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Dora Bryan says I LOVE PUBS

I LOVE pubs, not for the obvious reason but I'm an informal person and I love the informal atmosphere of a pub. I hate the time-wasting in smart restaurants with business lunches. Those enormous menus that confuse me, when all I really want is shepherds pie and a lager in the pub.

HOME COOKING

I like the taste of plain food straight from the oven as if I were at home. I also love a drink after the show with the rest of the cast before I catch my train home to Brighton.

NICER IN THE PUB

One of the worst things that can happen to a star is when you are on tour with a new show and you have to go out to dinner with the producer and the director to have a script conference and somebody thrusts a large menu at you before you get a chance to discuss the show. I never know what to ask for.

We would all much rather go to the pub with the rest of the cast, but we would enjoy ourselves too much in the convivial atmosphere and never get down to business.

SOMEWHERE NEARBY

It's so lovely when the show is put right and it eventually opens in London and we can go to the pub again.

Then there are TV rehearsal rooms always miles away from anywhere but never too far from a good pub for lunch with home-cooked food.

I wonder what they do in America.

How to eat a sausage



The refayned way is on a stick supplied by the management. Ever so dainty!



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BICYCLE BATTALION by LARRY (Pages 22-23)

Next month's SOLDIER will include features on the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, training in Canada; a jousting tournament in Somerset; and the golden jubilee of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Featured in the "Your Regiment" series will be 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers.

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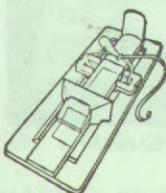
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BACK TO ALBUHERA



THEY stood there, forming a small hollow square between the vines — the Padre and the piled drums; the Corps of Drums in dress uniform and their lounge-suited officers incongruously facing each other.

They stood there, these men of The Middlesex Regiment, on the very spot where 153 years ago to the day their forbears earned immortal fame.

They stood there, early in the morning's

quivering heat, on the ridge at Albuhera where Colonel William Inglis urged his men: "Die hard, 57th, die hard." This was Albuhera Day and the "Diehards" were back in Spain to honour, in a drumhead service, the gallantry which earned their Regiment its most glorious battle honour.

They stood, moved but unmoving, as the Second-in-Command stepped forward to read the traditional Special Order of the Day . . .

" . . . Around the Colours was a heap of slain, those who throughout the battle had died to keep them flying, and the position held by the Regiment was marked by their dead lying as they fought in their ranks, every wound to the front . . .

"E'en as they fought in files they lay, Like the mower's grass at the close of day, When his work is o'er on the levelled plain, Such was the fall of the foremost slain."

Above: Drum-Major D M Howells leads the Corps of Drums of 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, triumphantly up the main street of Albuhera.

Story by PETER N WOOD. Pictures by ARTHUR C BLUNDELL.



They stood there, lifting their voices together in a hymn, then, with bowed heads, withdrawing again, each to his own thoughts, as the Padre led them in a thanksgiving.

The two Spanish soldier-drivers, standing, curious, on the fringe, quietly retreated to leave the 50 worshippers in their privacy of remembrance.

The notes of The Last Post and Reveille floated away across the shimmering sea of barley to the village of Albuhera, hazily distant under an already burning sun.

And as the Commanding Officer read the lesson, as together they chanted the Regimental collect, and as the Padre gave the blessing, the young drummers began to fidget in the heat. For them the recruit-instilled traditions of the Regiment, the name in their badge and the laurel wreath surrounding it, had taken on new significance.

And as beads of sweat grew to trickling, drops their thoughts went back over the years to a battle fought in unflinching line, in uniforms even heavier than theirs, and in the scarlet and white of a vivid target.

Quietly the service ended. The spell was broken. It was the morning of 16 May, 1964, again, and all became bustle, a hasty roadside breakfast and a rapid brushing of dusty uniforms and suits ready for the public celebration of Albuhera Day.

Down in the village, already alerted by the far-off bugles, the people of Albuhera every man, woman and child—excitedly lined an immaculate main street and its square. It was fiesta time. Not since The Buffs were there 38 years before had

On the ridge where the 57th Foot so gallantly fought, a drumhead service commemorates the battle. Beyond the vines and shimmering barley sea lies Albuhera village.

The buglers sound The Last Post and Reveille in an Albuhera Day tribute to their brave forbears.



continued on page 8

Under the burning mid-morning sun the Corps of Drums marches and counter-marches (right) on the tiled Plaza de Espana—Albuhera's square.



Extreme left: Brig M J A Paterson DSO, British Military Attaché, Madrid, talking to the Military Governor of Badajoz.

Left: Lieut-Col F de R Morgan MC presents the Regimental painting to Senor Martinez Manzano, Mayor of Albuhera.



Above: The Corps of Drums beating Retreat in the gardens of the Avenue de San Francisco in Badajoz.
Below: Some of the 2000 Spanish spectators who watched with keen interest and great appreciation.



Travelling from Gibraltar in private cars and two Nuffield Trust *Land-Rovers*, the Middlesex party covered 1252 miles in its six-day tour of Peninsular battlefields. The party of 20 included Major E A H Jeffcoat (Second-in-Command), Brigadier H E Boulter DSO (Deputy Fortress Commander, Gibraltar) and Mrs Boulter, Regimental Sergeant-Major R E Dodkins, Company Sergeant-Major E Steward, Colour-Sergeant Warner and Sergeant J Meacock.

After a reception at Badajoz the party studied the Battle of Badajoz, presented by Major H J A Moore, then motored to the battlefield of Salamanca (Major B K Clayden), to Talavera (Captain J M Hewson MC) and back to Badajoz and Albuhera where the party was joined by Brigadier M J A Paterson DSO, Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Madrid, Mrs Morgan, Mrs Jeffcoat, Mrs Steward, and by the Corps of Drums and the Padre (the Reverend R A W Hambly), flown from Gibraltar in a *Hastings* of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command to the Spanish Air Force base of Talavera/ Badajoz.

After a study of the Battle of Albuhera, under Major Jeffcoat, the party moved to the village to a house which, with the church, stood there at the time of the battle. The owner of the house, Senor Antonio Orio-Zabala, showed the Middlesex the battle relics collected there and presented the Battalion with two ash trays made from cannon balls.

SOLDIER to Soldier



Left: At the Badajoz reception Lieut-Col Morgan presents one of three Regimental plaques to Colonel Enrique de Muslera Gonsalez. Right: The war memorial on the Plaza de Espana in Albuhera village.



ALBUHERA *concluded*

Albuhera shared its annual remembrance with British soldiers.

Smartly, to continuous applause, the Corps of Drums swung up the gravel road. Sorry, the Middlesex had said, but the road is too rough for the Corps of Drums to march. Right, said the municipality—and the road was painstakingly graded and rolled.

Everywhere fluttered the Spanish flag. Gaily coloured bedspreads hung from windows of houses newly white-washed in the day's honour. From vantage points on the church, priest and parishioners looked down on the war memorial as the Corps of Drums marched through the applauding crowd on to the tiled square.

The bugles sounded The Last Post and Reveille. The Commanding Officer and the Military Governor of Badajoz solemnly laid their wreaths and saluted the memorial, at the left foot of which, grouped together, stood the Union Jack and the national flags of the Spanish and Portuguese who, too, fought so bravely at Albuhera. Alone, on the right, flew the Regimental flag of The Middlesex Regiment.

Then fanfares and presentations. From the Commanding Officer to the Mayor a framed copy of the famous Regimental picture, "Steady, the Drums and Fifes." From the Mayor to the Regiment a framed scroll.

The Drums marched and counter-marched, but Albuhera would not let them go until they had marched and counter-marched again across the square. Then it was over. The elders waved a final salute, the youngsters followed the Corps of Drums down the road to their lorries and scrambled in the dust for the souvenir cap badges, collar dogs and buttons willingly

wrenched from uniforms by soldiers overwhelmed by so enthusiastic a reception.

So back to Badajoz where on the previous evening, watched by 2000 spectators, the Corps of Drums beat Retreat in the gardens of the Avenue of San Francisco. Afterwards the Regiment held a reception for the civic and military dignitaries of Badajoz—General Juez Lazaro (the Military Governor), Don Francisco Santolalla de Lacalle (Civil Governor of the Province), Senor don Enrique Trivino (Vicar-General of the Diocese), Senor del Solar (Vice-President of the Deputation), Senor Garcia Doncel (acting Mayor), Senor Diago (Delegate for Lands), Colonel Carracedo (Commanding Officer of the Civil Guard), Senor Nevado Carpintero (Delegate for Information and Tourism), Senor Martinez Manzano (Mayor of Albuhera). . .

Thanking the Spaniards for the unlimited and willing assistance which had made possible the Middlesex's first return to Albuhera, Lieutenant-Colonel F de R Morgan MC, Commanding the 1st Battalion, presented three plaques bearing the Regimental badge.

They were to the Military Governor and his staff; General Andrez Arevalo Roman (commanding the Brigada Blindada Herman Cortes, which provided lorries for transporting the Corps of Drums); and Colonel Enrique de Muslera Gonsalez (commanding the Regimiento de Infanteria Independiente Castilla which accommodated the Corps of Drums in a newly painted block of its barracks).

"I hope," said Colonel Morgan, "that this link between The Middlesex Regiment and the Spanish Army, whose troops fought so bravely against great odds, will be continued for many years to come."

GIVEN a fine summer Saturday most people think only of spending a day out in the country or, in spite of traffic jams, at the seaside.

But few people ever consider taking a look at their Army. Yet in these days the Army is only too happy to interest, even merely to entertain, and it has much to show.

Thousands recently flocked to Pirbright Camp—not the most accessible of places—when the Guards Depot held open house. Many more would have been there had they realised just how entertaining and interesting an "At Home" like this can be. The visitor could inspect modern armoured vehicles and weapons, watch a splendid arena display, patronise innumerable stalls and dance to two "pop" groups.

The visitor without the links of family or previous service would still have appreciated the arena display with its traditional pipes, massed bands, drill, physical training and mock battle, and the exciting modern sophistications of sky diving and flying.

Nor could he have failed to be impressed by the fitness and enthusiasm of recruits and young soldiers in their marching, music and competition.

The Guards Depot itself hardly expected a queue of youngsters waiting to sign on. The Depot was quite simply opening its doors to show that it had nothing to hide and that there is nothing radically wrong with either the fibre of today's much-criticised youngsters or the Army as a career.

This kind of event naturally involves much effort. But much of the preparation is good training and it is a splendid ego booster for a unit to show the public what it does and can do.

Let us have more events of this kind thrown open to the public and made more widely known. It can lead only to a greater appreciation of the Army and the challenging life it offers today.

THE unfortunate delays in publishing **SOLDIER** have tried the patience of its many readers who look forward eagerly to the regular arrival of their copies. They will be glad to know that the tide is turning. This issue and the September number will, it is hoped, bring things back to normal.

SOLDIER's small staff has tried to ensure that the magazine should suffer neither in the quality nor the range of its material. Delays caused by the unexpected change of printers have been followed by other unavoidable mishaps such as the breakdown of a binding machine and the postal strike. And during the whole of this time the staff has been a feature writer short.

BATTLE-SCARRED APPRENTICES

IT'S THE TOUGHEST APPRENTICESHIP IN THE WORLD TO BECOME A FULLY TRAINED SOLDIER OF THE EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT

IT takes three years to train a trooper of the Special Air Service Regiment, that exclusive band of fighting brothers who wear the coveted winged dagger and live by their motto "Who dares, wins."

Fewer than a quarter of the Regular soldiers who volunteer for service in 22nd Special Air Service Regiment live up to the exacting standards required. For a very special kind of man wears the winged dagger—he earns it with iron resolve and a willingness to sacrifice everything to continue wearing it.

From trooper to commanding officer, the Special Air Service is a unique Regiment of individuals, all with absolute trust in each other. Every man is a volunteer; every man faced the same selection trials; every man had the grim determination to get through.

Volunteers (their applications cannot be withheld by their units) are first carefully vetted. If they are suitable they go to Hereford, where the Regular Regiment is based, to attend the selection course.

Instructors describe the first week of assault courses, map-reading and running as just a "warm-up." This sorts out the "soft skin" of about 20 per cent who give up on the spot and go back to their units.

Then the course moves out to the Brecon Beacons in Wales and becomes progressively tougher. During the next 11 days the hopefuls march, run or stagger about 150 miles and climb a total of 29,000 feet.

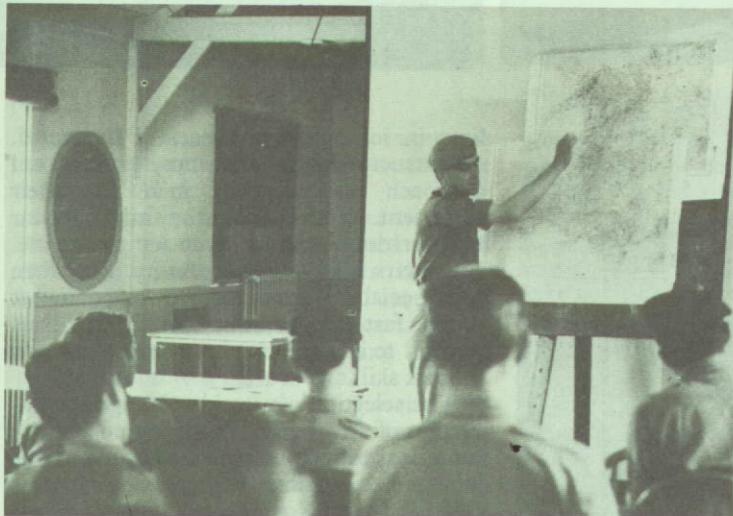
About this time instructors start to encourage the students—to give up. For the emphasis is on the individual and nothing is done to make his lot easier. He must have in his mind the resolve to succeed despite

every trial and every encouragement to throw his hand in.

Dragging himself over mountains, aching in every muscle, gasping for breath and with a 50-pound pack on his back, the volunteer is confronted with a three-tonner and an instructor who says: "This lorry will take you back to camp where you can clean up, get into dry clothes and make your way back to your unit. There is no stigma attached. You can give up now. Just jump in and we'll get going."

The men who are determined to join the Regiment get angry at the friendly invitation, grit their teeth and stumble on even faster.

The course at Brecon starts with an easy (!) 17,500-yard march, each man map-reading his own way along the route. The following day they go up into the Black



Above: Exercises are tough and realistic. At the briefing an SAS officer points out a target.



Above right: Students are given instruction in the use of many foreign weapons during training.

Right: Imitation blood seeps from a dummy's chest wound with frightening realism and helps a doctor to bring home his point.





Students are taught to improvise—here they are using a "home-made" explosive to blow up an old tree.

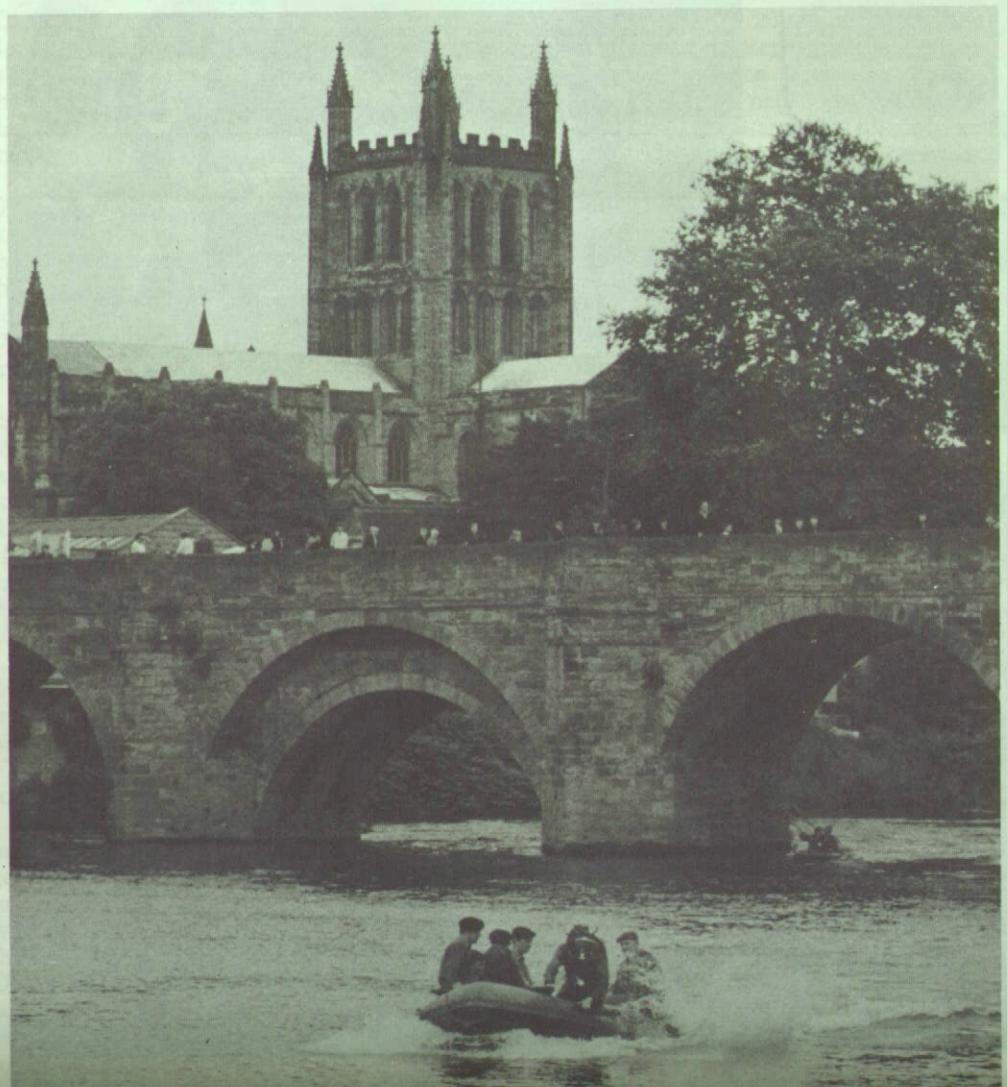
APPRENTICES continued

Mountains and cover 20,000 yards and the next day 30,000 yards, at the same time climbing a 3000-foot peak three times . . .

Each day new navigation problems are introduced, distances get longer and packs heavier. After a one-day target attack exercise working in patrols of four men, the students then tackle a 12-mile speed march across the mountains which must be covered in four hours. The following day the course culminates in the endurance march—40 miles within 24 hours carrying a rifle and pack weighing 55 pounds.

By this time instructors reckon to have

SAS frogmen demonstrate yet another of the Regiment's endless list of operational activities.



only about a quarter of the course left. Most drop out of their own accord; some do not score sufficient points; some are just not suitable.

Of the men remaining, most will eventually finish the course and join the Regiment. But there is still a long way to go and the instructors warn: "You think this has been tough; you will find it a lot tougher when you get to a squadron."

This is no idle threat. Most experienced SAS men know from bitter experience how quick can be the transition from their everyday life in Hereford to fighting for their

lives in some remote corner of the world.

Instructors have a serious, professional approach to selecting men for their Regiment. To an outsider they might appear to over-dramatise or over-act their role. But theirs is a big responsibility. For when the Special Air Service moves into action it moves fast and without fuss. Men's lives depend to a large extent on each other, on mutual skill and trust.

The selection course is a strange contradiction of Army life. There are no barrack room inspections or parades—students are left to keep themselves and their rooms clean and tidy. No one digs them out of bed at reveille—they are just expected to be out on time.

"Bull" is unheard of in the Regiment, there is no drill, scarcely a parade, and a relaxed, informal atmosphere exists between all ranks. Soldiers who cannot measure up to the unwritten standards of self-discipline are not good enough for the Regiment. The man who passes all the physical tests but talks loudly and freely to everyone around may find himself failed because the Regiment will not risk having itself talked about carelessly.

After Brecon, recruits return to Hereford for five weeks' intensive training in Special Air Service skills. They are taught demolition (like making an efficient incendiary charge out of a soap box and a handful of chemicals bought from a chemist), the Regiment's own communication techniques, weapon training, medical training and field firing.

This part of the course culminates in two



One of the last physical tests is a speed march covering 12 miles in the Welsh mountains in four hours. It means running much of the way—the men finish utterly exhausted.



FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

No problem too difficult—no distance too great." This is the proud boast of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops, a huge welfare organisation which helps ex-Servicemen and women all over the world.

Founded during the South African War, the organisation is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and now spends almost a quarter of a million pounds every year.

Last year it dealt with more than 33,000 calls for help from serving and ex-Servicemen and women and made grants totalling £104,000.

The Society runs homes, cottages and training centres for aged and disabled men and women in addition to the eight Lord Roberts workshops where disabled men work at useful trades making furniture and other goods.

To serving men and women the organisation offers advice and material assistance with a million different problems. Resettlement and employment are among the facilities offered to ex-Service personnel and whether it is buying a new pair of boots or sorting out some sticky financial tangle, the Society is prepared to help.

It literally lives by its charter. It proved that no problem was too difficult last year by getting an electric typewriter operated by the "suck and blow" method for an ex-Serviceman disabled with a broken neck.

No distance is too great—recently the Society sent a printing machine to Nepal to enable two disabled Gurkha soldiers to set up their own business.

Individual cases range from the tragic (like helping the family of a soldier who committed suicide as a result of suffering as a Japanese prisoner-of-war) to the humorous (asking for temporary help was a colonel's son who, like his father, joined the Army as a band-boy, but found promotion a little more difficult—he had all his work cut out to get as far as lance-corporal and stay there).

Headquarters of the organisation is at 118-122 Brompton Road, London SW3.

exercises. The last and most important involves elaborate arrangements to simulate a typical SAS action.

After being briefed the recruits are stripped, searched and relieved of all money and identification. Then they are taken out in fishing vessels and landed on the North Wales coast by rubber dinghies. Their targets could be anything from a power station to a dam.

Civilian friends of the Regiment lend realism to the exercise by helping (or hindering) the recruits. At one stage the patrols have to rendezvous with a civilian builder's lorry and are hidden in filthy old sacks by an enthusiastic civilian who adds to the authenticity by speaking only Welsh!

This exercise lasts nearly five days and the patrols virtually cross the country, being picked up from a beach in the south-

west of Wales. By that time they are physically and mentally exhausted.

Four weeks' parachute training follows and then the remaining recruits (who can be failed at any part of the course) are sent out to Malaya for five weeks' jungle training.

After this they join a squadron. Each squadron is organised in small patrols, including commander and navigator, a medic, signaller and demolition expert, and the "recruit" will specialise in one of the skills.

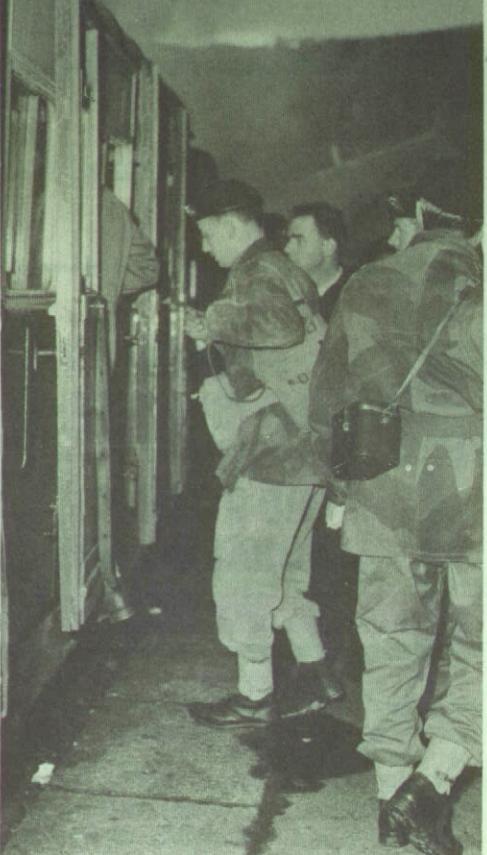
After about three years in the Regiment, a trooper will have probably been in action at least twice in different parts of the world, will be fully trained in one or two skills, will be as at home on skis in the Arctic as under a *basha* in the jungle. By then he will be of maximum value to his Regiment. For only then is he fully trained.

What does the Special Air Service Regiment offer a soldier? All non-commissioned ranks accepted by the Regiment lose their former rank and revert to trooper. And any rank earned within the Regiment is not substantive—an SAS sergeant who leaves could find himself back as a private soldier. There is no extra money apart from parachute pay.

These are hardly recruiting incentives. Yet there is no lack of volunteers—just a shortage of men of the right calibre. For the SAS is a band of men unmatched anywhere in the world. To serve with them is a privilege and a way of life.

First step in joining this corps d'élite is to read the terms of service and fill in the application form laid out in ACI 227/63. Once completed and handed in by a potential volunteer the form cannot be withheld and must be forwarded to the SAS.

But that is, undoubtedly, the easiest step.



Shortly after dawn competitors climbed aboard the mountain train which took them up to the mist-covered summit of Snowdon for the start.



Ghost-like in the mist, the 4th Welch team (above) races confidently away from the start. Right: With eight peaks behind them, the 4th Royal Welch Fusiliers prepare to climb again.



RACE IN THE CLOUDS

LOW cloud covered the 14 peaks of Snowdonia. In the bitterly cold swirling mist on top of Snowdon shortly after dawn, 18 Welsh Territorial soldiers waited for the start of a race—ahead of them was a route covering every one of those 14 invisible, slippery peaks.

It was the start of the Welsh Three Thousands, a race against the clock over 25 miles rising and falling a total of 18,000 feet and probably the Territorial Army's toughest competition.

In fine weather the route is gruelling. In bad weather it can be impossible. Conditions this year were appalling—so bad that it seemed at one stage the race must be curtailed.

But the determined Welshmen beat the filthy weather and each time the organisers predicted they would be very much delayed by the conditions, their shadowy forms appeared out of the mist.

The race was held for the first time last year and won by the 6th/7th Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, in a fine weather time of eight hours, 44 minutes.

This year six teams, each of three men, entered. During pre-race training, apart from reaching a peak of physical fitness, all the competitors had to ensure they were experts with a map and compass in wild and difficult country; they practised night navigation, first aid and mountain rescue.

Every competitor had to have carried out at least three mountain expeditions. The conditions of entry are stringent—but absolutely vital. Inexperienced competitors would have a better chance of losing their lives than the race.

The teams wore combat clothing and carried light packs with whatever food or drink they needed. The emphasis throughout was on team work—all three men of each team had to finish.

Snowdon's mountain rack railway carried the competitors and organisers to the summit shortly after dawn on the day of the race. Unhappiest spectator that morning was Lance-Corporal Dai Rowlands, 6th/7th Royal Welch Fusiliers, moodily wrapped in a blanket and cursing the illness that kept him out of the competition. He was in last year's winning

team and is a well-known Welsh mountain athlete. There to see the teams off was Major-General D L Darling DSO, MC, commanding 53rd (Welsh) Division.

Wearing brightly coloured identification vests, the teams started at five-minute intervals, bounding down the track and being swallowed within seconds by the thick mist.

An umpire was posted on each of the 14 peaks—all more than 3000 feet high—and radio communications kept the organisers informed of the teams' progress.

Shortly after the start, pouring rain was added to the very real hazard created by the mist and the weather took its first victim when Lieutenant K R Harry, leading the 6th Welch team, slipped and injured his leg. Only five of the six teams were left.

The weather by mid-morning showed no signs of improvement and the chief umpire, Mr Christopher Briggs, leader of the Snowdonia mountain rescue team and owner of a famous Snowdon climbing hotel, wore a worried frown. Would the race have to be called off?

At the second check point the question was answered. Although two more teams—2nd Monmouthshires and 6th/7th Royal Welch Fusiliers—had dropped out, from exhaustion, the remaining three appeared, incredibly, only a short time behind schedule. The race was still on.

They were first spotted when the mist cleared for a few minutes. The dim silhouettes were visible moving quickly along a knife-edge ridge so narrow that they had to pick their way along the side, holding on to the top with one hand.

The 4th Welch were first through the check-point, quickly followed by 4th Royal Welch Fusiliers and 5th Welch. The men were soaked through but in good spirits and still enthusiastic enough to march smartly in step along the road past applauding spectators.

Radio communications became worse later in the day and on the last peak the organisers waited anxiously in the bitter cold for news. Huddled in a crude stone shelter, the radio operators tried to raise contact with the other peaks, but without success.

Story by RUSSELL MILLER

Pictures by LESLIE A WIGGS

Suddenly, voices were heard and out of the mist three figures appeared. It was the 4th Welch team, recording a time of eight hours 45 minutes, only one minute outside last year's time and a fine performance in terrible conditions.

They were led by Sergeant Dick Jones, a miner, who vehemently declared, between huge draughts from a tin of cold rice pudding, that they could have gone on further. His brother Private R R Jones, also a miner, and Private T C Morgan, made up the team.

The 4th Royal Welch Fusiliers and 5th Welch came in shortly afterwards and were later accorded equal times after both had wandered around on the penultimate peak, looking for an elusive umpire.

The winning team was presented with a silver rose bowl donated by the *Liverpool Daily Post*.

At the presentation, General Darling warmly congratulated all the competitors and commented: "This event is a really first-class test of men and is perhaps the toughest competition in the Regular or Territorial Army."

The competitors were:—4th Battalion, The Welch Regiment: Sergeant R E Jones, Private R R Jones, Private T C Morgan; 4th Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers: Sergeant W Galston, Sergeant N Patton, Fusilier B F Williams; 5th Battalion, The Welch Regiment: Captain J B Ely, Officer Cadet J H Ferguson, Private K Duffy; 6th/7th Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers: Corporal G T Evans, Corporal G Roberts, Fusilier L B Evans; 2nd Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment: Corporal M Cree, Sergeant D J Jones, Corporal L Wheeler; 6th Battalion, The Welch Regiment: Lieutenant K R Harry, Private R N Williams, Private A Pearson.

The 14 peaks were Snowdon (3560 feet), Crib y Ddysgl (3493), Crib Goch (3023), Elydir Fawr (3029), Y Garn (3104), Glyder Fawr (3219), Glyder Fach (3262), Tryfan (3010), Pen-yr-Oleu-wen (3210), Carnedd Dafydd (3426), Yr Elen (3151), Carnedd Llewelyn (3484), Foel Grach (3195) and Foel Fras (3091).



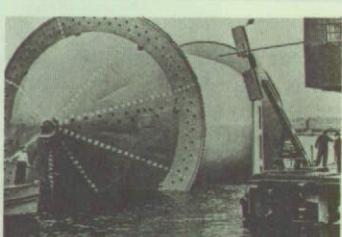
At the finish General Darling (right) waits anxiously for news while the radio operators try to contact the other peaks on the route.



Still incredibly fit, the winners enjoy a drink at the finish. From the left they are: Privates Jones and Morgan and Sergeant Jones.

It happened in AUGUST

Date	Years ago
1 Queen Anne died	250
1 Slavery abolished in all British possessions	130
4 Britain declared war on Germany	50
6 Alfred, Lord Tennyson, born	155
10 St Lawrence Seaway project inaugurated	10
12 Pluto (pipe line under the ocean) launched	20
13 Battle of Blenheim	260
15 Panama Canal opened	50
19 Sir Henry Wood, conductor and composer, died	20
20 Germans entered Brussels	50
23 Battle of Mons	50
23 Soviet-German agreement signed	25
24 British troops captured Washington DC	150
25 Allies liberated Paris	20



Rapid Recovery

LORRIES were tipped over the brink of high ridges, more vehicles were pushed into a river and tanks were overturned in thick mud—the scene was set for 2nd Division's annual recovery camp near Munster, in West Germany.

Getting vehicles of all shapes and sizes stuck in difficult circumstances was easy; men of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers had the more difficult task of getting them unstuck.

It was an opportunity for the Corp's latest recovery vehicle, the 6 x 6 Leyland, to show its paces. The vehicle was used at



Left: Steel cables take the strain as a Centurion tank is slowly pulled out of a water-filled ditch.



Below: An overturned tank is winched upright by one recovery vehicle and then slowly lowered by another.

Bottom: Used a great deal in the exercise this year was the new 6 x 6 Leyland heavy recovery vehicle.



last year's camp but this year, after 12 months' experience, the Army mechanics were able to show that it is a winner.

With a lifting capacity of 15 tons, the Leyland was more than a match for the recovery tasks. It effortlessly lifted the three-ton lorries out of their predicaments and picked them out of a river and deposited them back on to dry land. It even made short work of recovering the marooned tanks.

Unlike last year, when the weather was so cold that the men received a daily tot of rum, it was warm and pleasant for the month-long exercise.

Recovery crews from all over Germany, including some from 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade, attended the camp, which was organised for the fourth successive year by 6 Infantry Workshop, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Highlights were two night exercises during which lights were banned. Several of the new Leylands went out into the night to rescue fleets of booby-trapped vehicles, crashed and bogged in difficult positions throughout the training area.

From a report by Norman Carroll, Army Public Relations, HQ 2nd Division.

Kenneth Noble

IN his office in the heart of London's Mayfair, Kenneth Noble, a soldier for 30 years and now office manager of the Building Societies Association, offered advice to serving soldiers.

He was speaking from experience. For when he retired from the Royal Engineers at the age of 45, civilian life was as strange to him as life on another planet—he was born into a military family and joined the Army as a boy of 15 straight from school.

The problems he faced and the mistakes he made led him to offer this advice: "My first big mistake was not saving sufficient money while serving to put a deposit on a house.

"This is the first problem an ex-soldier must face. I strongly advise every soldier to save at least enough for a deposit. Then he will probably find that his pension will cover the mortgage repayments and his difficulty of finding a home will be solved.

"I think all soldiers at the end of their service should go on one of the excellent resettlement courses. But a word of advice here—they should make up their mind what they want to do and then stick to it. I had to change in midstream and this was a definite setback.

"It seems to me that sometimes soldiers think that when they leave the Army they are second-rate and are somehow below ordinary civilians. This is ridiculous. In my experience I think soldiers have many excellent qualities to sell to an employer, and I think employers realise this. If nothing else, a military background teaches a man how to handle people. And firms appreciate the unquestionable loyalty of their ex-soldier employees.

"But a word of warning. I thought when I left the Army I would be able to earn fantastic wages. This is just not the case. Obviously he should aim for the highest possible salary, but the soldier should not expect big pay packets—they are very hard to come by and he will probably have to be satisfied with just a living wage."

Kenneth Noble joined the Royal Engineers as a boy in 1930 and was a sergeant when taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942. He was released in 1945 and six years later, as a sergeant-major, went to the Monte Bello Islands to help prepare for the first British atomic bomb test. In 1957 he was awarded a quartermaster commission and he retired as a captain in 1961.

He then went on a resettlement course

in the hope of buying his own business and becoming a newsagent. He almost bought a shop but discovered that legal conditions governing the sale would probably have left him penniless. Disillusioned, he abandoned the idea and started looking for an office job.

Through a labour exchange he heard about the vacancy at the Building Societies Association. He applied, was offered the job, and is now very happy.

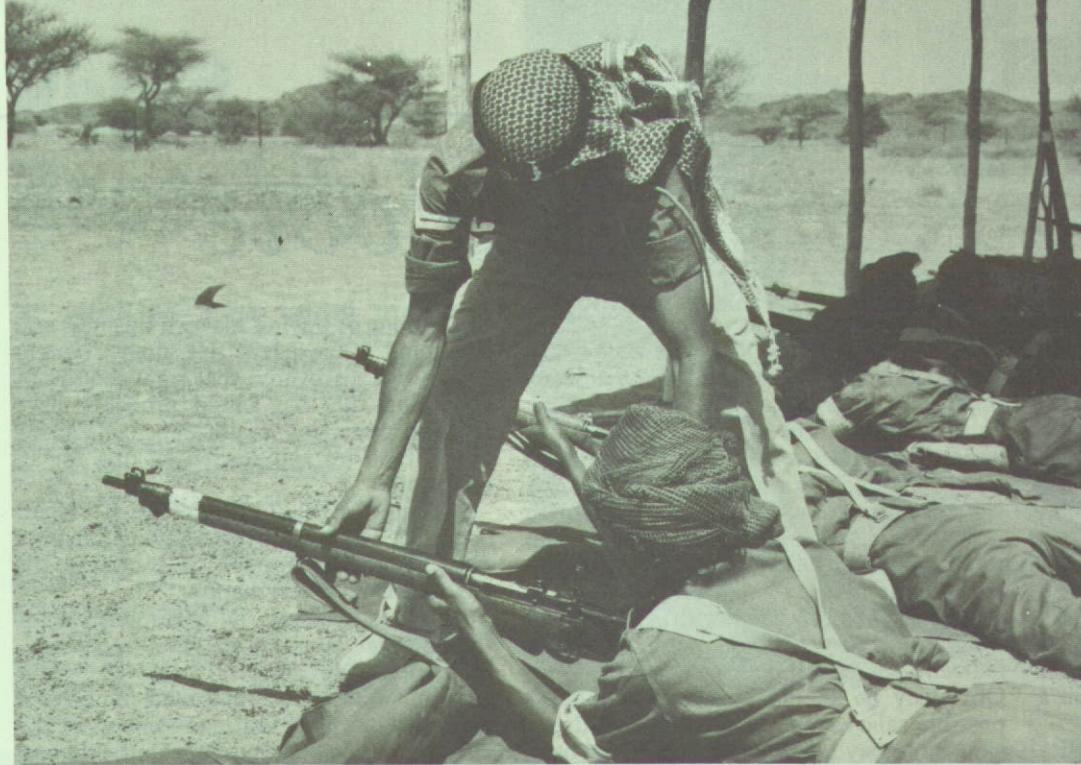
As office manager, he is responsible for the internal running of the Association. He controls an office of about 20 young girls, answers about 1000 mail inquiries a week and meets all visiting members of the public to answer questions about building societies and offer advice.

He lives with his wife and two sons in a house at Welling in Kent. "Travelling from home to London every day really got me down in the first few months, but I am used to it now and it doesn't seem so bad.

"The major difficulty about settling down to this job was changing my attitude to staff. I had to stop myself jumping on people if they did something wrong. It's no good shouting at a teenage girl—you have to persuade rather than order."

In the oak-panelled library of the Association's headquarters, Mr Noble (right) offers advice to a house purchaser.





Weapon training at Manama. Recruits are either brilliant shots—or terrible.

SCHOOLING THE SCOUTS

A BEDOUIN straight from the desert is hardly a sergeant-major's idea of a dream recruit. His hair hangs down to his shoulders; he has no idea of a straight line; "bull" is completely incomprehensible to him and he will break off from whatever he is doing to pray five times a day.

Issued with a uniform, he is liable to wear his Arab clothes under the shirt and trousers, along with a pair of football shorts and any other items which take his fancy.

These are the men who are being turned into first-class trained soldiers by British officers and non-commissioned officers at the Trucial Oman Scouts' training centre at Manama, in the Trucial States.

For despite the frustrations of starting from scratch (like teaching them how to swing their arms), every Arab recruit has qualities which cannot fail to appeal to the average British soldier.

Most important, he is a fantastically

enthusiastic volunteer. Keen to learn, he need be shown only once and will faithfully imitate. But if he is shown some incorrect drill or technique on the first occasion, he will copy that faithfully too and nothing will induce him to change.

As a trained soldier he is tough (he can live and fight on a handful of dates and rice and a draught from a water-bottle) and cheerful, his rifle is his most prized possession and death means nothing to him.

British instructors at the training centre have to adapt themselves to a new life just as much as the recruits. British Army training methods are adapted to meet the Arab half way—for a way of life that has remained unchanged for centuries cannot be altered overnight.

Commanding the training centre is Major Derek Hargreaves, The Green Howards. With a training officer, sergeant-major and eight British non-commissioned officers, he is responsible for the efficiency of about 200 recruits who pass through the

TRUCIAL STATES

Story by RUSSELL MILLER

Pictures by LESLIE A WIGGS



centre every year. The basic training course lasts 18 weeks and covers drill, weapon training, fieldcraft and platoon attacks. Much of the instruction is done by Arab sergeants and corporals who are rigid



Recruits double back to their tents after weapon training to change for an hour's drill under a scorching sun before lunch.

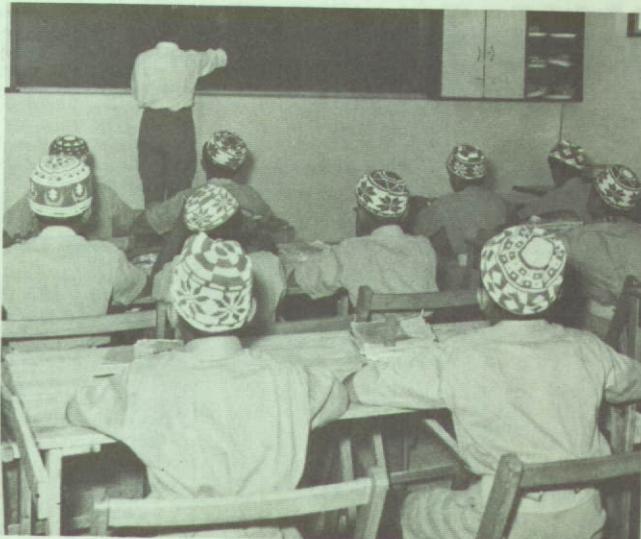


Above: Arms swing high as the boys put effort into the morning drill period.

Left: Nine boys have won Arabian Peninsular medals and wear them on parade.

Right: Rapt concentration for an English lesson in one of the new classrooms.

Below: Physical training—not much co-ordination, but plenty of enthusiasm.



disciplinarians on the square—but off parade they laugh and joke over coffee with the trainees.

In addition to basic training the Centre also runs junior non-commissioned officers' cadres and a long course of four months for the really bright soldiers, some of whom may be selected for further training in England as potential officers.

Many of the Scouts' future officers and non-commissioned officers enlist at 11 years of age and can be seen every morning on the square of the Scouts' headquarters at Sharjah with spindly legs and arms flying as they are drilled by a sergeant about twice their height.

They are the lucky Arab boys who manage to get into the Scouts' own school. Mainly relatives of serving soldiers, about 70 boys between the ages of 11 and 17 are being educated at the school under the direction of Captain T C Page, Royal Army Educational Corps.

The boys live and work in a brand new school built recently within the confines of the barracks with facilities like spring beds and modern sanitation—unheard-of luxuries in the Arab world.

Run like a small militarised boarding school, the boys have drill every morning followed by lessons, under civilian teachers, in Arabic, mathematics, social studies, geography, health and hygiene, Islamic history and English. Most afternoons the boys play organised games and prep lasts for one-and-a-half hours every evening before bed at nine.

The boys wear scaled-down uniforms (which they always keep immaculately clean and pressed) with *shemaghs* which practically drown the smaller ones. For lessons they wear Arab caps which they buy from their pay of between 80 and 130 rupees (£6-£9 15s) a month.

Although when they finish their schooling at the age of 17 they are not obliged to join the Scouts, nearly all of them do and are sent to the training centre at Manama where they are usually outstanding recruits.

The school started in 1958 when it was decided to gather up all the young boys who were hanging permanently around the camp and give them some education. From there it progressed to a properly organised and equipped boarding school.

Nine boys at the school are the proud owners of Arabian Peninsular General Service medals which they won as boy signallers during the Oman operations in 1958. At that time some of them were only nine years old.

During holidays the boys are taken home by lorry to their villages up-country. At the end of the summer term they have two weeks' military training which includes rifle drill, night patrols and ambushes. There is live firing too—.303 rifles for the big boys and .22's for the "tiddlers."

And although many of the boys are not much bigger than their rifles at the moment, they will one day be the enlightened, literate leaders of the Trucial Oman Scouts.

BRITAIN AT WAR.

DECLARATION ON GERMANY LAST NIGHT.

CRUISER IN ACTION OFF THE COAST OF FIFESHIRE.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO FLEET.

The following statement was issued from the Foreign Office at 12 15 this morning:—

Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, his Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has received his passports, and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a State of War exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p.m. on August 4th.

The North German Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, which left New York last week with £2,000,000 in gold for London, has returned to the United States. When almost across the Atlantic she turned and made for Bar Harbour on the Maine coast, thus escaping any danger awaiting her outside New York. The ship was elaborately disguised, canvas screens altering her shape and new paint changing the tell-tale colour of her funnels.

The personal message sent by King George to the Czar on Saturday appealed to him to leave still open ground for negotiations and possible peace. The Czar in his reply declared that he had done all in his power to avert war. Now that it had been forced on him he trusted England

command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the Royal Navy and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial.

GEORGE R.I.

The above message has been communicated to the senior naval officers on all stations outside of home waters.

RIVAL FLEETS. — BRITAIN'S SUPERIORITY OVER THE GERMANS.

The main British fleet is the First Fleet which in peace time is organised in four battle squadrons, with one squadron of battle cruisers. The main German fleet is the High Seas Fleet commanded by Admiral von Ingenohl, which is organised in three battle squadrons and one squadron of battle cruisers. The latest official documents before the war showed the battle order of the fleets as follows. The numbers give the strength of the crews.

GERMAN.

FRIEDRICH D.	SCHLESIEN, 743.
GROSSE, Flagship, 1,088.	POMMERN, 743.
1 st SQUADRON.	DEUTSCHLAND, 743.
OSTFRIESLAND, 1,106.	HANOVER, 743.
THURINGEN, 1,106.	3 rd SQUADRON
HELGOLAND, 1,106.	KAISER, 1,088.
RHINELAND, 1,106.	KAISERIN, 1,088.
NASSAU, 1,106.	P. ALBERT, 1,088.
POSEN, 1,106.	P. LUITPOLD, 1,088.
OLDENBURG, 1,106.	BATTLE CRUISERS.
2 nd SQUADRON.	SEYDLITZ, 1,128.
WESTFALEN, 1,106.	DERFFLINGER, 1,000.
SCHOLSTEIN, 743.	MOLTKE, 1,013.
	VON DER TANN, 911.

BRITISH.

IRON DUKE, Flagship, 900.	3 rd SQUADRON.
1 st SQUADRON.	KING EDWARD VII, 780.
MARLBOROUGH, 900.	HIBERNIA, 780.
ST. VINCENT, 870.	AFRICA, 700.
COLOSSUS, 900.	BRITANNIA, 780.
	COMMONWEALTH, 780.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

After the questions on the paper in the House of Commons, yesterday, had been gone through, Mr. Bonar Law asked the Prime Minister if he had any statement he could make to the House.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with general cheers, replied: In conformity with the statement of policy which was made by my right hon. friend the Foreign Secretary, yesterday, a telegram was sent early this morning by him to our Ambassador in Berlin. It was to this effect:

The King of the Belgians has made an appeal to his Majesty the King for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. His Majesty's Government are also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a Note professing friendly neutrality for maintaining a free passage through Belgian territory, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions at the conclusion of peace, but threatening, in case of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. An answer was requested within 12 hours.

We also understand Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations. His Majesty's Government are bound to protest against this violating of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with us, and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium will not be proceeded with and that her neutrality shall be respected by Germany. (Cheers.)

'We asked for an immediate reply. (Renewed cheers.) We received this morning from a Minister at Brussels the following telegram:—

The German Minister has this morning addressed a Note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that, as the Belgian Government had declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter, deeply to their regret, are compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace.

GERMAN INVASION.

Simultaneously, or almost immediately afterwards, we received from the Belgian Legation here in London the following telegram from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

General Staff announced that territory has been violated at Germanich, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Subsequent information tends to show the German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territory.

We received this morning from the German Ambassador here a telegram sent to him by the German Foreign Secretary and communicated by the Ambassador to us, which is in these terms:—

Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intention by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory. (Laughter.) The sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland. (Laughter.)

Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was the plan, according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany has consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being to her a question of life and death to prevent the French advance.

That is the end of the communication. I have to add this on behalf of his Majesty's

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AUGUST 1914

AUGUST, 1914, was the end and the beginning. It was the end of the gentlemanly battles; the "After you, Claude" approach. It was the beginning of World War One.

This month, 50 years ago, the young men of Britain were clamouring to get into the fight. Brimming with confidence and thirsting for adventure, if they had a worry it was that the war would not last long enough for them to get into action.

They could not foresee the unspeakable horrors ahead—the despair of trench warfare, the thousands who were to die to gain a few useless yards of ground, the battalions wiped out in a few minutes by machine-guns.

They were not to know that Flanders, for centuries the battlefield of Europe, was due to see the bloodiest and most costly battles the world has ever known.

Realisation was to dawn later, with the futility of waving a sword at a machine-gunner or of weapon training with toy rifles or of advancing in line abreast across No Man's Land.

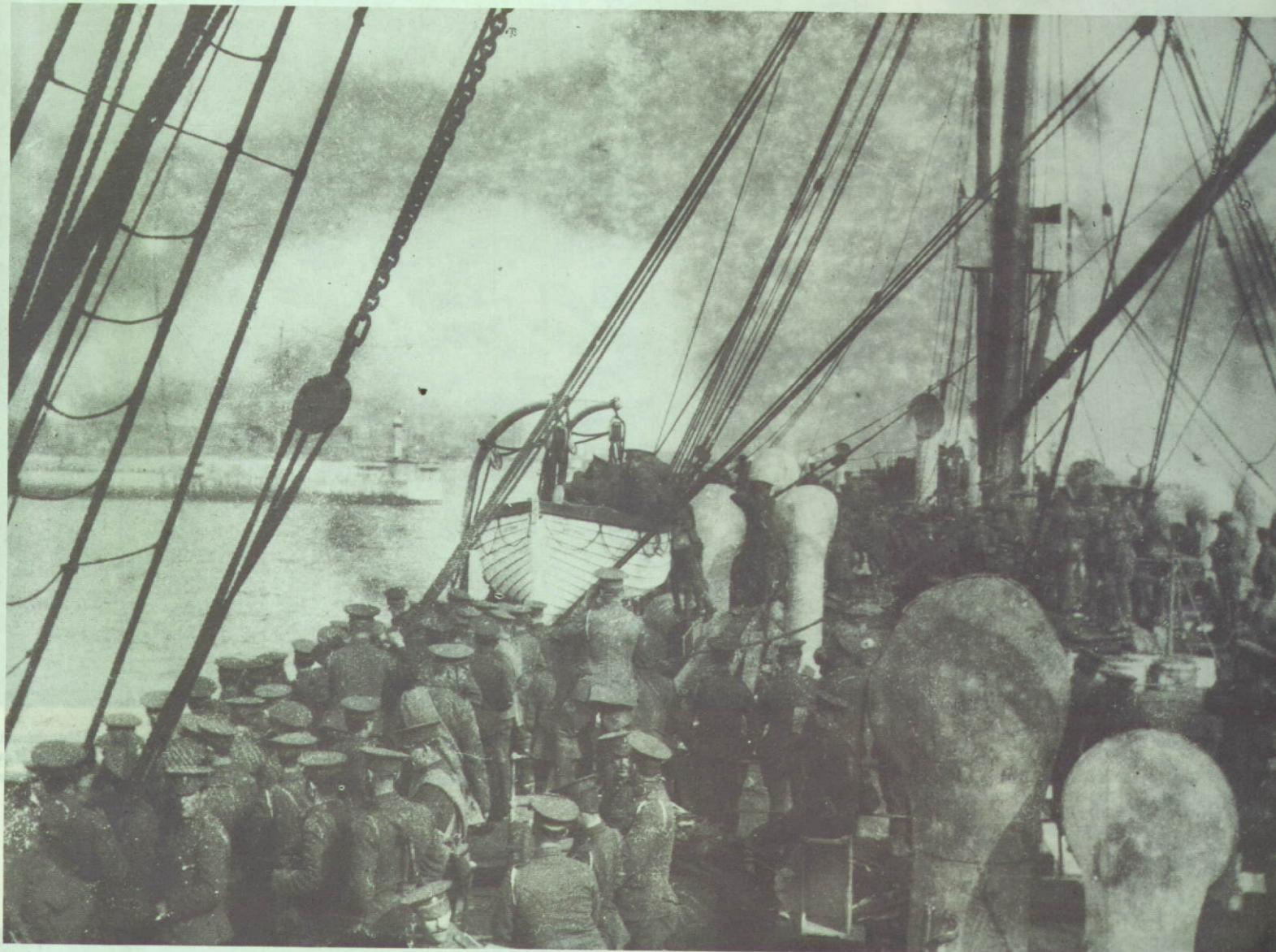
No one could foresee that the assassination of a hitherto little-known archduke would trigger off warfare on a human and geographical scale too staggering to think about.

That August it was just an adventure to appeal to every patriotic young man; it was "Come on lads, join up and have a go at the Boche." They rushed to join—and to die.

August, 1964, is also a beginning—of a new series in **SOLDIER** which will recall with photographs and drawings the war as it happened, month by month, 50 years ago.

Left: Headlines tell the story in the *Lancashire Daily Post* of 5 August. Brave stuff now; the horror and despair came later.

Below: Full of fight, the 11th Hussars—part of the British Expeditionary Force—arrive at Le Havre on 16 August, 1914.



by MAJOR JOHN LAFFIN

32

ASHANTI STAR 1896



THIS award is the only one of its type issued and although it is plain, perhaps even dull, it has a distinctive quality equalled by few medals.

It consists of a St Andrew's cross, bisecting the corners of a four-pointed star. In the centre of the obverse is the Imperial Crown, surrounded by a raised ring carrying the word ASHANTI above and the year, 1896, below. This is unspectacular, but the reverse makes amends. In large, raised letters are the words FROM THE QUEEN.

This simple message appealed to the troops engaged and each man accepted it as personal thanks from Queen Victoria. I like to think that the Queen herself suggested the words but it is generally agreed that Princess Henry of Battenberg designed the medal. Her husband died of fever during the campaign.

The Stars are made of dark gunmetal but some soldiers, accustomed to shining silver medals, burnished their Stars.

The campaign for which the Star was awarded was an interesting one. King Prempeh of Ashanti had been practising cannibalism. When he refused to reform, a punitive expedition was formed under Major-General Sir F C Scott.

Total strength of the British force was about 2000, with 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment the only complete battalion. Eleven other battalions contributed 20 men each for a composite battalion. They were: Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards; 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; 2nd Devonshire Regiment; Yorkshire Light Infantry; 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Leinster Regiment; Rifle Brigade. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Medical Corps, and Ordnance Staff Corps sent detachments.

The force, during December, 1895, and January, 1896, saw much skirmishing under arduous climatic conditions and in thick jungle, and many men died of illness. It was their sufferings which probably led to the Queen's simple but eloquent message. Finally they captured King Prempeh, who was deported.

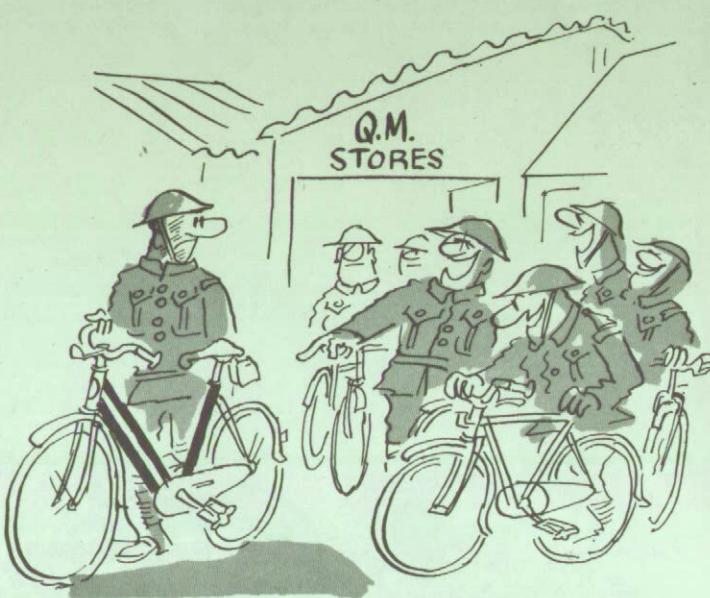
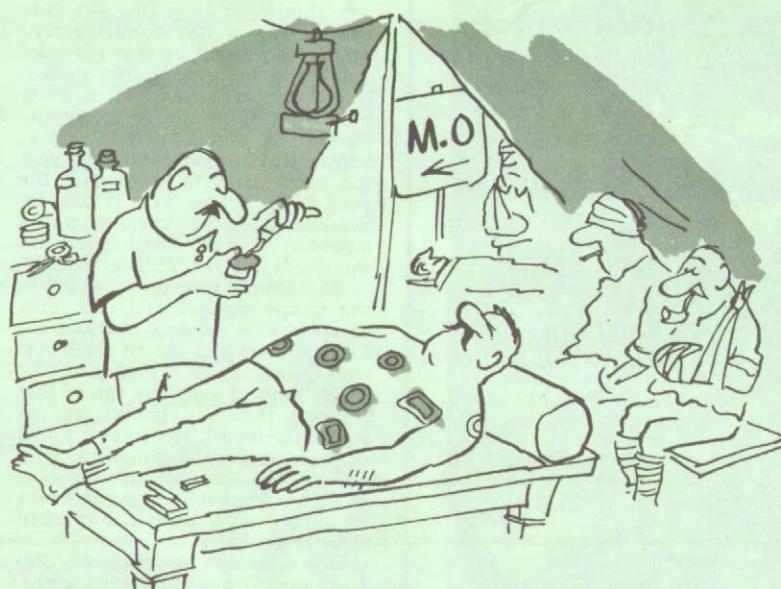
Unfortunately the Stars were issued unnamed, but the colonel of one regiment had those awarded to his men named at his own expense—a generous act. The ribbon is yellow with two black stripes.

PAGE 21



In a painting for *Sphere* the famous war artist, F Matania, captures the glory of the gun battle at Néry. The last three men of L Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, surrounded by their dead and dying comrades, fight on to silence the German guns.

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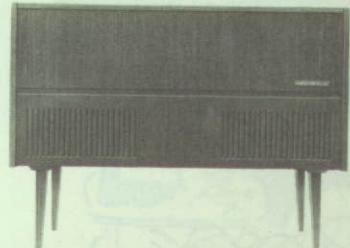
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NORDMENDE



Taking part for the first time this year is the Barbados Police Band, seen here with Brigadier A Maclean.



COVER PICTURE

SOLDIER's front cover portrait, by Cameraman FRANK TOMPSETT, is of Pipe-Major John Allan, of 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Highlanders.

ON THE ESPLANADE



There is a mixture of the old and new at this year's Tattoo. Royal Air Force police dogs (left) are a firm favourite. Girls from Canada (above) will perform ancient Highland dances and Sandhurst cadets will stage a battle assault course race (right).



FINDING new "talent" every year for Scottish Command's world-famous military tattoo seems to present no difficulty to its producer, Brigadier Alastair Maclean. His cosmopolitan cast this year includes girls from British Columbia, French naval pipers and the Barbados Police Force Band, all newcomers to the Edinburgh Tattoo.

But Brigadier Maclean has one increasingly worrying problem—on his doorstep. It is the irksome slope of Edinburgh Castle's Esplanade, where the Tattoo is staged. The Esplanade drops 14 feet in its length of 288 feet, making matters difficult for horses, dancers and marching musicians and ruling out items which the Brigadier would like to stage. Now the Ministry of Public Building and Works may consider levelling the Esplanade.

For this year at any rate the slope is still there but it will not detract from the thousands of spectators' enjoyment of one of the most popular shows of the Edinburgh Festival. Those disappointed last

year by the postponement of the French sailors' visit will be particularly looking forward to these pipers and drummers of the Aeronautique Navale from Lann-Bihoue near Lorient. They play the traditional Scottish pipes and the French "bombarde"—a type of flute.

Bringing Scottish dancing to Edinburgh at their own expense will be the British Columbia "Highland Lassies" who specialise in ancient Highland dances. Brigadier Maclean met these 24 daughters of Canadian ex-Servicemen when they took part in a searchlight tattoo which he directed in Vancouver three years ago.

Calypsos by King Fighter, Lord Kitchener and Lord Nelson will be played by 46 bandsmen of the Barbados Police Force Band which, from its establishment in 1889 until British troops withdrew from Barbados in 1905, received considerable training help from British regiments. Scarlet braid on the bandsmen's headdress and trousers are copies from uniforms of Queen Victoria's soldiers.

The Trumpet and Drum Band of the

Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Artillery, was at Edinburgh Tattoo in 1958. The 75 boys, whose average age is 16½, will be wearing pre-1914 uniforms of the Royal Horse Artillery. Also making a second appearance (the first was in 1954) will be Sandhurst Cadets in a battle assault course race. Paying a third visit will be the two Royal Air Force police dog display teams, of 16 Alsatians and their handlers.

The massed bands will include those of the Barbados Police Force, Royal Air Force Regiment (Catterick), The Camerons and The Queen's Own Highlanders. The line-up of pipers and drummers of seven Scottish regiments was to have been the largest ever, but besides The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, serving in Malaya, other regiments may now be "absent on duty."

The Tattoo runs from 14 August to 5 September, except Sundays; Thursday, 20 August; Monday, 24 August; and Thursday, 3 September, with a total of 30 public performances including two dress rehearsals.

THE CAMERONIANS



FAITHFUL FIGHTERS

FIERY religious faith and a beautiful woman—to each The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) owe their existence. For the unique story of the formation of this famous Regiment reads more like a novel than a history book.

It starts in the middle of the seventeenth century when young Richard Cameron formed a band of militant Presbyterians—known as Covenanters—to fight religious persecution.

Driven from the churches, the Covenanters held secret open-air services protected by sentries keeping watch for Royalist troops. Cameron was eventually captured and beheaded but his followers fought on until William of Orange came to the throne and immediately granted freedom of worship to Scotland.

The fighting qualities of the Cameronians had not been ignored and the 18-year-old Earl of Angus was commissioned to raise the 26th Regiment from among their ranks—a task which he completed within a

few hours. The first part of the story had been written.

The second part was enacted more than a century later when a Scottish laird took his dying wife to France. She was one of the most charming and beautiful women of her day—Gainsborough painted four portraits of her.

She died soon after their arrival and while her body was being brought back to Scotland, half-drunk French revolutionaries waylaid the escort and tore open the coffin, imagining it to contain contraband. Formerly a peace-loving landowner, Thomas Graham swore to avenge the desecration of his wife's coffin.

He became a soldier and in 1794 raised the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry with the object of leading them to fight the French. They were soon in action and Graham later rose to great eminence in the Army and became General Lord Lynedoch.

In 1881, during big Army reforms, the 26th and the 90th were amalgamated and

the two strange stories of their raising were written into the history of the new Regiment—The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Both had proud records to contribute. The 26th, only weeks after formation, defeated a force of 5000 Highlanders using lead from roofs in their muskets when their ammunition ran out. They fought with Marlborough in the four famous battles in the Low Countries, in the American War of Independence, with Moore at Corunna, in China and with Napier in Abyssinia.

Thomas Graham gained his revenge when the 90th defeated the French in Egypt in 1801 and later featured in the capture of Martinique and Guadalupe. After the Kaffir War they fought in the Crimea, in the Indian Mutiny and the Zulu War.

Designated a rifle regiment after the amalgamation, The Cameronians soon displayed the fighting qualities of their fore-runners in the South African War. At



The Regiment's cap badge is one of the oldest in the Army and is derived from the star of the Douglas family which was borne on shields about as long ago as 1350.

Left: Across the shell-torn ground between the trenches, the 10th Battalion returns from a daring daylight raid near Arras in France in 1917.



Right: Cameronians in action in World War Two—the 6th Battalion advances across the German border early in 1945.

Below: A painting captures the spirit of the Regiment as Cameronians rush across trenches at Neuve Chapelle.



the outbreak of World War One, The Cameronians raised 27 battalions and in 1915 the 2nd Battalion added the most glorious page to the gallant history.

It was at Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915—the first planned British offensive against the Germans. After a deafening barrage from 300 British guns, the 2nd Cameronians fixed bayonets and went over the top. The artillery should have flattened the defences, but opposite The Cameronians it had missed completely. As the smoke cleared

the men saw with horror the German positions still intact behind colossal barbed wire defences.

Seconds later a hail of mortar, machine-gun and rifle fire struck them. "Charge!" roared the Colonel, and the Cameronians went forward, bashing the wire with their rifle butts and tearing at it with their bare hands. As one man fell another took his place until at last the wire was down and the Battalion surged through.

Three days later, when the Battalion

The Cameronians are justly proud of the number of distinguished soldiers who have served in their ranks. Among them are Field-Marshals Viscount Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood VC and Generals Lord Lynedoch and Lord Hill. During World War Two, former Cameronian General Sir Thomas Riddell-Webster was the Quartermaster-General and General Sir Richard O'Conner led the Western Desert force when it over-ran an Italian Army many times its size and captured about 200,000 prisoners.

was taken out of action, only one junior officer and 150 of the 900 men who had gone over the top were left standing. Symbolically, it was the last occasion when officers carried their swords into battle.

In World War Two the Regiment raised eight battalions of which the 1st fought in Burma, the 2nd in Sicily, Italy and Europe and the 6th, 7th and 9th in the invasion of Normandy and Holland and the subsequent advance into Germany.

Since then The Cameronians have served in Gibraltar, Trieste, Hong Kong, Malaya, the Persian Gulf (where they took part in operations against rebels in Muscat and Oman), Kenya and Jordan.

In Malaya the Regiment earned a formidable reputation after fighting the terrorists in the jungle for three years. The Cameronians killed more than 100 bandits and opened up large areas of jungle. On their last night in Malaya they ambushed and killed one of the terrorist leaders.

Now they are back home in Scotland, carrying out garrison duties in Edinburgh, providing guards of honour at Balmoral and on ceremonial occasions. It is just another role of the versatile Cameronians and another page of their fascinating history.

A BIBLE IN HIS HAVERSACK

Every recruit of The Cameronians is issued with a Bible—one of the many regimental customs handed down from Covenanter days. When the 26th were raised, it was from fanatically devout men who forbade profane talk, impurity and drunkenness. Every company had an Elder and every man carried a Bible in his haversack. They accepted allegiance

to the King only so far as it was compatible with their duties towards God.

These days are still remembered by the Regiment in many odd ways. Although the officers toast the Queen they do not drink her health, and Cameronians still take their weapons with them to church parades and post sentries during the service.





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L/Bombardier Peter Thompson from Newcastle-on-Tyne says: 'I think you can have a great future in the Army. There's plenty of scope to learn a trade and you get paid extra money for it. I get over £9.0.0 a week now, to spend or save as I want. In civvy street I got more money, but this is a more satisfying job. You travel a lot, too. That was one of the reasons I joined. The Army gives you wider experience than civvy street and I've made some of my best friends in the Army.'

Bombardier George Aird from Doncaster says: 'I decided the best bet was to come into the forces. I get a semi-detached house with three bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room and kitchen, all very cheaply, and I make £18 a week with marriage allowance. I like the open air kind of life—parachuting especially—and you can get a good education as well. I've travelled a lot—to Egypt, Cyprus, Germany and Greece. My wife understands it's part of the job. If I had a son I'd advise him to join up. It makes you independent—builds up your character and initiative.'

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CLEAVER LOSES DISCUS TITLE

After ten years as undisputed champion, Warrant Officer Eddie Cleaver, Army Physical Training Corps, lost his discus title in the Army Individual Athletic Championships, at Aldershot, to Lance-Corporal Bill Tancred, 3rd East Anglian Regiment. In the last ten years Cleaver won eight inter-Services championships and represented England and Great Britain 30 times.

Tancred, son of a 1948 Olympic Games decathlon athlete, was also second in the weight event, retained by Corporal Ernie Byam, Royal Army Service Corps, with a record throw, and fourth in the javelin. Earlier this year, competing in the Middle East Land Forces Athletic Championships, Tancred set up new records in the javelin (over 192ft), discus (160ft 11½in), weight (47ft 6½in) and hammer (137ft 9½in) events.

Three other records were broken at Aldershot. Sergeant-Instructor Peter Lyons added an inch to his own pole vault record, Corporal Lena Mountford improved her javelin throw by nearly 11 feet, and Lance-Corporal Ernie Pomfret clipped 3.8 seconds from his 3000 metres steeplechase record.

Sprinter Lance-Corporal George Gooden, a Jamaican of 3rd East Anglian Regiment, retained his 100 yards title and won the 220 yards. Another "double" was scored by Lance-Corporal Lena Bryar, Women's Royal

Army Corps, in the women's 100 yards and 80 metres hurdles.

RESULTS

Men

100yd: 1 L/Cpl C A Gooden (holder) (3rd East Anglian Regt), 9.9 sec; 2 Pte A Boosoko (1 Cheshire Regt); 3 O/C G Skippage (RMA). 220yd: 1 L/Cpl C A Gooden (3rd East Anglian Regt), 22.3sec; 2 2/Lieut R Smith (1 Welch Regt); 3 O/C G Skippage (RMA). 440yd: 1 2/Lieut R Smith (1 Welch Regt), 49.9sec; 2 O/C A Musomba (RMA). 880yd: 1 Capt J A Jameson (1 Trg Regt, RE), 1min 55.3sec; 2 Lieut A Howard (22 Sig Regt); 3 Gdsman V Byrne (1 Irish Guards). Mile: 1 L/Cpl J M Reynolds (holder) (1 Trg Regt, RE), 4min 11.4sec; 2 Sgt-Instr P Freeman (APTC); 3 Capt A Bachelor (16 Regt, RA). Three miles: 1 WO I M Bryant (4 Guards Brigade Group), 14min 29.4sec; 2 Lieut A I H Fyfe (Infantry Junior Leaders Bn); 3 Pte D B Watkins (1 Para).

120yd hurdles: 1 Sgt-Instr J Watkins (APTC), 15.4sec; 2 Gdsman F Turner (1 Irish Guards); 3 O/C A Keelan (RMA). 440yd hurdles: 1 2/Lieut T J B Bryan (holder) (RAMC College), 54.1sec; 2 O/C A Musomba (RMA); 3 2/Lieut M Payne (REME). 3000 metres steeplechase: 1 L/Cpl E Pomfret (holder) (10th Hussars), 8min 47.8sec (record); 2 Cpl W D J Gibson (30 Corps Engr Regt, RE); 3 C/Sgt G Burr (1 Para).

Long jump: 1 Lieut M Leigh (4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards), 21ft 10½in; 2 S/Sgt-Instr J H Cork (APTC); 3 Pte D B Brown (REME). High jump: 1 L/Cpl C Williams (1 SCLI), 6ft 3in; 2 Cpl K J Wannell (ACC, 1 Trg Regt, RE); 3 O/C C Bernard (Mons OCS). Triple jump: 1 Capt D C Frost (holder) (7 Para RHA), 45ft 8½in; 2 L/Cpl N Lloyd (REME); 3 Cpl A Tiley (REME). Pole vault: 1 Sgt-Instr P L Lyons (holder) (APTC), 13ft 5in (record); 2 Cpl R Hughes (1 SCLI);

3 L/Sgt F McDermott (1 Irish Guards). Weight: 1 Cpl E Byam (holder) (6 Bn, RASC), 32ft 0½in (record); 2 L/Cpl W R Tancred (3rd East Anglian Regt); 3 L/Cpl E Mungane (11 Inf Wksp, REME). Hammer: 1 Cpl D A Bayes (holder) 35 Wksp, REME), 171ft 3in; 2 Sgt-Instr P Seddon (APTC); 3 Sgt R W Manning (RAOC). Discus: 1 L/Cpl W R Tancred (3rd East Anglian Regt), 161ft 11½in; 2 WO I E A Cleaver (APTC) (holder); 3 S/Sgt M G Davies (1 Trg Regt, RE). Javelin: 1 Sgt M Hart-Ives (REME), 207ft 6½in; 2 Lieut M C Tinniswood (20 Regt, RA) (holder); 3 L/Cpl R A Swinley (Depot and Trg Est, RAOC).

Women

100yd: 1 L/Cpl L Bryar (PT Wing, WRAC), 12.4sec; 2 2/Lieut S E Messon (ASPT, WRAC); 3 L/Cpl C Abayakoon (WRAC). 220yd: 1 2/Lieut S E Messon (ASPT, WRAC), 28.6sec; 2 L/Cpl L Pateman (Schl of Instr, WRAC); 3 Cpl P E A Dalton (15 Ind Coy, WRAC), 440yd: 1 L/Cpl L Pateman (Schl of Instr, WRAC), 64.7sec; 2 Cpl E Tollington (PT Wing, WRAC); 3 Sgt J S Mackay (7 Ind Coy, WRAC). 80 metres hurdles: 1 L/Cpl L Bryar (PT Wing, WRAC), 12.8sec; 2 Pte S C Hill (Hounslow Grn, WRAC) (holder); 3 Pte G D Sanders (PT Wing, WRAC).

Long jump: 1 S/Sgt M Fergie (WRAC), 15ft 7½in; 2 Pte W J Jones (Schl of Instr, WRAC); 3 Pte J E Campbell (PT Wing, WRAC). High jump: 1 Pte S C Hill (holder) (Hounslow Grn, WRAC), 4ft 8in; 2 Cpl P P Hedley-Ward (HQ and Trg Est, WRAC); 3 2/Lieut S E Messon (ASPT, WRAC).

Discus: 1 Pte B Dickman (PT Wing, WRAC), 109ft 5½in; 2 Pte N Needham (6 Trg Bn, RASC); 3 Sgt J P Stout (3 Ind Coy, WRAC). Javelin: 1 Cpl L E Mountford (holder) (24 Sig Regt), 121ft 6½in (record); 2 Pte C Moore (Army Schl of Edn, WRAC); 3 Pte R Lockett (6 Bn, RASC).

4x110yd relay: 1 7 Ind Coy, WRAC, 55.4sec; 2 3 Sqn, 24 Sig Regt; 3 WRAC Det, Hounslow Grn.

CHEPSTOW THE CHAMPION APPRENTICES

STORMING down the straight at Bracknell Stadium to win the one-mile team race, in which they took the first four places and chalked up a new record time of 4 minutes 28.4 seconds, were the black colours of the Army Apprentices School, Chepstow.

This was one of many fast and exciting finishes in the fifth annual quadrangular athletics, cricket, canoeing and cycling tournament between the four Army Apprentices Schools of Arborfield, Carlisle, Chepstow and Harrogate. The hosts this year were Arborfield and for three days the school was almost bursting at the seams with 600 visiting competitors from the other three schools, in addition to its own strength of 960.

Perhaps the most exciting events of the Tournament were the athletics, in which several new records were established. Chepstow emerged as 1964 champions with 137 points. Harrogate scored 110 points, Arborfield 104 and Carlisle 89.

Though the Chepstow team was placed first in the 25-mile cycling time trial, Apprentice Tradesman D J Hooker, of Arborfield, led the field with an almost incredible time of 1 hour 5 minutes 52 seconds for the gruelling road course, finishing nearly three minutes ahead of his nearest rival.

Since the Quadrangular Tournament between the four schools started in 1960,

Harrogate has won twice (1960 and 1963), Arborfield once (1962) and Chepstow twice (1961 and 1964). Last year the hosts were Harrogate and next year the Tournament will take place at Chepstow.

The senior Army Apprentices School is Chepstow, which was established in 1923. Arborfield followed in 1939, Harrogate in 1947 and Carlisle in 1958.

RESULTS

Athletics—4x110yd relay (youths): 1 Chepstow, 45.8 sec (record); 2 Harrogate; 3 Carlisle; 4 Arborfield.

4x110yd relay (juniors): 1 Carlisle; 2 Harrogate; 3 Chepstow; 4 Arborfield. 4x220yd relay (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Harrogate; 3 Arborfield; 4 Carlisle.

4x220yd relay (juniors): 1 Carlisle; 2 Chepstow; 3 (tied) Arborfield and Harrogate. 4x440yd relay (youths): 1 Chepstow, 3min 43.1sec (record); 2 Harrogate; 3 Carlisle; 4 Arborfield. 4x440yd relay (juniors): 1 Arborfield; 2 Chepstow; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle.

4x880yd relay (youths): 1 Chepstow, 8min 35.7sec (record); 2 Carlisle; 3 Arborfield; 4 Harrogate. 4x880yd relay (juniors): 1 Chepstow, 8min 17.2sec (record); 2 Arborfield; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle. Mile team race (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Arborfield; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle. Mile team race (juniors): 1 Chepstow, 4min 28.4sec (record); 2 Harrogate; 3 Arborfield; 4 Carlisle.

4x110yd hurdles relay (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Arborfield; 3 Carlisle; 4 Harrogate. 4x120yds hurdles relay (juniors): 1 Harrogate; 2 Arborfield; 3 Carlisle; 4 Chepstow. 1500 metres steeplechase (youths): 1 Chepstow, 4min 43.9sec (record); 2 Arborfield; 3 Carlisle; 4 Harrogate. 1500 metres steeplechase (juniors): 1 Chepstow; 2 Arborfield; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle.

Discus (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Harrogate; 3 Carlisle.



A/T D J Hooker, Arborfield, finishing in the 25-mile road trial. He returned the fastest time of 1hr 5min 52sec, but Chepstow won the team event.



Victor and vanquished: WO Eddie Cleaver (left), ten years Army discus champion, with the new holder, L/Cpl Bill Tancred.

Arborfield; 4 Carlisle. Discus (juniors): 1 Chepstow, 267ft 9in (record); 2 Arborfield; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle. Javelin (youths): 1 Harrogate; 2 Arborfield; 3 Chepstow; 4 Carlisle. Javelin (juniors): 1 Carlisle; 2 Harrogate; 3 Chepstow; 4 Arborfield. Putting the weight (youths): 1 Harrogate; 2 Carlisle; 3 Chepstow; 4 Arborfield. Putting the weight (juniors): 1 Harrogate, 45ft 8in (record); 2 Chepstow; 3 Arborfield; 4 Carlisle. Hammer (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Arborfield; 3 Harrogate; 4 Carlisle. Hammer (juniors): 1 Arborfield; 2 Carlisle; 3 Harrogate; 4 Chepstow. Long jump (youths): 1 Harrogate; 2 Carlisle; 3 Arborfield; 4 Chepstow. Long jump (juniors): 1 Arborfield; 2 Harrogate; 3 Carlisle; 4 Chepstow. High jump (youths): 1 Arborfield; 2 Harrogate; 3 Carlisle; 4 Chepstow. High jump (juniors): 1 Carlisle; 2 Chepstow; 3 Arborfield; 4 Harrogate. Triple jump (youths): 1 Chepstow; 2 Carlisle; 3 Harrogate; 4 Arborfield. Triple jump (juniors): 1 Arborfield; 2 Carlisle; 3 Harrogate; 4 Chepstow. Pole vault (youths): 1 Harrogate; 2 Chepstow; 3 Arborfield; 4 Carlisle. Pole vault (juniors): 1 Harrogate, 12ft 2in (record); 2 Chepstow; 3 Carlisle; 4 Arborfield.

Canoeing: 1 Harrogate; 2 Arborfield; 3 Carlisle; 4 Chepstow. **Cycling:** 1 Chepstow; 2 Harrogate; 3 Arborfield; 4 Carlisle. **Cricket:** 1 Harrogate; 2 Arborfield; 3 Chepstow; 4 Carlisle.

A/T R J Gipson opens for Harrogate against Chepstow in one of the six cricket matches. Harrogate won three, Arborfield two and Chepstow one.



THEY TOOK TO THE THAMES

THE Army's enthusiasm for canoeing showed itself in the number of entries, and the performances, in the newly formed Army Canoe Union's first championships. The long distance races, held in the Walton-on-Thames area, attracted more than 200 entries, and there were 64 entries for the slalom events at Shepperton Lock.

The Army Apprentices School, Harrogate, won the senior team race; the new SOLDIER Cup, for the winning junior team, went to All Arms Junior Leaders Regiment.

Two brothers, both in the Army Catering Corps, took first and third places in the novices slalom. The best ten of the 54 novices joined ten experts in the championship event over a difficult course set by the championships secretary, Captain R J Kenyon, Army Catering Corps, and won by him with the better of two very good runs.

RESULTS

Long distance races

Seniors—Senior team (Courage, Barclay and Simonds Ltd Trophy): 1 Army Apprentices School, Harrogate; 2 Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; 3 63 Para Coy, RASC. Class 1 (KL): 1 O/C R Fearne-hough (RMA). Class 2 (NCKI): 1 A/T R M Pawlow (AAS, Harrogate); 2 A/T J Cole (AAS, Arborfield). Class 3 (hard-skinned single kayaks): 1 Lieut P Norris (All Arms Jnr Ldrs Regt); 2 O/C R J Dent (RMA). Class 4 (fabric-skinned single kayaks): 1 O/C D A Campbell (RMA); 2 Sgt E G Bell (AAS, Harrogate); 3 Lieut B E Brown (Jnr Trg Regt, ACC). Class 5 (senior open doubles, K2) (Accord Trophy): 1 63 Para Coy, RASC (Dvr S Warren, Cpl W H Jack); 2 AAS, Harrogate (A/T Cpl S Harrison, A/T D E Irving); 3 63 Para Coy, RASC (Dvr O H Oldham, Dvr T M Cook). Class 6 (soft-skinned rigid or folding double canoes): 1 AAS, Harrogate (A/T Cpl R A Storer, RE).



THEY TOOK TO THE THAMES

Left: All Arms Junior Leaders Regiment team, first winners of the SOLDIER Cup for the long distance canoeing.

Right: Capt R J Kenyon, winner of the championship slalom, negotiates a tricky gate in rough water, Shepperton Lock.



Miller); 3 All Arms Jnr Ldrs Regt (J/L/Cpl T Hanson, J/Cpl J T Sweeney).

SLALOM

Championship: (Southern Command Trophy): 1 Capt R J Kenyon, ACC (HQ 16 Para Bde), 520; Pte F C G Gregory (Depot and Trg Bn, ACC), 703; 3 Lieut B E Brown, ACC (Jnr Tradesmen's Regt, ACC), 748.

Novices (Eastern and Western Commands Trophy):

1 App D Dau (Jnr Tradesmen's Regt, ACC), 164; 2 Lieut B E Brown, ACC (Jnr Tradesmen's Regt, ACC), 192; 3 Pte C P Dau, ACC (101 (Army) Pro Coy), 208.

TEN NEW RECORDS

TEN new records were established at the Army Junior Swimming Championships, held at Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, and in the 4 x 66½yd free-style relay both the winners and runners-up beat the Army senior record of 2min 36.8sec!

The Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion retained the Inter-Unit Team Championship for a third successive year and took all five individual events, four of them in record times. Team placings were: 1 Infantry Junior Leaders 59 points; 2 Army Apprentices School, Chepstow, "A" 50; 3 Junior Tradesmen's Regiment, Troon, 37; 4 Junior Leaders Battalion, RASC, 34; 5 Army Apprentices School, Chepstow, "B" 33; Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps, 22; 7 Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Artillery, 15.

RESULTS

Team events—4x10yd freestyle relay: Infantry Junior Leaders, 4min 5.5sec (record). 4x66½yd breast stroke relay: AAS, Chepstow, "A", 3min 20sec (record). 2x100yd backstroke ("A" teams): Infantry Junior Leaders, 1min 8.3sec (record). 2x100yd backstroke ("B" teams): Infantry Junior Leaders, 1min 11.6sec (record). 4x66½yd freestyle relay: Junior Leaders, RASC, 2min 35.4sec (record). 4x33½yd medley: Infantry Junior Leaders, 1min 17.1sec (record).

Individual events—220yd freestyle: J/Pte Hill, 66½yd butterfly: J/Pte Hill, 41.3sec (record). 100yd backstroke: J/Pte Hakin, 68.4sec (record). 100yd freestyle: J/Pte Langrick, 58.9sec (record). 100yd breast stroke: J/Pte Gray, 76.8sec (record).

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OVERSEAS B.A.O.R. ENJOY

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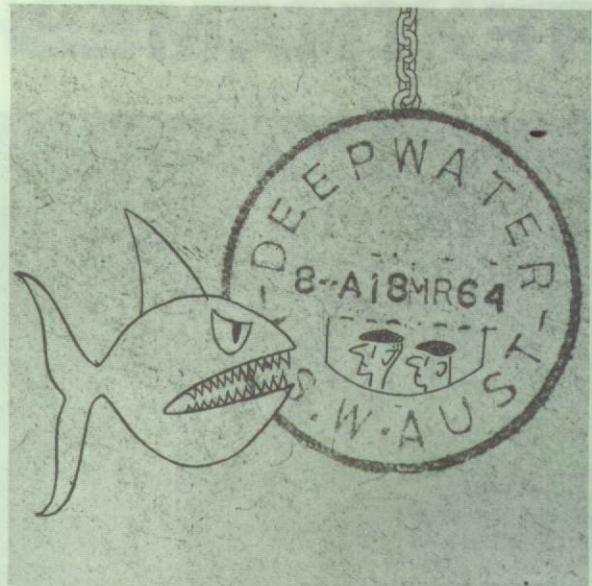
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LETTERS

Drip-dry uniform?

Now that the problem of uniform for temperate climates has been solved, perhaps **SOLDIER** can start some constructive discussion on wear in tropical climes.

We have at least discarded the spine pad, but other aspects of tropical dress still bear a marked resemblance to the clothing of Victorian days. For example, a soldier wearing socks, hosiery, boots and puttees has a considerable covering over his ankles and this can hardly assist either circulation or temper. And the starching of khaki drill, the only possible method of making such clothing presentable, is hardly the answer for "the soldier of the 60's."

Perhaps modern fabrics could be employed in a drip-dry uniform that would retain its shape and freshness without the use of starch. I am sure many readers have very firm ideas on suitable dress for fighting or barrack life in the tropics. It would be interesting to hear them.—**WO II P W Gale, 9 Signal Regiment, BFPO 53.**

Aldershot Cement Co.?"

Hurrah for Sgt G Hagues and his able defence of the Army Catering Corps (**SOLDIER**, May). I was a Regular in a fighting unit in some rough stations before the Corps was formed (a pity, because the regimental cook had more interest in a unit of his own choosing). When one wore the head-dress of a well-known unit, one received some respect.

However, when the ACC is mentioned it is, as Sgt Hagues says, nearly always ridiculed in some form or other, perhaps by one of the disparaging names he mentions, to which I could add a few more.

But never mind, most of the lads welcomed that drop of "char" and we always did our best for them.—**H Hill, Stratton Road, Romford, Essex.**

Marching and soccer

I feel I must comment on the marching achievements and soccer successes of The Sherwood Foresters (**SOLDIER**, May). Their marching achievements were indeed formidable, but many units of the British Army were subjected to similar forced marches at different times, particularly during the South African War of 1899-1902. For instance, 12 Company, Royal Engineers, covered 300 miles in 20 marches, in the 36 days between 1 May and 5 June, 1902, from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. And during this same war the Company spent eighteen months con-

tinuously in the field without once sleeping under cover. Those were most certainly the days of tough soldiering when all necessities had to be carried on the soldier's back.

While not disputing The Sherwood Foresters' record of winning the Army (Soccer) Cup five times (1911-12-30-31-32), I would humbly suggest that the Depot Battalion, Royal Engineers, had a better all-round record. Although winning the trophy but three times the Battalion appeared in five successive finals as follows:

1902-03 as Service Battalion, Royal Engineers (winners).

1903-04/1904-05 as Service Battalion, Royal Engineers (runners-up).

1905-06 as Depot and Districts Battalion, Royal Engineers (winners).

1906-07 as Depot Battalion, Royal Engineers (winners).

Moreover, the Depot Battalion, Royal Engineers, won the Football Association Amateur Cup in 1907-08, beating Stockton by one goal to nil. Therefore I contend that, overall, the Sappers show a better record.—**Capt H W Corke, 249 Marlborough Road, Gillingham, Kent.**

First airborne troops?

The query as to who were the first airborne troops (**SOLDIER**, May) prompts me to stake a claim.

I think men of C Company, 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment, were the first British Army troops to be moved by air from one country to

another. We started from Heliopolis aerodrome, Cairo, Egypt, in *Vickers Victorias*, and were flown to Nicosia, Cyprus, on 23 October, 1931.—E. Byron (ex-1st Battalion, The King's Regiment), 38 Coniston Road, Chorley, Lancs.

Cwrt-y-Gollen

We are very anxious, for historical purposes, to complete an accurate record of all units which have been stationed at Cwrt-y-Gollen, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire, since it became a military camp in 1939. It is known that both British and United States units were stationed here, but no record exists.

Possibly SOLDIER readers may have been stationed here between 1939 and 1960; it would be very much appreciated if they could let me know the unit they served with at the time and, if possible, the actual dates the unit stayed here. Details should be sent to the Adjutant, The Welsh Brigade Depot, Cwrt-y-Gollen, Crickhowell, Brecknockshire.—Lieut-Col D E Thornton, Commanding, The Welsh Brigade Depot, Crickhowell.

"Zulu"

The February SOLDIER gives some indication of the care and research undertaken before "Zulu" was filmed. However, I read in the memoirs of General Sir Bindon Blood that Lieutenant Chard, Royal Engineers, was "ably assisted by Lieutenant Bromhead of the 24th Regiment and the Rev Mr Smith, one of the military chaplains who happened to be at the post."

As a Chaplain to the Forces (TA), I think it an improper exchange to swap an (apparently) perfectly good padre for a Swedish pastor who, when he was not bidding the native troops to desert, was getting drunk from a secret store of whisky. I enjoyed the film very much and am rather sorry to suspect that it was not as reliable as you had suggested. Of course, even generals make mistakes, and I apologise in advance if I am barking up the wrong tree.—The Rev E Simpson, Witcham Vicarage, Ely, Cambs.

★ Contemporary records show that Padre George Smith did indeed acquit himself gallantly at Rorke's Drift. However, unlike Pastor Witt, he did not have a pretty daughter tagging along!

Bad taste

Corporal J Grant's annoyance at the reproduction of gallantry awards (SOLDIER, May) is understandable, but he may be interested to know that the practice started in Europe many years ago. It has long been possible to buy excellent copies of the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Flying Cross in this country, and most collectors will have encountered fake campaign medals or combinations of battle clasps.

There is nothing sinister in the absence of United States decorations and medals from the American sales lists. A Federal law prohibits their reproduction or sale in any circumstances.—Wing-Commander E H O'Toole, RAF Staff College, Bracknell, Berks.

"Garry Owen"

In reply to Charles H Yust Jr (SOLDIER, June), the tune "Garry Owen," march of the United States 7th Cavalry, was the regimental march of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment and is the regimental march of The London Irish Rifles, Territorial Army.—Lieut-Col M J P M Corbally, 20 Grosvenor Place, London SW1.

The following extracts from page 106 of "Military Customs and Traditions" by Maj Mark M Boatner, published by David McKay Co, Inc, of New York, in 1956, may be of interest:

"Almost a century ago the Seventh Cavalry Regiment adopted the rollicking drinking song of the Fifth Royal

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

Anonymous or insufficiently addressed letters are not published.

● Please do not ask for information which you can get in your orderly room or from your own officer.

● **SOLDIER** cannot admit correspondence on matters involving discipline or promotion in a unit.

Irish Lancers, 'Garry Owen' . . . Garryowen is gaelic for Owen's Garden, an inn near Limerick, Ireland, which was the favourite haunt of the Fifth Lancers . . . 'Garry Owen' came into the Seventh Cavalry when a great many ex-troopers of the Irish Fifth Lancers immigrated to the US and joined the Seventh."

Incidentally, The Royal Irish Regiment (18th Foot), had "Garry Owen" as a regimental march until it was disbanded on 31 July, 1922.—Col C R Buchanan (Rtd), Hawthorn Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey.

"Garry Owen" is an old Irish folk tune and about 1870 it was adopted as the regimental march of the United States 7th Cavalry by that Regiment's first commanding officer, Col George Armstrong Custer, who first heard the tune from one of his own officers, Capt Miles Keogh. Doubtless Keogh himself heard the old tune many times as a youngster while living near Garryowen, County Limerick, with his father, a Cavalry officer stationed there.

The tune of "Waltzing Matilda" is believed to be of English origin from the time of the Napoleonic Wars though the words relating to an Australian sundowner are of more recent vintage.—M Stephenson, 83 Greenbank Road, Darlington.

Line shooting?

While the article on the exploits of 4th Royal Tank Regiment (SOLDIER, May) was very interesting, it seems that a certain amount of line-shooting has been taken for fact.

I was in Ataq Garrison when 4th Royal Tank Regiment took over from 9th/12th Royal Lancers and, apart from a wedding in Ataq village, which always causes a certain amount of shooting (into the air), no shots were fired into the Garrison. Only a single Ferret troop of 4th Royal Tank Regiment came under command of 1st Battalion, Federal Regular Army, the resident garrison battalion at the time. Ataq Garrison was taken over by A Squadron, 4th Royal Tank Regiment, in January this year on the withdrawal of 3rd Battalion, Federal Regular Army, for operations in the Radfan area.

The stone-built canteen at Ataq was begun in August, 1963, before the arrival of 4th Royal Tank Regiment, by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works and was completed solely by them. The interior decoration was organised by the British element of 3rd Battalion, Federal Regular Army, and financed from Ataq Garrison funds. The vital spark to build the canteen was kindled by Lieut-Col D M Pontifex, Commanding 1st Battalion, Federal Regular Army, and Ataq Garrison.

All praise to Lieut-Col H B C Watkins and his men, but they have yet to change major assemblies on scout cars with one British corporal and the largely unskilled help of Arabs of the Federal Regular Army Armoured Car Squadron. This has been done many times in up-country locations by the Federal Regular Army Workshops detachments.

I had the privilege of serving with the Aden Protectorate Levies and the Federal Regular Army and have seen many of the British armoured car regiments in the Western Aden Protectorate. All have done very well, but they have yet to equal the Federal

HELP SAFEGUARD INDEPENDENCE in the NORTHERN RHODESIA DEFENCE FORCE

Northern Rhodesia celebrates Independence on 24th October, 1964. In consequence, its Defence Force will assume additional responsibilities and duties. To meet this increased need the following personnel are required to supplement its existing establishment.

ARTILLERY

MAJOR—Battery Commander

SUBALTERN—Troop Leader

SUBALTERN—Gun position Officer

WO II—Technical QMS

WO II—Assistant Instructor Gunnery

S/SGT—Gun Fitter

S/SGT—Signal Sgt

SGT—General Duty [ex Gun No. 1]

SGT—Battery Surveyor

BATTERY QUARTER MASTER SGT

ORDERLY ROOM QUARTER MASTER SGT

SGT—Vehicle Mechanic

M.T. SGT

SIGNALS

SGT—Radio Mechanics

SGT—Operating Trades

SGT—Clerk

S/SGT—Technical Stores

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS/ SERVICE CORPS

SGT—Vehicle Mechanic

SGT—Vehicle Technical Stores

S/SGT—Panel Beater/Spray Painter

S/SGT—Vehicle Electrician

ARMOUR

SUBALTERNS—Troop Commanders

INFANTRY

C/SGT—WO II—Mortar Platoon Instructors

MEDICAL CORPS

WO II—Hygiene Orderly

S/SGT—Medical Orderly

Applicants, married or single, should not be more than 50 years of age. Period of agreement 3-4-5 years renewable for periods of three years by mutual agreement. Agreement terminable by six months notice on either side. Service normally in Northern Rhodesia only—probably in Lusaka or Ndola.

RATES OF PAY

Example:

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Sergeant £751-£887 p.a. WO II £1,074-£1,290 p.a.

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TRADE PAY comparable to British Army.

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£25-£37 10s. 0d. for each three months service.

Married Quarters and hard furniture supplied. Passage to Northern Rhodesia and back to U.K. on completion of tour for whole family.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Northern Rhodesia is a fast growing energetic Country with a cost of living on a par to the U.K. (Income tax lower). Some items, e.g. cigarettes and petrol, cheaper. It has a warm, dry climate most of the year, allowing for a wide range of outdoor activities—swimming, boating, fishing and hunting. Its National Parks, Victoria Falls, lakes and wild life offer exciting sightseeing and photography opportunities.

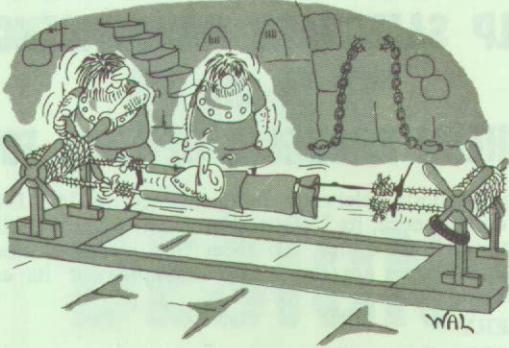
Applications, quoting age, rank and brief history of previous military service, should be sent to

The Defence Liaison Officer,

OFFICE OF THE

COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

Estate House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.



"He's been transferred to the Guards!"

more letters

Army and the even less publicised men of C, D and J (Sidi Rezegh) Batteries, 3rd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, in adaptability, reliability and cheerfulness in a barren land with a savage climate, and under very rough conditions.—**Cpl G McMonies, KOSB, Rear Party, 1 KOSB, Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent.**

Unit history

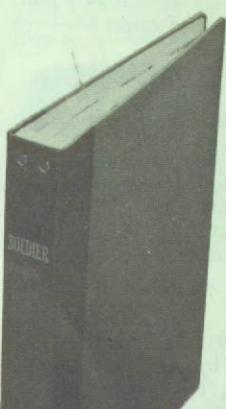
A history of 289 Para Light Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery (TA), is being compiled and any readers having documents, photographs or anything of interest concerning the forebears of the Regiment are asked to write to the Adjutant, 289 Para Lt Regt RHA (TA), Highwood Barracks, Lordship Lane, Dulwich, London SE22. The Regiment was raised in 1860 from elements of the 10th Kent, 3rd Middlesex and the Essex Artillery Volunteers and there have been many

changes in designation. The main ones are:

1908	2 London Bde RFA (TF)
	5 London Bde RFA (TF)
	Essex RHA
	2 East Anglian Bde RFA (TF)
1916	281 Bde RFA
	291 Bde RFA
	235 Bde RFA
	300 Bde RFA
	246 Bde RFA
1921	92 (5 London) Fd Bde RA (TA)
	339 (Essex RHA) Fd Bty
1939	85 (2 East Anglian) Fd Bde
	140 (5 London) Fd Regt RA (TA)
	134 (2 East Anglian) Fd Regt.
1947	292 (5 London) Fd Regt RA (TA)
	285 (Essex) Fd Regt

Any papers sent to the Regiment will be carefully preserved and returned.—**Lieut-Col T N W Lacey DFC, CO 289 Para Lt Regt RHA (TA).**

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Another record?

This record will take some beating! Lieut-Col F H Elliott, APM of the Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, recently retired after holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel continuously for 19 years, from 14 March, 1945, to 15 March, 1964.—**Maj R J R Whistler, RMP (Rtd), RHQ, Corps of Royal Military Police, The Barracks, Chichester, Sussex.**

Kilroy was here

The slogan "Kilroy was here" was originated by James J Kilroy, an Irish-American who worked during World War Two as a ship inspector in a Boston, Massachusetts, shipyard. As he approved each section of work he scrawled in chalk on the steel plates: "Kilroy was here."

Other inspectors in the shipyard copied his slogan and the phrase then

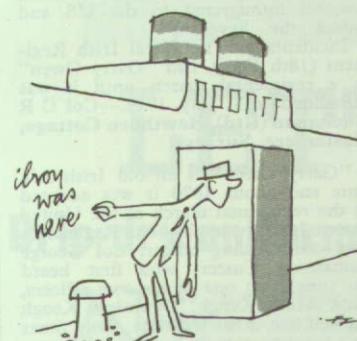
dressing its men had to cover their front file. The word file was not used if forming fours but, if the movement was to a flank by both ranks in line, the order was "Move to the right (or left) in files;" if marching in fours to bring them two abreast, the order was "Form files, rear mark time." The term file or files was in the drill book of the day.—**J Larner (ex-RSM), 5 Amberley Road, Upper Abbey Wood, London SE2.**

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(See page 35)

The two pictures vary in the following respects:

1 Position of leading rider's feet.
2 Palm found on left of trunk.
3 Reins of middle rider.
4 Legs on right.
5 Legs of leading camel.
6 Legs of second camel.
7 Legs of second camel.
8 Legs of leading camel.
9 Legs of middle rider.



snowballed throughout the American forces to appear on walls around the world. Men of other Allied forces also took up the slogan.

At the end of World War Two a nation-wide competition was held in the United States to find the slogan's originator. Despite hundreds of other claimants, James J Kilroy was finally named the winner. He died in Boston in November, 1962, at the age of 60. Newspapers which reported his death again identified him as the original "Kilroy."—**S J Blenkinsop, Wincanton, Wylam, Northumberland.**

REUNIONS

Army Physical Training Corps. Reunion at ASPT, Aldershot, Saturday, 19 Sep. Details from Sec, Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.

Honourable Artillery Company OCA. 1964/65 programme of reunion dinners has now been arranged. The first at Manchester, 26 Sep. Details from Sec, HAC OCA, Armoury House, City Road, London EC1.

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, India. Reunion on Saturday, 26 Sep. Details and tickets from Mrs M E Small, 10 Longstone Road, London SW17.

81st (West African) Division Club. Reunion at Victory Club, Seymour St, London W2, 6 pm, Saturday, 10 Oct. Tickets 30s; rail subsidy if you come from a distance. Apply K H Nash, 70 Southgate Lane, Reading, Berks.

The South Wales Borderers and Monmouthshire Regiment (24th Regiment). Annual reunion at Brecon, 5/6 Sep. For tickets and accommodation apply Regt Sec, RHQ, The Barracks, Brecon.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

J M Strange, 48 Stratford Road, Stroud, Gloucestershire.—Will purchase or exchange military cap badges, especially TA and Yeomanry.

D Frost, 281 Sackville Street, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba, Canada.—Requires books on military history etc, in exchange for books on motor and motorcycle racing, yachting and ships.

B Cory Kilvert Jr, Lexow Avenue, Nyack, NY, USA.—Requires British Army decorations, medals and cap badges.

R Riley, 34 Falskirk Road, Woodhouse Park, Manchester 22.—Will exchange full sets of Dutch badges for British.

Announcements in "Collectors' Corner" are published free of charge as a service to readers. Subsequent correspondence must be conducted between readers and not through **SOLDIER**.

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PUBS AND PAIRS

SETTING a competition is no task for an office with its constant interruptions. So **SOLDIER**'s compiler quietly concentrates at home—then takes a leisurely stroll to the "Bridge Hotel," the "Builders' Arms" or the "Red Lion."

Have you ever wondered how inn names originated? Whether you know your inn signs or not, you should be able to tackle this month's competition. The problem is to pair off the words to make inn names, like "Bull and Chain." Every pair is linked by the word "and" and in most of the pairs the two words are strongly associated.

When all your pairs are complete you will have one word left over. This word is the required answer. Send it by letter or on a postcard, with the "Competition 75" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 75)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.

Closing date for this competition is Monday, 21 September, and the solution and names of the winners will appear in **SOLDIER**'s November issue.

The competition is open to all readers. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 75" label.

PRIZES

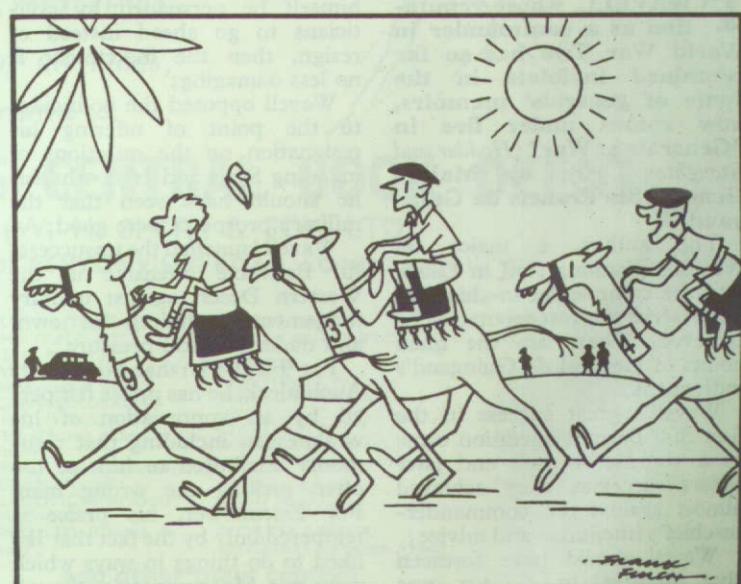
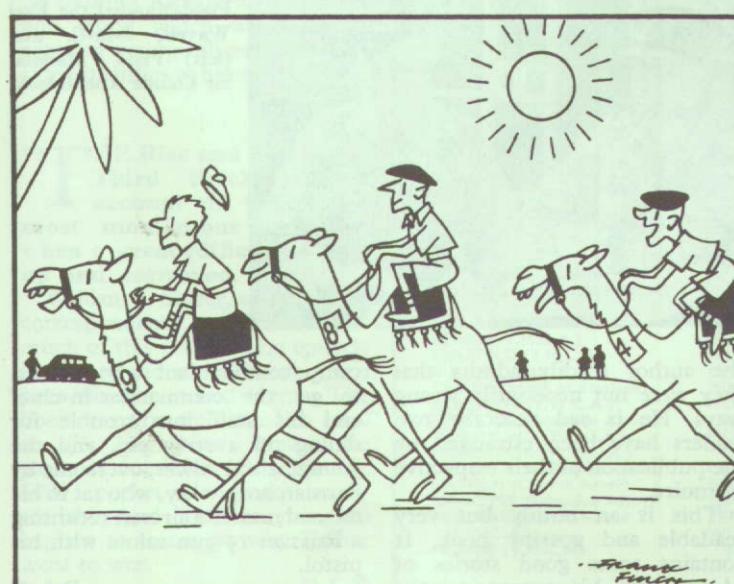
- 1 £10 in cash
- 2 £5 in cash
- 3 £3 in cash
- 4 £2 in cash
- 5 Three recently published books and a 12 months' free subscription to **SOLDIER**
- 6 A 12 months' free subscription to **SOLDIER** or a **SOLDIER** Easibinder

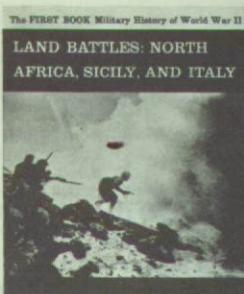
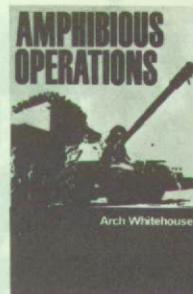
COMPETITION 75

Harrow	Pair	Crown	Goat	Ewe
Grapes	Coffin	Glass	Anvil	Horses
Navy	Cradle	George	Hen	Stars
Mare	Plough	Angel	Bucket	Cart
Cat	Horses	Lobster	Duck	Parson
Harp	Adam	Slow	Buckler	Chaise
Kittens	First	Bat	Block	Rose
Dragon	Garter	Swan	Pilot	Eagle
Unicorn	Foal	Oak	Horse	Fox
Pig	Hare	Clerk	Castle	Bull
Bow	Elephant	Child	Groom	Compasses
Blacksmith	Ship	Heel	Bull	Cleaver
Crook	Hounds	Jockey	Army	Ball
Star	Chickens	Malt	Ivy	Moon
Sole	Stag	Cock	Horses	Groom
Eve	Hounds	Easy	Sword	Joan
Crown	Smith	Well	Cupid	Anchor
Cat	Horse	Crown	Coach	Bride
Last	Partridge	Darby	Bush	Lion
Hops	Whistle	Fiddle	Forge	Shepherd
Waggon	Drake	Dog	Lamb	Cushion
	Crab		Bottle	

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. If you cannot detect all the differences, turn to page 34.





It began with Helen of Troy

AMPHIBIOUS warfare got its start when a blonde eloped with a travelling salesman," wrote an American naval historian. The salesman was Paris; the blonde, Helen of Troy. Describing the operation, the same historian concluded: "At about 2400 on D-Day plus ten years, the objective was reached."

The quotation makes a neat introduction to a rich field of military history which Arch Whitehouse explores in "Amphi-

bious Operations" (Muller, 36s).

One of the earliest amphibious operations to be well documented by its commander was Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain in 55 BC. The high cliffs of Kent were an unexpected obstacle and the woad-decorated defenders got among the first waves of Romans in the surf and did such carnage that it was touch-and-go whether the invasion would succeed.

Later Roman invaders, in the Mediterranean, found themselves

being foiled by the ingenious devices of Archimedes, among them mirrors which focussed the sun's rays on the sails of the Roman ships and set them on fire.

The Crusaders also had special gadgets for amphibious operations, notably what the author calls LSH—landing ships, horse. Derricks in these hoisted the armoured knights into their saddles and when the ship grounded and the ramp went down they charged ashore. In case any floundered in the sand, the

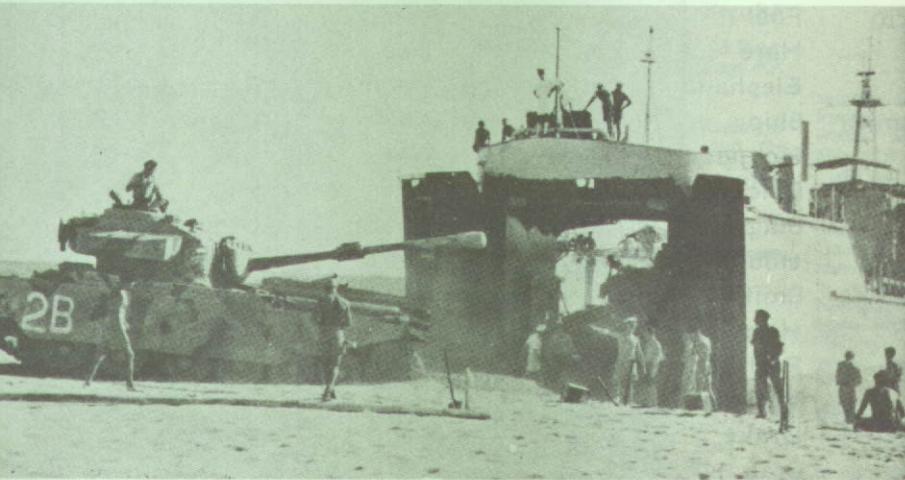
beachmaster's command included a recovery unit of oxen.

The author goes on to examine in more detail such classics as Wolfe's capture of Quebec, and the well-rehearsed British landing at Aboukir Bay. In World War One came the fiasco at Tanga, in German East Africa, and the "masterful foul-up" of Gallipoli.

Between the two world wars, amphibious warfare became a neglected but not a lost art, for dedicated men on both sides of the Atlantic laid some useful foundations for World War Two. The author gives thorough coverage to the major operations of that war and to many of the grim "island-hopping" exploits of the Americans in the Pacific.

He describes the Inchon landing in Korea, where a tide which rises anything from 29 to 36 feet would normally have ruled out an assault landing, and then turns to the present state of the game in Britain and America, mostly America because the Royal Navy's security-mindedness restricted the information he could get on this side of the Atlantic. None the less, he gives considerable detail of the training of the Royal Marines' special boat sections.

RLE



A Centurion comes ashore from a tank landing craft in Kuwait.

Wavell under Fire

FIELD-MARSHAL EARL WAVELL, whose reputation as a commander in World War Two has so far remained inviolate in the spate of generals' memoirs, now comes under fire in "Generals at War" (Hodder and Stoughton, 35s), by Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand.

The author, a major on Wavell's planning staff in Cairo, says the commander-in-chief did not deserve the vast reputation he achieved. These are the main points of General de Guingand's indictment:

Wavell's great success in the first Sidi Barrani operation came as a surprise to him and later desert successes were achieved almost against the commander-in-chief's intentions and advice;

Wavell should have foreseen that disaster in Greece was

inevitable—if he did, but let himself be persuaded by politicians to go ahead instead of resign, then the indictment is no less damaging;

Wavell opposed the politicians to the point of offering his resignation on the questions of invading Syria and Iraq, whereas he should have seen that the military prospects were good;

Wavell launched the unsuccessful Battleaxe offensive in the Western Desert against military judgement, including his own, and under political pressure.

For Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, he has praise tempered by an appreciation of his weaknesses, including that commonly attributed to him of too often picking the wrong man. For Eisenhower, his praise is tempered only by the fact that Ike liked to do things in ways which were not Montgomery's, though



Together in Cairo are Field-Marshal the Earl Wavell, C-in-C, and (left) Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck.

the author readily admits that they were not necessarily wrong ways. He is sad that the two leaders have been estranged by the publication of their respective memoirs.

This is an untidy but very readable and gossipy book. It contains some good stories of Monty and his entourage—the

camp commandant who wanted to get the commander-in-chief and his staff into trouble for dining off a stray pig, and the young liaison officer, overcome by Russian hospitality, who sat in his teetotal master's aircraft returning a Russian 19-gun salute with his pistol.

RLE

Tanks rumble up to the front in Eighth Army's advance towards Tripoli.



Mediterranean Fronts

VICTORY could not have been won so quickly without the hard-fought Allied campaigns in North Africa and Italy." This is the judgement of Trevor N Dupuy in "Land Battles: North Africa, Sicily and Italy" (Edmund Ward, 10s 6d), his latest in the First Book Military History of World War Two series.

In clear and simple language he reminds us of those dangerous days of 1940 when Field-Marshal Graziani launched an assault on the Suez Canal, other Italian armies were attacking the Sudan and Kenya, Iraq was seething with German agents and Syria was in the hands of Pro-German Vichy troops. Yet the Western Desert Force won a glorious victory at Sidi Barrani.

The position was dramatically

reversed with the arrival of Rommel and his Afrika Korps. A superb soldier, he was well served by his equipment, especially his tanks and the dreaded 88 mm guns. It was not till El Alamein that the initiative was again in Allied hands. Then came the 1500-mile pursuit to Tunisia. Where the Eighth Army, joined by men from "Operation Torch," forced the surrender of 275,000 Germans and Italians.

This book is not intended for those who have a detailed knowledge of these campaigns (a former Eighth Army friend is extremely critical of the accounts of the engagements in which he was involved), but rather for the new generation of young readers who are curious as to what happened in the Mediterranean area from 1940 to 1945.

A W H

IN BRIEF

SINCE leadership is an art, and therefore in practice depends very much on the personality and gifts of the artist, nobody will ever write a complete "how to do it" book on the subject.

Captain S W Roskill, has not attempted this in "The Art of Leadership" (Collins, 21s).

By describing and reflecting on the spiritual, moral and mental qualities of leaders, in the light of wide experience and scholarship, he outlines a pattern of thought and study which will help an aspiring young officer to develop those qualities in himself.

R L E

THE Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" is an account of Germany's most momentous 12 years, when a great edifice was built up and destroyed.

William L Shirer, an American correspondent in Berlin, saw much of this fast-moving episode in history and wrote the story at a pace which matched events. The book was first published in 1960 at £3 10s. Now comes the paper-back edition (Pan, 12s 6d), 1400 pocket-size pages, very readable and just the thing to explain to teenagers why Father went to war.

R L E

Raj in the Making

IN the 200 years since Clive laid the foundations of the British Raj in India much has been written about the momentous events of 1756-1765 which led to the British occupation of Bengal. Most of this, written by Englishmen for Englishmen, is one-sided.

For "How the British Occupied Bengal" (Asia Publishing House, 50s), Ram Gopal has unearthed material which sheds new light on these events—and the British emerge as something less than heroes.

He sub-titles his book "A Corrected Account of the 1756-1765 Events."

Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that headed "Treason and Treachery: The 'Battle' of Plassey," in which the author recounts the devious machinations behind the scenes of which both sides were equally guilty. He plays down the significance of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" against the savage ferocity of British vengeance for the death of Sir Hugh Wheeler and other British reprisals which can only be described as atrocities. His assertion that the Black Hole deserved no more notice than other killings of the period is

amply supported by well-documented facts.

Here also, for the first time, the Nawab Siraj-ud-daula is depicted as a patient and reasonable victim of British intrigue and perfidy—a far cry from the cruel and blood-thirsty tyrant of the popular history books.

The author has achieved a monumental task of research, and seldom can an attempt to re-write history have been supported by such thorough and abundant documentation. His story is one of absorbing and sustained interest and sets the events he so ably chronicles in a new perspective. Although he bends over backwards to appear impartial, his villains emerge from a pit of corruption as the British, in the form of the old East India Company and its servants.

Born in 1912, Mr Gopal is a distinguished Indian journalist who was arrested in connection with the "Quit India" movement (August, 1942) and detained in Lucknow Central Jail. This at a time when hundreds of thousands of his loyal fellow-countrymen (all volunteers!) were fighting alongside the British to defend his country.

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A TRACK BECOMES A ROAD

GUARDED day and night by mountain-top picquets, 300 Sappers have blasted a 17-mile circuit road to ease supply problems to British and Federal Army units in the Radfan area of Aden. Where a camel and mule track was the only communication with the outside world, the Sappers built a road of rock blasted from the mountain side and capable of carrying convoys of three-ton lorries.

With the help of 450 Arab labourers, much of the road was built by hand and water was carried up the mountain by camels or Arab porters. In addition to roads, the Sappers have improved water points and wells, dug new wells and built cattle watering troughs—all the time facing constant danger of attack by rebel snipers.

The Sappers were from 3 Independent Field Squadron, 34 Independent Field Squadron, 12 Squadron, 9 Independent Parachute Squadron and 13 Field Survey Squadron.

Wide-angle view of the scene at Pirbright when the Duke of Gloucester presented new Colours to 1st Battalion, Scots Guards. On parade were more than 600 officers and Guardsmen, including 100 recruits and 50 Junior Guardsmen. Old Comrades—members of Scots Guards Association branches on both sides of the border—also took part in the ceremony. The Duke is Colonel of the Regiment and presented the Battalion's old Colours at Edinburgh in 1951.



LEFT RIGHT AND CENTRE



This startling black and white monkey skin hat topped with a plume in the national colours of Kenya is the new headdress of the Band and Corps of Drums of the Kenya Rifles. The hat, worn here by the drum-major of the 5th Battalion, is similar in design to a Scots Guards bearskin. Four matching skins of the Colobus monkey go into each hat, and, because the Colobus is one of Kenya's protected animals, the skins are imported.

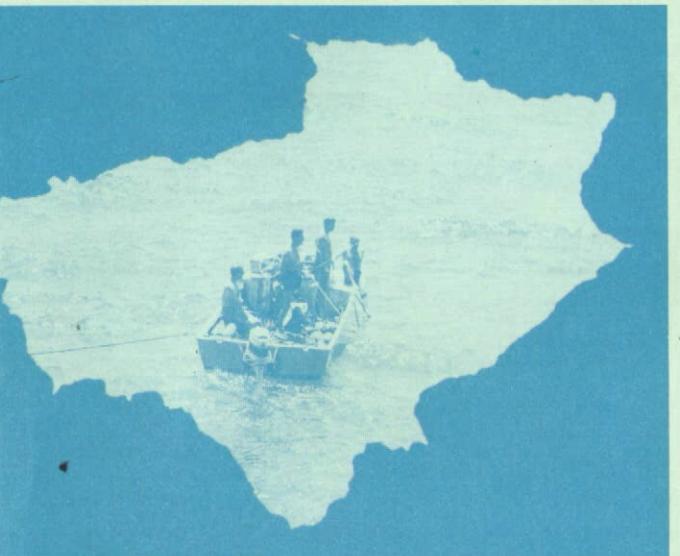


ALOUETTES TO THE RESCUE

THREE Alouette helicopters of 8 Independent Recce Flight, Army Air Corps, rescued more than 300 people trapped when the River Pangani in Northern Tanganyika burst its banks and flooded villages and crop fields.

The Tanganyika Government appealed for help after it had failed to get food to the cut-off tribesmen. Army helicopters, piloted by Major Stuart Whitehead, Captain Spencer Holton and Sergeant John Hobday, evacuated 311 people—on several occasions they had to put down in the flood water and refugees waded out to them.

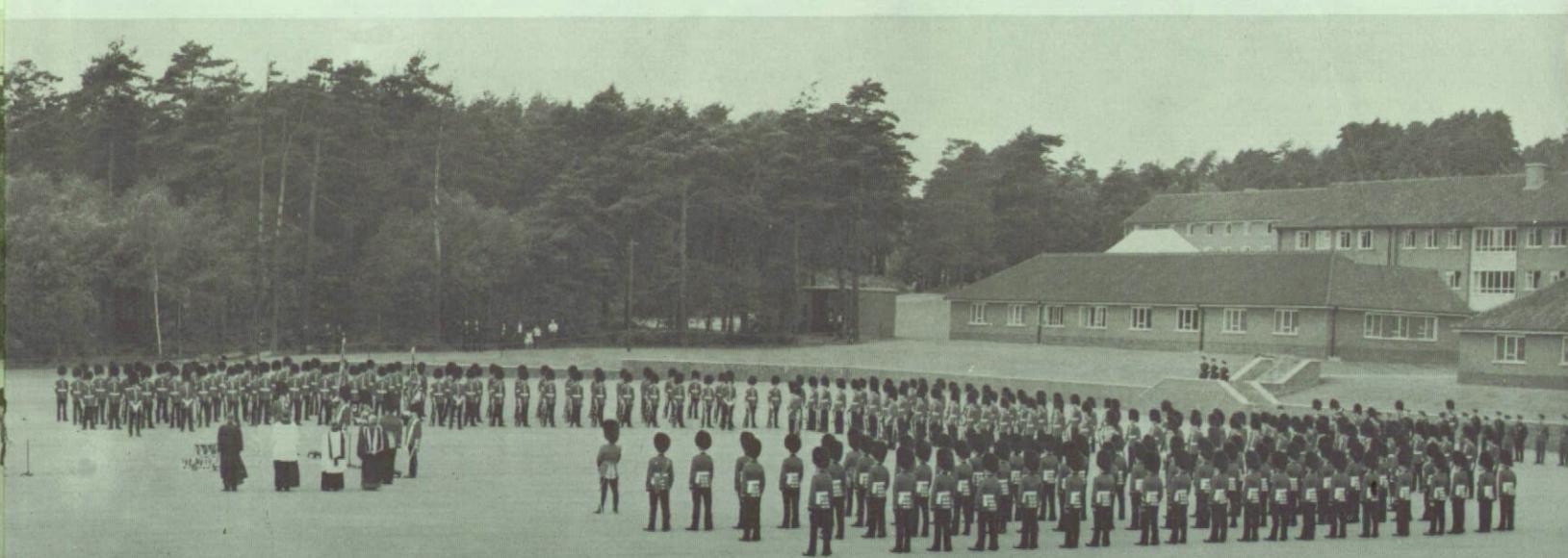
One of the last villagers to be rescued was a lame man found lying alone outside a hut surrounded by the floods.



Swimming 30 yards along an underwater passage into the heart of the cliffs on the south coast of Cyprus, six soldiers recently discovered a magnificent grotto filled with stalagmites, stalactites, crystals and fossilized remains. Members of the Dhekelia Garrison Sub-Aqua Club, they were originally exploring a little-known cave where legend has it that 40 early Christian martyrs were massacred. They went on to find another cave inhabited by a large bat colony and later discovered the "fairyland" network of caves at the end of the underwater passage.



Enthusiastic wargamers—people who fight battles with hundreds of miniature troops, a rule book and dice—held a convention in London recently. Six demonstrations were staged of battles ranging from ancient times to World War Two and tactics and rules were explained to the wondering audience. Picture shows two wargamers battling it out on a table-top model of a scene in North Africa during World War One.



SOLDIER

