the Provost Company cross the railway by which refugees made a mass escape.



Maj-Gen Sir Rohan Delacombe DSO, GOC British Troops, inspects a parade of British, French and United States tanks.

Ready to go into action at short notice, too, is "C" Squadron, of 4th Royal Tank Regiment, which, for the past few months, has kept a troop of *Centurions* permanently on the alert. Last October, when the Russians brought tanks up to the East German boundary, "C" Squadron was called out to take up positions in the Staarken area.

This Squadron is unique in two ways. It is the only tank squadron in which Royal Armoured Corps Junior Leaders spend a year's training before joining their units in Rhine Army and the only one to wear the "Chinese Eye" on the sides of its tanks. The "Chinese Eye" commemorates the presentation by a pro-British Chinese in World War One of a large sum of money to buy tanks for "D" Battalion of the Tank Corps, predecessors of "C" Squadron.

No Berlin unit is more closely involved in the constant watch and ward than 247 (Berlin) Provost Company, Royal Military Police. Operating from a control centre equipped with radio-telephones, which are linked with report posts on the border and

with the Berlin Police, the Military Police patrol the boundary day and night in their vehicles, reporting to headquarters from each post. Their role is two-fold, to prevent British troops and civilians becoming involved in incidents with the East Germans and to watch for signs of unusual activity on the other side of the border.

The Military Police—a section of eight men is always standing by for emergencies—have many other tasks. They help to man the three-power control posts at the Helmstedt and Berlin ends of the autobahn—the only official way by road to Berlin from Western Germany; brief all British visitors to the Russian Sector; provide, repair and if necessary renew all military signs in the British Sector; assist the Infantry battalions with their patrols; liaise on security matters with the other Allied sectors and maintain the extremely high standard of dress and discipline for which British troops in Berlin have long been noted.

Remarkably, the British troops in Berlin still find time to train in the Grunewald, the Spandau Forest and in two village fight-

ing areas, and often take part in amphibious assault exercises on the Havel. Once a year each battalion is sent to Western Germany for more advanced training with British Army of the Rhine.

"Berlin is not a beleaguered city in the sense that there is lack of space," says General Delacombe. "The training facilities here are among the best and most varied in the Army."

Surprisingly, too, Berlin is the British Army's best station in the world for married soldiers, none of whom has to wait more than a few weeks before his family joins him. Of the 147 married soldiers in the 2nd Green Jackets, for instance, 125 have their families with them.

Berlin, with its Olympic Stadium, also offers better sporting facilities than any other Army station, a factor which General Delacombe says plays an important part in keeping the troops mentally and physically alert and better fit to carry out their vital tasks as defenders of freedom and keepers of the peace.

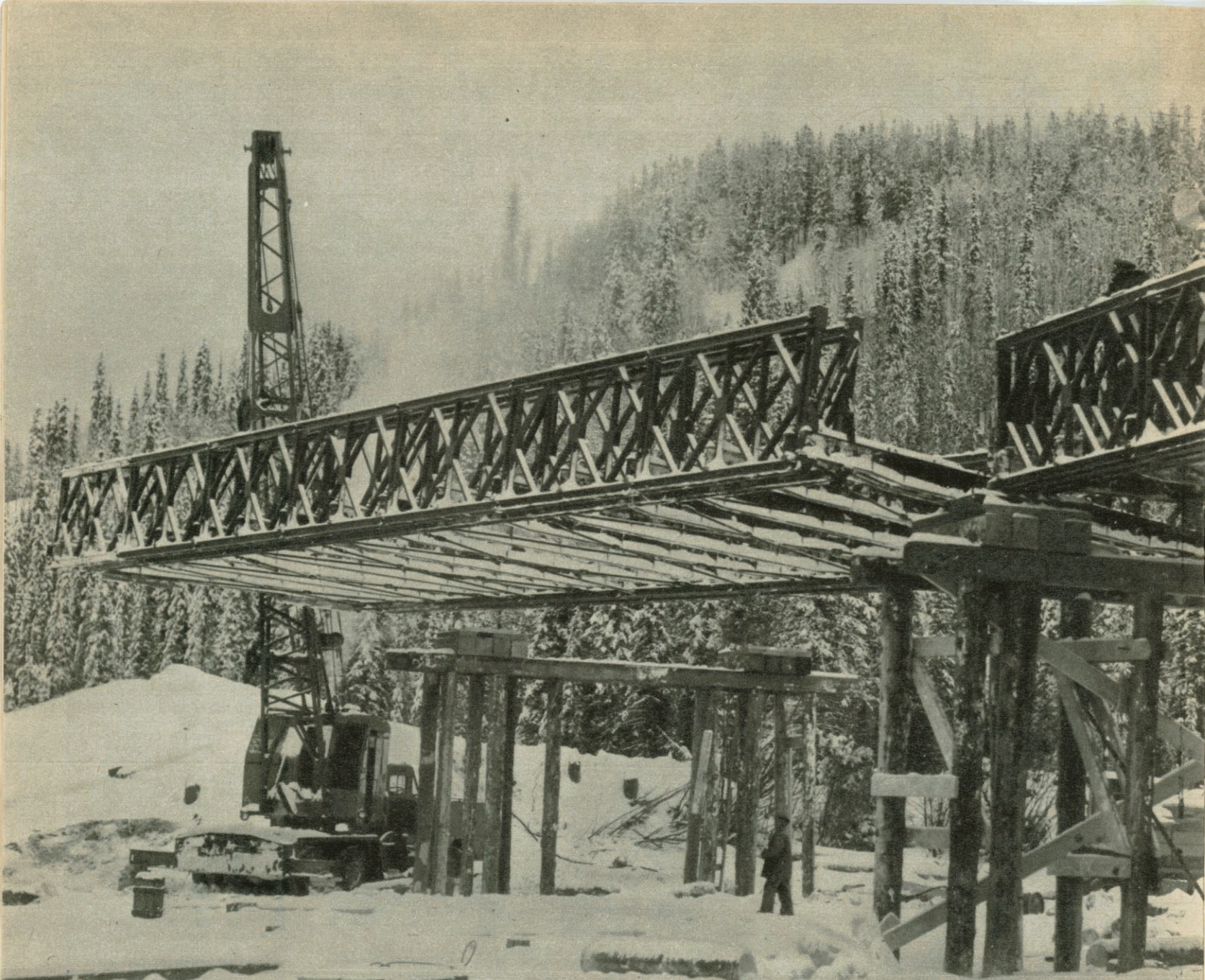
E. J. GROVE

As British troops in Berlin are occupation troops, the cost of keeping them there is borne by the West Berlin authorities who also provide most of the Berlin Infantry Brigade Group's vehicles, including a new type of jeep made by the German DKW firm.

Soldiers from the four occupation forces take it in turns for a month at a time to provide guards at Spandau Prison—in the British sector—where three of Germany's war criminals (Hess, von Shirach and von Speer) are still imprisoned.

British troops and their families in Berlin probably hold the Army record for reading. They take out more than 10,000 books a month from the Royal Army Educational Corps' Garrison Library.





# BRIDGING IN THE FROZEN NORTH

A Sapper's life is tough and rewarding. Canadian Sappers who built a Bailey bridge in the frozen north know that this particular job, as tough as they come, will help develop Canada's resources

The Canadian Sappers hoist into position the final main span (left) of their Frances River Bailey bridge.

**WORKING** in the bitter cold of Northern Canada, and at times in 65 degrees of frost, Canadian Sappers have just completed a Bailey bridge on the Nahanni development road, the first land link between Yukon Territory and the North-West Territories.

It took the Sappers, of 3 Field Squadron, based in Chilliwack, British Columbia, seven chilling weeks to build the 290-foot-long Bailey over the Frances River, some 790 miles north-west of Edmonton. The job was undertaken at the request of the Federal Department of Public Works as part of the construction of a system of roads essential to development of the Yukon's rich ore deposits.

"The bridge took on a real personality when the real cold came," explained Lieutenant Carl Hunter, a 22-year-old graduate of the Royal Military College, who was in charge of the project. "The boys called her 'Frances'—usually in uncomplimentary terms.

"She seemed to fight us all the time," he said. "At first the Department of Public Works planned to deliver our bridging material from Watson Lake by barge during the fall but the low river level stranded the barge. Then another bridge was taken out by early ice and stopped trucks coming through."

Later on, an unexpected rock shelf in the river bed meant a change of bridge design. "And then one morning we woke up to see a flock of ravens feeding off our garbage," said Lieutenant Hunter. "It was enough to make us quit."

The 180 tons of bridging equipment, drawn from a central ordnance depot in Montreal, were finally brought in by dump trucks from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and construction began. While waiting for their bridging the Sappers cut 180 piles from the forest and did some preliminary blasting for the approaches.

Temperatures of 20 degrees below zero were not unusual and for one three-day stretch the thermometer periodically dipped to 65 below. At these low temperatures the Sappers needed a warm-up at huge bonfires on the ice after every half hour they spent working with the steel Bailey panels.

All but one of the group eventually became members of the "Frances River Frozen Nose Club." The exception was the detachment officer—but four days before the project ended he had to pay out fifty cents per man in bets.

With recreation opportunities almost non-existent, work went on well into the night under floodlights powered by a portable generator. Even at high noon the floodlights helped the weird half-light that is a northern winter day. The weather was invariably cloudy with light snow beginning in the middle of the night and ending about six in the morning.

First mine to benefit from the bridge will be a tungsten development about 140 miles farther north in the Logan range of mountains. By summer steady shipments of ore will be trucked south over "Frances".

Experience gained by the Regular Army engineers on the project was termed "absolutely priceless" by the squadron's commanding officer, Major R. A. MacDiarmid. He hopes his outfit will be able to do some more work like it, "preferably in winter—it makes for more realistic training."

From a report by Canadian Army Public Relations, HQ Western Command, Edmonton.



Spr H. W. Hawes (left) and Cpl D. E. Reeves drilling a hole for a dynamite charge to level an approach to the bridge. Below: Spr L. F. Wollshlager, Spr J. P. C. Morettin and L/Cpl J. D. Howie busy laying planking.



Below: L/Cpl N. R. Kremsater holds a length of timber while Spr R. D. Walker cuts it with a portable saw.



## THE ARMY'S

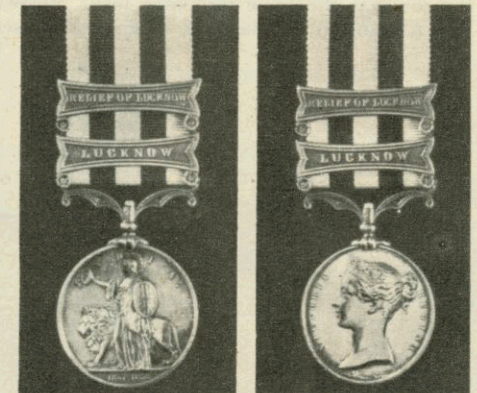
## MEDALS

By Major John Laffin

### 6: INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL

**F**EW medals have such an emotional and sentimental appeal as that for the Indian Mutiny. The bars represent actions which mean much to Army history and though more than a century has passed their names still have a stirring ring . . . Delhi, Defence of Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow, Central India.

Best of the bars is Defence of Lucknow; about 3,500 were issued. Those most sought after are to members of the original garrison, particularly to the 32nd Foot (The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry). The rest of the garrison comprised 50 men of the 84th, 89 artillerymen, 100 British officers whose Indian regiments had mutinied, 153 civilians in arms and 700 sepoys. For 88 days this little force, first under Sir Henry Lawrence,



Reverse (left) and obverse sides of the Mutiny Medal. The ribbon is in white and red.

then Colonel Inglis, held off a force so large that no fewer than 8,000 men were firing into the British position at one time.

British casualties in the defence amounted to 692, and in the relief to 5,680, but the enemy lost a total of 35,000.

It seems a pity that no bar was struck for the capture of Cawnpore. Such a bar would have given some tangible record not only of the capture but also of the garrison's magnificent defence before the massacre.

The infantry did not receive more than two bars and nobody won more than four. Four-bar medals went mainly to men of the 1st Bengal Artillery, while three bars went only to the 9th Lancers and Bengal Horse Artillery. An interesting fact is that 15 naval officers and 155 men received the Lucknow and Relief of Lucknow bars, while other naval men had the medal without bar.

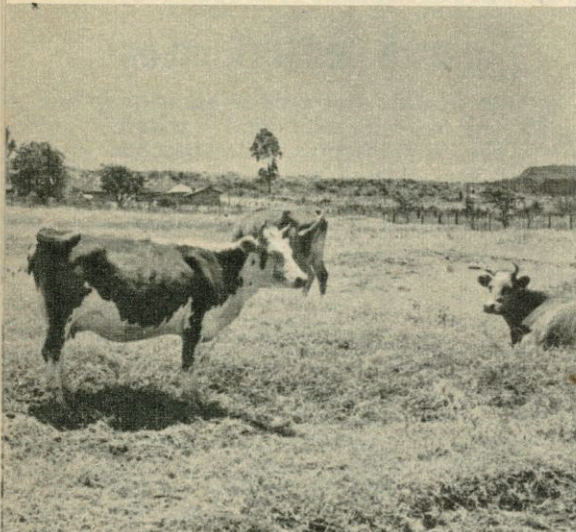
The reverse design is simple and dignified and shows Britannia holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand and an oval shield on her left arm, which also holds a laurel wreath. The design was by L. C. Wyon.

The medal is sometimes referred to as the last of the classical medals. It was also the last medal issued by the Honourable East India Company, which ceased to exist soon after the Mutiny. The Mutiny Medal is not rare, as at least 39 British regiments received it.

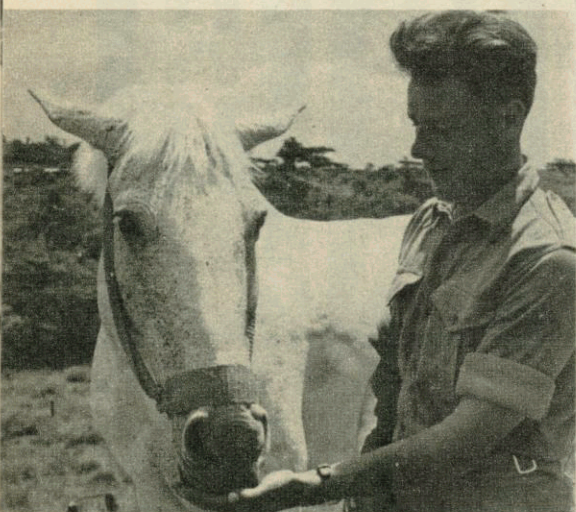


# SOLDIER-FARMERS

# OF THE HIGHLANDS



The White, not the Scottish, Highlands, but the cow has the same contented look. Below: Pte Alexander Y. Hastings feeding a horse.



Clearing the bush—elephant grass and scrub—to put Oleondo Farm in order, was a long and arduous job.



The farm machinery includes a plough, trailer and tractor, driven here by Pte James Dunbar.

**N**OT every farmer wants to be a soldier. Nor does every soldier hanker for a life on the land. But for the man who wants to be both a soldier and a farmer there is the best of both worlds for him in the White Highlands of Kenya where the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, runs its own farm, complete with horses, cattle, pigs, ducks, geese and crops.

When the Battalion arrived in Kenya at the beginning of this year, Oleondo Farm, seven miles from the camp at Gilgil, was waiting to be taken over by the soldiers. It has been given to the Regiment by Mr. Neville Griffin, whose grandfather served in The Gordon Highlanders.

Farming is not a new experience for the Gordons. The Regiment ran a pineapple farm in Malaya, and during a tour in Germany a prosperous farm was built up in the grounds of the barracks at Celle. So there was no lack of men available to give a helping

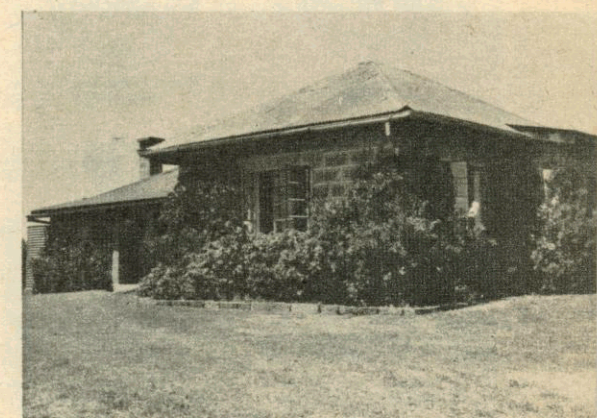
hand in their spare time to start putting Oleondo Farm in order.

Indeed, one of the ideas behind running the farm was to provide the Highlanders with a leisure activity in which many of them have a particular interest. A large proportion of the Battalion had been farm workers before joining the Army, so the offer of a farm on some of the best agricultural land in Kenya was too good to miss.

At first the work was back-breaking, for the farm had been vacant for many years, and the Gordons had to hack out all the elephant grass and tough scrub which had sprouted on the untilled fields. One way to clear the scrub was to put pigs on it, so the Battalion started a pig farm. Now there are over 100 pigs—and the number is increasing rapidly.

Most of the improvements at Oleondo Farm have been made by the soldiers and their wives and families who go up to the

There can be few units in the Army today with the amenities of the 1st Battalion of The Gordon Highlanders. In Kenya the Battalion has its own fully-stocked farm and fishing waters, taxi, small bus and a dual-control car for the learner-drivers



The farm house is a typical grey stone bungalow, with corrugated iron roof, of a type widely seen in the White Highlands. It is now a leave centre.

Left: A fine flock of geese doubles smartly past two of the African boys, L/Cpl Gordon Mitchell and Pte Dunbar. The livestock also includes the ducks.

families for riding along the dusty, rocky tracks through the magnificent Kenyan countryside.

The farm has attracted much publicity in the East African Press and has created quite a stir among the settlers in Kenya who are delighted to see the Army joining in the life of their countrymen. Some Gordons, former ploughmen and tractor drivers in civilian life, have taken this a stage further by going out to European farms at weekends and giving a hand with the harvests.

Up at Oleondo Farm the Gordons have seen leopard, baboon, antelope, gazelle and impala. There, they are in the heart of Kenya, and in the cool of the evening, when lion and leopard begin their prowl for supper in the neighbouring bush, the soldier-farmers relax after their work and are at peace with the world.

farm in the evenings and at weekends. Two soldiers, Lance-Corporal Gordon Mitchell and Private James Dunbar, look after the farm and maintain its fishing lodge as a leave centre. Three Africans are employed as pig and cattle men.

Included with the farm, which in addition to its lodge has pigsties and barns, are five miles of excellent trout fishing. Another 1200 acres of good grazing land have been offered to the Battalion and may be taken up for cattle raising.

After three months' hard work, Oleondo Farm is now flourishing. The scrub clearance has been finished, the vegetable gardens are full of cabbages, lettuces, carrots and potatoes—the vegetables, cattle and pigs are sold locally—and the flower beds bordering the lawns are a mass of tropical colour.

Already there are six horses, which are in great demand from the soldiers and their



The Battalion has its own useful fleet of non-military vehicles. On parade are (left to right) the Nuffield Trust mini-bus, dual-control driving school car and regimental taxi, and Pte Simpson, Lieut K. Lumsden, and Maj Gordon Duncan, P.R.I.

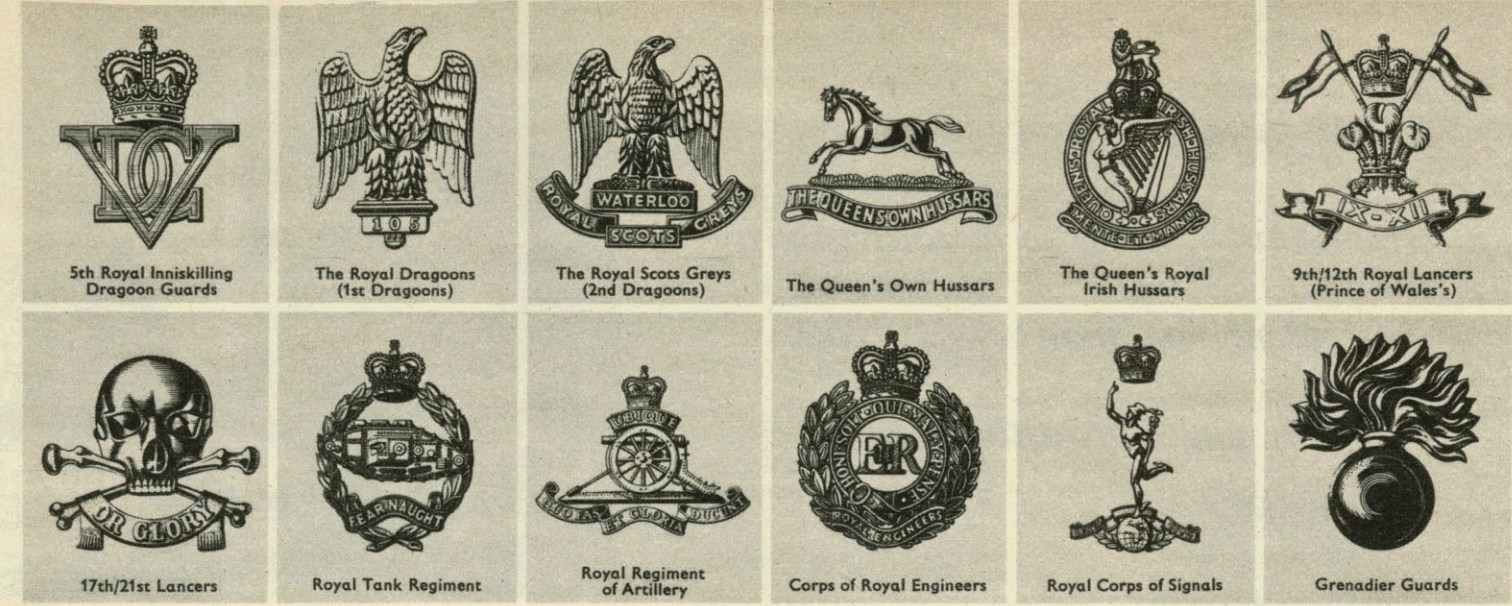
Left: The War Minister (Mr. John Profumo), one of many distinguished visitors to the farm, admiring some of the piglets.





# CAP BADGES

## OF THE REGULAR ARMY



**THIRTEEN** centuries ago the men of Cadwallader, the Welsh chief, wore a leek in their headdress as they fought the Saxons. That leek, still worn by the Welsh Guards, is probably the British soldier's earliest cap badge.

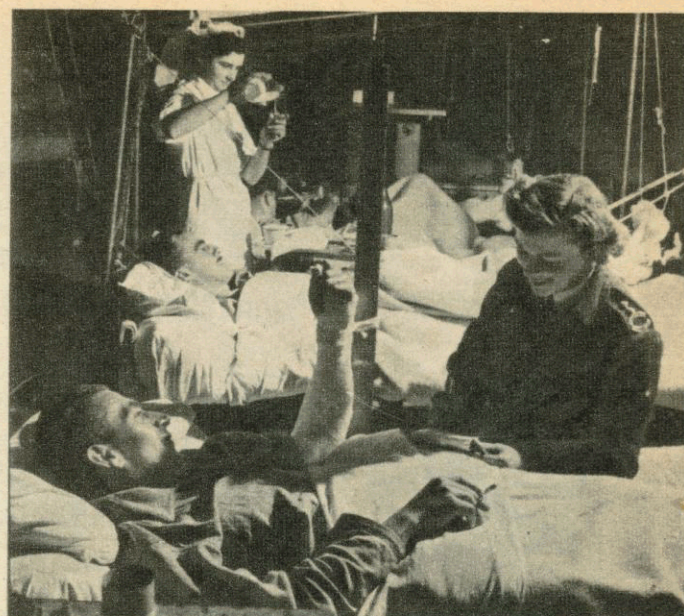
On these two pages SOLDIER presents the 75 cap badges of today's Regular Army, set out in order of seniority across both pages from left to right.

Some have remained almost unaltered since—and even before—the birth of the Standing Army 300 years ago. Others have evolved from the recent reorganisation, one effect of which has been the supplanting by brigade badges of the cap badges of famous infantry regiments.





By writing a short but graphic account of a battle he witnessed by accident, one man wrote "mercy" on the pages of history



Italy, World War Two: In a military hospital a Red Cross welfare officer takes down shopping requests for this British lance-corporal.

In peace equally as in war the Red Cross has been ever ready to aid those stricken by disasters. Here, cadets clean up after floods.



THE International Red Cross Committee sees that States observe the Geneva Convention, which guarantees the neutral status of Red Cross workers and protects prisoners-of-war from neglect and ill-treatment. In addition, it grants recognition to approved new societies and creates wartime agencies for the relief of war victims and prisoners-of-war.

Linked to it is the League of Red Cross Societies—of Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations with 140 million members.

An International Conference, attended by Red Cross delegates and representatives of Governments signatory to the Geneva Convention, meets every four years.



Henri Dunant at the age of 80.

## THE PLEA

### That Moved The World

"SOCIETIES of this kind, once formed, would always be organised and ready for the possibility of war. They would not only have to secure the goodwill of the authorities of the countries in which they had been formed but also, in case of war, to solicit from the rulers of the belligerent states authorisation and facilities enabling them to do effective work.

"The work itself would consist in bringing aid and relief (in agreement with the military commissaries, ie when necessary with their support and under their instructions) on to the battlefield whenever battle was joined, and subsequently to continue to care for the wounded in the hospitals and until their convalescence was complete.

"Spontaneous devotion of this kind is more easily to be found than one is inclined to think . . .

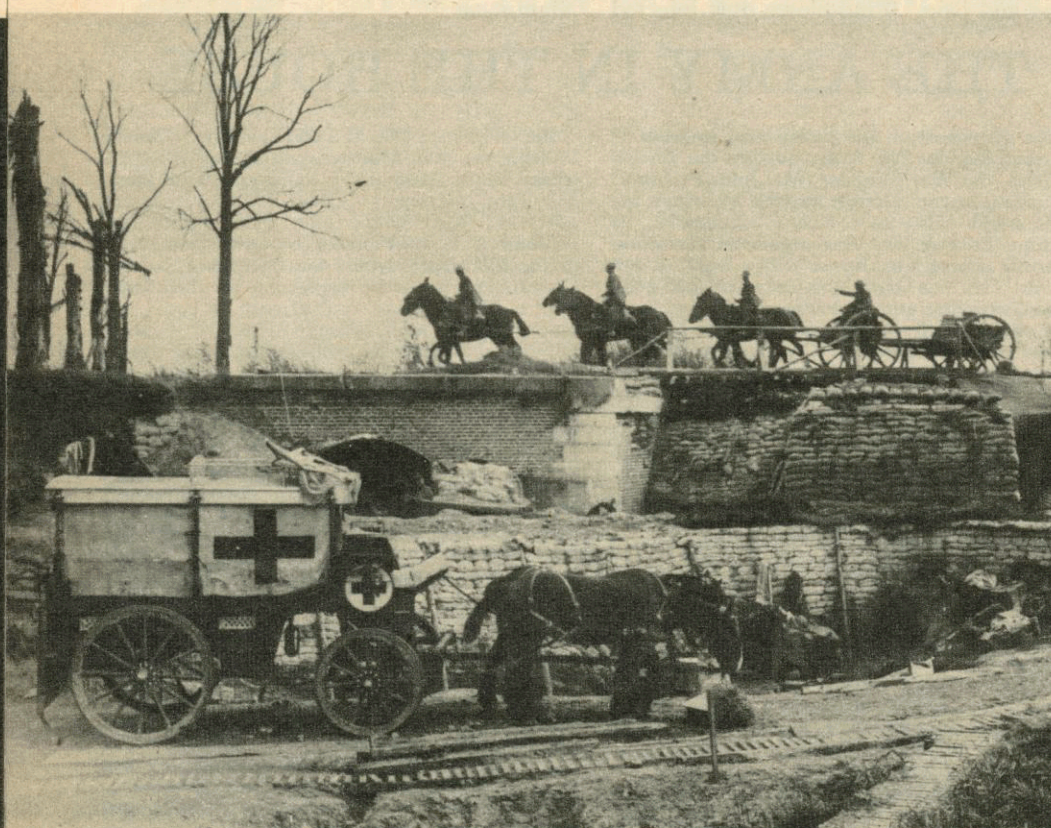
"Humanity and civilisation call imperiously for such an organisation as is here suggested."

—from "A Memory of Solferino."



A picture by S. Riesner after Godfrey Durand of the Battle of Solferino in which the Italians and French routed the Austrians. Of the 300,000 troops, 40,000 were killed or wounded.

Belgium, in World War One: A regimental aid post and horse ambulance with the International Red Cross sign.



# A BOOK ON A BATTLE BEGAN THE RED CROSS

**A** HUNDRED years ago a book was published which is, today, scarcely ever read. It described a battle which even at that time interested few except the three countries involved. It was written by a man equally unknown—until then.

This book—"A Memory of Solferino"—told of the fighting and slaughter in and around the northern Italian village of Solferino on 24 June, 1859. It was the culmination of a series of battles in which Napoleon III and King Emmanuel of Sardinia fought the Austrian Army to retrieve for Italy "two of her fairest provinces."

Dandified and pleasure-loving, young Henri Dunant, a Swiss banker, hardly seemed the kind of man to change the course of history. He had gone to Solferino because he wanted to secure from Napoleon concessions in North Africa for his company's shareholders. Fate decreed that he should arrive in Northern Italy when the pitiless

fifteen-hour battle was about to be fought.

The horrors he witnessed during the battle and afterwards, and the appalling lack of even elementary provision for the wounded, inspired one of the most moving documents ever written. It was an impassioned appeal for the formation of a neutral, international body of humanitarian volunteers who would mitigate suffering in time of war irrespective of nationality, class, creed or colour.

Dunant's short thesis, printed at his own expense and translated into many languages, was sent to statesmen and influential people throughout Europe, shocking them into action. The result was an international conference attended by delegates from 16 European countries and held in Dunant's native Geneva in 1863. In the following year a diplomatic conference paved the way for that unique humanitarian movement, the Geneva Convention, which was signed on 22 August, 1864.

The Red Cross—which has since saved millions of lives in wars and disasters of every kind—was born. It was the direct consequence of Henri Dunant's compassion, inspiration and initiative.

To Dunant, the battle preparations were a glittering pageant of pomp and colour. The Austrians in their white coats, bearing aloft their yellow and black flags emblazoned with the Imperial Eagle; the armour of the French dragoons, lancers and cuirassiers gleaming in the sunlight; the proud, well-brushed horses and well-polished guns might have been toys come to life.

The illusion was dispelled as 300,000 men were caught up in an inferno of charging Cavalry, gunfire, bayonet charges, showers of grape-shot and bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Dunant was horrified at the utter lack of concern shown for the wounded. Austrians and Allies trampled each other underfoot. A squadron of Cavalry galloped by, crush-

ing dead and dying beneath the horses' hooves. He saw one wounded man's jaw carried away, another's head shattered. A third, who could have been saved, had his chest crushed. Wounded soldiers who survived this mad stampede were mangled by the artillery that crashed pell-mell over their writhing, prostrate bodies.

When a cloudburst ended the carnage and the Austrians had been routed, 40,000 dead and wounded lay exposed and unattended throughout the night on the blood-soaked battlefield. As the sun rose, men crazy with pain and thirst littered the fields, roads, ditches and thickets.

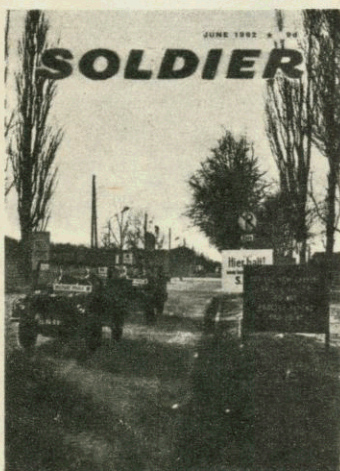
Field hospitals were set up in farms, monasteries, churches and houses but accommodation in Castiglione was pitifully inadequate. Sometimes the wounded were actually stacked on top of each other. Desperately wounded men were yanked into carts that bumped their way over rutted

OVER...





The Congolese Red Cross, in collaboration with the International Red Cross, distributing milk.



### ON THE FRONT—

**S****O****L****D****I****E****R**'s front cover picture, taken by Staff Cameraman PETER O'BRIEN in Berlin, shows two DKWs of 247 (Berlin) Provost Company returning from the Finkenkrugstrasse, a three-and-a-half mile stretch of road down the centre of which runs the boundary between the British and East German sectors of the city. The Berlin Brigade Group is featured on pages 5-9 of this issue.

### —AND ON THE BACK

**"T****H****E** pin-up on the back" has been a **SOLDIER** institution since September, 1945, when the cover was first printed in full colour. There have been covers picturing girls of the Auxiliary Territorial Service and NAAFI, a pantomime star, a "Star in Battledress," a Windmill girl—and the guns of 3rd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery.

On only two other occasions have men invaded the back cover, in portraits of Prince Philip and Field-Marshal Lord Alexander.

With only these 14 exceptions, film stars have held pride of place. This month would have been the 200th film star pin-up. Instead, **SOLDIER** presents pin-ups from previous years.

And, for the record, they are (top, left to right): Esther Williams (February, 1952), Luciana Paoluzzi (November, 1958), Gloria de Haven (November, 1950); centre, Haya Harrareet (November, 1960), Ann Miller (August, 1955), Susan Stephen (July, 1956); bottom, Joyce Taylor (April, 1961), Barbara Lang (April, 1957) and Jackie Lane (January, 1959).

ground, adding to their sufferings and hastening their end. In burying the dead, some peasants were unable to distinguish between those dead or unconscious, and buried the living, too. The improvised "hospitals" were charnel-houses. Swarms of flies brought infection. There was a chronic shortage of doctors, water and medical supplies.

Dunant, working like a man possessed, rallied every living person to give a hand. Shirts, skirts, sheets—anything usable—were torn to make bandages. Relays of volunteers fetched water. One Italian refused to tend a dying Austrian and was reproved by Dunant with the words "Siamo tutti fratelli!"—all men are brothers. It became the rallying cry of the volunteers. But some Austrian wounded refused to be tended by their enemies and wrenched their bandages off again.

Despite the heroic efforts of Dunant and his followers much terrible suffering could not be alleviated. Many went mad with thirst and pain. Wind-blown dust infected

wounds. Tetanus and gangrene killed victims of grape-shot who had lain neglected throughout the night. Amputations were carried out with crude, unsterilised implements and without anaesthetics.

Today, in peace or war, the Red Cross is active everywhere. During the last war its Central Agency for Prisoners-of-War had an index of 14 million cards and an incoming mail of half a million letters a month. Over six million civilian messages were transmitted.

In peacetime, too, the Red Cross has an immense job to do, helping refugees and taking part in rescue work all over the world in areas stricken by hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, fires and other disasters.

And the man who started it all? Henri Dunant was forgotten then re-discovered, living in poverty in a remote village in the Swiss Alps. He died at the age of 82 in 1910, by coincidence the same year as the death of that other great pioneer in the work of alleviating soldiers' sufferings, Florence Nightingale.

## THE ARMY IN THE HOUSE

**I****N** a statement on the policy and progress of recruiting for the Army outside the British Isles, the War Minister (Mr. John Profumo) said arrangements already existed by which recruits could enlist in overseas commands. In addition, he had last year organised recruiting in certain overseas territories with a result of 449 recruits. This was continuing and teams had gone to the Seychelles and Barbados. There had been some recruiting from Jamaica, but now Jamaica wanted to recruit police and soldiers for itself.

This, said Mr. Profumo, was one of the problems. "We want the best men, but we must not poach on local requirements, whether they are African, Fijian or in any Commonwealth or Colonial country. We are very careful about this."

Replying to Mr. J. Morris (Aberavon), Mr. Profumo said there were about 15,000 soldiers for whom the Army could not provide married quarters, but two thirds of these had their families with them in other accommodation. This year, in Britain and Rhine Army alone, married quarters would be built at the rate of 400 a month.

The War Minister told Mr. R. T. Paget (Northampton) that transistors were already incorporated in certain equipment and, within the limits of their technical development, would be used extensively in equipment which would come into service within the next two years. Mr. Paget pointed out that transistors had been developed for almost all civilian equipment and had been in general use for the last five years. Why, he asked, did it take the War Office so much longer than anyone else?

Mr. Profumo replied that commercial development of transistorised techniques had taken place since the current range of Army equipment was developed. "We must use our present equipment, but as soon as we can switch over to new equipment we shall use modern techniques," he said. Mr. Profumo added that transistors were not suitable for every type of Army transmitter.

Asked by Mr. Norman Dodds (Erith and Crayford) what official advice was given to wives of Servicemen in Singapore on the appropriate dress to be worn in public, Mr. Profumo said all families who went to stations in the Far East were given a pamphlet—"The Family Guide to the Far East"—to help and advise them.

The latest edition explained that because of the difference in customs, shorts and similar clothes do not go down well with the local inhabitants. The pamphlet advised avoiding such clothes except for sports, on the beach or at home. There was no question of orders, said Mr. Profumo, but commanding officers had been asked to draw attention to this advice and explain the reasons for it.

Replying to Mr. E. Wainwright (Dearne Valley), the War Minister said there were 3190 officers in the Army under the age of 25; of these, 333 were married, of whom 136 were serving overseas. Mr. Wainwright then asked Mr. Profumo if he would make certain that the wives of the 136 officers would join them and that the Government would be responsible for their fares.

The War Minister replied that he could not give such an undertaking. "There is a long-standing regulation that officers under the age of 25 do not get treated so well as those over 25, and I do not see—and I have had a look at this very carefully—any way in which I can alter this arrangement."

Mr. Profumo told Mr. W. W. Hamilton (West Fife) that 11 soldiers—four sergeants, three corporals and four lance-corporals and guardsmen—were employed in the Royal palaces. The average individual cost was about £970 a year.

Mr. Wingfield Digby (West Dorset) asked the Minister of Defence what overseas bases had been closed or handed over since 1947, how much capital expenditure there had been on each since World War Two and how much compensation was received in each case.

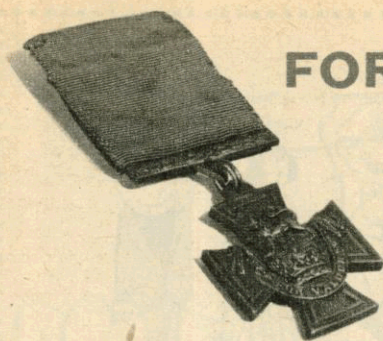
Mr. Watkinson replied that £13,500,000 had been spent on bases in Egypt and the two governments had agreed to waive financial claims against each other.

In Iraq, Royal Air Force installations at Habbaniya serving both Britain and Iraq were handed over free, and Britain waived payment of £2,755,000 in respect of other property, land and installations at Habbaniya, Shaiba and Basra; £500,000 had been spent in Iraq since the war. In South Africa, expenditure was £280,000 and compensation £750,000, and in Ceylon £2,080,000 had been spent and £1,320,000 received, with the final instalment of £330,000 due to be paid this year.

Of the 424 applicants for places at Sandhurst at the last intake, 21 were educated at Scottish schools. Twelve of these 21, including ten from independent schools, were among the 182 cadets accepted.

When Mr. J. Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie) asked the Minister of Defence for the strength of British forces at El Adem and Tripoli and whether these were considered adequate to honour treaty obligations, Mr. Watkinson replied that it was not normal practice to reveal the numbers of forces in any given area. Taken in conjunction with the ability to reinforce if necessary, the forces in Libya were, he said, fully adequate to meet Britain's obligations under the Anglo-Libyan Treaty.





FOR VALOUR: 5

Lieutenant-Colonel

VICTOR BULLER TURNER

THE RIFLE BRIGADE



# THE INFANTRY ROUTED THE TANKS

**F**OR thirteen and a half hours of a long day in the Western Desert, waves of German tanks continuously attacked the hastily prepared defences of a battalion of The Rifle Brigade.

Wherever the fire was heaviest, there was the battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Buller Turner. His personal gallantry and complete disregard of danger resulted in defeat of the tanks by his Infantry and the award to him of the Victoria Cross.

On the previous night Lieutenant-Colonel Turner had led his battalion 4000 yards across difficult country to its objective where 40 German prisoners were taken. He

then organised the captured position for all-round defence—and from 5.30 am to 7 pm the battalion, unsupported, was continuously under heavy attack.

So isolated was the defensive position that it was impossible to replenish the Infantrymen's ammunition supplies because of the concentration and accuracy of the enemy fire.

Ninety German tanks attacked in waves, but the Riflemen threw back every attack, knocking out 35 tanks and immobilising 20 more. Throughout the battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner moved to each part of the defensive front as it was threatened, encouraging his men to resist to the last.

In one sector he found that all but one of a number of six-pounder guns had been knocked out. The solitary gun was still being fought by an officer and sergeant. Lieutenant-Colonel Turner took on the job of loader and this makeshift crew knocked out five enemy tanks. Although he was wounded in the head during this phase of the fighting, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner refused all aid until the last of the five tanks had been destroyed.

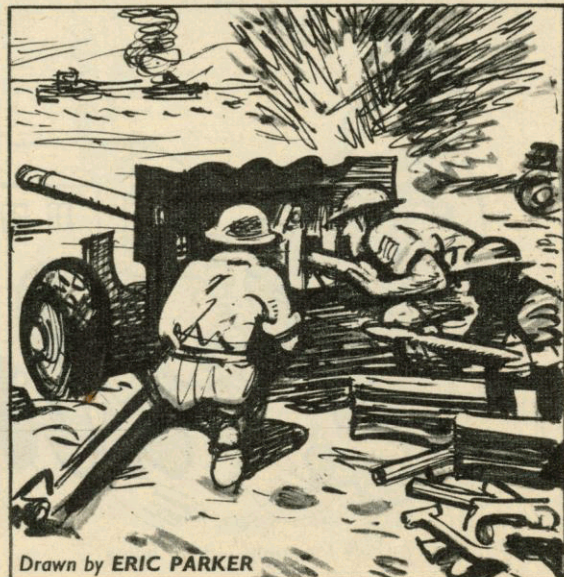
"He set an example of leadership and bravery which inspired his whole battalion and which will remain an inspiration to the whole brigade," says Lieutenant-Colonel Turner's citation.



LED BY LIEUT-COL TURNER, THE BATTALION ADVANCED ACROSS DIFFICULT COUNTRY, TOOK ITS OBJECTIVE AND (RIGHT) CAPTURED 40 PRISONERS . . .



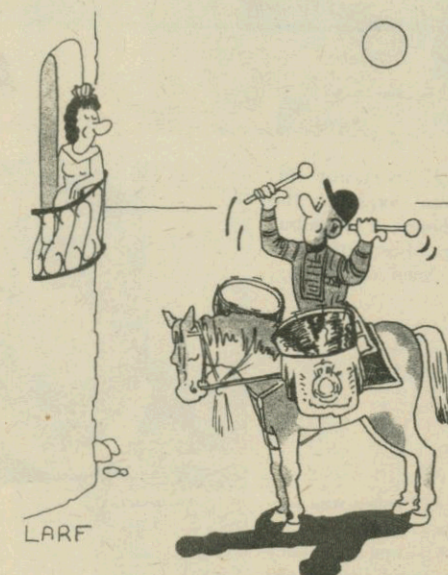
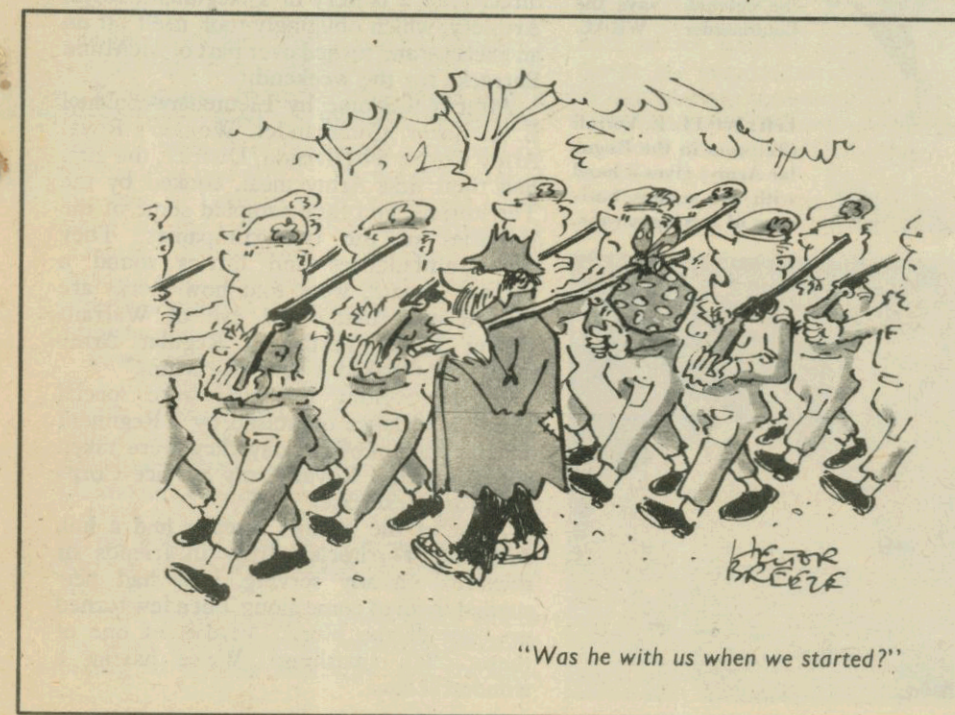
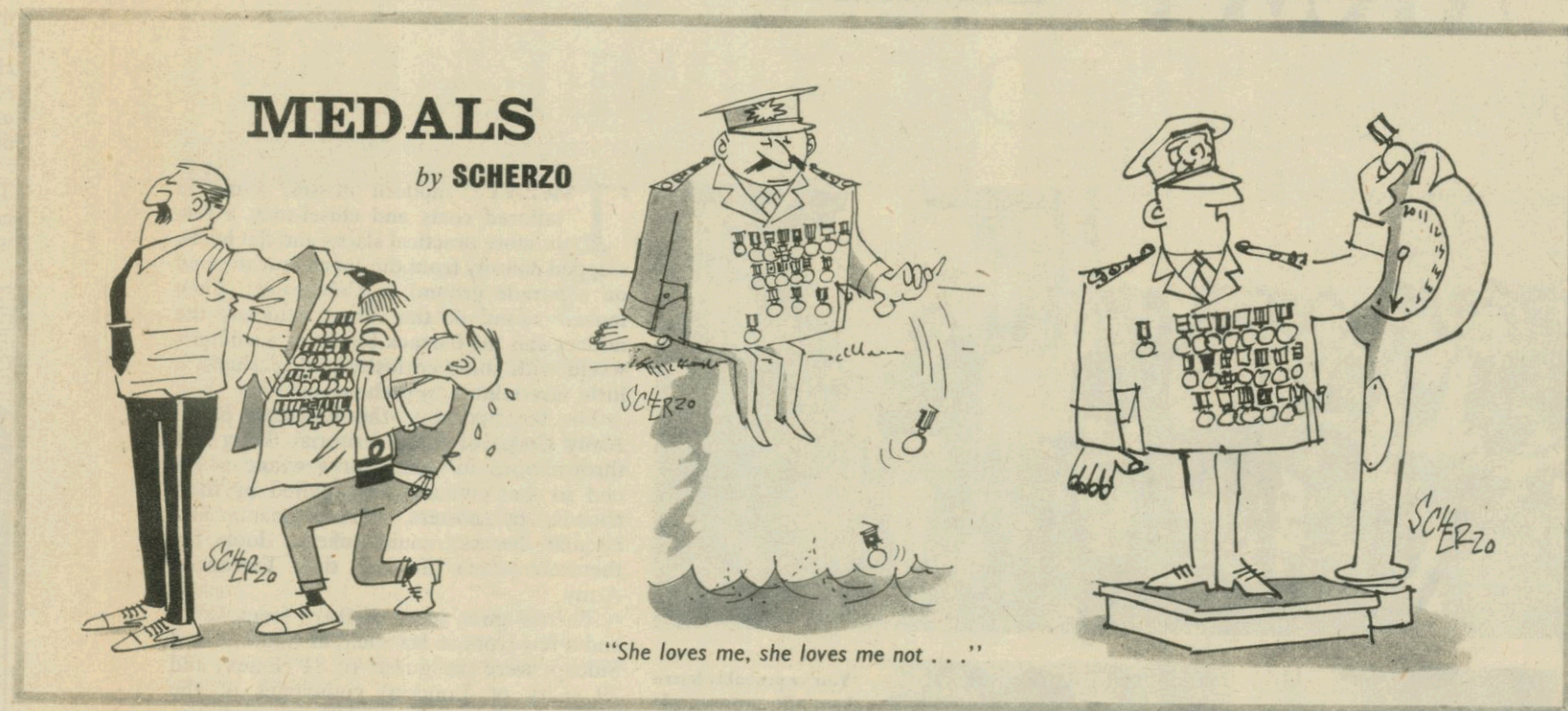
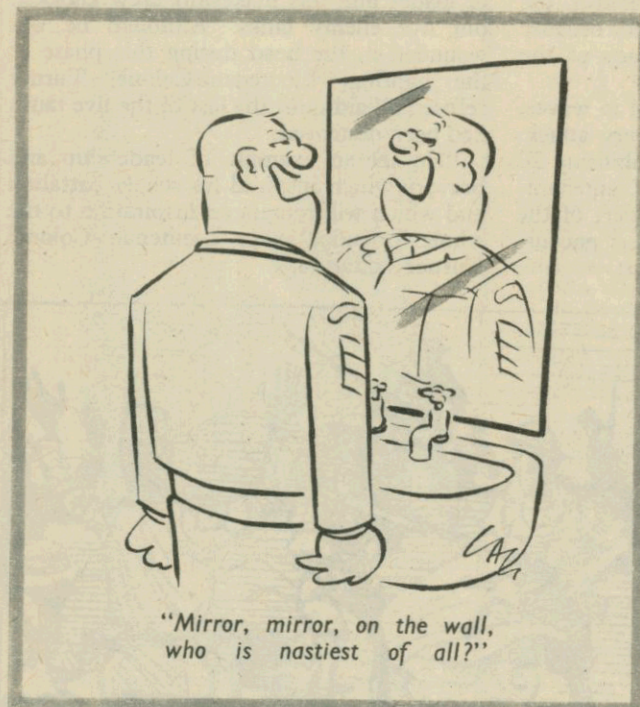
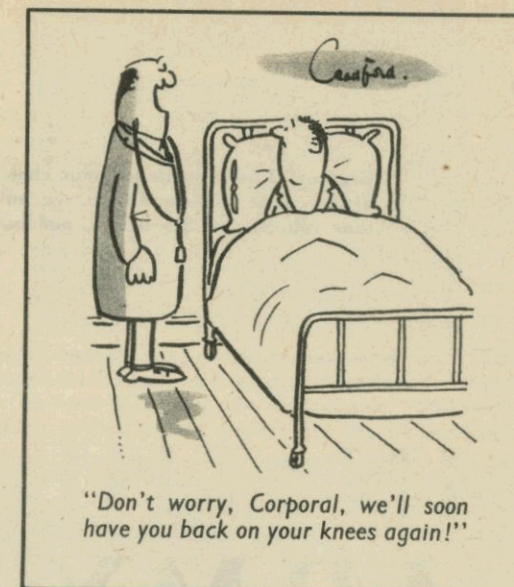
UNDER HEAVY ATTACK HE RALLIED HIS MEN AND EVEN (RIGHT) MANNED A GUN.



Drawn by ERIC PARKER



# HUMOUR





Grub up! Lunch queue for soup, choice of four meat dishes and three veg, sultana roll, stewed figs or rice pudding.

# IN THE ARMY

## FOR A WEEKEND



**T**WENTY modern misses, some in tailored coats and chisel-toes, a few in more practical slacks and flat heels, stepped daintily from the coach as it stopped on a parade ground in Colchester. They looked round at the Army vehicles, the notices and the barrack blocks of a soldier's world with some curiosity and, perhaps, a little last-minute apprehension.

For the first time the Women's Royal Army Corps of the Territorial Army had thrown open its doors for a whole weekend so that civilian girls, invited by their friends, by posters, advertisements and circular letters, could take a look for themselves at life in the Territorial Army.

The 29 girls, most of them from Essex and a few from as far afield as Southall and Sidcup, were the guests of 81 (Essex) and 79 (City of London) companies of the Women's Royal Army Corps and, indirectly, of a battery of 2 Regiment, Royal Artillery, which obligingly took itself off on an exercise and turned over part of McMunn Barracks for the weekend.

After a welcome by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Baker, Commander, Women's Royal Army Corps, 54 Division/District, the girls had their first Army meal, cooked by the Territorials, and then sampled some of the activities of the two companies. They drove ambulances and lorries round a barrack square, were told how clerks are trained and, under the eye of Warrant Officer L. E. Verrall, a Regular Army instructor, "baked a cake like Mum."

In the evening the girls were special guests at a dance organised by 2 Regiment and on the following day they were taken out to watch a Royal Army Service Corps Territorial exercise.

Most of the visitors already had a link with the Territorial Army in friends or relatives, already serving, who had persuaded them to come along, but a few turned up "out of the blue." Verdict of one of these: "It's smashing! We're having a wonderful time."



Above: Sergeant M. Warren explains the dashboard of an ambulance. Most of the girls were keen on driving.



"You've probably heard about the peppery old colonel. Well, I am the colonel," says the Commander, WRAC.

Left: WO L. E. Verrall (22 years in the Regular Army) gives a hand with the serious business of mixing a cake.



Right: Typing was second nature to most of the visitors, but they found much to learn about Army clerical work.





Camera 3 takes a shot of the "injured" motor-cyclist being given first aid.



Camera 3 "tracked across parade ground to vehicle." Military policemen unleash a Land-Rover and trailer from the platform. Below: Mounted police ride past in the finale. "Mix to Cam. 1. Looking to final parade order," say the TV instructions.



# IN THE PICTURE

**T**HE motor-cyclist roared through the gateway, swerved, skidded and sprawled full length on, of all places, the parade ground of Kensington Palace Barracks, home of the Corps of Royal Military Police.

But there were no recriminations. The rider had carried out orders and hit precisely the mark in front of the television camera.

*"Camera 3. Wide shot. Bike and rider foreground. People run down to rider to attend to him. Agitated rhubarb from crowd around 'accident'."*

So ran the instructions in the script of "By Example We Lead," an hour's live programme by Associated Rediffusion on the Royal Military Police and the Women's Royal Army Corps (Provost).

Kensington Barracks had never had a busier day. First an invasion by riggers, laying cables all over the place and setting up cameras and lights. Then a rehearsal of the men of London District Provost Company and the girls of the Headquarters and Training Establishment, Women's Royal Army Corps (Provost). Another rehearsal after lunch and in the late afternoon the live transmission.

From the motor-cycle to the gymnasium, an introduction by commentator Mary Hill to the training and work of the Military Police, and shots of Surgeon-Major D. H. Matthews (Royal Horse Guards) lecturing on first aid, then to the information room...

*"Mix to Cam. 1. Thru' door of info room to see activity male and female staff, telephones, maps, etc. Zoom in and out as required."*

Back to the parade ground again where the other commentator, John McCarthy, is talking to a radio instructor and trainees.

# FOR AN HOUR

Behind the camera, a surprisingly logical programme emerges on the monitor set from the buff pages of instructions which the television people carry around, clipped Army fashion to a millboard.

No fuss, no panic, only a few gestured injunctions—to move quietly, keep clear of the cameras or stand by—from the floor manager, who must surely have eyes in the back of his head as well as the ability to divide his ears between the scene in front of him and his headphones.

*"Mix to Cam. 1. Zoom into struggle. Zoom back and pan patrol MP to phone. Pan back to villain."*

The story goes on, from the pictured apprehension of a thief to interviews on police work and liaison with the civil police, against the background of an office setting in the gymnasium. Back again to the parade ground, to ceremonial duties, including chauffeuring and escorting VIPs.

Now comes the turn of 16 Independent Brigade Para Provost Group as the airborne police unleash a Land-Rover and trailer from its dropping platform and drive it away. To Special Investigation Bureau work and the part in it of the Women's Royal Army Corps; an interview, against the background of two smart Land-Rovers, with Staff-Sergeant A. M. Lindsay, Women's Royal Army Corps, and on to recreation and sport.

*"Mix to Cam. 1. Wide on basketball game, about to start... Cut to Cam. 2. 2-shot*

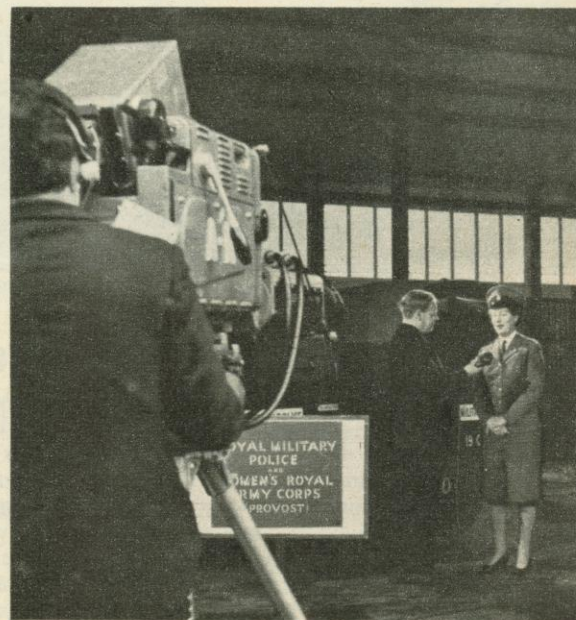
*John/2nd Lt. Peter Shanks... Intercut Cam. 3. End on shots of game."*

Back to the office set for more interviews, including Regimental Sergeant - Major Audrey Purton and Regimental Sergeant-Major G. S. Baker, and a link from there to weapon training on the square. Finally, interviews with Lieutenant-Colonel Rita Gildea and Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Ferrier, and a march-off parade.

*"Cut to Cam. 2. As parade clears, WD type caption on board reading—'Royal Military Police' and 'Women's Royal Army Corps (Provost)'. Zoom into full frame..."*

An hour has flashed past. The show is over. Riggers coil in the snaking cables. The policemen and policewomen relax. It had been a hard day—but worth every penny of thousands of pounds-worth of free publicity for the Army.

Commentator John McCarthy interviews S/Sgt. A. M. Lindsay. A caption is ready in the foreground.





The first day of recruiting for the "Ever-Readies" and Corporal Hammett heads the queue of volunteers at the Duke of York's Headquarters for VIP treatment by the War Minister (Mr. Profumo).



## FIRST OF THE "CORPS D'ELITE"

SITTING at a desk in the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, the War Minister (Mr. John Profumo) smilingly wrote his signature on an enrolment form opposite the printed words, "For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for War."

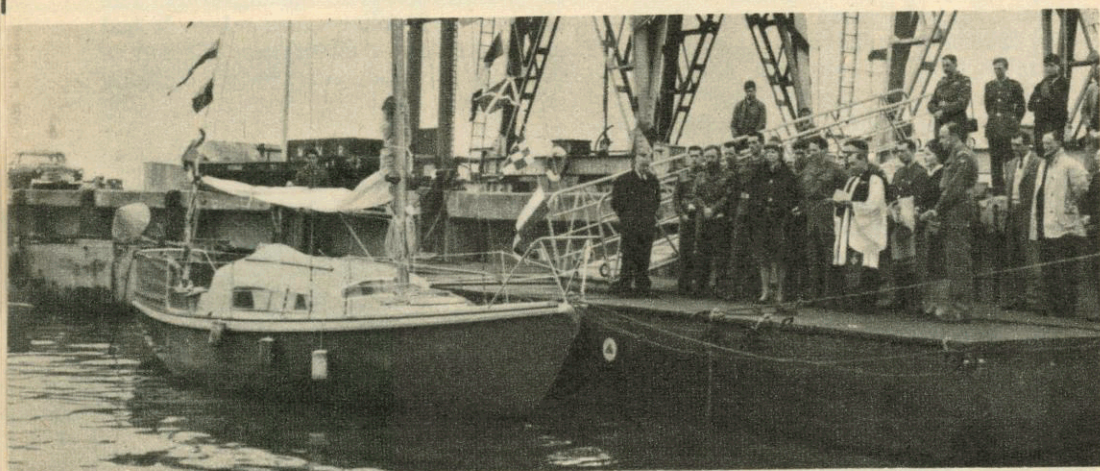
Mr. Profumo does not normally counter-sign enrolment forms—but this was a special occasion. He was welcoming the first volunteers into the "Ever-Readies," the new Territorial Army Emergency Reserve. First of the first was Corporal Bernard Hammett, a 33-year-old Londoner who has been a Territorial for ten years and is serving in the Berkshire and Westminster Dragoons.

Corporal Hammett and 20 more volunteers, including one woman, Private Joyce Watson, of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, lined up for a handshake from Mr. Profumo and from the Duke of Norfolk, Chairman of the Council of Terri-

torial and Auxiliary Forces Associations. The Duke described the introduction of the "Ever-Readies" as a step which would bring Regulars and Territorials even nearer to each other. The War Minister said the new force would be a "corps d'élite" to which selective enrolment might mean, particularly at first, some disappointments.

There was one disappointed volunteer in Mr. Profumo's own queue of applicants—Company Sergeant-Major Jimmy Green, the Chelsea Pensioner mascot of 44 Independent Parachute Brigade Group, Territorial Army. Company Sergeant-Major Green, hopefully clutching his enrolment form, learned from the War Minister himself that there is an age limit in the new Reserve.

● "Ever-Readies" will receive an annual bounty of £150 and can be called out for full-time service with the Regular Army at home or abroad for up to six months.



The Reverend John Rhys Hughes, Vicar of Bulford and an Army chaplain, blesses the new yacht.

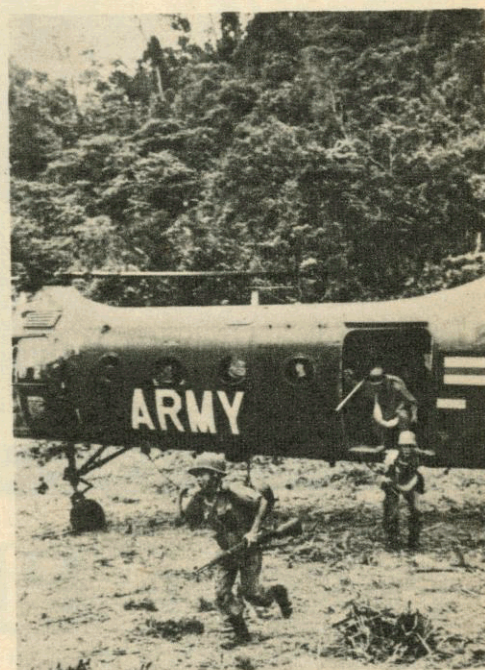
## The Infantry Takes To Ocean Racing

MEN of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, are taking to ocean racing—and believe they are the first Infantrymen to do so. Their new, fibre-glass hulled Pioneer, named *Shenkin* after the legendary Welsh figure, Shenkin ap Morgan, was launched by General Sir Hugh Stockwell, Colonel of the Regiment, and "commissioned" at Marchwood, Southampton.

At the commissioning ceremony the yacht, dressed over-all, was blessed by the Reverend John Rhys Hughes, Vicar of Bulford and an Army chaplain there.

*Shenkin*, a 7½-tonner, is the second Pioneer to be bought by Army yachtsmen—the first, the Royal Artillery Yacht Club's *Barbette*, was launched at Poole a month earlier.

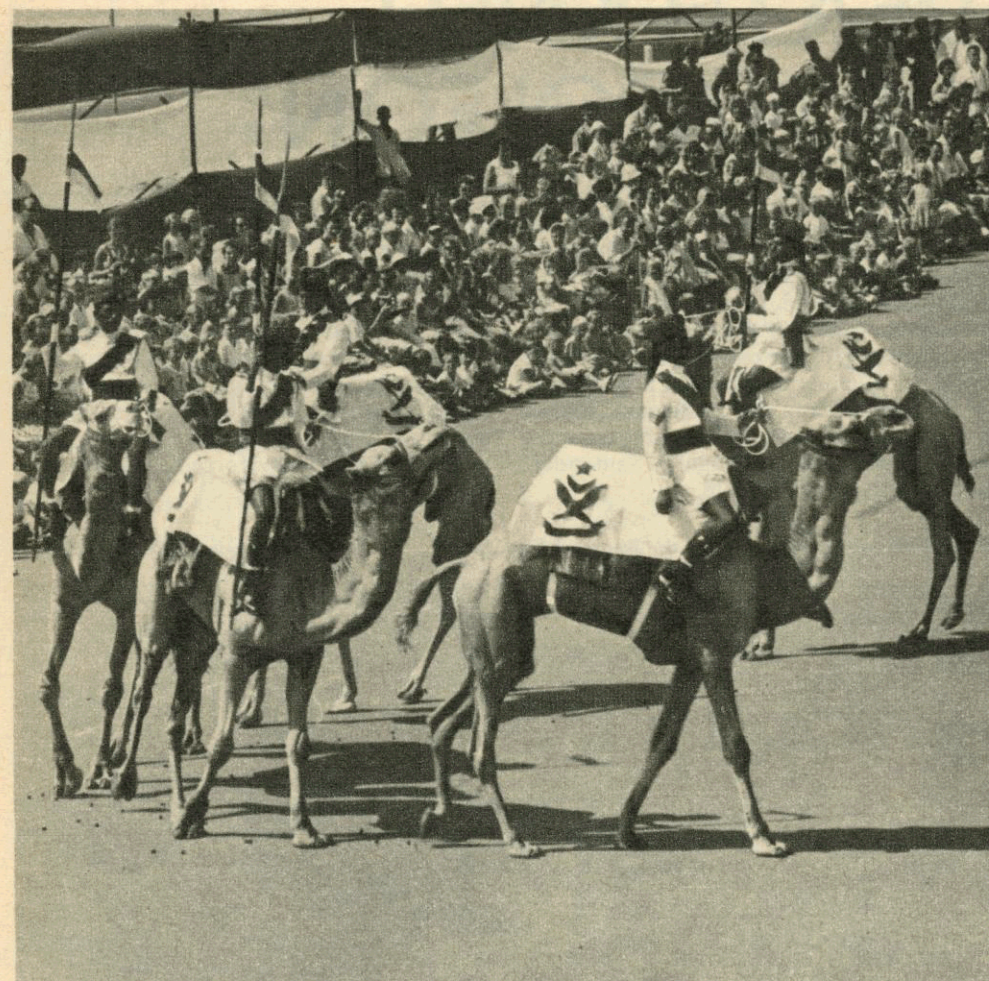
# MILITARY MEDLEY



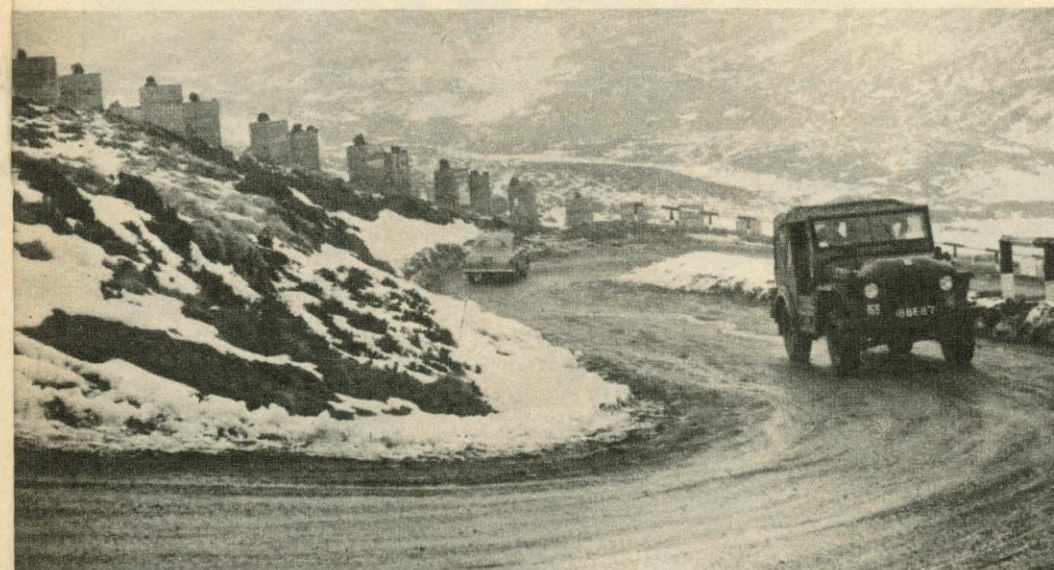
Vietnamese soldiers dash to take up positions as a United States Army helicopter lands them in a jungle clearing. More than a thousand Vietnamese troops were airlifted in helicopters into the Beinh Son area, 320 miles north of Saigon, for an attack on Viet Cong concentrations.



Sergeant W. Speakman VC, of 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, has a new job—he is the Battalion's Public Relations Sergeant. Here he is taking a picture of a parade ground riot control exercise in Aden. Note the "litter."



A musical ride by the Camel Troop of the Federal Regular Army was a colourful item in a Tattoo which attracted hundreds of spectators to the Army's new Waterloo Barracks during the Aden Forces Week.



For 20 years a row of 39 concrete anti-tank obstacles, erected during World War Two, has been a landmark to tourists negotiating the well-known Devil's Elbow in Scotland. Recently,

Perthshire County Council agreed that removal of the obstacles might help motorists whose vision they obscured. So Sappers of the Territorial Army were called in to blow up the "39 Steps."



Capt Richards, Officer-Cadet Mackenzie, Drum-Maj Wright—and "Bobby."

## "Bobby" Joins The Warwicks—

WHILE men of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, sped home from Hong Kong in the *Oxfordshire* for a well-earned leave before going to Germany, their mascot, "Bobby," an Arabian gazelle, made the voyage separately in the Ben Line cargo-passenger ship *Benattow*.

And although the *Benattow* docked in London, "Bobby" was not allowed, because of quarantine restrictions, to set even a hoof ashore. But Captain C. B. Richards and Drum-Major L. Wright were there from his Regiment to reassure him before he sailed on to Hamburg.

Although the smallest of a long line of Warwicks' antelopes—the Regiment is one of only five with an official live mascot—"Bobby" ate more than a hundredweight of oats and several bales of hay on the voyage. He was looked after by Officer-Cadet Angus Mackenzie, deputising for the official handlers, Lance-Corporal P. G. Cartwright and Drummer Walters.

## But "Bruneval" Stays in Cyprus

LEAVING Cyprus after a three-year tour, the men of 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, were not so fortunate as the Warwicks. Their Shetland pony mascot "Bruneval," named after the war-time raid on a German radar station, had to be left on the island because of an outbreak of African horse-sickness.

At a colourful ceremony, attended by the AOC-in-C, Air-Marshal Sir William MacDonald, and the GOC-in-C, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Anderson, "Bruneval" was handed over to 70 Squadron, Royal Air Force, which flew the paratroopers during their stay in Cyprus.

The ceremony opened with guards of honour of the Battalion and Squadron marching on to the parade ground, led by the Regimental and Near East Air Force Bands which then gave a display of marching and counter-marching. After "Bruneval's" maroon saddle cloth had been replaced by the Royal Air Force light blue—bearing a maroon square emblazoned with the silver badge of The Parachute Regiment—the pony marched off at the head of the Royal Air Force guard as the men of the 1st Battalion gave a last "Present Arms."

During the ceremony Air-Marshal Sir William MacDonald announced that the Royal Air Force hoped to present the Parachute Battalion with a new Shetland pony in Britain.

"Bruneval" stands to attention as his new handler places the RAF saddle cloth across his back.





HOURS OF GLORY: 54

# VITTORIA

## DEATH-KNELL OF NAPOLEON

**F**IFTY THOUSAND veterans of Napoleon's "Invincibles" waited in the rocky hills around Vittoria, in north-eastern Spain, for the advancing Allied army. More than 150 heavy guns covered the front, along which the waters of the deep, swift-flowing River Zadorra foamed between precipitous banks.

Sixty miles to the east, the powerful armies of Marshals Foy and Clausel were marching fast to the support of the French troops at Vittoria. There, in the finest defensive position an army could desire, King Joseph of Spain, brother of Napoleon, confidently awaited the British assault in the blazing June days of 1813.

It was a weary army of 70,000 men with 90 guns that Wellington brought to the banks of the Zadorra on 20 June. News of Napoleon's victories at Lutzen and Bautzen,

in Germany, prompted the Duke to make a supreme attempt to drive the French out of Spain before they could be reinforced.

The campaign which followed in the spring and summer was among the most exhausting in British Army history, but it was crowned with one of the Army's greatest triumphs. Wellington planned a vast turning movement from the north and, thanks to Britain's sea power, he was able to move his base from distant Portugal to Santander, on the north coast of Spain.

The advance was across barren country of steep rock faces and narrow ravines, with no road worthy of the name and scarcely a village. Through this almost impassable region, bristling with good defence positions, the Allies marched unopposed, the indomitable spirit of the troops overcoming hardship, hunger and fatigue. Where horses could not draw, men hauled; where wheels would not roll, guns were lifted and let down by ropes as the troops forced a way through this wilderness of rock.

A coloured aquatint published in 1819, showing a general view of the Battle of Vittoria.

(Courtesy: Parker Gallery.)



King Joseph, calling Foy and Clausel to his aid, retired steadily before the Allied advance until he reached the Zadorra, a few miles west of Vittoria, where he planned a holding action until reinforcements arrived. In the event, Foy and Clausel were still a day's march away when disaster hit the French. Joseph and his leading Marshal, Jourdan, had no thought of defeat. So confident were they that they jammed the streets of Vittoria with their massive collection of loot from Spain; and they neglected to destroy any of the eleven bridges over the Zadorra.

"King Joseph even had scaffolding erected for people to see him beat the English. The tops of all churches and lofty buildings were crowded with spectators to witness our disgrace," wrote a British soldier.

As he approached the Zadorra, Wellington took a risk in detaching a third of his force under Sir Thomas Graham to attempt a flanking movement from the north. Vittoria is set in an undulating plain surrounded by the craggy peaks of the Pyrenees. Wellington had not only to cross the river, but break through the mountain barrier to the city.

Along the Zadorra, Joseph placed his Army of the South (26,000 men). The Army of the Centre (11,000) occupied the heights behind the river, and away to the north, under the brilliant General Reille, stood the Army of Portugal (15,000). Heavy guns crowned the peaks and ridges.

On the 20th, Wellington halted and planned a four-column attack. For weeks his force had toiled through terrible country and now, in Napier's words, "they burst like raging streams from every defile and went foaming into the Vittoria basin." On the right, Sir Rowland Hill's men were to force the Puebla pass. On their left, the 4th and Light Divisions, with the Hussar Brigade, were to tackle the bridge at Nanclares. In the centre, Lord Dalhousie's 3rd and 7th Divisions were to cross the bridge of Mendoza, and away to the North, Graham's 26,000 men were to sweep round and take the enemy in the rear.

The Allies were astir early on the 21st. Within three hours, Hill was across the river at Puebla and a detachment was at grips with the French on the heights beyond. Here the 71st (Highland Light Infantry), mistaking French skirmishers for friendly Spaniards, were rocked by volley after volley from point-blank range. Two hundred of them fell and their commander, Colonel Cadogan, dying from wounds, insisted on being carried to the crest of the ridge in order to watch the action.

Noting the 71st's dire peril, Hill sent the 50th (Queen's Own Royal West Kents) and 92nd (2nd Gordon Highlanders) to their aid, the two regiments charging up the rocky slope to force the French from the heights. Meanwhile, Hill himself was in danger, his left flank exposed because of the late arrival of Dalhousie who, with the entire 7th Division, had got lost in the hills. His absence held up the whole Allied advance, but a massive stroke of luck heartened Wellington. As he waited anxiously at the Zadorra for the 7th Division, a peasant

brought the news that the bridge at Tres Puentes, a little to his left, was unguarded, and offered to lead the troops to it.

Wellington sent Kempt's Brigade of Picton's 3rd Division off at a trot, the shambling peasant at their head. The 95th (2nd Sherwood Foresters) dashed across the bridge and on the other side ran slap into King Joseph, surrounded by his bodyguard. The 95th went smartly to ground, but the luckless peasant was killed.

At this critical stage Dalhousie and his 7th Division emerged sheepishly from a defile and closed on Mendoza. Wellington immediately sent them across the bridge

**FOR** Wellington, promoted to Field-Marshal after Vittoria, the elation of victory was short-lived. At the start of the Vittoria campaign he wrote: "The Army is in better order than I have ever known it." Bitter experience prompted him to add: "God knows how long this will last."

Vittoria confirmed his fears. In the wild search for plunder all discipline broke down, and a day or two after the battle Wellington wrote to the War Office: "It is quite impossible for me or any other man to command a British Army under the existing circumstances. We have in the service the scum of the earth as common soldiers."

Whole regiments, it is said, tempted by wine and loot, lost interest in the pursuit of the enemy. Soldiers pocketed thousands of pounds from captured French treasure chests. Haversacks, laden with loot, weighed down their owners to such an extent that they were incapable of marching.

So widespread was the looting that some regiments who took no part in it received special mention. General Ponsonby's Cavalry brigade—3rd and 4th Dragoons, and 5th Dragoon Guards—passed a huge heap of silver coins on the road, but Ponsonby was able to record with pride that "not a man attempted to touch them."

Victory had momentarily demoralised the British Army. "They are plundering in all directions," wrote Wellington. "Nobody ever thinks of obeying an order." But the Commander-in-Chief was able to add this of the men who won him so many famous victories: "However, it is an unrivalled army for fighting—if the soldiers can only be kept in their ranks during the battle."

with Picton's 3rd Division and ordered the 4th and Light across at Nanclares, on the right. Picton, wearing a wide-brimmed, decrepit civilian hat and, as usual, cursing "with the power of 50 devils," sprinted across with his leading brigades and was met by savage artillery fire. Suddenly, Colonel Barnard and his men of the 95th, who had crossed at Tres Puentes, appeared from behind some rocks and rushed the French guns, forcing them to limber up and retire.

The faint sound of cannon to the north was music to Wellington's ears. Graham had now joined the fray. The Duke himself led Picton's men at the double on to the steep slopes of a high hill dominating the important village of Arinez.

Napier sets the scene thus: "More than 80 French guns massed on the heights pealed with such a horrid uproar that the

hills laboured and shook and streamed with smoke and fire, amid which the dark figures of the French gunners were seen bounding with frantic energy. Beyond, in the city, thousands of animals, non-combatants, women and children, were crowding together in the madness of terror as the English shot went booming overhead."

The 88th (Connaught Rangers) and 74th (2nd Highland Light Infantry) were sent in to storm Arinez, both suffering severely before driving the French out. Picton's 3rd Division, pinned down by terrible fire, was hard put to hold its exposed position, and it was a brilliant rush by the 4th Division on the right which finally smashed French resistance in the centre.

The four regiments of Anson's Brigade shared the glory in an assault on the French position on a high ridge. The 27th (1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers) and 53rd (1st Shropshire Light Infantry) fired a volley, uncased their Colours and sprinted up the hill. Fifty yards behind them came the 40th (1st South Lancashire) and 48th (1st Northamptonshire). Peering down aghast at this yelling, terrifying mixture of Englishmen and Irishmen, the French disappeared, to pop up on another ridge as the four battalions crested the height.

In a storm of fire the battalions charged again—and continued to charge at peak after peak as the French prudently retired. For eight miles this remarkable chase went on, watched and cheered by the Allies on neighbouring heights.

The 4th Division's surging progress convinced Joseph that the game was up. He ordered a general retreat as the British Hussars, with the 7th Division in support, drove through the gap. By early evening the Hussars were in Vittoria.

The Allied triumph was by no means complete. Graham's 26,000 were held at the river by Reille's force of half that number, and it was Reille's brilliant rearguard action late in the day that enabled Joseph's defeated army to slip away to the east. The British Cavalry, which might have headed them off, had no unity of purpose. Odd squadrons of several regiments careered about in all directions, accomplishing nothing. Some preferred plunder to pursuit.

There was wild confusion in Vittoria, where 3000 French vehicles, cattle, sheep, horses, screaming women, cursing drivers, hordes of camp followers and plunderers, were jammed in one seething mass. Joseph had lost every bit of the loot he had accumulated in Spain, including art treasures, gold and silver, and over two million dollars in cash.

French losses were 7000 and Allied losses over 5000. Although the bulk of the French army escaped, Vittoria will remain one of the great battles of the world, for it resulted in the dethronement of Joseph and expulsion of the French from Spain, stiffened the resolution of the wavering German sovereigns and brought Austria into the Allied camp.

Vittoria led directly, in fact, to the downfall of Napoleon.

K. E. HENLY





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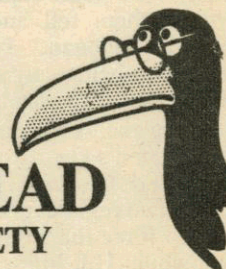
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# HOW BRIGHT ARE YOU?

1 The Rev "Tubby" Clayton was: (a) First General Secretary of the British Legion; (b) founder of Toc H; (c) known as "Woodbine Willie"; (d) a member of Scott's Antarctic expedition. Which?

2 What is wrong with the following sentences: (a) The appointment of two aide-de-camps to HM The Queen is announced in the *London Gazette*; (b) in Scotland can be found the highest mountain (Ben Nevis), the longest river (Tay) and largest lake (Loch Lomond) in Britain; (c) Sir Isaac Newton invented gravity in the 17th Century; (d) The Victoria Cross, instituted in 1856, bears the inscription "For Bravery"?

3 The consonants have been removed from these well-known names of a mountain, a river, a capital city, an animal and a country, and replaced by dashes: (a) -a---i---o-; (b) --e---o---o-a-i-a; (c) --i-o-e-o-; (d) -i---o-u-i; (e) -i-i-a---a-o. What are they?

4 The Duke of Marlborough won four great victories between 1704 and 1709 at: (a) Waterloo; (b) Blenheim; (c) Ramillies; (d) Austerlitz; (e) Malplaquet; (f) Salamanca; or (g) Oudenarde. Which four?

5 At Killiecrankie, did: (a) The Scots rout the English; (b) the English defeat the Scots?

6 Which of these people really lived: (a) Robinson Crusoe; (b) Sexton Blake; (c) Lorna Doone; (d) Bulldog Drummond; (e) Davy Crockett?

**G**IFT vouchers worth a total of £180 have been sent to 24 readers since **SOLDIER** began offering these useful prizes for its competitions. There are books to be won, too, your favourite photographs from the magazine and a free supply of **SOLDIER** for a year.

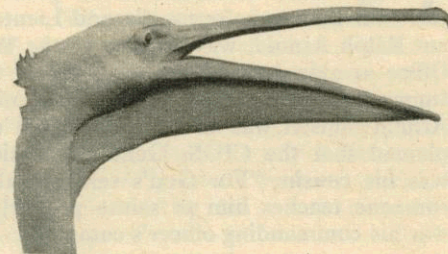
You can be one of the lucky prizewinners. Send your entry to reach **SOLDIER**'s London Offices by Monday, 23 July. The senders of the first six correct or nearest-correct solutions to be opened by the Editor will receive the following prizes:

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1. Entries must be sent in a sealed envelope to:  
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2. Competitors may submit more than one entry, but each must be accompanied by the "Competition 49" label printed on this page.
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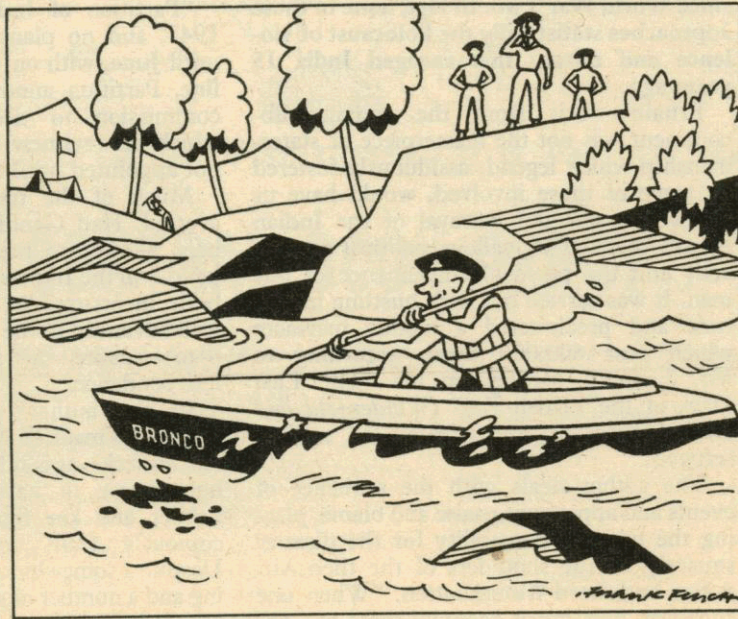
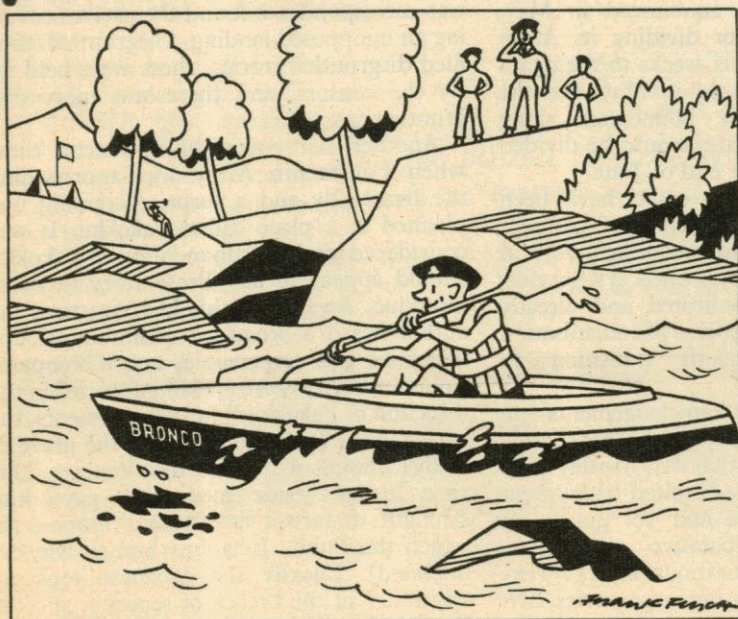
The solution and names of the winners will appear in the September issue of **SOLDIER**



- 7 A picture from London Zoo. What is it?
- 8 Colonel Blood: (a) Is a character in a Thomas Hardy novel; (b) attempted to steal the Crown Jewels; (c) was a notorious pirate in Caribbean waters; (d) discovered the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Which?
- 9 Unravel these Army stations: (a) GAIN ROPES; (b) PAIR IT AT LION; (c) BAN BAR ICE; (d) GREY MAN.
- 10 Name, beginning with the letter "S": (a) Two military vehicles; (b) two countries; (c) two battles; (d) two weapons.
- 11 Which word on this page is spelled incorrectly?
- 12 Pair these names: (a) Pyramus; (b) Hyde; (c) Scylla; (d) Thisbe; (e) Montague; (f) Jekyll; (g) Sullivan; (h) Capulet; (i) Charybdis; (k) Gilbert.
- 13 Florence Nightingale was known as: (a) The Soldier's Friend; (b) The Sister of Sebastopol; (c) The Lady of the Lamp; (d) The Saint of Scutari. Which?

# HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. Look at them very carefully. If you cannot detect the differences, see page 38.





# FROM MOST SECRET TO PUBLIC RELATIONS

**I**T came as a shock to the Infantry training centre when one of its greenest war-time subalterns, Second-Lieutenant Ralph Arnold, was ordered to the War Office as aide-de-camp to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Second-Lieutenant Arnold himself was also surprised, but explained that the CIGS, General Ironside, was his cousin. "For God's sake see that someone teaches him to salute properly," was his commanding officer's comment.

Thus, Ralph Arnold started seeing war at the highest level. In *"A Very Quiet War"* (Hart-Davis, 21s) it becomes evident that life as an aide-de-camp and later as a personal assistant among the great and their Most Secret files was anything but quiet. Arnold must have been good at it, because when Field-Marshal Lord Ironside was retired, his ADC was snapped up by another general.

Following an Intelligence course the author found himself manning a secret

chamber, known as the Martian Room, in General Sir Bernard Montgomery's headquarters at Reigate, and even "enjoying" some of the compulsory exercise that commander's staff had to endure.

From Most Secret he went to the other end of the security scale, to Public Relations. His first job was at Headquarters, Scottish Command, where his chief, in a major's appointment, wore the red tabs of a full colonel. This worried the War Office, so whenever he went to London for a conference, the "colonel" changed his insignia for those of a major as the train crossed the border.

From Scotland the author graduated to Public Relations in Delhi, and then was put in charge of the Public Relations branch of Fourteenth Army. On his first night in his new job, he faced a deputation of disgruntled war correspondents protesting that the mess had run dry. Then he received a telephone call that six Indian editors, whom nobody had bothered to mention to him, were stranded in the Arakan with a broken truck—and what did he propose to do about it? Next a wild beggar went to ground in his hut, and a mad dog appeared in the camp compound.

For all that, Colonel Arnold found Fourteenth Army the most satisfying of his war-time assignments and was sorry to leave on promotion to South-East Asia Command Headquarters in Kandy, where the parties afflicted him with hiccups.

One of the more awkward moments in his Public Relations life came with the invasion of Akyab Island. Lord Louis Mountbatten wanted as much publicity for the operation as possible and war correspondents' appetites had been whetted until there was a large party clamouring to go. They were flown to the Arakan, briefed by the corps commander, put into transports with the conducting officers and seen off by the author.

That night he was wakened with a signal ordering that under no circumstances were correspondents to be allowed to go to Akyab. It was too late to do anything about it. The war correspondents found themselves covering an unopposed landing. Disgruntled, they filed disgruntled stories; these were held up by the censors, and there was more disgruntlement.

Another nerve-wracking moment came when Fourteenth Army was approaching the Irrawaddy and a surprise crossing was planned at a place called Pakokku. It was considered vital that no mention of Pakokku should appear in any Press story or communiqué. Away from his headquarters, the author heard a broadcast communiqué, for which he was responsible, say, "Troops of Fourteenth Army are pressing forward in the direction of Pakokku." In such moments, the author went for a little quiet to the grave of Lady Canning, wife of the first Viceroy. This time his graveside meditation gave him strength to face a tremendous inquest (in which the Public Relations branch was exonerated). Luckily the Japanese took no advantage of the breach of security, and the Pakokku crossing went as planned.



Moslem refugees, with their treasured personal belongings, are crowded thickly on the roof as well as being tightly jammed inside the train as they prepare to flee from the New Delhi area.

## THE TRAGEDY OF INDIAN PARTITION

**F**RENCH retrenchment from Indo-China and Algeria, and Belgian withdrawal from the Congo, are usually regarded as "decolonisations" which have caused the greatest bloodshed and suffering since World War Two. In fact, none of these approaches statistically the holocaust of violence and misery that ravaged India 15 years ago.

Britain's exit from the Indian sub-continent was not the masterpiece of statesmanship which legend, assiduously fostered by some of those involved, would have us believe. It was the betrayal of the Indian masses dictated by callous political expediency and the personal convenience of one man. It was carried out with hustling ineptitude and precipitated a bloody massacre which cost 600,000 dead, according to Mr. Leonard Mosley, in his *"The Last Days of the British Raj"* (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 25s), and created 14 million refugees.

The author deals with the sequence of events and apportioning praise and blame, placing the main responsibility for the disaster squarely on the shoulders of the then Mr. Attlee and Lord Mountbatten. "When one considers how much goodwill there was be-

hind Britain's wish to give India her freedom," says Mr. Mosley, "what a stinking bog of unpreparedness, blunders, and appalling lack of planning separated the wish from the achievement. Mistake after mistake."

"Partition of India announced in May, 1947, and no plans for dividing its Army until June, with only six weeks to the deadline. Partition announced in May, but the commission to decide boundaries along which the two new States would be divided not appointed until the end of June."

Much of the tragedy could have been averted. Had Gandhi's counsel of patience been allowed to prevail the means were at hand—in the Indian Army and Civil Service, both incorruptible, dedicated and already well advanced in the process of Indianisation—to ensure a smooth transition to independence.

In the author's acknowledgements no mention is made of Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck—it is odd that Mr. Mosley does not appear to have consulted this great soldier and key figure and yet quotes so copiously from comparative nonentities. Despite a somewhat sensational style of writing and a number of glaring inaccuracies, Mr. Mosley's book provides engrossing reading.



## FRENCHMAN WITH A TASTE FOR SOLDIERING

**S**INCE World War Two, the French Army has offered plenty of scope to young men with a taste for soldiering in trouble-spots, and Captain Claude Barrès was one who made the most of it.

He gives two main reasons for his choice in some of the many letters quoted by Pierre Lyautey in "Claude Barrès—a Hero in Revolt" (Macmillan, 25s). One was his disgust with post-war France where so many people, he believed, were leading selfish lives. The second was his desire to maintain a family tradition of patriotism. An ancestor had fought with Napoleon. His grandfather was the famous poet and patriot, Maurice Barrès. His own father had distinguished himself as a soldier as well as in journalism.

When the Germans conquered France in 1940, the schoolboy Claude was sent off to America with his English-born mother. As soon as he was old enough, he crossed the Atlantic again to join the Free French in Britain and shortly after the invasion of Europe was operating behind the German lines as a subaltern in a French unit attached to the Special Air Service.

Soon after the war he had a fight and an argument with a senior officer and found himself in a cell. He bluffed his way out and walked to an army demobilisation centre and had himself demobilised. Since he was on the strength of the air force, this caused an administrative tangle which took months to sort out.

He tried journalism, with success, but in 1948 decided to join the Foreign Legion as a private, under a false name. He was turned down on medical grounds but then managed to join the Army as an officer. He fought in Indo-China, extending his tour several times and adding to his World War Two decorations. Sent to Malaya to see how the British fought their jungle rebels, he reported on how much better troops were looked after in the British Army than in the French Army.

In Korea, he fought with the French battalion and achieved his ambition of commanding a company in battle; here he also earned the Legion of Honour.

This courageous and much-decorated young officer was constantly in trouble, partly through escapades which mostly seem to have started in bars, and partly because he could not curb his tongue when talking to his superiors. He was the kind of officer who called down artillery fire on his own position when it was surrounded—that happened more than once—and could do no wrong in the eyes of his men.

He died leading an attack in a minor action against the Algerian rebels in 1959, and was given a hero's funeral.

## Twilight of The Guerilla

**W**AR against guerillas is a business to drain the strength of regular forces. The history of guerilla warfare shows that it is always a long drawn-out affair and that the regular forces need far more men to keep their end up than the guerillas.

Guerillas can be winkled out and beaten, as security forces have shown in Malaya, Kenya and Cyprus. These were expensive campaigns, but successful.

In China, the result was different, and Mao Tse-tung emerges as the Grand Old Man of guerilla warfare. The Chinese Red Army was formed in 1927; ten years later its fortunes were at a low ebb when the Japanese invaded, and the rebels turned to fight the invaders instead of Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists. The patriotic turn brought prosperity to Mao Tse-tung's forces, and when the Japanese had been defeated, he turned on the Nationalists again and was in control of China by the end of 1949.

So Mao's pronouncements on partisan warfare must be studied by any aspiring guerilla leader. So, too, should the handbooks and field service regulations which guided the Russian partisans behind the German lines in World War Two. The student partisan should also read the Viet-Minh manual, which is based partly on Mao's precepts but adds others of its own; the Viet-Minh forces drove the French from Indo-China.

The Viet-Minh manual is the most comprehensive work on the subject, says Otto

Heilbrun in "Partisan Warfare" (Allen and Unwin, 21s). It may not be without significance to the situation in the Congo that this handbook was published in Leopoldville in 1955.

The author distils the teachings of the successful guerilla leaders in a most interesting and informative book which Colonel the Hon. C. M. Woodhouse (commander of the British mission with the Greek partisans in 1943-44) in a foreword describes as perhaps the first comprehensive study of the theoretical aspects of partisan warfare, at least in English, and likely to become a standard work.

The author finds only one manual on anti-partisan warfare to quote—the German "Warfare Against Bands."

In weighing up the merits of partisans against special forces (like the Special Air Service and Long Range Desert Group) for harrying an enemy in his rear, it is often said that the partisans can never be as efficient as special forces. The author concedes the point, but says special forces can never replace partisans because no army could spare enough men from the front to attack the enemy behind in depth, and quotes the Soviet partisans who carried out 10,000 raids and destroyed all German lines of communication in 24 hours before an attack in 1944.

Aircraft have helped to turn the scale in favour of anti-partisan forces, and the author quotes an officer who said that in

OVER...

Capt: Safety flag up, Sergeant?  
Sgt: Yes, Sir. Private Smith's on duty there, Sir.  
Capt: Smith? Who's he?  
Sgt: Forces Book Shop man, Sir.  
Capt: Oh, yes. Always telling us how he can get almost anything he wants there.  
Sgt: Yes, Sir. You would be surprised what they've got—everything in books, magazines, periodicals...  
Capt: Jolly good. Well, keep 'em at it, Sergeant.



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Malaya the air force multiplied the number of troops and police on jungle patrols by no less than four. The helicopter is perhaps the most significant new factor in anti-guerilla warfare. In Cyprus, eight helicopters landed soldiers on the tops of ridges in dominating positions before the terrorists had time to move out of the area.

Another anti-guerilla weapon the author rates highly is the pseudo-gang. The Germans tried some in Russia, and some operated for the British in Palestine in the post-war troubles, but it was in Kenya that

their possibilities were fully realised. There, Major Frank Kitson made up gangs, largely of converted Mau Mau terrorists, and sent them back to operate against their former friends (see *SOLDIER Bookshelf*, August, 1960). This was indeed taking over the guerillas' traditional tactic of infiltration.

With helicopters and pseudo-gangs, says the author, the road to victory for the anti-guerilla commander is considerably shortened. The conversion of the population is no longer necessary to his success, and he need deploy no more troops in hostile areas than are necessary to stop food supplies to the guerillas. The author thinks guerillas are unlikely to find the answers to these weapons.

## SOLUTION TO THE COLD WAR

**M**ARSHAL of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor brings an eye experienced in high command to bear on the problems of the "cold war" in "What Price Coexistence?" (Cassell, 21s.). His book is sub-titled "A Policy for the Western Alliance" and it ranges the world's problem spots, pausing to give the Americans some straight-from-the-shoulder comment on their anti-colonial policy.

Militarily, the author is at his most interesting in his proposals for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Here, he considers, the policy of the shield and sword has not been put into effect. NATO has the "shield," in the form of conventional forces ready to deal with border "incidents," to enforce the "pause" and to delay an advance during preparation of a counter-offensive. But NATO

has not a "sword" of its own—a strategic air force able to undertake the counter-offensive.

Sir John proposes that West German forces should provide the "shield," behind which a main force with nuclear weapons would be able to act in a holding role if the "pause" were not enforced. This force would be covered by an air defence force and supported by a striking force.

This scheme, the author believes, would have the advantage that the main force, apart from German units, need not, and the striking force should not, be stationed in Germany. This would reduce the Eastern bloc's fear of surprise attack and might produce pressure from the satellites for removal from their territory of Russian units which would be subject to nuclear attack in war. It could lead to the withdrawal of Russian troops from

East Germany—the first step towards disarmament, a process which, the author warns, will take a very long time.

## General Into Monk

**B**ARON GÉRAMB was one of the many colourful soldiers who blossomed in the Napoleonic wars. Where he differed from most was that in later life he hid his brilliant uniform under the robes of a Trappist monk. Liam Brophy sketches his life briefly in "The Ardent General" (Burns Oates, 9s 6d).

Ferdinand GÉRAMB was the son of a Hungarian noble. He served in the Austrian Army and later the Russian Army and was also chamberlain in the courts of Austria and Naples.

When the French invaded Spain, GÉRAMB went there as a general in charge of 8000 Spanish militia. Wounded in a sortie during the siege of Cadiz, he went to London to convalesce and to recruit refugees from Napoleon's Europe, became something of a social lion and ran into debt. A writ was issued, but he threatened to blow up his house in Bayswater if those sent to arrest him entered; he was outgeneralled by an entry through the back garden.

GÉRAMB was deported from England, arrested in Hamburg by the French and released when the Allies reached Paris. Two years later he became a monk. The portly general was not very clever at the manual tasks of a monastery, but when he was given the job of raising funds for a new church he was a success.

"A powder-barrel in a cowl," was how one of the people he visited described him. Father GÉRAMB became architect and foreman for the building, and the church was nearly completed when it collapsed. Father GÉRAMB went off begging again, and someone else did the architectural work.

GÉRAMB wore his general's uniform once more when he commanded a scratch force of local men defending his monastery in Alsace during anti-clerical riots.



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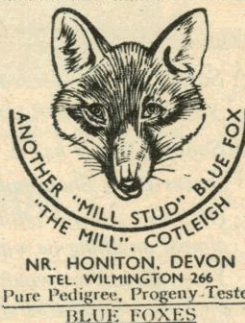
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# TOUGH TRAINING FOR A GOLD MEDAL

**"T**HERE," said Captain J. G. Richards, Secretary of Rhine Army Modern Pentathlon Association, "goes one of Britain's brightest hopes of a gold medal at the Tokyo Olympics. If his shooting were more accurate he'd be a certainty."

The Captain was pointing at 24-year-old Lieutenant O. N. P. Mylne, of the 10th Royal Hussars, who, after a strenuous day's swimming, shooting, riding and fencing—four of the five events which make up the Pentathlon—was cheerfully engaged in the fifth: running a tough, two-mile cross-country race against himself.

Lieutenant Mylne, who had his first international bleeding against Luxembourg and Sweden and gained his Army colours last year, is one of a promising team of Rhine Army soldiers who have been going through the mill at a special course of tough training at Bielefeld under the guidance of Captain Richards, a keen pentathlete and former biologist now serving with the Royal Army Educational Corps.

For four hard weeks Lieutenant Mylne got out of bed every morning at 5.30 and an hour later was polishing up his swimming in the local baths, swimming length after length for more than an hour. With breaks for breakfast, lunch and tea, he then went riding, shooting, cross-country running, circuit training—and, three times a week, carried out a carefully prepared series of weight-lifting exercises—until 6.30 p.m.

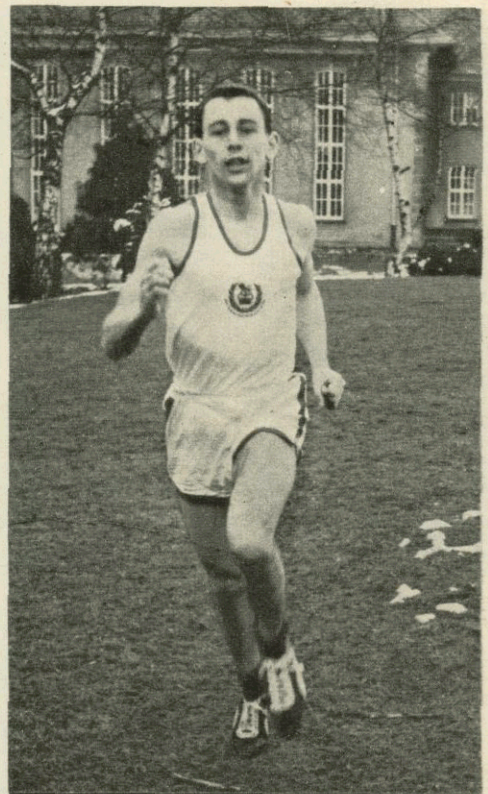
And almost every evening he fenced, often against German opponents.

At the end of every exercise period Lieutenant Mylne's pulse was taken and his rate of recovery measured until, after a week, his physical fitness chart showed a remarkable improvement. At the end of the course his stamina, strength and speed were considerably improved.

Lieutenant Mylne took up the Pentathlon in 1960 when he crowned a fine season by coming second in the Rhine Army championship. Last year he was the first Briton home in the international against Sweden. He has ridden since childhood and always been a keen cross-country runner.

Lieutenant Mylne, who hopes to win a place in the British team to compete in the world Pentathlon championships in Mexico, is quietly confident of an even more successful future—if only his standard of shooting were higher. "The trouble is that I get very nervous and sometimes go all to pieces. I have to overcome it."

Another Rhine Army soldier who is almost certain to be in the British team in Tokyo is Corporal-of-Horse Len Collum, of The Life Guards, who won the Open British Pentathlon championship in 1961 and was a member of the British team which competed in the world championships in Moscow. His Moscow team-mate, Private Mick Finnis, of The Middlesex Regiment, may accompany him to Tokyo.



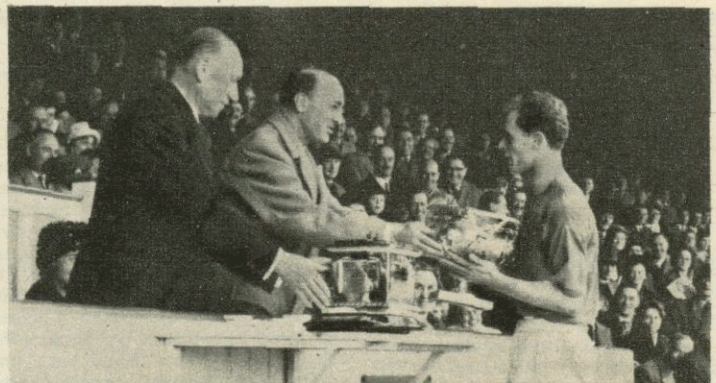
Lieut Mylne on the run! A day's training also included swimming, riding, shooting, weight-lifting and fencing in the evening.

## ORDNANCE ON TOP AGAIN

**A**LTHOUGH six of their players were suffering from laryngitis, 6th Battalion, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, scored a 2-1 victory over 6th Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps, to win the Army Soccer Challenge Cup.

The RAOC team gained a shock two-goal lead in the first quarter of an hour, through Private Willie Burgess, after only four minutes, and Private Bob Miller. Driver Brian Gillespie replied for the RASC a minute before the interval, but his team's second half pressure was well held by the RAOC whose goalkeeper, Private Tony Reddington, made many fine saves.

The 6th Battalion, RASC, were runners-up for a second year. Last year they lost to 2nd Battalion, RASC. The two units have since merged. Four of last year's 6th Battalion team played against the RAOC—Driver Bob French, Driver John Dick, Driver John Shearer and Driver George Muir.

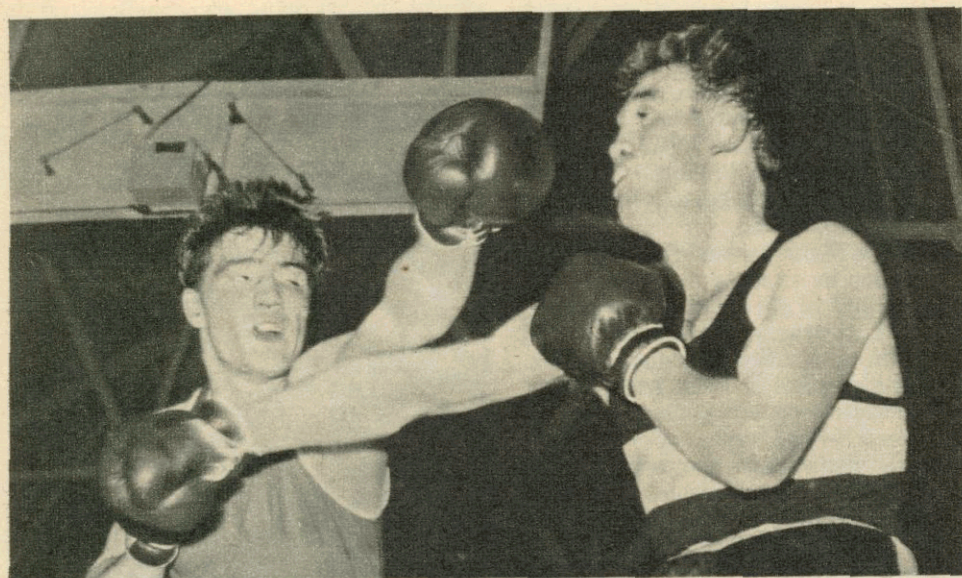


Left: Pte T. Reddington, the RAOC goalie, making one of his many fine saves. Above: Mr. John Profumo (War Minister) presenting the trophy.

**MORE SPORT OVERLEAF ➔**



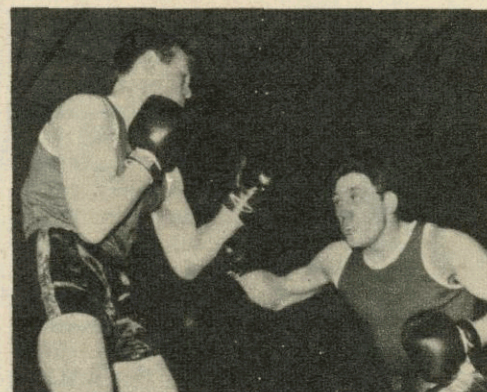
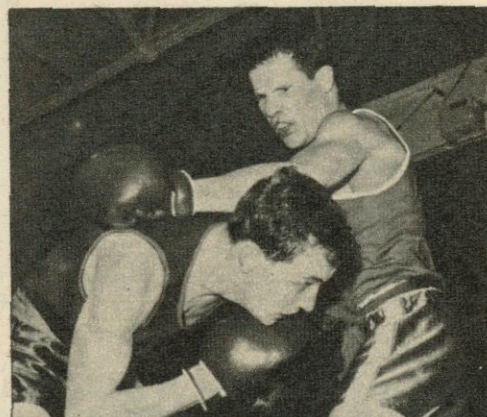
# THREE KEEP THEIR TITLES



Pte Jim Lloyd (left) and Cpl J. Phayer in their light-middleweight bout. The winner was Lloyd, now out of the Army.

Right: L/Cpl Brian Brazier, winner of the light-welterweight title, ducks below a left from opponent Pte L. Wilson.

Lower right: Tpr John Caiger squares up to a rushing attack by Pte E. Lofthouse in the middleweight final. Caiger won.



IN the Imperial Services Boxing Championships at the Royal Air Force Station, Stanmore, Middlesex, the Army won seven of the ten titles, the Royal Air Force two and the Royal Navy one. Four champions—light-weight L/Cpl Phil Taylor, light-welterweight L/Cpl Brian Brazier, middleweight Tpr John Caiger and light-heavyweight L/Cpl Tom Menzies retained their titles.

The other Army winners were welterweight Pte Bob Keddie, light-middleweight Pte Jim Lloyd and bantamweight Sgt Nicky Macduff.

THE Army's two ABA national title-holders, Lance-Corporal Brian Brazier and Trooper John Caiger retained their Army titles in the Army Individual Boxing Championships at Aldershot. Private Jim Lloyd, the Olympics bronze medallist and once an Army welterweight champion, took the light-middleweight crown, while the Scottish champion, Private Bob Keddie, light-middleweight winner last year, won the welterweight title. The other Army champion to retain a title was Lance-Corporal Tom Menzies.

The Inter-Unit champions, 14th Battalion, RAOC, had five representatives in the finals, three of whom—Lloyd, Keddie and Lance-Corporal Phil Taylor—were successful.

There was one officer in the final stages, Lieutenant Michael O'Neill, from Rhine Army, but he was no match in the heavy-weight division for the burly Pioneer Corps Corporal Jim Simisker (whom SOLDIER, in the March issue, wrongly described as being in the Royal Military Police) and was knocked out in the second round.

Results—Fly: Lance-Corporal R. Rea (1st Training Regiment, RE) outpointed Trooper R. Noble (15th/19th King's Royal Hussars). Bantam: Sergeant N. Macduff (3rd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders) outpointed Private R. Firth (ACC, HQ 51 Brigade). Feather: Lance-Bombardier A. Tomlinson (2nd Regiment, RA) outpointed Trooper W. Bane (4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards). Light: Lance-Corporal P. Taylor (14th Battalion, RAOC) outpointed Corporal G. Sievwright (1st Training Regiment, RE). Light-welter: Lance-Corporal B. Brazier (Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment) outpointed Private L. Wilson (14th Battalion, RAOC). Welter: Private R. Keddie (14th Battalion, RAOC) outpointed Trooper R. Kaney (15th/19th King's Royal Hussars). Light-middle: Private J. Lloyd (14th Battalion, RAOC) outpointed Corporal J. Phayer (REME, 1st Training Battalion, RASC). Middle: Trooper J. Caiger (15th/19th King's Royal Hussars) outpointed Private E. Lofthouse (14th Battalion, RAOC). Light-heavy: Lance-Corporal T. Menzies (1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) beat Corporal R. Priestley (1st Training Battalion, RAOC) (stopped second round). Heavy: Corporal J. Simisker (206 Company, RPC) knocked out Lieutenant M. O'Neill (24 Regiment, RA) (second round).

while the ABA middleweight champion, Tpr John Caiger, gained a points decision.

Scottish "Under 23" international Pte David Gibson (KOSB) dominated the match when the Army thrashed the Royal Navy and Marines by nine goals to nil to become once again Inter-Services soccer champions. Gibson scored one goal, provided four for Pte Ken Hale (RAOC) and helped to make the others by Sgmn John Quinn (11 Signal Regiment) and L/Cpl Ken Barrett (REME), who scored two each.

A boy who has learned to box since he joined the Army in September,

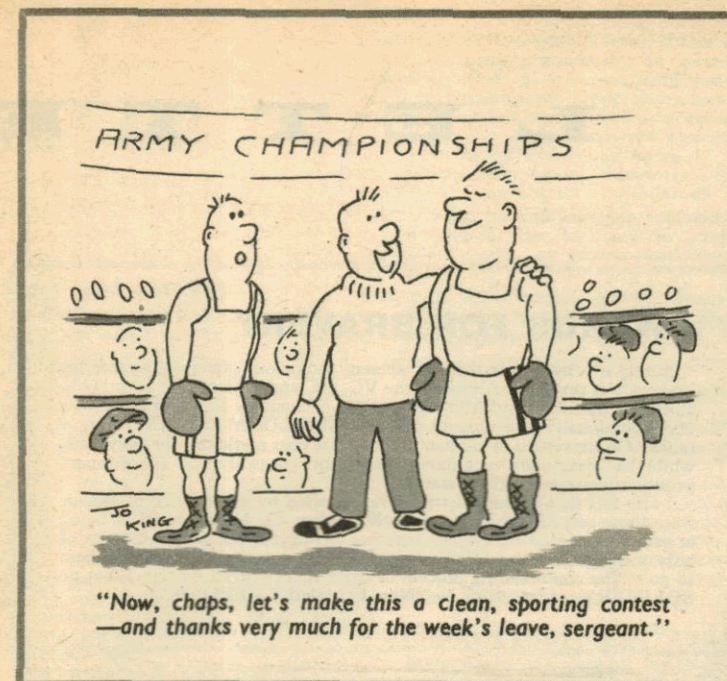
1960, J/Sgt Alfred Dungay, Royal Engineers Junior Leaders Regiment, won the Class "B" 11st 7lb title in the ABA Junior Championships. Army Cadet Dennis Pleace, Class "A" 10st 7lb title winner last year, took the Class "B" 11st championship. J/Sgt Dungay is his unit's second champion—last year J/L/Cpl Thomas won the Class "B" 9st title.

Capt A. D. Myrtle (KOSB) comfortably retained his Army singles title for the third year running in the 70th rackets championships at Queen's Club. He beat Lieut N. Peto (9th/12th Lancers), runner-up in 1960 and 1961, 15-7, 15-7, 15-0. In the Regimental Doubles Championship,

Capt Myrtle and Brig D. W. McConnell defeated the 60th Rifles (Capt J. R. E. Nelson and 2/Lieut M. L. Dunning) 11-15, 15-5, 15-8, 4-15, 15-11, 15-8.

Defeating the Honourable Artillery Company by five goals to nil, 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (TA), won the Eastern Command Football Championship and brought their tally to 23 goals from four games.

In the third leg of the Services' Triangular Rugby Tournament, the Army lost by 14 points to 19 to the Royal Air Force, who now become the champions—both the Army and



## AT SEA IN A GRAVEL PIT

BY just half a point an Army sailing team, led by Olympics champion Captain S. Jardine, beat the Royal Air Force to win a four-Services sailing tournament, held in a gravel pit at Shepperton.

The two-day tournament was confined to dinghies, and boisterous weather took heavy toll in capsized craft, broken masts and lost centreboards.

With 117½ points the Army team won the new Victoria Trophy fashioned from a keel bolt of Nelson's flagship into a replica of the Victory's anchor. Third were the Civil Service, donors of the trophy, with 111½ and, fourth, sadly trailing with 104½ points, the Royal Navy.

## For The Sportsman

INVENTED in 1891 by a Doctor James Naismith, of Massachusetts, basketball has become an Olympic Games event and a leading sport in the United States.

Popularised by the Harlem Globetrotters, it has made rapid strides in Europe but still lags in Britain where J. G. Garstang's "Basketball: The Modern Way" (Souvenir Press, 15s.) should help the sport along. Mr. Garstang, an experienced coach, deals in detail with individual techniques, principles of attack and defence, training, coaching and match tactics.

"Boxing" (4s), one of the Foyle's Handbooks for sportsmen, is a well-illustrated and up-to-the-minute pocket publication intended both for the novice and for the amateur thinking about turning professional. The co-authors, Tim Riley and Ron Olver, Editor and Assistant Editor of "Boxing News," describe the basic punches, training and ring tactics and give some useful advice on the all-important first bout. There are chapters on the medical system, the southpaw and the impact on boxing of television.

the Air Force having beaten the Navy—for the fourth time since the war.

Picked from the Army for the Combined Services' Rugby tour of Kenya and Rhodesia were Capt P. V. Crooks (full-back), Capt M. S. Heath and 2/Lieut I. P. Reid (three-quarters), Sgt R. Braybrooke and Lieut R. N. Taylor (half-backs), Capt N. S. Bruce, Capt H. G. Greatwood and Lieut J. F. Vaux (forwards). A notable absentee was Capt M. J. Campbell-Lamerton, who had been selected for the British Lions' tour of South Africa.

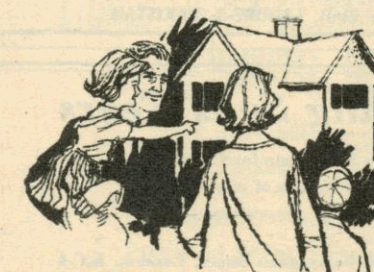
Territorials of 372 Regiment, RA, won the team award in 53 (W) Division, TA, annual motor-cycle championship. Individual expert and novice awards went to Gnr D. C. Davies (372 Regt) and L/Cpl J. F. Calder (53 (W) Div Sigs Regt).

In a Skylark III, Maj J. Evans and Capt E. G. Shephard (Army Gliding Club) were second in the Midland Gliding Club's Easter Rally. A Royal Air Force gliding rally at Bicester was won by Brig A. J. Deane-Drummond.

The Guards Depot defeated Army Apprentices School, Harrogate, 59-39, in the United Kingdom final of the Army Inter-Unit Basketball Championship.



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## Sports Shorts

DEFEATING the Royal Navy by nine bouts to two, after previously beating the Royal Air Force 8-3, the Army has won the three-year-old Inter-Services team boxing title for a third time. In the team of nine Regulars and two National Servicemen against the Navy, L/Cpl Brian Brazier, ABA national light-welterweight champion, won on a first round knock-out



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# LETTERS

## AWARDS FOR BRAVERY

Surely it is high time that our present anomalous system of awards for bravery was revised? Although the VC, GC and GM can be awarded to all ranks, the DSO and MC are awarded exclusively to officers (the MC very occasionally to a warrant officer) and the DCM and MM to other ranks. On his return to civilian life a man is thus marked as an ex-ranker, while his next-door neighbour (and quite possibly his subordinate) proudly displays ex-officer status.

I also feel that bravery should be recognised by quite different awards from those accorded for administrative ability, the MBE and BEM being at present awarded for either. Another example is the DSO—I know of only one captain with a DSO awarded for bravery; the vast majority seem to go to the commanding officers of units successful in battle. What do SOLDIER's readers think?—"Non-Entitled," BFPO 40.

## Super-tanks

You mention in your book review, "The Tale of the Tank" (SOLDIER, March), two prototypes of German super-tanks which are believed to have been destroyed before the Allies could get them. Shortly after World War Two I was a member of the unit which transported what I believe were these same super-tanks from Germany to England. The E.100, for instance, would have weighed about 165 tons had it been completed and the guns for this tank had to be transported separately.

We started our journey at Sennelager in Germany and after something like five months arrived at Chertsey, Surrey, most of the time involved having been spent in searching for bridges capable of taking the tremendous load. We could not travel at more than five miles an hour as when a greater speed was attempted the tyres overheated and began to run off the wheels.—Lieut G. D. Traill (TA), Monckton Drill Hall, College Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.

## The Vaagso Raid

I want to express my appreciation of your great courtesy in publishing my letter concerning the Vaagso raid in 1941 (SOLDIER, February), and thought you might be interested in hearing about the replies I have received as these show SOLDIER's wide circulation and surprisingly varied readership.

I expected few if any replies but received nine, all but two from participants in the Vaagso action, and these came from all over England, from Norway, Germany and even one from behind the Iron Curtain. It is of particular interest that only two came from men still on active duty in the British Army. One was from an officer in the Norwegian Army, four were from retired British Army men and two from ex-sailors of the Royal Navy.

The correspondence has brought me a great deal of new and useful information. Thanks again, and congratulations on publishing a magazine of such wide appeal and interest.—Capt J. H. Devins, Box 2035, Off Stu Det, US Army Language School, Monterey, California, USA.

## No dumping, please

According to a newspaper report the Cheshire and North-East Wales Branch of the Magistrates' Association is to consider a resolution that juvenile offenders who are lacking in discipline be sent for a period of service in the Forces. This illustrates the peculiar attitude some people have towards the Army.

Large and complex as it is, we know that the Army is by no means perfect, but it is an honourable and very much worthwhile profession. It is NOT, as has been suggested, a dumping ground for the long-haired layabouts who clutter the police courts and appear to think that only mugs work. One can well imagine just how efficient the average troop or

section would be after a few blood transfusions of this sort.

Perhaps SOLDIER can find space to remind these learned magistrates that the man in the Queen's uniform is particular about his comrades in arms, and that the organisation to which he belongs has vacancies only for men of good character, good will and good intentions.—P. E. Murray (ex-Sgt, Guards Parachute Battalion), 56 Hertford Road, Bootle 20, Lancs.

SOLDIER is glad to report that the Cheshire and North-East Wales Branch of the Magistrates' Association rejected the proposal. The opposition rightly pointed out that the Army wants decent men and not delinquents.

## "Join the Army..."

As an old Regular soldier I view with alarm the present trend in Army recruiting propaganda, and doubt very much if it will bring in the right type of man. Are such gimmicks as "At Home" days for the parents of prospective recruits and invitations to young civilians to spend week-ends at Army depots really necessary?

I wonder if other old soldiers feel as I do, that there is no better method of appealing to the adventurous and enterprising types the Army needs than the old slogan, "Join the Army and see the world," which is as true today as ever it was.

Recently I asked a fine old soldier, who took the "Queen's Shilling" in 1898, why he joined the Army. "It was the uniform," he said, "particularly the red tunic—the girls couldn't resist it." Admittedly the new barathra uniform is an improvement on the old battledress, but it is still a drab and colourless outfit.—"Fusilier," Streatham.

The original World War One poster which launched the famous slogan.



## Pips and stripes

I am an Englishman serving in the Australian Army and have been asked by some Australian friends the origin of the "pip" as the officer's badge of rank and the chevron as the NCO's. I am stumped. Can SOLDIER please help?—J. Benson, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

The officer's "pip" is taken from the Order of the Bath, although the Household Cavalry, Grenadier, Coldstream and Welsh Guards officers use the Order of the Garter, the Scots Guards the Order of the Thistle and the Irish Guards the Order of St. Patrick. As insignia, these stars were not regularised until 1880. Until 1904, captains wore two, lieutenants one, second-lieutenants none.

The chevron is the heraldic term for the inverted "V". The French adopted it in 1794 for their NCOs and Britain followed suit, but reversed it. From a heraldic aspect our chevron is upside-down.

## Jobs for the ex-POW

A recent letter in a London newspaper stated that the writer's experience of attending interviews led him to suspect that staff recruitment officers discriminate against ex-prisoners-of-war—presumably because they think such appli-

## A Plea From Nine Field-Marshal

The British Army is a large family in which more than four millions of us served as soldiers during the last war. More than one million soldiers survive from the First World War of 1914-18 and many even from the South African War at the turn of the century. Today there are over half a million ex-soldiers who are disabled, many completely, and others broken in health.

It is true that we enjoy State Welfare provisions which are more highly developed than those of most other countries—yet there are necessarily many gaps in what can be provided by the State. These gaps are met for the Army by the corps and regimental charitable funds established for that purpose; by the national charitable organisations which care for the needs of the soldier, ex-soldier and his dependants, and by the Army Benevolent Fund as a main feeder.

In this capacity the Army Benevolent Fund has disbursed over £4½ million since the end of the last world war and now finds itself in need of help to enable it to continue its noble work.

Today the Army is doing its utmost to help itself, but its peacetime strength is far too small to enable it to provide for all the needs of its comrades in distress, of whom there are still a great number living.

This year the Army Benevolent Fund for the first time since it was formed is asking for help, and this is being done by means of regional appeal campaigns throughout the country.

We warmly and urgently commend to the public this the first request for help by the Fund, and we feel confident that our fellow countrymen will not forget the debt they owe to these men who have suffered so much in defence of our country.

Alanbrooke  
Alexander of Tunis  
Montgomery of Alamein  
Wilson  
Hauchinleck  
Slim  
Harding of Persia  
Auchinleck  
Festing  
Duke of Windsor  
Duke of Edinburgh  
Duke of Gloucester  
King Mahendra of Nepal

SOLDIER is happy to reproduce the above letter, which appeared in The Times, supporting the Army Benevolent Fund's first appeal for help since the Fund was formed in 1945 to support, financially, the benevolent work of corps and regimental associations and those national charitable organisations which care for the needs of all soldiers, their wives, children and dependants.

The letter is unique in that it has been issued over the signatures of every living field-marshal of the British Army, with the exception of the Royal field-marshals. The signatures are those of Viscount Alanbrooke (appointed field-marshal 1 January, 1944), Earl Alexander (4 June, 1944), Viscount Montgomery (1 September, 1944), Lord Wilson (29 December, 1944), Sir Claude Auchinleck (1 June, 1946), Viscount Slim (4 January, 1949), Lord Harding (21 July, 1953), Sir Gerald Templer (27 November, 1956) and Sir Francis Festing (1 September, 1960).

For the record, the Royal field-marshals are the Duke of Windsor (21 January, 1936), the Duke of Edinburgh (15 January, 1953), the Duke of Gloucester (31 March, 1955) and King Mahendra of Nepal (17 October, 1960).

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The Federation is looking for trained personnel with recent Regular Army experience. The Federation offers them a new life in a vigorous young country.

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Send details of your experience to:



Senior Army Liaison Officer,  
Rhodesia House,  
Strand,  
London, W.C.2.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Executive Class examination for ex-Forces candidates, June 1963 (Basic grade rises to over £1,100); good promotion opportunities. Clerical Class examination for ex-Forces candidates, October 1962. Customs Officer 18-23, March 1963 and Preventive Officer 19-21, February 1963; extension of age limits for Forces service.

Write stating age, Forces service, etc., to:-

CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
10 STATION PARADE, BALHAM HIGH RD., LONDON S.W.12



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Please send postcard for booklet and application form to Labour Branch ref. H 245, Building 329, A.E.R.E., Harwell, Didcot, Berks.



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... offers a career to all ex-Servicemen, with security for the future, and opportunities for promotion.

Constable's pay: £600 to £970 per annum. Generous leave and allowances. 44-hour week. Pension after 25 years. Facilities for sport and recreation.

If you are between 19 and 30 years of age, not less than 5' 8" in height without footwear, of good health and character, write for full details to:



The Hon. Secretary, No. 4 District Recruiting Board,  
Police Headquarters, Newton Street, Birmingham 4

## TECHNICIANS

If you have been working on telecommunications or electronic equipment during your service, the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED would like to hear from you.

We manufacture:

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Vacancies exist at all levels in our test departments and staff salaries start at £13 a week for electrical testers, £833 a year for test engineers and £963 and upwards for senior test engineers.

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**THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.**  
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requires single men aged 18-25 of character and resource, not afraid of responsibility. Minimum height 5 ft. 7 in., perfect vision without glasses; not less than 4 years' secondary education, preferably to G.C.E. standard. Pay: Constables (under 20) £483, (over 20) £525 rising to £861; Sergeants £892-£1,080; Inspectors, £1,100-£1,460; Chief Inspectors £1,550-£1,850.

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Abundant facilities for sport and recreation in a delightful climate. For further information about Southern Rhodesia and Service in its renowned Police Corps, apply:

**POLICE RECRUITING OFFICER, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.**

## NEW ZEALAND

Skilled single tradesmen between 18 and 35 years of age required in New Zealand.

- There are also openings for unskilled men, 21 to 30 years, to train as Telephone Exchange Mechanics.

For full details and application forms, apply to:

**New Zealand Migration Office, Adelphi Building,  
John Adam Street, London, W.C.2**

## THE LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE



requires MEN and WOMEN as Driver/Attendants. Basic pay £12/1/0 (42-hour week) including first-aid and running repairs allowances. Shift workers pay range £13/8/0-£14/9/0. Initial training with pay. Uniform provided. Paid holidays. Pension scheme on permanent appointment. Applicants aged 21-45, must be experienced drivers in good health.

Apply to the

**Officer-in-Charge (LAS/S/797/6),  
London Ambulance Service, 150 Waterloo Road, S.E.1**

## more letters

How was it done? Enthusiasm and drive, plus the help given by all concerned in arranging tombolas, sweepstakes, raffles, etc, and a number of generous donations.

In a letter of appreciation on behalf of the Army Benevolent Fund, Lieut-Gen Sir Ian Jacob wrote: "The splendid effort of the Movement Control Troop, Bielefeld, gives such encouragement to our endeavour that I cannot let it pass without a personal acknowledgement... such an example from such a small unit is so gratifying, particularly in the very early stages of our venture."

Perhaps the results of our efforts will give further incentive to other units, both large and small, to help benevolent funds.—WO II H. Wilson, RE, HQ Movement Control Troop.

## "Drumming out"

In view of the recent correspondence in SOLDIER on the subject of "Drumming out," your readers may be interested to know that, according to a Sunday newspaper, the ceremony has been revived in the United States Marine Corps unit at Norfolk, Virginia.

Reporting the eighth such ceremony there in 20 months, the paper stated that four platoons were drawn up and three drummers beat out a "death march." The offender, who had just completed a sentence for larceny, then marched under escort up to a sergeant-major, who read out the discharge order.

An officer then commanded: "Escort this man from the confines of this United States Navy reservation," and the offender, followed by his escort, about-turned and marched past the four platoons, the men of each turning their backs as he passed. A crowd outside the gate watched in silence.—W. H. Connor, 57 Burley Bank Avenue, Harrogate, Yorks.

## Old army vehicles

I am due to leave the Army later this year and propose to start a business for which I shall need ex-WD vehicles, including some 4 x 4 15-cwts and motor-cycles. Is there any scheme whereby ex-Servicemen can buy these vehicles direct and/or obtain concessional rates? —"Greaser," Gibraltar.

★ There is no direct channel by which Army vehicles can be bought, nor is any concessional rate available to ex-Servicemen. Periodically there are public auctions at which some are available, and these are advertised in the national Press and the Board of Trade Journal.

## Airborne Infantry

Can SOLDIER please settle an argument by saying which was the first Infantry regiment to be converted to Airborne?—"Taffy," Newport, Mon.

★ In the summer of 1942, The Royal Welch Fusiliers and The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders provided respectively the 6th (Royal Welch) Parachute Battalion and the 5th (Scottish) Parachute Battalion.

## Collectors' Corner

Miss S. H. Pilz, 8 Enstone Rd, Lowestoft South, Suffolk.—British and foreign military badges, cloth only.

H. J. Pike, 35 Hauteville, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.—Palestine, Long Range Desert Group, Popski's Private Army, old Volunteer, TA and Colonial badges.

K. G. L. Mills, 2 Second Ave, Bez. Valley N, Johannesburg, S. Africa.—"The ABC of the British Army" and "The ABC of British Military Vehicles" published by Ian Allan, Ltd.

D. Browne, PO Box 882, San Luis Obispo, California, USA.—Back numbers of SOLDIER pre-1954, also 9th Lancers cap badge.

J. C. A. Russell, 36 Watkins Rd, Claremont, W. Australia.—Cap badges and formation signs.

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(See page 29)

The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1. Position of hammer of soldier on left. 2. Top of middle tree. 3. Beret of soldier on right. 4. Position of "Bronco." 5. Shape of right mountain peak. 6. Number of parallel lines in area below bushes at right. 7. Height of left tent. 8. Water lines below stern of canoe. 9. Right slope of rock in foreground. 10. Shape of paddle on right.

## PRIZE WINNERS

Prize winners in SOLDIER's Competition 46 (March—crossword) were:

1. WO I P. D. H. Gauld, RE, 221 Church St, Edmonton, London, N9.
2. Cpl R. J. Brown, RE, Q Mov, GHQ FARELF, c/o GPO Singapore.
3. Pte M. Brennan, HQ Coy, 1 DWR, Meane Barracks, Colchester, Essex.
4. Mrs. K. B. Plum, 14 France Rd, Old Park Barracks, Dover, Kent.
5. Sgt A. N. Hewer, RNE, Cobbe Barracks, Zomba, Nyasaland.
6. Maj A. R. F. Smith, HQ Middle East Cmd. (G Branch), BFPO 69.

The correct answers were: Across—1. Footman, 5. Women, 8. Operational, 10. Stern, 11. Bren, 12. Isle, 14. Adhered, 16. She dog, 18. Impact, 20. Pillbox, 22. CIGS, 23. Oral, 24. Ounce, 26. Iron crosses, 28. Padre, 29. Shatter. Down—1. Foolsap, 2. OBE, 3. Nail bed, 4. Lancers, 5. Will, 6. Mills bomb, 7. Nickel, 9. Abnormal, 13. Well-to-do, 15. Home Guard, 17. Extensor, 19. Tarrock, 20. Palaces, 21. Ice-cap, 25. Fire, 27. Set.

## REUNIONS

**Army Physical Training Corps Association.** Annual reunion dinner, 15 September, Aldershot. Particulars from Sec, APTC Assn, Army School of Physical Training, Queen's Ave, Aldershot, Hants.

**Military Provost Staff Corps Association.** Annual reunion dinner, Saturday, 14 July, Berechurch Hall Camp, Colchester. Particulars from Hon Sec, MPSC Association, Berechurch Hall Camp, Colchester.

**19th and 22nd Bns, KRRC (109th and 110th TRB) 1916-18.** Meet 10 June, 3 pm, at foot of Wimbledon Common near Borough War Memorial. Decorations. Hon Sec, W. H. Hearn, 15 Dartmouth Rd, Ruislip, Mdx (Ruislip 8579).

## THE OFFICERS' PENSION SOCIETY

President: Field-Marshal Sir Francis Festing, GCB, KBE, DSO

Chairman: Lieut.-General Sir Ernest Down, KCB, CB

THE OBJECTS of the Society are to procure improvements in retired pay and pensions of officers and their widows; and to promote in every way their interests and welfare. Its activities have influenced the grant of many Pensions Increases, and improvements for retired officers and widows.

MEMBERSHIP, which is increasing rapidly, is now 19,500 and is open to retired officers, ex-officers, officers' widows and the wives of serving officers. Members can enjoy valuable concessions.

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Full particulars and application forms can be obtained from:

**The General Secretary,  
The Officers' Pensions Society Ltd.,  
171 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1**



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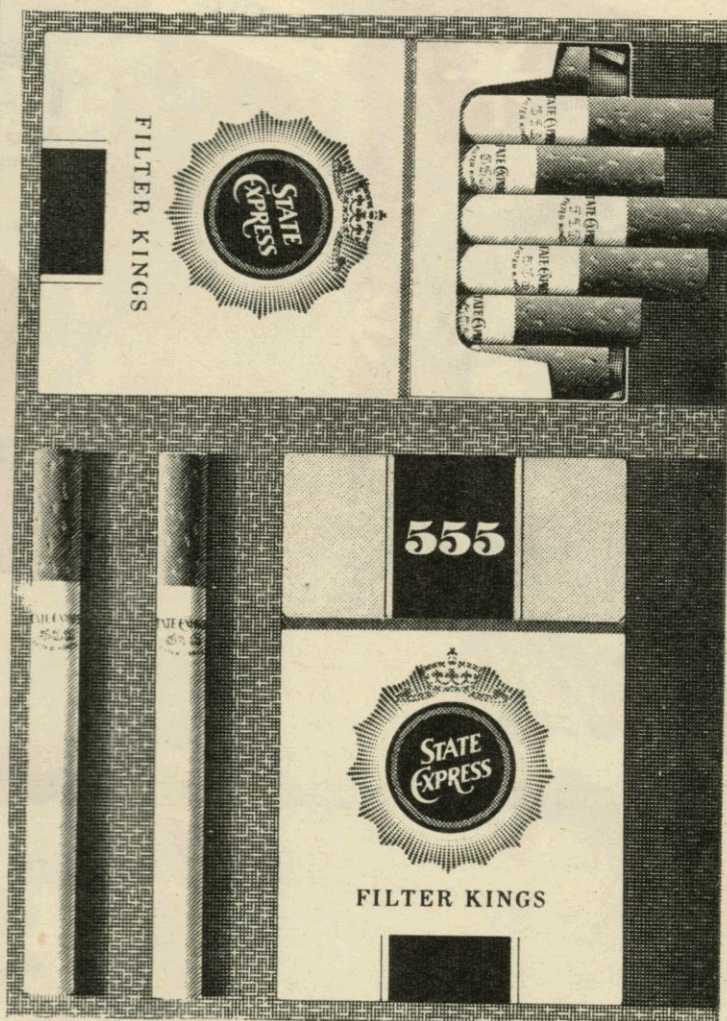
All the details of the scheme are in the leaflets illustrated here. Write to me personally, and I will send you a copy of the one that applies to your Service:

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