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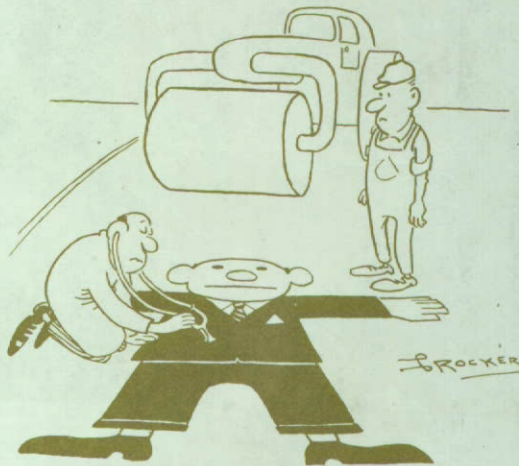
# SOLDIER

OCTOBER 1967

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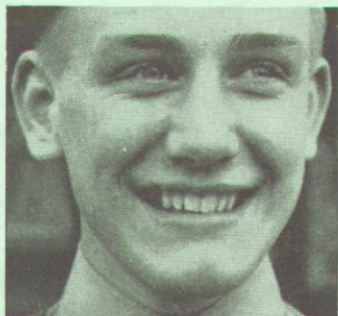
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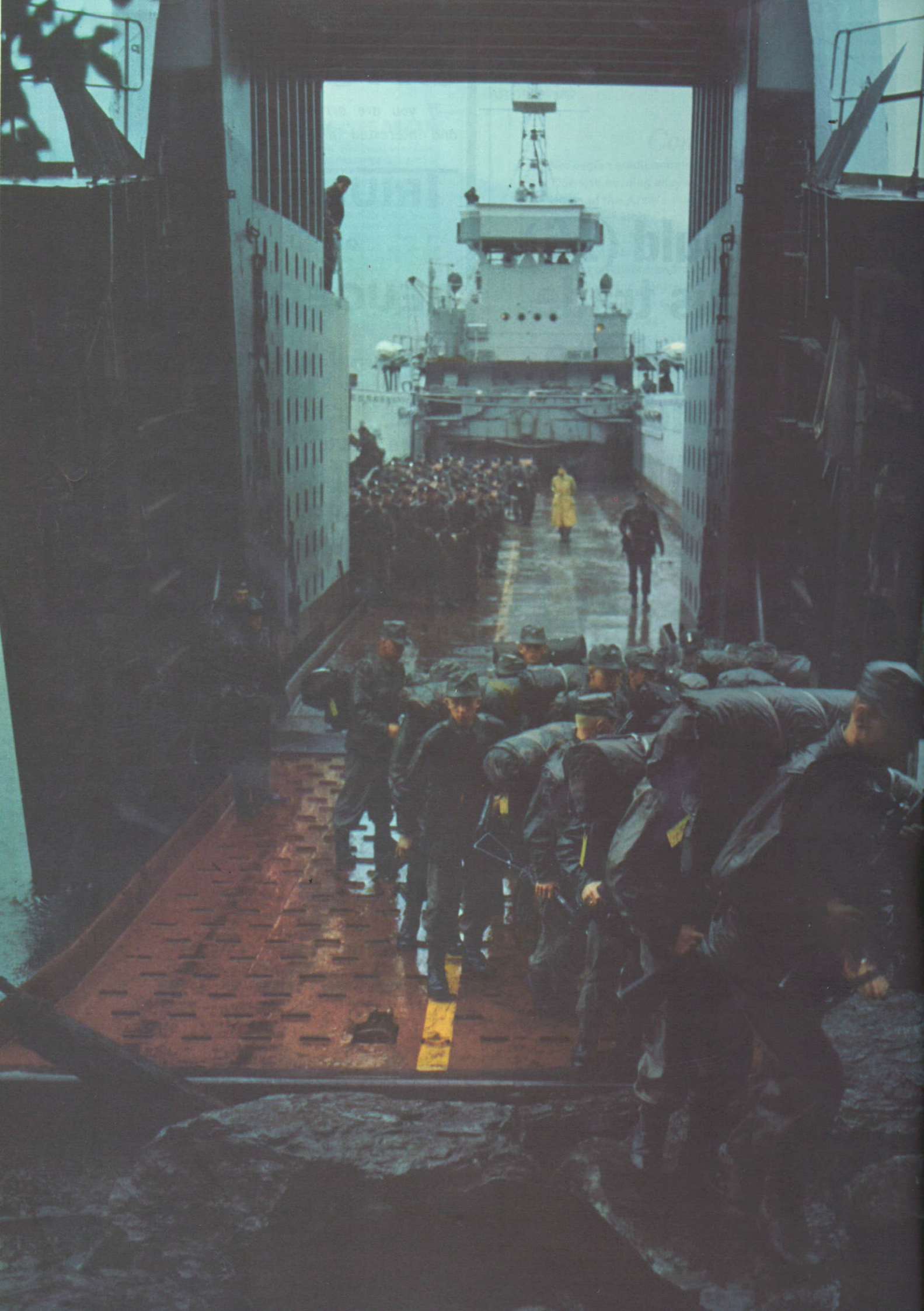
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Long ago the British Isles trembled when the men from Norway approached their shores. Now the two countries are firm friends. Recently Norwegian soldiers trained in Scotland for the first time since World War Two. And nobody trembled this time when the cry went out...

# The Vikings Are Here!

**The singer on the radio in the crowded control cabin of the tank landing craft Akyab asks visitors to San Francisco to wear flowers in their hair.**

Akyab, gliding through the mist that covers Loch Long and its mountainous shores, is not going to San Francisco. The soldiers clustering in the well of the Royal

Corps of Transport vessel have little sympathy with the Flower People's "drop-out" philosophy.

No flowers in their hair, but guns in their hands. Half of the men can claim Viking ancestry; the others wear cockily the badge of The Lowland Brigade in their bonnets.

It is Tuesday morning, very early. A company of Norwegian infantry—young, mostly blond, National Servicemen—and a company of 1st Battalion, The Cameronians, leave Helensburgh on the Gare Loch aboard Akyab, bound for Hamiltonia—supposedly a small island off the west coast of Norway but in reality a mountainous

**The sound of an American-made machine-gun fired by Norwegians echoes over rainswept moorland.**

*Story by John Wright*

*Pictures by Trevor Jones*







Military radio messages often fill the air above these hills but this time the words are Norwegian.

military training area between Loch Long and the Gare Loch, which are linked by the Firth of Clyde. This is Exercise Viking Clansman.

*"There have always been close ties between Scottish and Norwegian troops. During the last war when the 52nd Lowland Division was training in Scotland for mountain warfare it had many expert instructors from the exiled Norwegian Army. At one period 52nd Division had a full Norwegian brigade under command. So strong was the liaison that to this day there exists in Oslo a 52nd Division Club whose Norwegian members proudly wear the 52nd Division tie. When Major-General F J C Bowes-Lyon, GOC Lowland District, visited Scottish soldiers in Norway last year he invited the Norwegian Army to come to Scotland*

*—Public Relations, Lowland District.*

Mission: To destroy the Vandals—uncomplimentary name for a handful of youngsters of the Junior Tradesmen's Regiment from Troon—who have landed "by parachute" to do nasty things to a fictitious important NATO radar installation on the make-believe island. The landing area will be secured by a platoon of 1st Battalion, The Cameronians—a regiment doomed by Government defence cuts—which is landing from a Royal Navy inshore minesweeper.

*"In order not to embarrass themselves unduly in the United Nations the Vandals are covertly employing mercenaries, enormous numbers of whom are available as the result of unending defence redundancy schemes throughout Western Europe."*

*—Exercise opening narrative.*

A Vandal with Norwegians in his Bren-gun sights.



Above: Norwegian snipers with American rifles fire at a column of enemy in the valley. Below: Their faces show the tiredness that follows a hard day's fight in the wild hills against a plucky enemy.



Military togetherness: A Norwegian is about to sample a cup of strong and sweet Cameronian tea.





Akyab sails through the mist like a big ghost. She passes the oil installations at Finnart, a good place for a ghost. Torrey Canyon was here before her last ill-fated voyage.

As the landing craft nears the shore—steep, rocky, uninviting—the men gather behind the ramp ready to spring out, maybe into several feet of water. Who knows? Only the officer who guides the craft's pathfinder dinghy.

*"How would you like to be  
On a landing craft with me."*

—Cameronian soldier.

*"Last time I was aboard a vessel was on the Oslo-Copenhagen ferry. We don't have craft like this in the Norwegian Army."*

—Norwegian soldier.

Offshore a motionless submarine on the loch's surface adds to the misty eeriness. Nothing to do with the exercise, they say. It will fire practice torpedoes later.

The ramp crashes down. The men charge on to land—rough slippery rocks but infinitely preferable to a ducking. Not that a ducking would have made all that difference.

The rain has fallen almost incessantly for the two days the men have been at Greenfield Camp, Garelochhead; not the best of camps and a gloomy place indeed in the rain, which in this part of Scotland means more often than not.

*"We have come to Scotland to see where our weather comes from."*

—Norwegian soldier.

Centuries ago the Vikings charged from different boats on to different shores of the British Isles.

On his head is a Norwegian cap, in his hands a German sub-machine-gun—Lieut Fergus Wood.



*"I admire them; they were great men."*

—Norwegian sergeant.

*"I am tired of talking about them. They murdered and raped."*

—Norwegian soldier.

Waiting ashore for the Norwegians are two of their fellow countrymen. Jarl Veggan, 23, tall, blond, husky, is a journalist with the Norwegian equivalent of SOL-DIER, except that it is a newspaper and serves the whole of the country's Regular armed forces.

It is free, fortnightly, published by the Recruiting and Information Service of the Ministry of Defence. Jarl says it is completely free to criticise.

*"We went to Scotland to form Norwegian forces and were stationed in a former whisky distillery at Dumfries. The colours were inspected by King Haakon. On them was written Norwegian Brigade Number One. The same colours are now with the Norwegian Northern Brigade. Invasion was expected and we were trained to take part in the defence of Britain. We were formed into special infantry companies with Norwegian methods but British uniforms, equipment and weapons. Gradually the forces grew, added to by whalers and men who escaped from Norway. At the end of the war there were 3500 men in what was called the Scottish Brigade."*

*Article by Norwegian ex-whaler and ex-Serviceman in Mannskapsavisa, Jarl Veggan's paper.*

Major K Sandberg is a slight man with an easy smile and a love of Scotland. The smile turns to a look of concern as a young soldier falls heavily on the ramp. The



Norwegians' gift to the Cameronians—a Viking.



The Vikings, those fierce Scandinavian sea warriors who had so much influence on our early history, came to the British Isles in craft similar to this pageant reconstruction. Vikings became really active in Norway in the 9th century when they settled in Iceland and established small communities in the Hebrides, Isle of Man, Shetland and Orkney and in England itself.

In many parts of the north of the British Isles they have left their mark in place names and racial characteristics. In 1066 the Norwegian King Harald Hardrade attempted to conquer England but was thrashed by King Harold shortly before he and the English Army were swept aside by the Norman invaders at Hastings. The irrepressible Norwegians will tell you that William the Conqueror himself was of Viking descent.

The defeat of Hardrade at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire marked the last Viking raid on this country. In the 15th century Norway mortgaged Orkney and Shetland to the King of Scotland.

In World War One the Norwegians were neutral but in 1940 the Germans attacked their country and the links between Norway and Britain, already strong, were strengthened by the struggle against a common enemy. Free Norwegian forces were built up in Scotland. "We got on very well with the Scots—once they discovered we were not English," recalled an ex-Serviceman now an official in the Norwegian Embassy in this country.

After the war Norway joined NATO. There is an 18,000-man National Service army with a 5000-man regiment protecting the vulnerable north. Recruits enter the forces at 19 or 20 and serve for a year with subsequent refresher training. The Home Guard is 100,000 strong and members keep their weapons and equipment at home.



major rushes to help. During the war he escaped from Norway and reached Liverpool by way of Sweden, Russia, Turkey, India, South Africa, South America and Canada.

He was then based at Aviemore in the Cairngorms for three years as an instructor with the Norwegian forces. Now he is on the staff of the Norwegian Army's Eastern District.

The men fan out and immediately begin the climb to the mountain tops where the rain and wind lash them furiously. An ubiquitous figure is red-haired interpreter Fergus Wood, journalist on the *Evening Times*, Glasgow, lieutenant in E (Highland Light Infantry) Company of 52nd Lowland Volunteers. He speaks fluent Norwegian. He should. For a year he studied at Oslo University and worked for a Norwegian public relations firm.

During this time he served with the Norwegian equivalent of the Territorial Army as a platoon commander's understudy. Before this year's reorganisation he served in 1st Battalion, The Glasgow Highlanders (Highland Light Infantry), Territorial Army.

There is much fighting. The Vandals offer stiff resistance but the NATO troops gradually push them southwards. As they plod through the mud the Norwegians think of this land so like their own.

*"My father was a soldier in Scotland during the war. When I told him I was coming here he said, 'You will enjoy it.' I am doing. You know, we have heard about home rule for Scotland. We have some sympathy for this idea because we were dominated for so long by Danes and Swedes. Many things here are similar: the lochs are like our fiords, many words are almost the same—for example we call these little flies mygg, you call them midges; we call a church kirke, the Scots word is kirk."*

—Norwegian sergeant.

Others talk about their likes and dislikes of Scotland.

*"I don't like the weather, but I like the pubs. Whisky is about two shillings cheaper than in Norway. I drink doubles."*

—Norwegian soldier.

The exercise goes on. It is a day of tired limbs and chattering teeth but a day that is nothing compared with the prospect of the approaching night, into which the exercise is due to continue.

Then the night operations are abandoned.

*"I want to be out in the field tonight. I cannot understand why we are going back to camp."*

—Norwegian soldier.

*"We are equipped for staying out at night I do not think this interruption would have happened in Norway. We have tents and little stoves to dry our clothes."*

—Norwegian lieutenant.

*"If this was war you could not tell the enemy: 'It is raining; we are going home.'"*

—Captain Hans-Petter Normann, company commander.

*"Good!"*

—Very wet Cameronian soldier.

*"We have taken this step because the men are wet through and there would be no advantage in these conditions in keeping them out all night."*

Lieutenant-Colonel Brian McEnroy, chief staff training officer, Lowland District.

Wednesday morning: The soldiers return to the island after a comfortable night at Garelochhead. They press on, driving the Vandals before them. Last attack is by the Norwegians. The Vandals surrender.

*"We think the Junior Tradesmen did a very good job and are very skilful to say they are so young."*

—Major Sandberg.

The radar installation has been saved. The sun is shining and the midges are biting as Akyab takes the Vikings and the Clansmen away from the "island" battleground.

*"There is a great deal of understanding between British and Norwegian soldiers and this visit has served to cement it even further. British soldiers have been going to Norway for so long that we thought it was about time we did something in return."*

—Major-General F J C Bowes-Lyon, GOC Lowland District.

A lonely beach on Loch Long. Akyab picks up the Norwegian-Scottish force. The exercise is over.



## Whisky and Whalers

By Jarl Veggan of Mannskapsavis, Norwegian forces newspaper

At school Norwegian children learn the song "Loch Lomond," learn the words: "You take the high road and I'll take the low road . . ."

Our ancestors the Vikings took the low "road"—the sea—in their longboats. We took the high "road"—the air—in a Royal Air Force Britannia; and in the aircraft we first encountered British kindness.

It isn't every day that Norwegian soldiers are transported by comfortable passenger plane with the crew running up and down serving hot tea.

During the war, Norwegian soldiers were stationed in a whisky distillery. We wondered if we would have similar good fortune. We were not disappointed, neither with Scotch whisky nor Scottish hospitality. The hospitality we received belied the stories we had heard about the Scots being misers.

We were glad to exercise with the Cameronians on their own ground after the visit by some of them last year to Hjerkerinn in Norway for training. The Garelochhead area is very similar to Norway's west coast. We miss only the reindeer.

We had plenty of rain, which we are used to. And we shall always remember our visit when the weatherman on our television says: "Here is another low pressure from Scotland."



Nordic Return was the name of the week-long stay in Scotland by the Norwegians—78 men of Infanteriets Ovingssavdeling Number One; Nordic Venture was the name of last year's exercise in Norway by men of 52nd Lowland Division District, as Lowland District was then called, which resulted in the Norwegians' trip.

Joint Anglo-Norwegian ventures are encouraged to strengthen the military links and to publicise, especially among young Norwegians, British goodwill and military professionalism.

A Royal Air Force Britannia that took men of the Highland Volunteers to Norway for training was used to transport the Norwegians to Turnhouse Airport, Edinburgh. Relaxation on a Loch Lomond steamer preceeded the Garelochhead exercise, the Norwegians singing lustily from their issued songsheets bearing "Loch Lomond" and "Tipperary."

Later the company moved to Glencourse Barracks near Edinburgh. The men competed in a shooting match with the Cameronians and 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, attended the first night of the Edinburgh Tattoo and, of course, went sightseeing. Before they left Scotland they were visited by Major-General J T Hogevoid, commander of the Norwegian Eastern District.



# Cheers!

**N**AAFI continues to bring beer to British soldiers. Latest achievements are beer with skittles at Tidworth, Hampshire, and beer for all ranks at Dortmund in Germany.

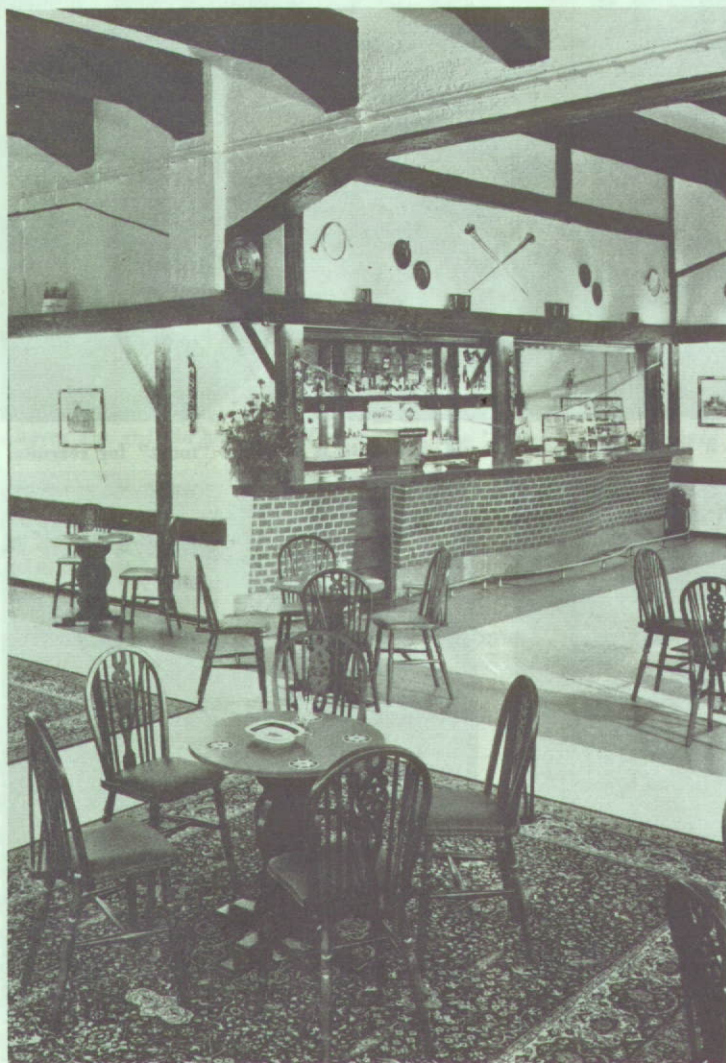
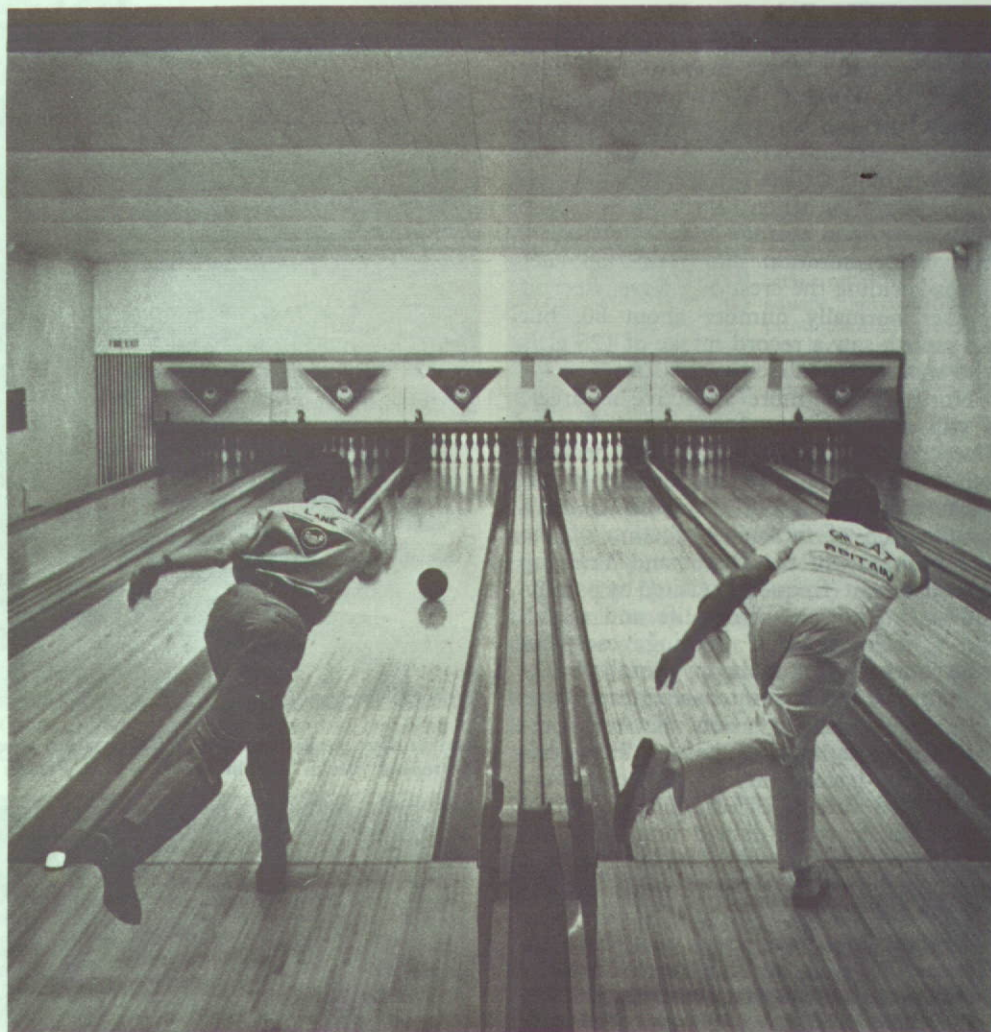
At Tidworth, Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Jolly, the Quartermaster-General, opened a £65,000 pub and six-lane bowling alley next to Naafi's largest shop in the United Kingdom, recently extended at a cost of £20,000.

The pub—called The Drummer—has a tavern and lounge bar with beer stored in temperature-controlled cellars and push-button dispensed. The ten-pin bowling alley has a licensed snack bar.

The first all-ranks pub in Rhine Army was opened at the Naafi Club, Napier Barracks, Dortmund, by Brigadier G W D Crookenden, commanding 7th Artillery Brigade. Called The Cloud Puncher, it is a reproduction of an English pub with fibre-glass imitations of oak beams, horse brasses, pewter pots and bronze breast plates.

**Right:** Bowls away and the targets are skittles in the bowling alley of The Drummer, Tidworth.

**Below:** Dortmund's Cloud Puncher—a sight to send the spirits of homesick soldiers soaring.



## The Drummer

a new NAAFI pub with coffee bar at TIDWORTH is something to make a noise about

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**W**HEN Princess Margaret, as Colonel-in-Chief, officially opens this month the new home of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps at Aldershot, she will be particularly interested in the number of trainees on parade.

For at a time when recruiting generally is no more than average and bedevilled by Army reorganisation and reduction, her Corps is riding the crest of a wave. Recruit courses normally number about 80, but last month saw a record intake of 128 girls who want to be nurses in the Army.

Nursing, now more attractive a career, is still a dedication—but is it really the Florence Nightingale image that beckons today's teenagers? No one can really pin down the answer but it seems to be a combination of factors—attraction of the new buildings of the Depot and Training Establishment (frequently visited by parents and sixth-formers), Army life and travel, and a wider field of training; escapism from boredom or unhappy family background; the result of intensive recruiting.

Certainly the extension of Army recruiting through youth liaison officers has reaped its harvest among school-leavers for whom a nursing career, once a spiritual dedication or pre-ordained fate, now has to compete fiercely with other jobs and prove itself not only worthwhile professionally but also as a career.

Though Army nursing goes back to Florence Nightingale and the Crimea, its emancipation has been slow. Only in 1949 did the Corps start to recruit other rank nurses, and only recently has it offered the two streams of training for either State Registered Nurse or State Enrolled Nurse.

Since April last year the whole of the Corps' non-professional training has been centred on the new Depot and Training Establishment built on the site of the old Royal Pavilion. All officers and other ranks joining the Corps start at the Depot and return there at intervals for promotion and other training courses.

Officers are commissioned direct into the Corps—they must be State Registered Nurses—and join at Aldershot to spend three weeks in lectures on the Army and visits to military hospitals, the Royal Army Medical Corps Depot, and their own Corps' recruit wing.

While new officers are already professionally qualified, the girls' training starts from scratch. They are kitted out with individually tailored uniforms, including the grey and scarlet hospital uniform of ward dresses and caps. Then in nine weeks at the Basic Training Unit they divide their time between education, first aid and military training in a rough ratio of 3:2:1.

At the end of the course the girls sit for the St John Ambulance Association Certificate in First Aid, which they must pass—or be back-squadded—and for the Army Certificate of Education, Second Class (unless they already have GCE O levels).

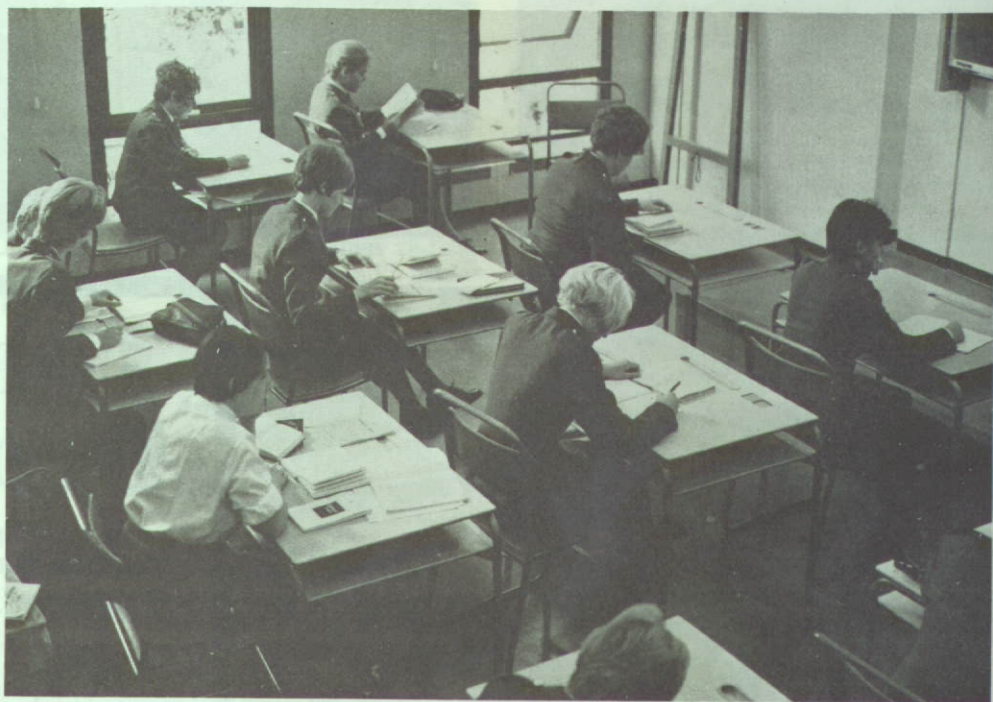
Military training covers Army organisation, pay, rights and privileges and some drill, including marching—all a preparation for life on the wards of a military hospital.

At the end of nine weeks the SRN student nurses take an eight-week introductory course at the Royal Herbert

## GREY and SCARLET



Above: The precast concrete building is not to everyone's taste—the architecturally irreverent liken its stepped “decks” and bridges to a ship. Below: Education takes up half the recruits' basic training.



Below: How to deal with a fractured leg—a first aid certificate is a course “must” for recruits.





Hospital, Woolwich, or the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, continuing their three years' training at these hospitals or at the British Military Hospital, Singapore. The SEN pupil nurses take a four-week introductory course at Colchester, Tidworth or Catterick military hospitals, continuing their two years' training at these hospitals or at military hospitals in Rhine Army, Hong Kong or Malaysia.

The State Enrolled Nurse is a practical nurse while the State Registered Nurse, with more academic ability, can eventually be given more responsibility. The requirement in military hospitals is about one SRN to three SEN, but potential SRNs have every opportunity to qualify.

Not all the recruits take up nursing. A few become either dental clerk assistants or medical clerks. The former live at the Depot but train under the Royal Army Dental Corps at Aldershot, while the medical clerks stay at the Depot for a further nine weeks then go on a clerks course at the Royal Herbert Hospital.

During their careers officers return to their Depot for junior officers, promotion and senior administrative courses, the latter

before appointment to deputy matron or matron. Courses are also run for promotion to corporal and sergeant.

Qualified SRNs can take Part I midwifery training at the Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital, Aldershot, and are then seconded to a civilian hospital for Part II. Training is also given at military hospitals for operating theatre, psychiatric nursing and neurosurgical nursing certificates. Secondment for training as nurse tutors (two years), clinical tutors (six months) and sick children's nurse (12 months) are also available.

Backing the training and administration at the Depot is a staff of 16 officers (including a Royal Army Medical Corps quartermaster, Royal Army Educational Corps captain and Women's Royal Army Corps education officer), 12 soldiers (Royal Army Medical Corps instructors, Army Catering Corps cooks and Royal Army Pay Corps), and 50 civilians.

From the start of their qualification training, student nurses are governed both by the Army and by the General Nursing Council. But while professional training is the same as in a civilian hospital, Army

## FRONT COVER



Marching is no fetish in Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps but rather regarded as a neat and tidy way of getting from A to B. And most girls would be reluctant to forgo this minor part of their training. This month's front cover shows a group of girls on the Depot square, surrealistically photographed through the leaves of trees by SOLDIER photographer Paul Trumper.

nursing demands not only the traditional relationship between nurse and patient but an understanding of the need, particularly in war, to get men back to duty quickly.

For the QARANC officer there is the additional onus of responsibility, on and off duty, for girls under her command.

It is hardly surprising that the Army nurse, measuring up to these standards, is highly rated in the civilian nursing world where a second career always awaits her.



Above: The girls do have a drill square but this "round" commemorates the foundation stone laying by Princess Margaret.

In the August SOLDIER feature on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission a picture was used (on page 13) of the funeral service for 24 soldiers and a British civilian killed in Aden in June.

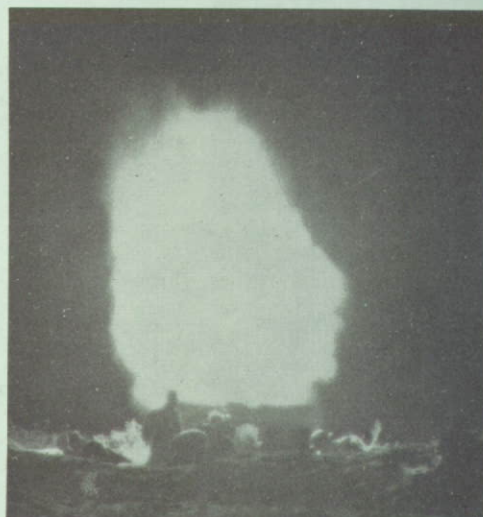
The caption to this picture stated that the soldiers and civilian had been "killed by Adeni police and Federal Regular Army mutineers." This was a most unfortunate error as at no time during the disturbances in Aden on 20 June was there any conflict between the British Army and the South Arabian Army which, until 1 June, had been called the Federal Regular Army.

The co-operation between the two armies and the regard which they have for each other has been demonstrated for many years in joint operations in South Arabia.

SOLDIER apologises to the South Arabian Army for the mistake and for the distress it may have caused.

## IT HAPPENED IN OCTOBER

Date	Year
<b>2</b> Saladin entered Jerusalem	1187
<b>3</b> First test of British atomic bomb (Monte Bello Islands)	1952
<b>4</b> First Soviet earth-satellite launched (Sputnik I)	1957
<b>8</b> First Balkan War broke out	1912
<b>11</b> Battle of Camperdown	1797
<b>17</b> Treaty of Dunkirk	1662
<b>17</b> General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga	1777
<b>19</b> Napoleon's Army began retreat from Moscow	1812
<b>20</b> Battle of Navarino	1827
<b>21</b> Crusaders arrived before Antioch	1097
<b>23</b> Battle of Edgehill	1642
<b>23</b> Battle of El Alamein began	1942
<b>26</b> Territorial Army inaugurated in Britain	1907
<b>31</b> Beersheba captured by the Allies	1917







# OCTOBER



The Battle of Passchendaele was the climax in horror, squalor, death and despair of World War One.

In winter the low-lying Flanders countryside becomes a sticky bogland and it was already impassable to a major army when Haig ordered the fatal last phase of the Third Battle of Ypres which had begun on 31 July. Six attacks in five October and November weeks vitiated the lifeblood and spirit of a wearying British Army. After the relatively cheap victories of August and September, the casualty returns for this five-week period show losses of 106,110 killed and wounded.

When the prize was finally taken in early November, Passchendaele was a village in memory only, a brick scar on a devastated hillside.

The weather broke on the night before the first and most successful of the attacks. Sweeping rain storms and gale-force winds chilled and harassed the assaulting troops as they lay out on the battlefield waiting for dawn. Unknown to either, both British and Germans were planning to attack at the same time. By sheer chance the British struck first, catching the Germans in their assault concentrations and inflicting what Ludendorff admitted were "enormous losses."

As the weather worsened, conditions degenerated to a situation not previously encountered in warfare. The unceasing artillery duel beat the battlefield to a viscous batter of oozing mud. The texture of the soil was destroyed and the overlapping shellholes linked into huge shallow lakes. On the firmer ground at the crater rims, men sank helplessly to their waists in the morass.

The unholy swamp stretched for miles; flimsy duckboards were the only salvation of the men who had to live and fight in it. One unit was urgently called to the front and took 11 hours to march five miles. The best speed a Canadian battalion could make during an advance was 1500 yards in an hour.

There was no cover whatever from the hail of high explosive. Trees and bushes remained only as splinters protruding from the mud and any attempt at digging in brought water welling up.

Floundering in a sea of mud and gore the punch-drunk British Army strove in a mood of blind desperation to meet Haig's demands for new attacks. Success was measured in cricket-pitch distances and for every grudging yard the Germans conceded they exacted a high price. In one 300-yard stretch of captured front no fewer than 18 machine-guns were counted.



# 1917





# Swords of Peace

It may seem paradoxical to award swords to men who have made outstanding contributions to friendship and peace—but not when these men are sailors, soldiers and airmen. And not when you consider Lieutenant Snook.

In 1802 Lieutenant Samuel Snook of the Bombay Marines was presented with a Sword of Peace by the East India Company for his exemplary kindness to some refugees. In 1964 the sword was purchased by Wilkinson Sword Limited and presented to the nation; it is now in the Indian section of the National Army Museum.

Accepting the gift, Field-Marshal Viscount Slim said Lieutenant Snook's behaviour was typical of the help the Services gave to civilians in many countries in time of war, famine or disaster.

Next, Wilkinson's had the idea that a similar award should be made annually in recognition of work in the Snook tradition done by British Servicemen throughout the world in the course of ordinary duties.

Recently the first three swords of peace were presented by the firm to Mr G W Reynolds, Minister of Defence for Administration, to be handed to the serving units of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force that did most in 1966 to preserve peace and friendship.

Winners were 40 Commando, Royal Marines; 40 Light Regiment, Royal Artillery; and 22 Squadron, Coastal Command, Royal Air Force.

The swords are of patterns standard to the winning units and can be worn on parade.

During ten months in Sarawak, 40 Light Regiment defied witch doctors to bring medical aid to remote villages, built a dam, aided schools and churches—and won this praise from the Chief Minister of Sarawak:

"On behalf of the Government and people of Sarawak I would like to express our warm appreciation for all the good work which your Regiment has done here. You have made many friends in Sarawak and we shall always remember your stay here with gratitude and affection."

In all some 300 soldiers at various times patrolled outlying areas giving medical assistance and co-operating in minor building schemes. All but one of the schemes were completed in off-duty time and at personal or unit expense. During this time the Regiment was actively engaged in supporting six infantry battalions.

The Marines of 40 Commando got their sword for "winning the hearts and minds" of people they moved among while combating guerillas in Sarawak. And 22 Squadron gained its award for mercy helicopter flights in the West Country.

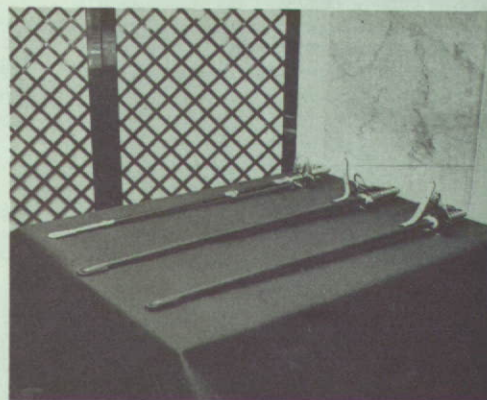


Peace swords drawn by the winners after the presentation by Mr Roy Randolph of Wilkinson's (centre). Fourth from left is Mr G W Reynolds.

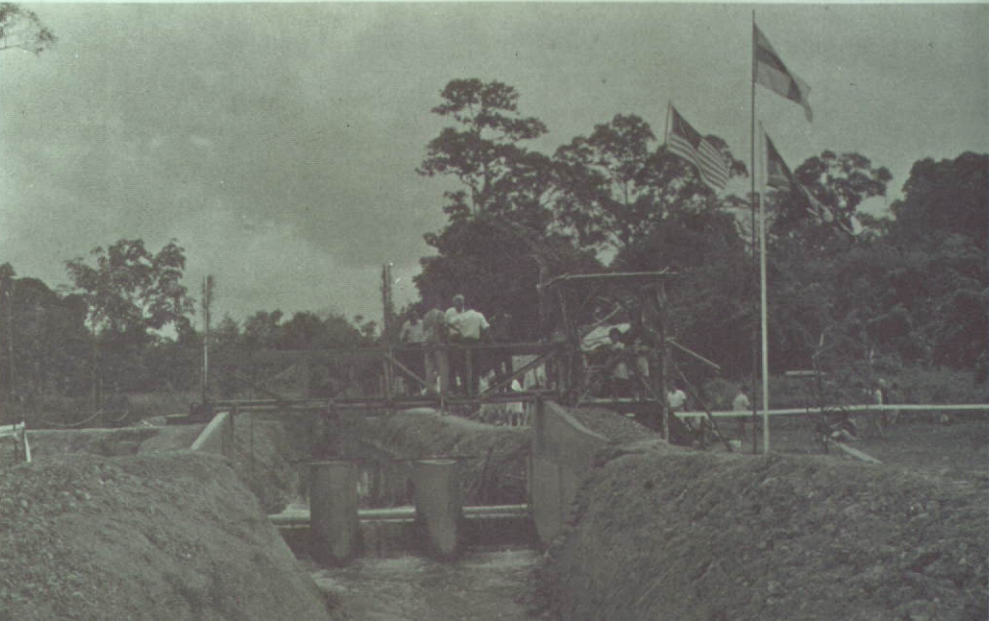
Right: The swords are made in the style of the winning units and may be worn on parades.

Below: Early stages of dam construction by 40 Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, in Sarawak.

Lower: The completed dam. It will double the rice yield over an area of 200 acres by irrigation.



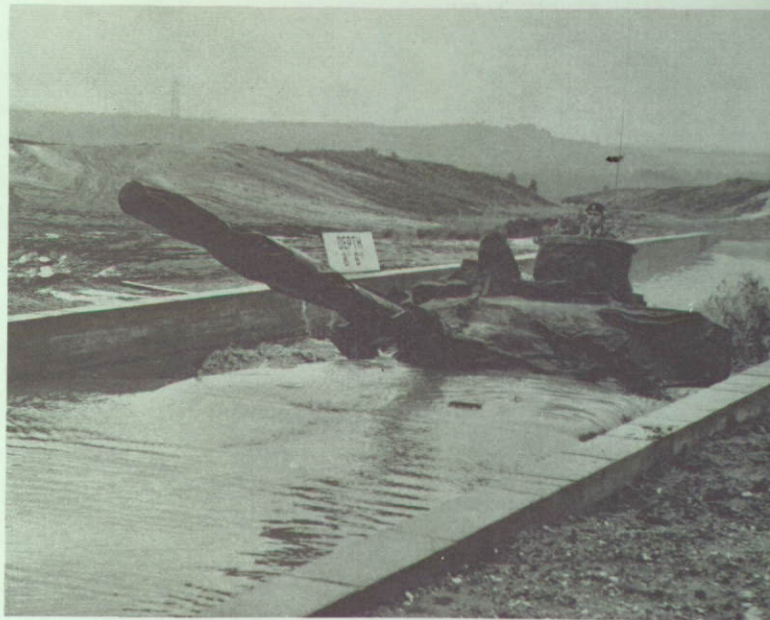
Lieutenant Snook, the man who started it all, "adopted" a party of refugee women from the Pelew Islands in the Philippines when they were stranded in Bombay between 1793 and 1797 without friends or means of support. He supported them out of his slender pay. In 1797 the East India Company sent the women to Macao in its ship, Warley, commanded by Lieutenant Snook. On arrival the Lieutenant bought a small vessel with Government money and eventually returned the women to their families in the Pelew Islands.



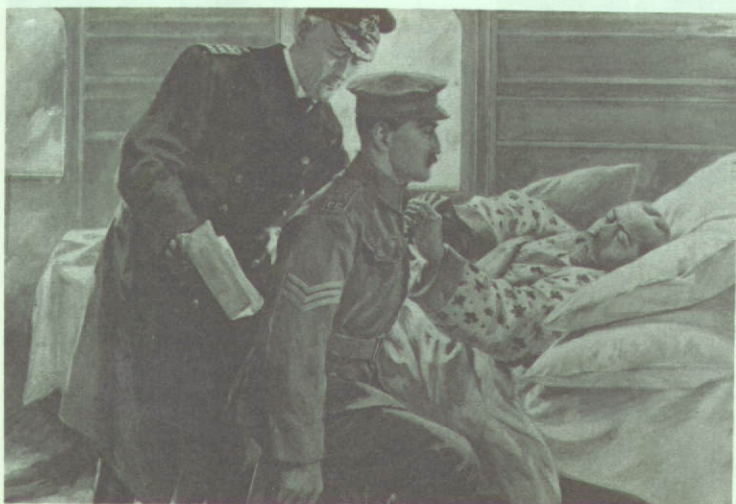


# Left, Right & Centre

This Chieftain (right) wore a mackintosh to wade an eight-foot-six trough during the Royal Armoured Corps demonstration at Bovington. Military attachés from 40 countries and 1500 British officers watched the Army's fighting armour undergoing mobility and firepower trials. From the amphibious Stalwart to the 175mm self-propelled gun, all the fighting vehicles used by or in support of an armoured regiment were there to be viewed on the move, and inspected at leisure. A tank steeplechase course was used to demonstrate the Driving and Maintenance School instruction on the negotiation of obstacles to the limits of a vehicle's capabilities and the constant pressure on the student driver to ensure that he makes the best use of ground with the minimum of guidance from his tank commander.



Often derided in an age which admits few bonds of sentiment, regimental spirit remains the hidden strength of the Army. Mrs. Brooks went to Wellington Barracks to present the Victoria Cross won by her husband, the late Sergeant Oliver Brooks, Coldstream Guards, to the Colonel of his Regiment, Major-General Sir George Burns. At her shoulder was her grandson, Guardsman Lucas-Carter, who follows the family tradition of service in the Coldstream. After the presentation the trio faced the cameras with a common expression that could not have said more clearly, "Coldstreamers—and proud of it." Sergeant Brooks won the Victoria Cross for "most conspicuous bravery" in leading an impromptu counter-attack during the Battle of Loos in October 1915. Although confined to bed after a fall, King George V was determined to salute the feat personally. Sergeant Brooks boarded the King's hospital train in France for (below) a bedside investiture. (Picture reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen.)



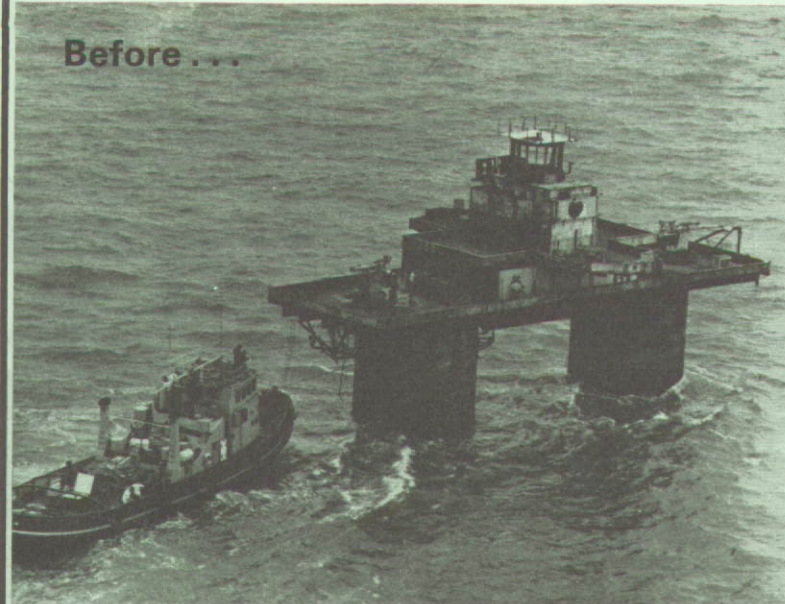
Week-old Blackbuck "Bobby" preferred a swallow of milk to the Queen's shilling when he enlisted as mascot to 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers. Man with a practised style in bottle-feeding (right) is Corporal E J Drummond who will handle Bobby and lead him at the head of the Regiment's band and drums. On his tunic collar, Corporal Drummond wears the antelope badge which has been the insignia of the Warwickshires for at least 200 years. Bobby follows a long line of antelope mascots which have marched with the Regiment for the last 100 years. He was bred in London Zoo and reared by relays of keepers before his military call-up.



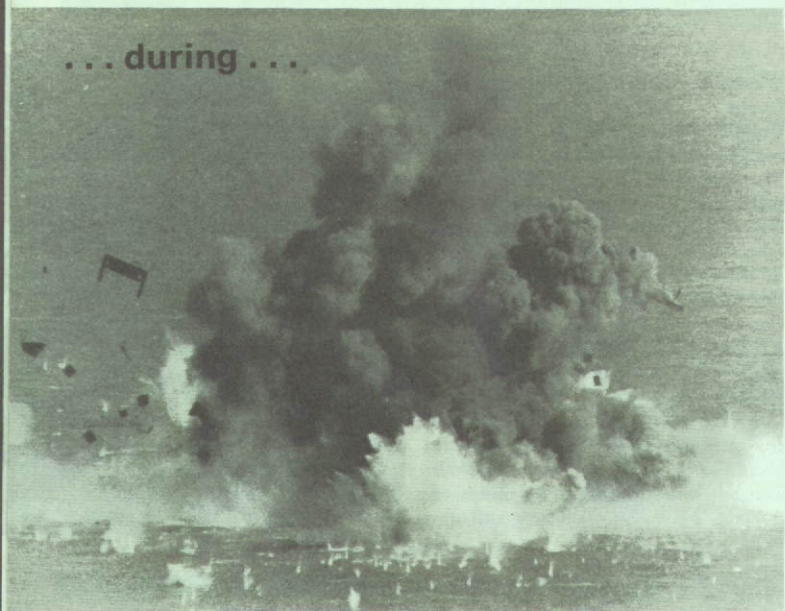
"Bottoms up," said Gambrinus, mythological King of Beer and star figure at the Lubecke Beer-Fountain Festival (above). Which left Drum-Major Michael Doyle (gripping the barrel with a handle on it) no alternative but to drink up. Fortunately he had reinforcements at hand—fellow members of the Band and Corps of Drums of 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters. For the past 125 years the festival has been an all-German affair but this year, to mark good Anglo-German relations in Lubecke, the little West German town invited the bandsmen to join in. They led a procession through streets packed with 30,000 visitors to a fountain in the town square which a local brewery had filled with hundreds of gallons of beer. Themselves breaking with tradition, the bandsmen laid down their instruments to sing a famous German drinking song and followed up with a medley that ranged from "Prussian Glory" to "Puppet on a String." Bandmaster John Harrington presented Burgermeister Herr Erwin Klute with a Regimental crest and in return received a framed aerial picture of the little town of Lubecke.



Before . . .

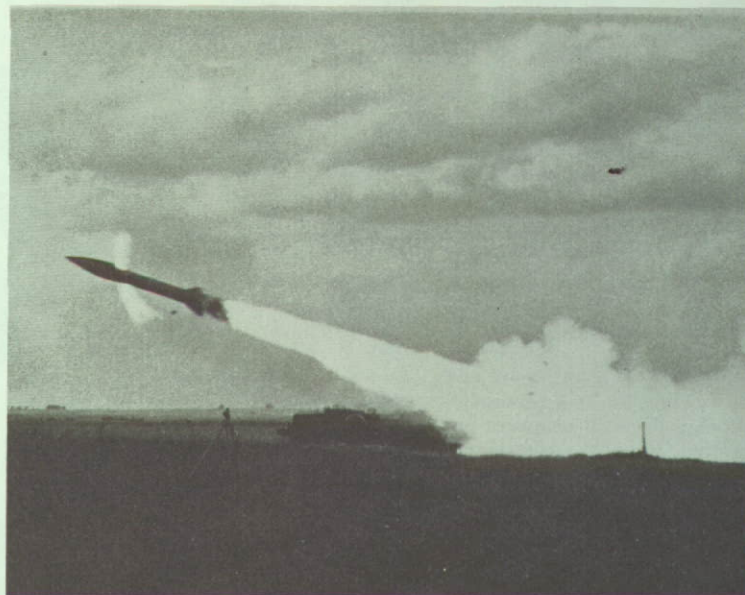
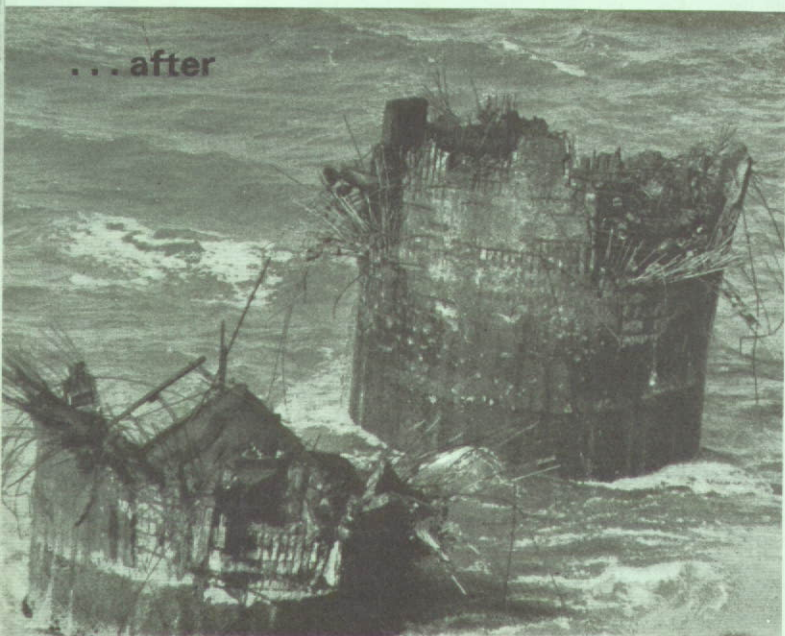


. . . during . . .



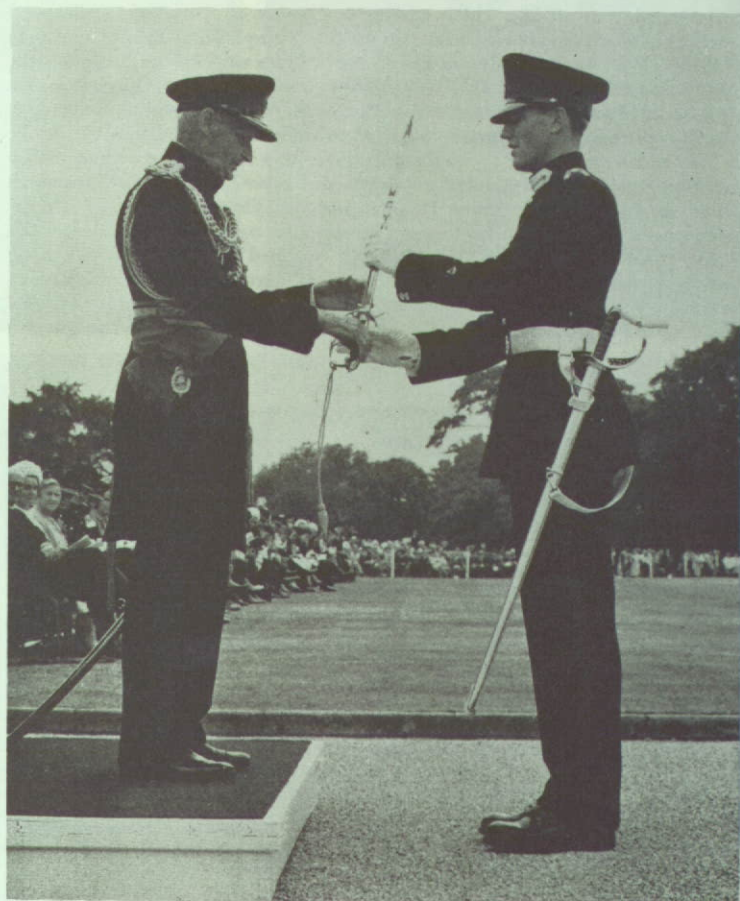
Pirates, even radio pirates, must be repelled when necessary, forestalled where possible, decided the Ministry of Defence. Twenty Sappers were ordered to destroy Sunk Head, a wartime fort 13 miles off Harwich, to prevent it falling into pirate radio hands. The result of the sailing Sappers' handiwork was a new explosive sound for the hit parade and three half columns—two of them in the North Sea, the third in a local newspaper.

. . . after



Sophisticated firework with the flame trail (above) is Honest John, a free-flight missile in service with Royal Artillery missile regiments in Germany. The speed of the camera lens yields an opportunity to study the weapon in early flight which was unavailable to observers of the firing at Larkhill Day. Accelerating to 2000 miles per hour in 3.25 seconds and rapidly disappearing from sight, the rocket was just a deafening bang and a fiery blur to most people at the School of Artillery demonstration. A Chelsea Pensioner, Battery Sergeant-Major James Nixon, helped with the firing.

A sword changes hands (below). Left, Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery; right, Senior Under-Officer John Ellicock, best all-round cadet of his term at Sandhurst. The occasion is the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy. Lord Montgomery was the inspecting officer and Senior Under-Officer Ellicock was the first officer cadet from Welbeck School to win the Sword of Honour. A former pupil of Watford Grammar School, Hertfordshire, he is the son of a major in 3rd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery.





Canadian winters are long and often grim. So in the 1880s (right), officers of 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, sported specially-made braided great-coats trimmed with unplucked otter fur and both they and their men wore knee boots and fur caps to ward off the North American shivers. All very picturesque and all the more necessary because the Battalion had just moved to Canada from sunny Bermuda. Recently the Battalion, now a Colchester-based Strategic Reserve unit, visited Canada for the first time since those long winters of 80 years ago. Knee boots and otter fur not being suitable for their six weeks' training with Canadian troops in New Brunswick, combat suits were the order of the day. And when the men began to talk about their "rods" they were not referring to their self-loading rifles. Fishing in those parts is superb. The Green Howards have other links with Canada apart from frozen feet. They are allied to two Canadian regiments—The Queen's York Rangers Regiment and The Rocky Mountain Rangers. Both are militia units.



Soldiers of seven NATO countries assemble at Brunssum in the Netherlands (right) to watch the French Army honoured. It won the Marshal Leclerc Cup in the Prix Leclerc annual shooting competition for NATO troops in Central Europe. The competition, which this year was run by the Royal Netherlands Army, comprises three matches—for rifle, light machine-gun and pistol. A rifle medal was won by Lance-Corporal P Crook of the British Army and a pistol award went to Rifleman R Crumplin of Britain. But France received the coveted main award—from General Graf Von Kielmansegg, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe.



## SOLDIER PICTURES

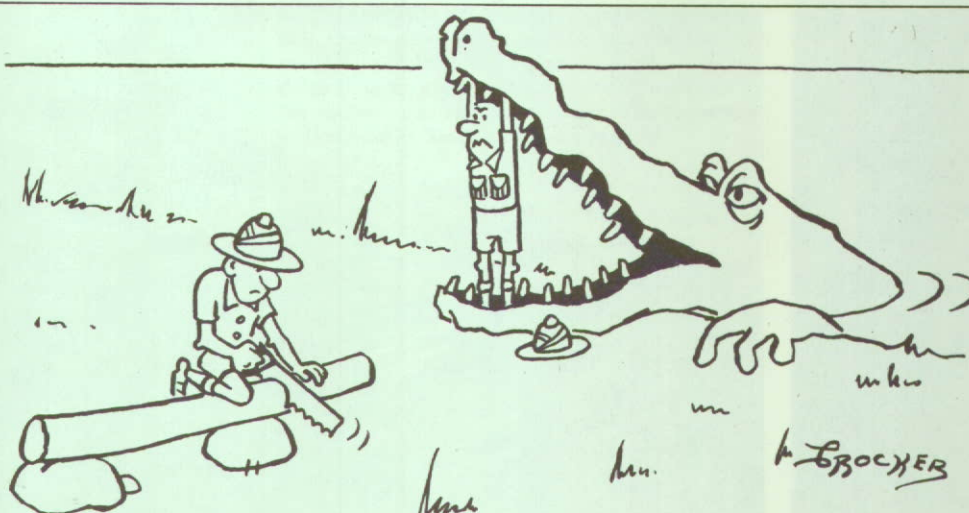
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# Best foot forward...



Above: The best feet of 11 Infantry Workshop, REME. Right, men of Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Signals, receive a cooling cologne spray.

**M**ORE than 1300 British marchers, mainly military, were among 15,000 from 23 nations who took part in this year's international four-day marches at Nijmegen in Holland.

On the last day the route was packed with 400,000 spectators who festooned the marchers with flowers. There were Swiss troops in historic uniforms, Dutch in clogs, Americans in gaily-coloured helmets,

students in fancy dress, children in traditional Dutch costume...

At the finishing line the salute was taken on behalf of the British by Major-General H C Tuzo, Chief of Staff, British Army of the Rhine.

The marches were begun in 1909 to encourage physical fitness among the Dutch and were extended to all nations when the Olympic Games were held at Amsterdam in 1928.



Above: Major Mitchell tackles a bomb stubbornly buried in a bank. Below: A boatload of missiles ready for dumping in deep water. Right: Phosphorous bombs. When they burst into flames the two experts retired from the scene in some haste!

## ...and tread lightly

**A** VAST carpet of rotting bombs and shells on the Pacific island of Guadalcanal—largest of the British Solomon Islands—makes it one of the world's most dangerous places.

Recently two Royal Army Ordnance Corps bomb experts from Singapore, Major Harry Mitchell and Staff Quartermaster—Sergeant Harry Vaughan, studied the problems of clearing this lethal legacy of World War Two. And while they were on the island they collected by hand and disposed of 12,000 shells, grenades and mortar bombs and 20 tons of explosives.

Major Mitchell recommended that Ordnance Corps ammunition technicians should go to the island on one-year tours for four years to clear the explosives.

On 7 August 1942, American Marines landed on Guadalcanal and in a six-month campaign lost 1600 men but killed 14,800 Japanese. In 1945 an American store of 15,000 tons of ammunition caught fire and live shells were scattered over a wide area. A similar accident in 1953 added to the danger.

Another danger area is an American-built airstrip. The authorities want it cleared so that it can be extended for jet aircraft.

It is suspected that occasional explosions are caused by scrap-metal hunters blowing themselves up. Major Mitchell said it was unlikely that anybody in an 80-square mile area on the island is more than 200 yards from some kind of explosive.





In June, 59 Italian Alpini parachutists, guests of Eastern Command, took part in an airborne exercise and also climbed in Skye. The Italians said

# 'Grazie'

by providing Alpini instructors for 47 British soldiers to climb in the Mont Blanc area of the Italian Alps. Already toughened by two weeks in Snowdonia, the men were based near Courmayeur...



During their two weeks in the Alps—a similar expedition took place last year—the Britons climbed under conditions never encountered at home. Above they cross the edge of a snowfield at the start of a trek across a glacier. Avalanches were an ever-present threat and could be heard rumbling in the distance.

After preparation in what the Italians call the Rock Gymnasium at the base of Mont Blanc, the climbers were guided by Alpini into the foothills (left) and later climbed the 11,000 feet of Monte La Tour Ronde and Rouge De Peuterey (8000 feet). Then the climbers were sorted into two groups—the experts searched for increasingly difficult snow and ice routes and the lesser experienced received more training.

The Alpini, all expert climbers and many of them born and bred in the Alps, instructed the British troops in the use of the local type of body harness, seen right on Guardsman Howard Davies, 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards. The men were equipped with full climbing kit—breeches, boots, anoraks, ice axes, crampons and anti-glare goggles.

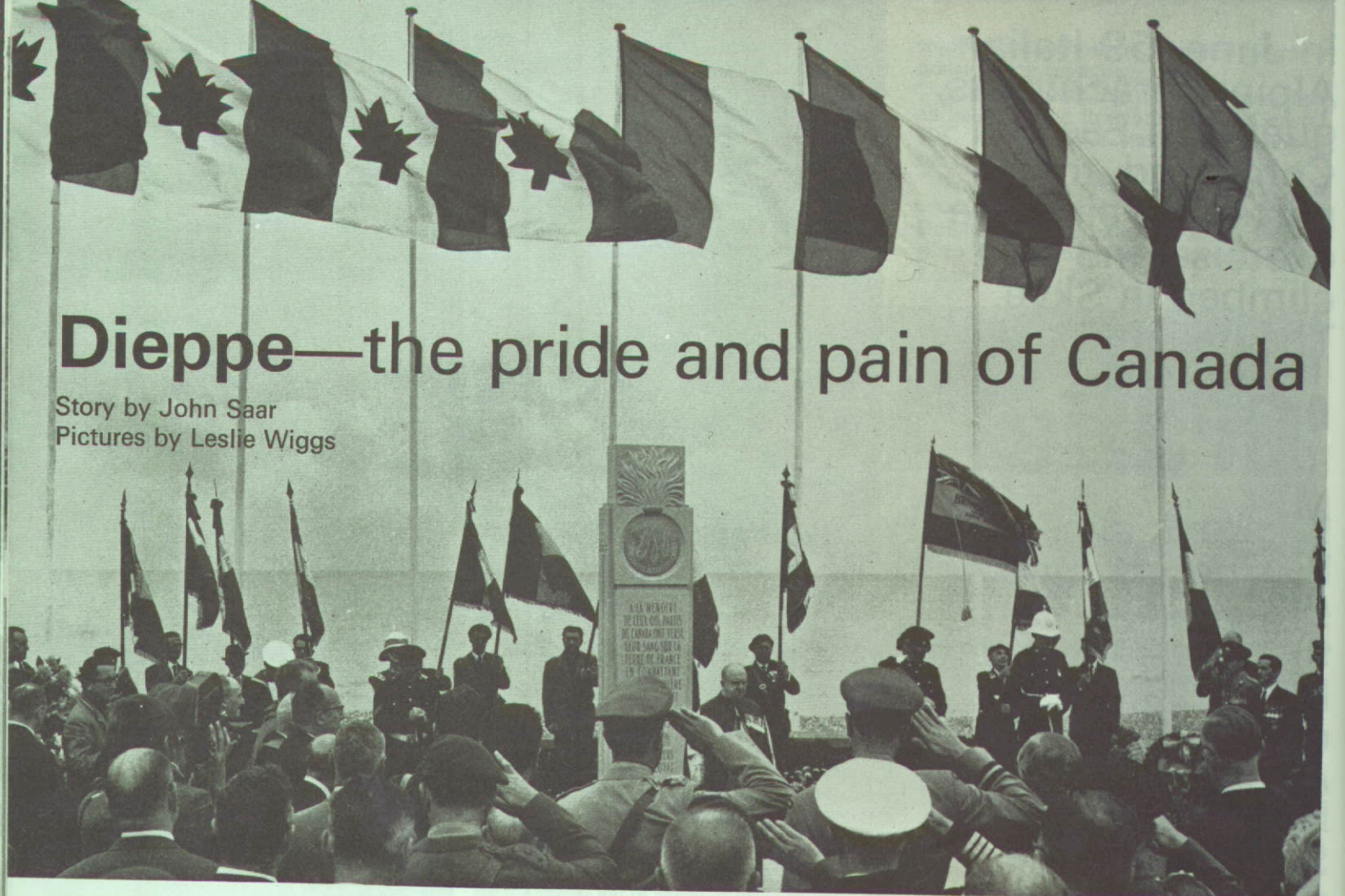
Though many climbing methods were similar, one difference was the Alpini's more frequent use of pitons because of long climbs over smooth rock. Normally English climbers secure themselves by using natural spikes of rock, but the visitors soon adapted themselves to the pitons as Bombardier Tony Darby shows (left).

Leader of the party was Major Hugh Wright, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers attached 37 Heavy Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery, pictured right, who helped to guide the Alpini in Skye. The men included members of The Staffordshire Regiment, Coldstream Guards, Welsh Guards and Royal Artillery. The story of the Alpini's stay with the British Army was told in the August SOLDIER.

Pictures by Public Relations, British Army of the Rhine.







# Dieppe—the pride and pain of Canada

Story by John Saar

Pictures by Leslie Wiggs

**A**T dawn on 19 August 1942, a fleet of 237 small ships brought a force of 6000 men to attempt a desperate assault on the strongly defended port of Dieppe. Two British Army Commandos were each to destroy a battery of heavy coastal guns. Five thousand men of the 2nd Canadian Division were to make a tank and infantry frontal assault on the beaches girdling the town.

Surprise was lost in an unlucky encounter with an enemy flotilla. Untroubled by aerial bombing or by sea bombardment heavier than four-inch shells from escorting destroyers, the awakened defences swept the beaches with deadly fire.

Attacking from the flanks, the Commandos succeeded in their aims, but at heavy cost. The Canadian frontal thrust was a failure, in places a massacre. Smoke veiled the beaches, communications broke down and a Royal Marine Commando and a French Canadian Regiment were sent to destruction in a disastrous reinforcement.

In the face of overwhelming fire the re-embarkation plan collapsed. The fleet limped back to the English coast with nearly 1000 Canadians never committed to the landings, 600 wounded and a small number who had been on the beaches and returned uninjured. Of the forces who actually landed, 60 per cent of the men were casualties and no tanks were brought off the beaches. Mr. Churchill called it a "reconnaissance in strength." Lord Haw-Haw dubbed it "too large to be a symbol, too small to be a success." The German epithet stood as valid until 6 June 1944 when the Allies returned to France.

The lessons learned at Dieppe assured the success of the Normandy landings . . .

Back in Dieppe 25 years older, grey and thinning on top and filling out below, the Canadians raised their glasses to "absent friends" and drank them to the bitter dregs.

More than 250 Dieppe survivors flew over from Canada to attend the ceremonies and services commemorating the 25th anniversary of the ill-fated raid. They were joined by 120 Royal Marines, from the destroyer HMS *Delight* who formed guards of honour. The commander of the naval forces on the raid, Vice-Admiral J Hughes-Hallett, was there; so too was Major-General R D Houghton, a former member of 40 Commando, Royal Marines, who ended the raid as a prisoner-of-war.

Planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force dropped poppies and flew over the esplanade—scene of the fiercest fighting—in close company with Royal Air Force Lightnings. An air-sea rescue launch released a wreath in the surf that ran red with Canadian blood 25 years before. After an official service at the Canadian War Cemetery and a civic service on the esplanade, the Dieppe veterans closed ranks around their regimental memorials to pay moving personal tributes.

The concluding march that threw the town's strangled streets into jovial uproar struck a peculiarly discordant note. A crowd of thousands picketed the route to cheer and clap with a gusto that ignored a soaking downpour. Intoxicated by the rousing bellow of four military bands, excited by the lines of firm-stepping troops and the middle-aged dignity of the heroes of Dieppe, they cheered and cheered, forgetting or not knowing the course and outcome of the battle.

The anniversary commemoration of an

action that cost almost 1000 Allied lives was all things to all men. To the French and British holidaymakers thronging the Channel port and resort the parades and services were a distracting spectacle to be watched with the instant reactions of sympathy and good humour and not too much comprehension.

The people of Dieppe retain vivid memories of the nine-hour action that brought savage war to their doorsteps from a quiet dawn. While the tragedy unfolded they had watched as frightened, helpless bystanders. They had helped in the little ways left open to them at a time when their town, their streets, their homes, were the crucible of a battle. This was their chance to demonstrate their admiration and gratitude and they grasped it totally.

Twenty-five years ago, few knew that the men fighting and dying on Dieppe's holiday beaches were Canadians. This time the 250 veterans found recognition and welcome everywhere. The town was thrown open to them for the day.

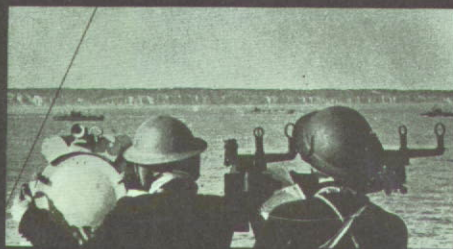
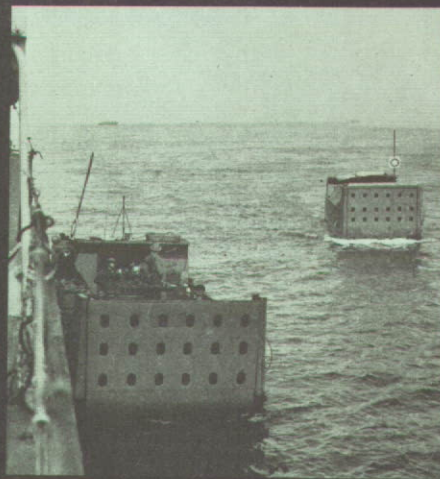
The maple leaf sprouted in shop windows, Canadian flags hung from poles, lights and windows. The town was *en fete* and at nightfall the daytime solemnities of services and ceremonies passed smoothly into festive junkets that kept the streets echoing with laughter and the cafe lights burning until dawn.

In the hearts of some Canadian soldiers the disasters of the raid created a stony pill of bitterness that will never dissolve. Understandably they stayed in Canada to try to forget or to wallow in a sense of outrage. Those who came—and they included 47 Dieppe veterans still serving in the Canadian forces—travelled with a





Covered by a Royal Navy smokescreen (above) landing craft make their run at the Dieppe beaches. A rare moment (below) when smoke did not hide confusion on the beaches from the ships. Two landing craft (top right) come alongside a destroyer after the raid. They probably carried troops who were never landed. Returning commandos were tattered men (right) but they brought their weapons back.



Flags at half-mast in the Canadian War Cemetery during the Canadian, British and French service.

Below left: Survivors of a French-Canadian regiment remember their fallen comrades on the Dieppe sea-front where so many of them died.

Bottom: Lord Mountbatten (extreme right) takes the salute from the Band of the Royal Marines.

Below: A Mountie stands vigil in the cemetery.

spirit of quiet pride and sincere, unfading grief. In blazers and berets they laid wreaths, heard the services, patrolled the cemetery. Oblivious of all around them they took time out to range in memory over names and faces of comrades left abruptly lifeless a quarter-century ago.

In the town they savoured strange sensations in strolling the streets once haunted by snipers, in treading the esplanade lawns known only to them as the threshold of death. Gazing down from the promenade on the steeply shelving beaches, they gave way to reverie. The unchanging neutrality of those grey-pebbled beaches proved too fertile a prompter to daymares of screaming shells, stricken landing craft, smoking tanks and a newly taken harvest of death.

They have accepted Dieppe because they were there. They saw it and to them it has come to make some sort of sense.

Those who were not at Dieppe in 1942 can never cease to wonder at the enormity of the blunders and bad fortune. Like a dog worrying a long tasteless bone they put their unanswerable questions to the veterans and probed among their recollections for clues.

They found no satisfaction. It was one man in this category who must know more of the truth than most who set the seal of history on the 25th commemorations of the Dieppe Raid. The former Chief of Combined Operations, Admiral The Earl Mountbatten of Burma said, "I have no doubt that the Battle of Normandy was won on the beaches of Dieppe. For every one man who died at Dieppe in 1942, at least ten or more were spared in Normandy in 1944."







By courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."

## "DARING IN ALL THINGS"



YOUR REGIMENT

57

THE  
LANCASHIRE  
FUSILIERS

**"H**ALLO One for all stations. The Lancashire Fusiliers are NOT repeat NOT to be disbanded. I say again The Lancashire Fusiliers are NOT..."

A "badly phrased" sentence in the Defence Review was widely misinterpreted as the death warrant of a Regiment that won a glorious ticket to the end of the line at Gallipoli 52 years ago.

The White Paper stated that when The Fusilier Brigade had formed a "large" regiment it would "reduce by one battalion, the 4th Battalion, which is now 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers." Not quite so, say The Lancashire Fusiliers: "We shall form a large regiment of three battalions in which the customs and traditions of the former four regiments will be perpetuated."

Proposals on these lines have been submitted to the Ministry of Defence. If approved, honour will be satisfied because it was as an element of a fusilier brigade that the Twentieth of Foot won its finest battle honour.

In April 1915, crews from HMS Euryalus rowed men of the 1st Battalion ashore to make the historic Lancashire landing on a Gallipoli beach. The Regiment whose motto was *Omnia audax* ("Daring in all things") had attempted nothing more hazardous.

The surf and shingle were a prepared killing ground for Turkish small-arms fire and, of the day's toll of 361 killed and wounded, most fell in the first terrible storm of bullets.

Ignoring the fire, the men from the cotton county hurled themselves at the

barbed wire. From the pit of defeat the Lancashire soldiers wrenched a great victory. They drove the machine-gunners from the high ground to link forces with units from another beach. Official recognition was a mass award of Victoria Crosses. The survivors decided the recipients by ballot and the proud claim of "Six VCs before breakfast" was born.

The bond with HMS Euryalus, which counted 63 casualties among her boat crews of 80, remains strong. The Regimental Band and Drums played at the commissioning in 1964 of the latest ship to bear the title and a bugler stayed aboard for the frigate's first voyage.

The practice of taking two Regimental days a year is unusual, but a Regiment that can look beyond the comparatively recent glories of Gallipoli to Minden has much to celebrate. The Twentieth were known as Kingsley's Regiment when they marched with eight others against a French Army of over 50,000 at Minden. A casualty list of 322 names led to the following order: "Kingsley's Regiment of the British line from its severe loss will cease to do duty."

This was unacceptable and two days later changed to "Kingsley's Regiment at its own request will resume its portion of duty in the Line."

The Twentieth was commissioned by William of Orange in 1688 and notched its first action under his leadership at the Battle of the Boyne. A year later the Regiment stormed Athlone and won the compliment, "This was a very desperate service and the troops engaged evinced much intrepidity and valour."



Left: In a David-and-Goliath encounter in Italy, Fusilier Jefferson engaged a tank at point-blank range with a PIAT. He destroyed the tank and won a Victoria Cross.

Sad reflection on the privilege and prejudice within the Army of that time is the record of the Regiment's finest soldier. Although effectively the Regiment's leader for eight brilliant years, James Wolfe was denied the rank and pay of Colonel until a year before his death at Quebec. His old comrades also fared badly in North America. Honourably captured at Saratoga, the Regiment went into the bag for four years.

A title change to The East Devonshire Regiment in 1782 was intended to aid recruiting. The idea failed but the name stayed—until 1881 when the Regiment's recruiting and emotional ties with Lancashire were recognised with approval of the title now borne.

The first of two Peninsular War instalments saw the Twentieth fighting in the rearguard on the epic retreat to Corunna. They returned to the same port three years later to write a glorious chapter in the Twentieth's history with five battle honours. On St Helena they mounted a vigil on the captive Napoleon that closed with 12 soldiers bearing him to his grave.

At Inkerman the Twentieth, sounding the famous Minden yell, fell on the massed Russians and outfought them hand-to-hand.

After a hard campaign of arduous marching and minor actions against Indian Army mutineers, the 1st Battalion was destined to rest on its laurels until it landed at Gallipoli. The 2nd Battalion led a more eventful life and tidily finished the century with the fruits of total victory at Omdurman.

The Lancashire Fusilier battalions serving in World War One totalled 33, of which 22 saw action. They won 63 battle honours and, with 18 Victoria Crosses, gained the highest regimental tally of the war. And finally the grimmest figure of all—13,462 all ranks were killed or died of wounds or disease.

From the rearguard battle in 1940 through to the 1944 landings at Normandy and the protracted trial of strength in Italy, The Lancashire Fusiliers flashed like a shuttle through the warp and weft of World War Two. They were specially successful in the Far East. The 1st Battalion spent only five months of the war fighting

but these were exhausting months of intense warfare behind the Japanese lines with Orde Wingate's Chindit force. Fighting qualities of the Regiment were shown to be as high as ever by Fusilier F A Jefferson's Victoria Cross. He challenged a tank to a duel at point-blank range and survived to see it blow up after his PIAT strike.

The post-war round of internal security operations began for the Twentieth with riot-quelling in Ismailia in 1952. From the Canal Zone the 1st Battalion flew to Kenya where for six months it was the only British battalion in action against Mau-Mau. Three years of anti-Eoka operations in Cyprus sandwiched between tours in Germany, a spell in British Guiana, and then in 1965 the Twentieth came home. Last month they left for Hong Kong where they await events at home and on their doorstep.

Whatever unpleasant developments may be ahead, the men of the Twentieth will face them with customary equanimity. They are not the people to get excited over small things.



Above: Lancashire Fusiliers on an anti-Mau-Mau patrol examining footprints.

Above left: The Twentieth storm ashore at Gallipoli to win "Six VCs before breakfast."

Left: 1 July 1916. Soldiers of the 1st Battalion fix bayonets for the Somme Battle.



The highly prized primrose hackle was granted in 1901 as a tribute to the Regiment's war record over more than 200 years culminating in a display of great gallantry at Spion Kop in the South African War. The bravery of the soldiers in that attack was in sharp contrast to the inefficiency of the staff who planned it and the generals supposed to command it.

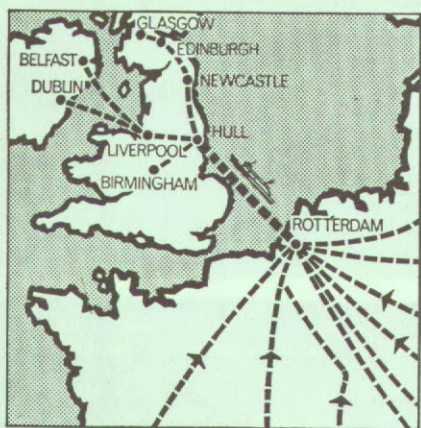


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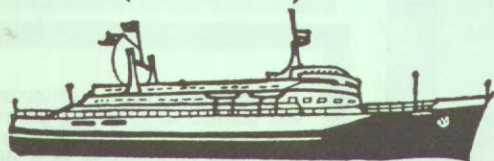
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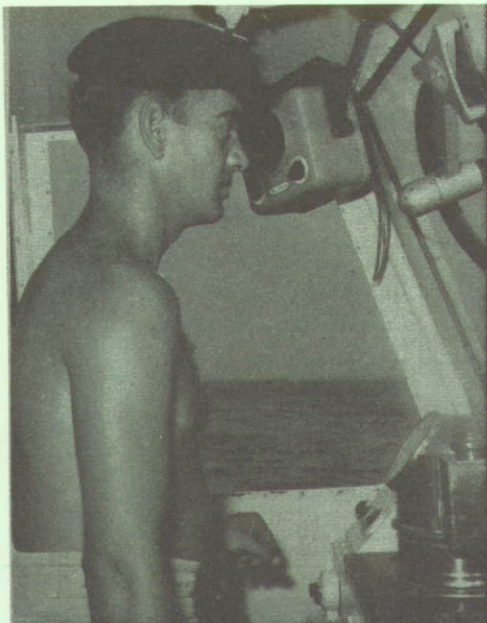
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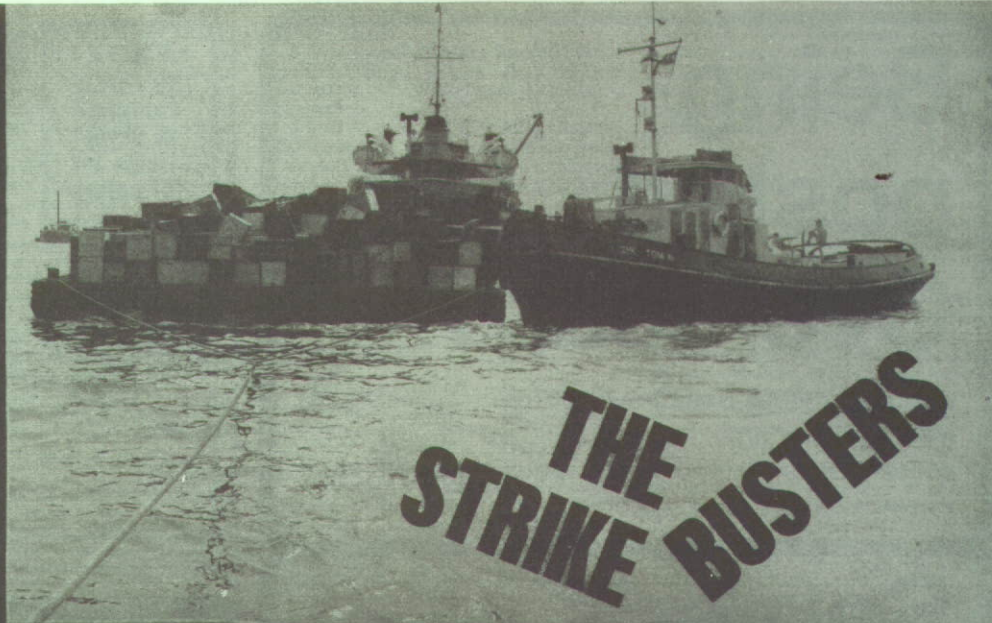
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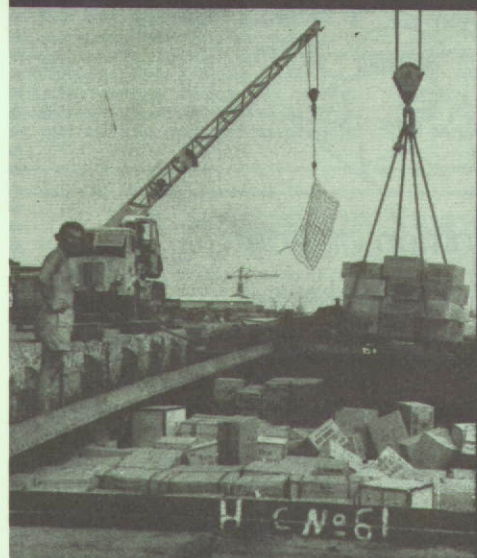
Staff-Sergeant Peter Oliver at the helm of an RCT boat engaged on Operation Harbour.



A helping hand—the Army passes on a towload of personal effects to the Royal Navy.



Driver John Rennie at the towing bar of a work boat pulling a hefty load from Ma'alla Wharf.



Men of 522 Company, Royal Pioneer Corps, about to unload a launch carrying beer.

**A** harbour workers' strike added to Aden's many problems by bringing the port to a standstill. But not for long. While the strikers sat in the shade and squabbled, the Services swung into action to keep things moving.

They called it Operation Harbour. The 120-man Joint Service Port Unit was supplemented by 60 sailors and 100 soldiers from Britain—men of 522 Company, Royal Pioneer Corps, and 51 Port Squadron of 17 Port Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport. Main aim was to clear essential cargoes from British Service ships and reload them with equipment and stores awaiting clearance under Middle East Command's withdrawal-from-Aden plans.

The success of the operation can be judged by this remark of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Michael Le Fanu: "The Services have shown us again that they can handle any job at any time under any conditions."

At Military Port Headquarters, Ma'alla Wharf, organisation was hindered but not interrupted by occasional terrorist attacks.

There seemed, said one observer, no end to the enthusiasm and energy of the Servicemen engaged on this vital task. In one case 1000 tons of equipment and personal effects that had accumulated in three weeks of the strike were cleared in five days.

And when the first phase of Operation Harbour ended, more troops moved in to help the control and organisation of the vast job.

*Report and pictures by*  
**Joint Public Relations Staff, Aden.**



Specialists flown out from UK for Harbour load crates in fast time for shipment home.



It's warm work and once in a while a short rest is really the only answer.



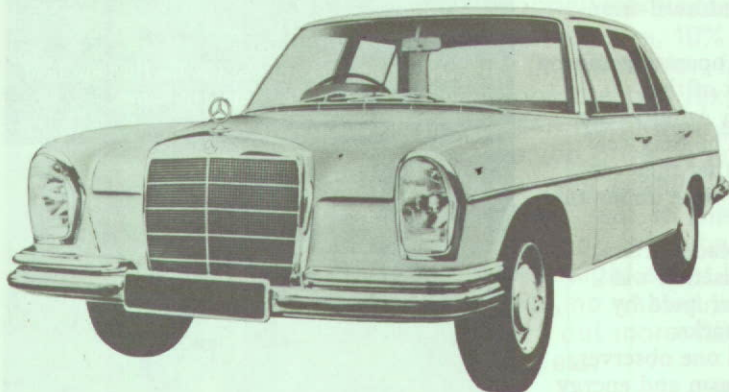
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# Letters

## CRI DE COEUR

What about the Royal Marines?  
Reading "Town of Tension and Terror" (SOLDIER, May) it would appear that all the work in Aden is being done by the Army. However, as soon as trouble arises in Aden the first people they call upon are the good old Royal Marines.

Judging from the photographs accompanying the article one can see why "Percy" gets so many casualties. He is positioned in the most daft places, like the chap on the rooftop (page 7) in full view for every terrorist in Aden to have a go at. Then there is another chap (page 6) who is standing on one leg, the other resting on a case. The caption alleges that he is both alert and vigilant, but is it easier for a man to move on one leg or two?

Until your next issue we will be showing them how it is done out here—"Disgusted Bootnecks," Aden.

★ **SOLDIER** fully recognises the splendour of work being done by the Royal Marines in Aden and elsewhere. However, **SOLDIER** is the Army's magazine as "Globe & Laurel" is the magazine of the Royal Marines.

It is good to know that the "Bootnecks" read "Percy's" magazine!

## Royal Highland Fusiliers

Major Mack's explanation (July Letters) of the dress of The Royal Highland Fusiliers during their North American tour does not justify the appearance of the touring party. The original criticism by an unnamed Canadian (not myself), quoted in Mr H N Peyton's March letter, is based on the mixture of No 1 dress and full dress worn by the Regimental party.

Contrast this with the excellent turn-out of other touring groups, eg The Black Watch (all in No 1 dress) and The North Irish Brigade (all in full dress).

The effect would have been more pleasing had The Royal Highland Fusiliers' drummers and buglers been in full dress. Failing this, No 1 dress should have been worn throughout.

As it was, most people who saw this entertaining show must have been confused—and some of us were disappointed.—**D J Campbell, 25 Lorne Street, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada.**

## Knocking NAAFI

How very true are the remarks of "Lance-Corporal" on the subject of NAAFI prices overseas (June Letters).

When in Libya recently I asked the NAAFI manager why a box of soap powder cost three times the UK price; he told me this was due to shipping

charges. I pointed out that I could have the same item posted out to me at only twice the cost (this might be the answer!), therefore it must cost less in bulk. I was then informed that the prices were based on my LOA.

Would you ask your NAAFI spokesman what NAAFI prices have got to do with my LOA? He should take a long, hard look at that other well known Service trading organisation, the American PX, and also read the dates covered by Fortescue's "Canteens in the British Army."

I hope the NAAFI spokesman will not think I am being personally rude, but the service given by NAAFI is indifferent and declining.

Your readership is very wide and on my flight we have some rare arguments on some of **SOLDIER's** articles and printed letters.—**F/Sgt A More RAF, 1563 (H) Flight, Akrotiri, BFPO 53.**

★ **A NAAFI spokesman replies:**

"His facts are not correct. Soap powders in Libya are not 'three times the UK price.' They are only about 30 per cent higher than in the UK because of freight, insurance and other costs involved. He is compensated for this increase, as for other prices in Libya, by his LOA."

He asks what NAAFI prices have got to do with his LOA—the answer is that his LOA is based on NAAFI prices. If our prices could be made lower, his LOA would be correspondingly reduced."

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 31)

The two pictures vary in the following respects:

1 Size of Union flag on No 5. 2 Shoe-laces of No 5. 3 Mouth of bottom soldier. 4 Further white line between legs of right soldier. 5 Number of bottom soldier. 6 Fingers of No 5. 7 Height of right roof of building. 8 Ear of No 5. 9 Width of nearest floor line. 10 Right sock of bottom soldier.

## ACROSTICCODE

As **SOLDIER's** first competition of this kind (Competition 109, June 1967) warned, readers did not find it easy to arrive at the correct solution. For some, the clue to decoding was in the repetition of the word "the."

Prizewinners:

1 **Cpl A R A Dearing, 14 (Berlin) Infantry Workshop REME, BFPO 45.**

2 **WO I P R Price RAOC, Superintending Clerk, HQ 17 Division/Malaya District, c/o GPO Seremban.**

3 **Mrs D M Parsons, RAPC Computer Centre, Worthy Down, Winchester, Hants.**

4 **Maj M K Wilson, HQ Western Command, Queen's Park, Chester.**

5 **WO II H C Chappell REME, 7 Gardiner House, Master Gunner Place, Woolwich, London, SE18.**

6 **Maj G N Bell R Sigs, 297 Old Bath Road, Cheltenham, Glos.**

7 **Sgt P Wharton, 1st Royal Tank**

**Regiment, Cambrai Barracks, Caterick, Yorks.**

8 **Mrs Coral Smith, Recruit Reception Office, Depot & Training Battalion ACC, Tournai Barracks, Aldershot, Hants.**

9 **D B Moses, c/o T & AVR Centre, Bulverhythe, St Leonard's-on-Sea.**

10 **A/T MacDonald, No 1 Troop, Rawson Squadron, Uniacke Barracks, Harrogate, Yorks.**

11 **Maj R B Evanson, 13 Signal Regiment R Sigs, BFPO 40.**

12 **Miss G M Stephenson, 223 Alexandra Avenue, South Harrow, Middlesex.**

## COLLECTORS' CORNER

R G G Taylor, Hillview, Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire.—Requires cap badges of Royal Scots, Black Watch, Cameronians, KOSB, HLI, Gordons, A & SH, Seaforth and Camerons. All offers answered.

P G Smith, 4 Hillside Close, Brereton, Rugeley, Staffs.—Collects worldwide military badges; purchase, exchange or sell. Overseas correspondence welcome.

J Buckley, 19 Ashcombe Street, London SW6.—Requires cap badges of 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards and 26th Hussars. Can offer many pre-1922 cavalry cap badges in exchange.

Miss C Gardner, 5 Ellesmere Road, Arbury Estate, Cambridge.—Wishes to exchange stamps, also interested in badges. Correspondence welcome.

F Coombs, 2228 Admiral Circle, Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA.—Requires Greek steel helmet or helmet badge of World War One, also Rumanian and Bulgarian steel helmets of World War Two. 1st Sgt A Deylgat, Wantestraat 114, Assebroek, Belgium.—Collects worldwide military, police and fire brigade cap and breast insignia. Offers similar items from Belgium and other European countries in exchange.

S Nesmith, 406 Artemis Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78218, USA.—Wishes to exchange US uniforms and insignia for British caps and tunics with badges and signs.

Cpl Bert Pautz, 493 Detmold, Baumstrasse 8, West Germany.—Collects all military badges and equipment; wishes to correspond with other readers with similar interests; will exchange German Army and Air Force badges for badges from any other countries.

## REUNIONS

**Master Gunners Past and Present.** Tenth annual reunion, 7pm, Saturday, 21 October, at Victory Ex-Services Club, 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2. Details and tickets (22s. 6d) from H Whatling, 55 Orpin Road, Mersham, Surrey.

**Army Catering Corps Association.** Reunion dinner, Friday, 27 October, at Victory Ex-Services Club, 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2. Tickets (27s 6d) from Secretary, ACC Association Tournai Barracks, Aldershot, Hants.

**1st/4th BN, The Buffs (1914-1919).** Reunion dinner, Saturday, 28 October, at County Hotel, Canterbury, 6pm for 6.30pm. Tickets (12s 6d) from local secretary or Lieut-Col H L Cremer, Hampton Gay, 40 Dover New Road, Canterbury, Kent.

**14th/20th King's Hussars.** Northern Branch Old Comrades Reunion, Saturday, 4 November. Tickets from Home HQ, 14th/20th King's Hussars, Lancaster House, Manchester Road, Clifton, Lancs.

**79 (Kirkcaldy) Commando Battery, Royal Artillery.** Celebration of 150th anniversary of Battle of Kirkcaldy, 9 December. Parade and church service in morning, sports in afternoon and dance in evening. All ex-members invited, limited accommodation available in Royal Citadel. Details from Battery Captain, 79 (Kirkcaldy) Bty RA, The Royal Citadel, Plymouth, Devon.

**Middlesex Regiment.** Reunion at T & AVR Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex, Saturday, 4 Nov, at 7pm, for those in battle of Hong Kong or on board Lisbon Maru (25th anniversary of sinking of Lisbon Maru). Details from Secretary, Regimental Association, T & AVR Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware (Tel 01 952-2625).



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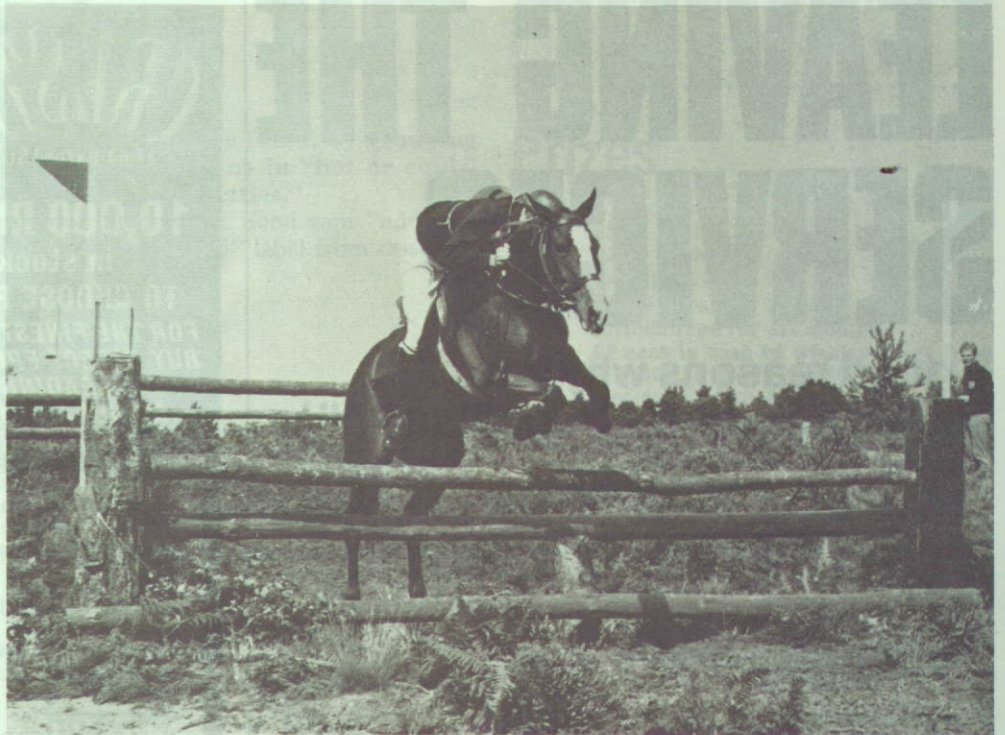
**In W. Germany contact:** Moenchengladbach Rheindahlen: Egbert Menke, Erkelenzerstrasse 8, 405 Moenchengladbach-Rheindahlen. Soest (Westphalia): Feldmann & Co., Gmbh, Arnsbergerstrasse 7, 477 Soest (Westphalia). Or General Motors Continental S.A., West German Sales Department, Noorderlaan 75, Antwerp, Belgium.

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On the ranges—Lance Corporal Lillywhite (right) and Officer-Cadet Seear.



Ladybird and Lance-Corporal Lillywhite. They helped Britain's team to flirt with victory.

## PENTATHLON IN A GRIP OF IRON

**I**RON Curtain countries were the strongmen of the third annual International Junior Pentathlon Games, staged—for the first time in Britain—by the British Army. The only time Britain sniffed victory was in riding—the team came second.

Hans Tscherner, East Germany, was individual champion; Russia's the victorious team. The British trio of Lance-Corporal Barry Lillywhite (Royal Corps of Transport), Richard Wyburn (Cheltenham Spartans Club) and Officer-Cadet Mike Seear, Royal Military Academy, were 14th, 18th and 21st respectively of the 24 individuals and seventh of the eight teams.

Lillywhite was sixth in swimming; Seear ninth in fencing.

The two previous Games—both won by the Hungarians—were at Leipzig and Bratislava. At Aldershot, Eastern Bloc countries captured the first four team places and the first three individual places.

Several days later, at the same venue, Lillywhite retained the British Junior Modern Pentathlon Championship with 1214 more points than the runner-up. His team mates from the International also won honours: Seear was third, Wyburn fourth. Fifth was Sandhurst Officer-Cadet Mike Lonsdale, son of Major-General E H G Lonsdale, chairman of the British Pentathlon Association.

And in the five-nation Modern Pentathlon Senior Tournament at Hamburg, Sergeant Jeremy Fox (Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers), British Open and Army champion, won the individual event—and he and his team mates Lieutenant Mike Howe (Parachute Regiment) and Robert Phelps (Cheltenham Spartans), gained the team victory.



Reward of victory—individual champion Hans Tscherner and Mr Howell, Minister with responsibility for sport.

At the Aldershot International, Mr Dennis Howell, Minister with responsibility for sport, who made the awards, said it was the first Pentathlon contest he had seen and added: "I only wish the arguments of nations could be settled on the fields of sport in the amicable atmosphere we have had here among eight different countries." He declared he would like to see the sport grow; the Sports Council would listen considerably to suggestions.

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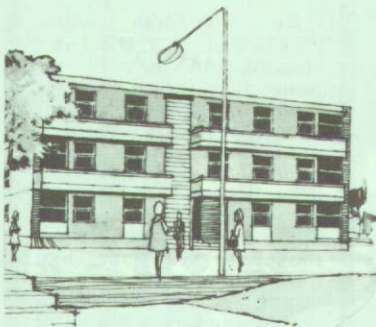
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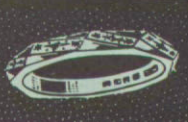
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# One or the other

COMPETITION 113

ONE word in this list of 78 does not "belong." It can be found by grouping the other words into pairs linked by the word "or" as in "hot or cold," "either or both" or the North Country's "muck or nettles."

Just for variety there are 37 pairs and one group of three words. Send your "odd man out" word on a postcard, or by letter, with the "Competition 113" label from this page and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 113)  
SOLDIER  
433 Holloway Road  
London N7.

Closing date for this competition, which is open to all readers at home and overseas, is Monday, 18 December. The answers and winners' names will appear in the February 1968 SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 113" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from correct solutions.

## Prizes

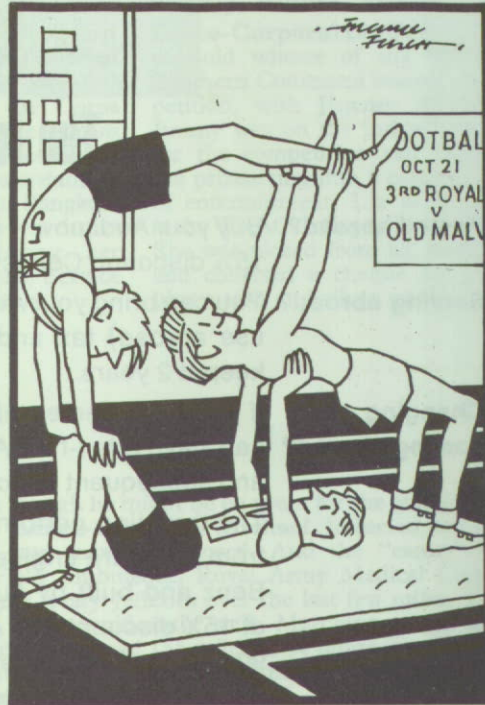
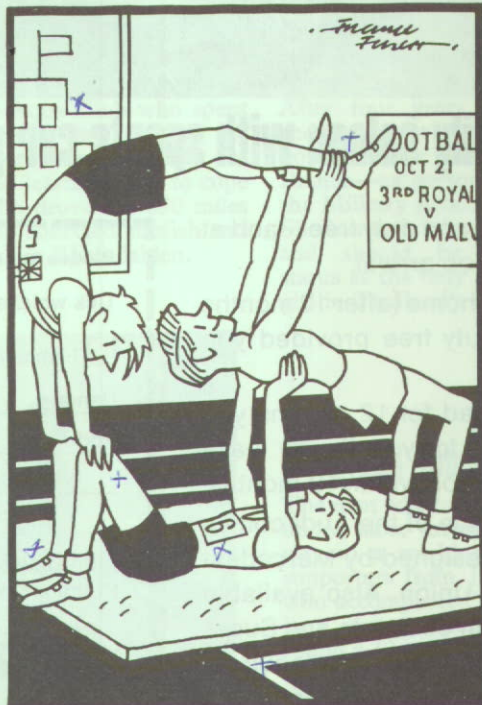
- 1 £10 in cash
  - 2 £5 in cash
  - 3 £3 in cash
  - 4 Three books
  - 5 SOLDIER free for a year
  - 6 SOLDIER free for six months
  - 7-11 £2 each in cash to winning entry from ACF/CCF, T & AVR, Junior Soldier/Apprentice, British Army Gurkha, British Women's Services
  - 12-13 £2 in cash to winning entry from Commonwealth Serviceman or woman and foreign Serviceman or woman
- All entries are eligible for prizes 1-6.

all	fancy	heads	mouse	play	swim
butter	fast	heaven	never	pole	swords
coming	fine	hell	night	rain	tails
common	foe	hit	no	right	that
day	friend	later	nothing	right	this
death	foul	left	now	rod	twice
death	garden	less	odds	rough	two
die	gay	life	old	shine	west
do	glory	lose	once	sink	win
east	going	love	one	slow	work
evens	grave	man	perch	smooth	wrong
fair	guns	miss	pistols	sooner	yes
fall	hate	more	plain	stand	young

*all or nothing  
guns or butter  
Coming or go  
common or gay  
day/night  
death/gory  
life/death  
do/die  
East/West  
odds/people  
fair/foul  
stand/fall  
plain/fancy  
fast/slow*

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU

These two pictures look alike but they differ in ten details. Look at them carefully. If you cannot spot the differences see page 27.





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# Purely Personal

For his personal leadership while an up-country company was under night attack by South Arabian dissidents, **Captain David Brian Wynn Webb-Carter**, Irish Guards, has been awarded the Military Cross. Disregarding intensive fire he ran across open sand to a point where he could locate the enemy positions and direct fire at them.

During the next hour of an unusually determined attack he repeatedly left the relative safety of his command post to encourage the platoons and assess the situation. Each time he was clearly seen and attracted heavy fire. The citation concludes, "His personal actions contributed greatly to the successful defence of the camp and were an inspiration to everyone under his command."

The Air Force Cross has been awarded to **Major Greville John Brooks Edgcombe**, Officer Commanding 8 Flight, Army Air Corps, for a hazardous mercy mission to Dhala'. No night evacuation had previously been achieved from Dhala', but when Major Edgcombe heard that two wounded men were unlikely to survive the night without expert attention, he elected to attempt the flight despite bad weather.

Major Edgcombe climbed through thick cloud and flew without external navigational aids over mountainous country, an operation which has many hazards for small night-flying aircraft even in good weather. At Dhala' he landed between two dark hills on a small pad lit by kerosene flares and protected by sandbags. The citation states that in flying the two men to Khormaksar Beach Hospital, Major Edgcombe showed outstanding skill as a pilot and made a major contribution to saving two lives.

Now back in Britain, a 26-year-old Sioux pilot, **Sergeant William Pollard** of the Air Observation Troop of 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. The citation states that in South Arabia he earned a reputation for skill, initiative and determination. His surveillance of a suspicious camel train resulted in a call for troop-carrying helicopters and the death of three dissidents.

A few months later an enemy bullet passed between his head and a fuel tank, missing both by about an inch, but undisturbed by his narrow escape he radioed for artillery support and effectively directed the fire. In recent operations his aircraft was hit three times by enemy small-arms fire.

**Lieutenant Brian Harrington-Spier**, 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, has been appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for "exuberant determination" and disregard of personal safety in extricating his platoon from a carefully laid ambush in Sheikh Othman, South Arabia.

**Corporal John Valentine** of the same Battalion has been awarded the British Empire Medal for Gallantry for his part in the same action. He withdrew his section from a vulnerable position and skilfully resited it. When ordered to withdraw to a firm base, he was the last man out of every intermediate position and gave covering fire as his section withdrew.



## Sub-aqua WRAC

The scene is the South of France. The slimy bundle is an octopus. And the pretty girl in skin-diving gear is **Second-Lieutenant Tanya Hanson-Lester** of the Women's Royal Army Corps. She was one of 30 members of the Army's Rheindahlen Sub-Aqua Club who spent two weeks training near St Tropez. The octopus came out of the blue, so to speak, while the submarine soldiers were searching for wrecks, spear-fishing, practising life-saving and learning how to cope with underwater emergencies. The divers, who drove the 850 miles from West Germany and camped in tents, also collected starfish and shellfish for study by pupils of a military school in Rheindahlen.



## Bangkok WRAC

Cheery smile from **Sergeant Dorothy Ness**, Women's Royal Army Corps, and no wonder! After four years in the Corps she has just won the cream posting in the WRAC Secretarial Branch—as personal assistant to the Military Attache in Bangkok. She has now taken up her duties and should be enjoying her status as the only British Service girl in Thailand's capital.



## Beauty winner WRAC

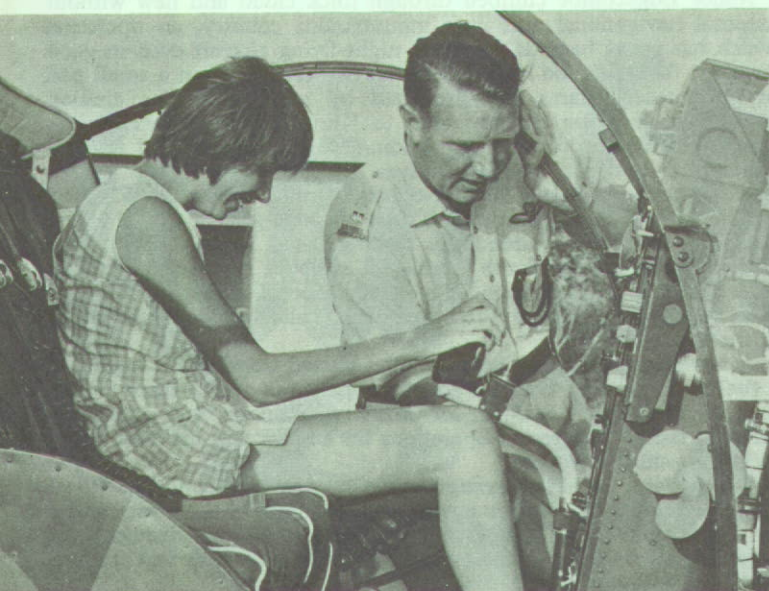
**Lance-Corporal Liz Beard**, 20-year-old winner of the WRAC Southern Command beauty competition, with **Jimmy Saville**. Jimmy was on the 'judges' panel for the competition and turned the prizegiving into a crazy piece of entertainment. Liz is serving at the WRAC College, Camberley. She was picked from six finalists and collected a cheque for £30 plus a sash and silver trophy.



## Marching medic

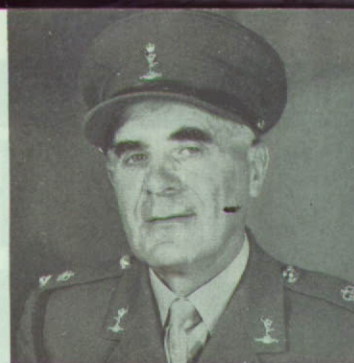
The man who looks as though he might be en route for the guardroom under close arrest is **Lance-Corporal Michael Jefferies** on the way to a world non-stop marching record. And the "escort"?—supporters from 19 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, who accompanied a very weary Jefferies over the last few miles. The long distance walker did magnificently well. Marching round and round a 12-mile circuit, he covered 155 miles in 44 hours 20 minutes. He ended his marathon at ten to four in the morning having beaten the world record by one mile and three hours.





## Girl who waved

Whenever **Major David Smith**, The Royal Anglian Regiment, and other pilots of the Infantry Air Platoon, Cyprus, passed over the Victor WOs and Sergeants Beach Club, Dhekelia, they exchanged waves with a pretty young girl. Quite by chance Major Smith found out that "the girl on the beach" was 14-year-old **Janice Flowers**, daughter of **Warrant Officer Jack Flowers**, NCO in charge of Army schools in Cyprus. Blind since birth, Janice looked forward to the noisy passage of the "choppers" as a highspot of her day. Needless to say Janice was invited to visit the unit and the VIP treatment she received from all hands included some personal tuition on the Sioux by Major Smith himself.

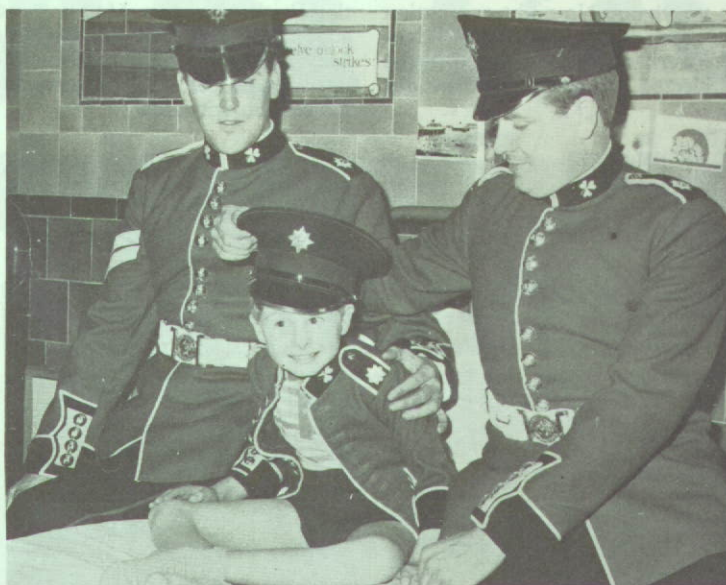


## Good shooting, sir!

Crowning achievement in a lifetime of competition shooting came to crack Army shot **Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Vincent Walsh**, Royal Corps of Signals, when he was picked for the British team in the Dominion of Canada Centenary Rifle Meeting. He captains the Army VIII.

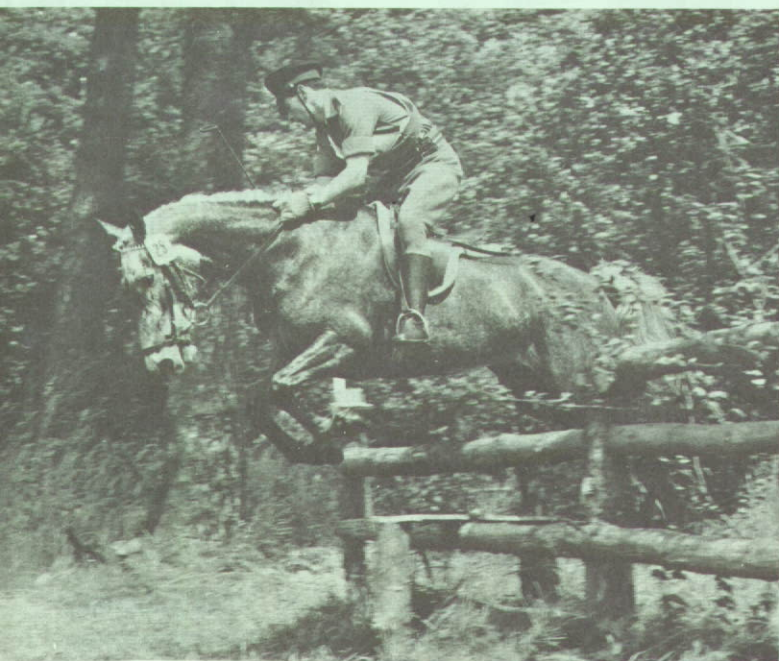
## Nice thought

**James Reade**, a Dublin seven-year-old, was due to go into hospital for a hole-in-the-heart operation when he saw the Trooping the Colour ceremony on television. He asked his mother for a guardsman's uniform. She searched high and low without success until she thought of approaching the Irish Guards head quarters. Then lo and behold, one wave of a sergeant-major's pace-stick and it all started to happen. Young Jim was busy getting well in hospital when along came the Irish Guards in the persons of **Corporal Jimmy Flood** and **Guardsmen Joe Molloy**. Not only that, they brought along the togs to make him look just like them—well, almost.



## Children's colonel

Few Army officers can have found a more worthwhile second career than **Lieutenant-Colonel Tony Hawkins**, one-time commanding officer of 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, and now Director of the Save the Children Fund's Overseas Relief and Welfare Department. Over the last five years Colonel Hawkins has flown 250,000 miles. Recently he left on another tour of centres in South Vietnam, Hong Kong and South Korea. Picture shows him surrounded by "customers" in the Congo. The children were dying from severe protein deficiencies until Colonel Hawkins' Operation "Dried Fish" saved them with fish brought 200 miles from Lake Tanganyika.



## Chunky's soldier rider

Horseman with an easy style is **Lance-Bombardier Keith Robson** of HQ 2nd Division. His riding was a feature of the Rhine Army Horse Show and he put up a fine performance by taking two firsts and two third places. He also won a silver tankard as the best soldier rider in the show. His partner in these achievements was "Chunky," a grey gelding owned by **Major-General J A T Sharp** who has been coaching Lance-Bombardier Robson over the past 12 months.



## Flying squad

Jubilant sprint squad from 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Surreys), after writing their names in the record book as the Army's four fastest men over a quarter of a mile. From left to right, and in their running order, are **Private Jeff Gibson**, **Corporal Joseph Gooden**, **Lance-Corporal Nigel Reed** and **Private Vernon Scott** after clocking 43.6 seconds for the 4 x 110 yards relay. Their time beat both the Rhine Army record (45.4) and the Army record (43.7).



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
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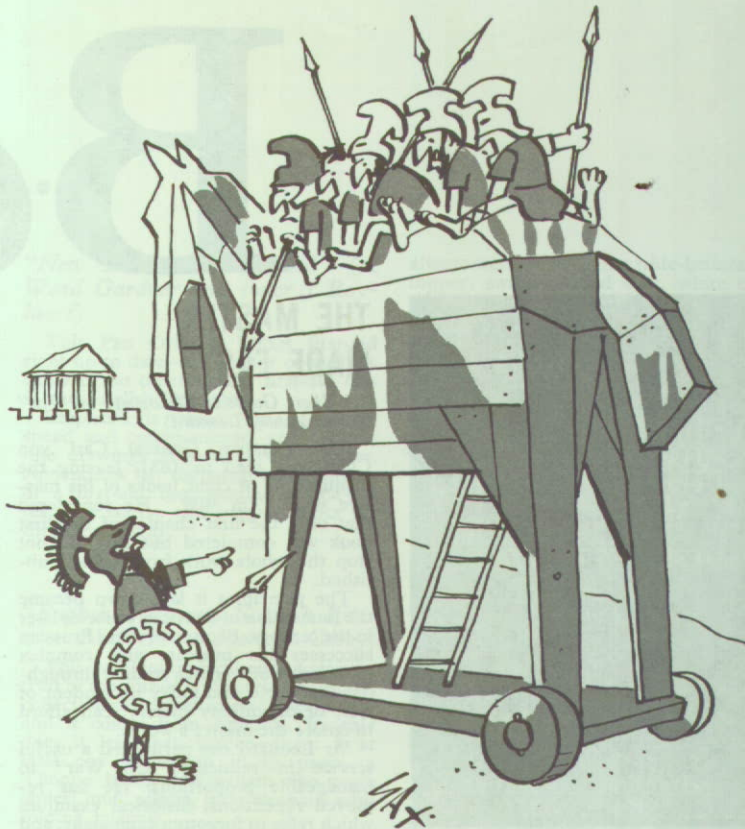
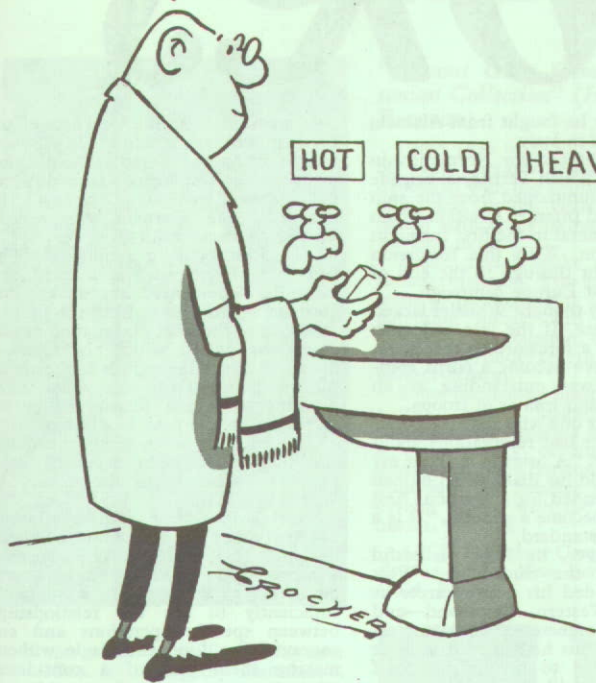
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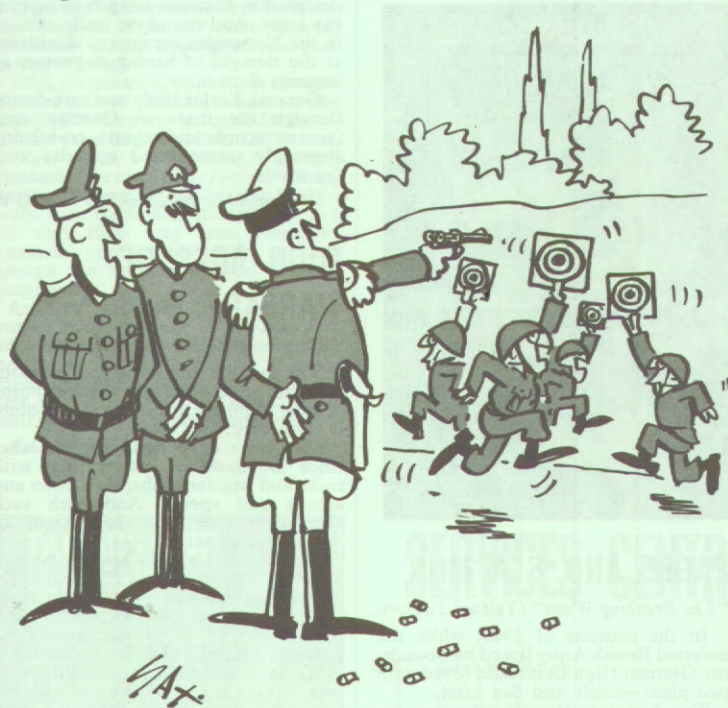
HOT COLD HEAVY



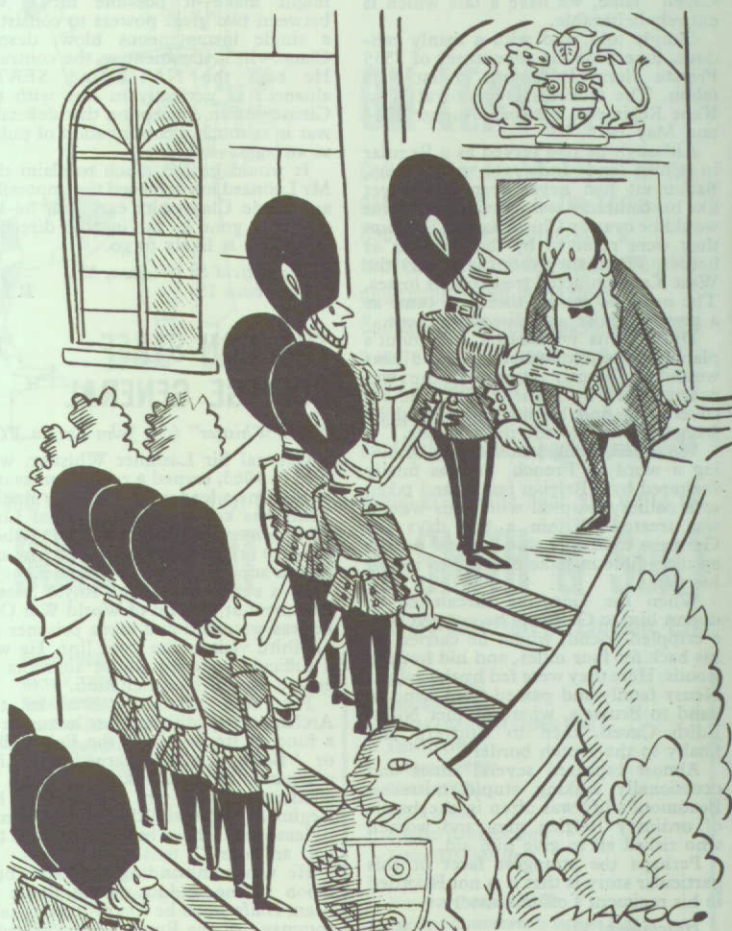
"Inside, you fatheads!"

# HUMOUR

"He prefers a moving target."



"... but the invitation quite definitely stated my company was requested ..."





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## ESCAPE FROM GERMANY

"Old Contemptible" (Harry Beaumont)

Most escape stories have a James Bond element about them which make them hard to swallow. At last, in this volume edited by A E Clark-Kennedy of "Edith Cavell" fame, we have a tale which is entirely believable.

Simply told, and with a manly candour, it records the adventures of 7555 Private Harry Beaumont of 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, between August 1914 and May 1915.

Although he had served as a Regular in China and India for nine years, Beaumont had never seen action yet like his comrades was convinced the war would be over by Christmas. In Belgium they were received by the peasants as heroes. When they met the enemy the West Kents inflicted tremendous losses. The order to retreat therefore came as a great surprise and disappointment.

During this withdrawal Beaumont's platoon was ambushed and he was wounded. Shortly afterwards he was nearly killed by a shell. When he recovered to find his comrades dead he staggered off into the thick woods.

Wounded, hungry and hardly knowing a word of French, he was finally sheltered by a Belgian family and taken to a colliery hospital where his wound was treated. Within a few days the Germans took over this hospital but by an incredible mistake omitted to record his name.

When the Germans threatened to deport him to Germany he escaped with a crippled friend, whom he carried on his back for four miles, and hid in deep woods. Here they were fed by the gallant Neusy family and passed from hand to hand to Brussels, where he met Nurse Edith Cavell, then to Antwerp and finally to the Dutch border.

Almost captured several times and occasionally making stupid mistakes, Beaumont's life was often in the hands of ordinary Belgian men and women who risked all to give him aid.

Perhaps the strangest facet of this particular story is that it is not recorded in his regiment's official history.

Hutchinson, 30s

AWH

## THE MASTER MADE EASY

"A Short Guide to Clausewitz on War" (Roger Ashley Leonard)

The Prussian General Carl von Clausewitz died in 1831, leaving the manuscripts of eight books of his massive work "On War." He considered that only the first chapter of the first book was completed but this did not stop the whole work from being published.

The principles it laid down became the foundation of Prussian victories later in the century. Because of these Prussian successes his intricate and complex philosophy of war was studied throughout the world and today no student of war, or of military history, can afford to ignore the master's works.

Mr Leonard has performed a useful service in reducing "On War" to manageable proportions. He has removed repetitions, historical examples which refer to forgotten campaigns, and passages on early 19th century tactics, leaving the essentials of value today.

Of equal value, and of interest to those who already know their Clausewitz, is Mr Leonard's introduction which describes how the master's principles have been used and misused and sets them in today's context. He also sets out the philosopher's limitations—he was, for example, concerned only with land war between adjoining states.

He argues that the "total war" concept of violence without limit was not a valid inference from Clausewitz's concept of "absolute war." He disputes Sir Basil Liddell Hart's description of Clausewitz as the "Mahdi of Mass."

He considers that nuclear missiles might make it possible for a war between two great powers to consist of a single instantaneous blow, despite Clausewitz's statement to the contrary. He sees the NATO and SEATO alliances as perfectly in line with the Clausewitzian conception that defensive war is as much a continuation of policy as an aggressive one.

It would be too much to claim that Mr Leonard has achieved the impossible and made Clausewitz easy, but he has probably gone as far in that direction as anyone is likely to go.

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 45s,  
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RLE

## THE NON-STAFF COLLEGE GENERAL

"Bolo Whistler" (Sir John Smyth VC)

General Sir Lashmer Whistler, who died in 1963, earned a reputation as one of the finest leaders of men the British Army has known. Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery called him "about the best infantry brigade commander I know and later a superb divisional commander."

As a subaltern in The Royal Sussex Regiment at the end of World War One he was wounded and taken prisoner on his third visit to the front line. He was a difficult prisoner whose attempts to escape earned him a citation.

His next adventure was in the Archangel expedition where he acquired a fund of stories about the Bolsheviks, or "Bolos," which earned him his nickname. In the Dunkirk campaign he commanded the 4th Battalion of his Regiment and made the famous signal, "Please may I have half a Hurricane for half an hour?"

He was commanding the same battalion in the middle of the Battle of Alam Halfa when he was ordered to take command of the Royal Sussex brigade.

As a brigadier he fought from Alamein to Tunisia and in Italy.

He had embarked for Normandy in command of a Welsh Territorial brigade when he was summoned from the ship to take over 3rd Infantry Division which had lost its general in the first fortnight of the invasion. With this formation Whistler fought through to the end of the North-west Europe campaign.

Montgomery thought Whistler lacked a strategic sense. If the war had gone on, he says in a foreword to this book, Bolo might have become a corps commander. He was outstanding as an administrator and trainer of troops.

Strangely for one who radiated confidence, Whistler had reservations about his own ability. "A brigade is about my ceiling," he told his diary when he had been recommended for a division. And when he had become a general, "It is a bit above my standard."

The war over, he held successful commands in the Sudan and West Africa and ended his active career as GOC-in-C Western Command—and commander-designate of an army in Germany. All this he achieved in spite of having failed to qualify for Staff College, a fact he liked to rub home.

Brigadier Smyth writes of Bolo Whistler with an enthusiasm which does not compensate for his lack of skill and research. His book is padded with pages of trivia and of information which is only marginally relevant. General Whistler's battle decisions are not even recorded, let alone subjected to critical appraisal, so that the work lacks the essential of any adequate account of a fighting general's career.

Bolo Whistler's fine record deserves more serious treatment.

Frederick Muller, 42s

RLE

## The Breaking Wave The German defeat in the summer of 1940



## EAGLE AND SEA LION

"The Breaking Wave" (Telford Taylor)

In the summer of 1940, while the defeated British Army licked its wounds, the German High Command toyed with two plans—Eagle and Sea Lion.

The first was the air offensive defeated in the Battle of Britain. The second was the projected invasion.

The defenders who scanned the skies and horizons that summer would have been greatly encouraged and relieved had they known of the disorganised state of German planning and the divergent ideas of the principal German commanders.

General Taylor—a brigadier-general in the United States Army Reserve and former chief US counsel at Nuremberg

—is no stranger to the workings of the German military machine. In "Sword and Swastika" he reviewed the position of the generals in Hitler's Germany and in "The March of Conquest" he described the German victories in Western Europe in 1940.

His latest book, a sequel to "The March of Conquest," is a lucid and carefully documented account of the German side of things from the French armistice to the final cancellation of Sea Lion—the period which the German historian Karl Klee regards as the actual turning point of the war when, after deciding to invade Russia, Hitler set Germany on the road to disaster.

This book, by virtue of its scholarship and insight, must be regarded as a major contribution to the history of World War Two.

The reasons for the German failure in 1940 are many and varied but the blame lies with Hitler. He preferred an easy solution—and invading England was not going to be easy. He was unable sufficiently to see the relationships between specific operations and encouraged Sea Lion and Eagle without making them part of a considered strategy.

At times, states General Taylor, he considered them primarily as a psychological offensive which might cause the British to sue for peace. At others, he hoped or pretended that Eagle alone might break Britain.

The Army leaders, Brauchitsch and Halder, regarded Eagle as a preparatory measure for Sea Lion which had their full backing—Goering and Raeder, though normally at odds with one another, thought Britain could be defeated by a sustained air and sea offensive.

But the Luftwaffe was not equipped for strategic bombing. It had been designed as a tactical weapon to support the army. And the navy, badly mauled in the Norwegian campaign, shuddered at the thought of having to protect an invasion fleet.

General Taylor leads one sure-footed through the maze of German conference records and reports, co-relating seemingly unconnected episodes with the whole.

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 50s JCW

## FOUR AGES OF WARFARE

"Weapons of War" (P E Cleator)

The number and variety of weapons man has invented from the beginning of time to pursue his homicidal hobbies is staggering.

Men have been fighting each other since the dawn of history, first with rocks and wooden clubs, then bows and arrows and spears. And with each succeeding year new instruments of death have appeared.

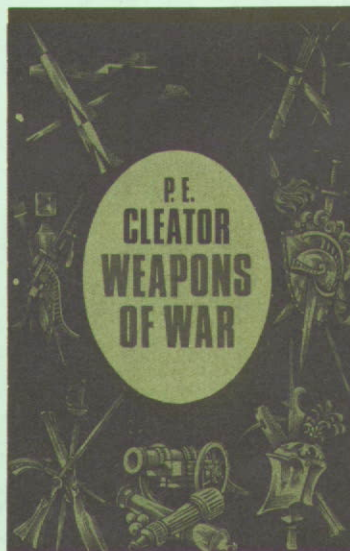
Mr Cleator has satisfactorily written a history of weapons in 224 pages. He would be praiseworthy even for attempting such a masterpiece of condensation; by completing it so successfully he deserves unqualified congratulation.

His interesting and worthwhile book covers the story of the weapons of war from the days when primitive man threw his first stone to the current nuclear age with its projected device with a disruptive power of a thousand million tons of TNT.

China's recent hydrogen bomb, though too late for Mr Cleator to comment on it, throws his message into stark relief. Even if the world escapes nuclear war, each above-ground nuclear explosion creates radioactive isotopic by-products such as carbon 14 and potassium 40, with half-lives ranging



# in Brief...



**"Famous Guns from the Smithsonian Collection"** (Hank Wieand Bowman)

From 1836 to 1870 a working model of every firearm patent had to be deposited with the United States patent office and for ten years after that the patent authorities frequently called for working models.

These models make up the Smithsonian collection. The author describes some of the highlights and conflicts in patenting history and devotes other chapters to percussion, the breech, the revolving cylinder and the search for the perfect firearm.

Some fascinating illustrations include a pistol with a magazine on a continuous chain dangling below the butt; a wide variety of ingenious rotary magazines, some horizontal; and pistols built into the handles of swords and cavalry sabres, with the barrels on the blades.

ARCO Publishing Company, 219 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, USA, \$3.90



**"New Essential First Aid"** (A Ward Gardner and Peter J Roy-lance)

This Pan Original brings first-aid right up to date—the doctor co-authors know of no other similar first-aid text in the English language.

Emphasis is placed on lifesaving, speed and commonsense, and copious line drawings illustrate every chapter. Appendices list the suggested contents of a first-aid box, outline a first-aid teaching course and suggest books for further reading.

Pan, 3s 6d

**"English, Irish and Scottish Firearms Makers"** (A Merwyn Carey)

This is a biographical encyclopaedia, fruit of the author's 33 years of research, collection and examination of weapons—and it comes from America. Its title does it less than justice—there is at least one Welshman in its pages, a Thomas Jones of Wrexham who made ladies' muff pistols, little weapons with folding triggers.

Many of the items can be of use only to enthusiasts, such as the bare information that George Rice had a general gunsmithing shop in London about 1760. But some of the longer entries may whet the appetites of those less dedicated to the lore of weaponry.

Thus there must be many good stories to be told of William Bishop, who for 56 years last century managed a Bond Street gunshop, was adviser to the young bloods, was enormous in size and

always went to work in a wide-brimmed topper, swallow-tailed coat, white tie, white apron and shirt sleeves turned over the forearms like the cuffs of a high church dignitary.

Arms and Armour Press, 39s

**"A Soldier's Story"** (Brigadier J O E Vandeleur)

Brigadier Vandeleur comes from a family with a long history of soldiering. He was born in India into the Camerons, but would not join that regiment because his father was "by far too strong a personality to follow."

Instead he went from Sandhurst into the Irish Guards, served with the Sudan Camel Corps and later went to Egypt where he planned the defences of Mersa Matruh and raised an Egyptian motorised machine-gun brigade. He found amusement in the fact that this unit, on the march, was led by trucks piled high with domestic chattels and women.

He went to Normandy in command of a mixed battalion of Irish and Scots Guards and put Netheravon training in use by manning one of his own machine-guns for a half-hour shoot at a tempting German target. On the Dutch-German border he took command of 129 Brigade in 43rd (Wessex) Division and with this brigade fought through to Bremen.

The author has a pleasant style and his account of a happy soldiering career is interesting and frequently entertaining.

Gale & Polden, 35s

from thousands to millions of years. The effect is inescapably cumulative. An all-out nuclear war could well render the earth uninhabitable.

Students of warfare divide their subject into the Primitive period (1,000,000 BC to 4000 BC), Historic (4000 BC to AD 1300) and Modern (AD 1300 to the present day).

Mr Cleator adds Nuclear as a fourth period.

The Primitive period covered 996,000 years, Historic 5300 years and Modern 645 years. The Nuclear period began in 1945 in the Nevada Desert—how long will it last?

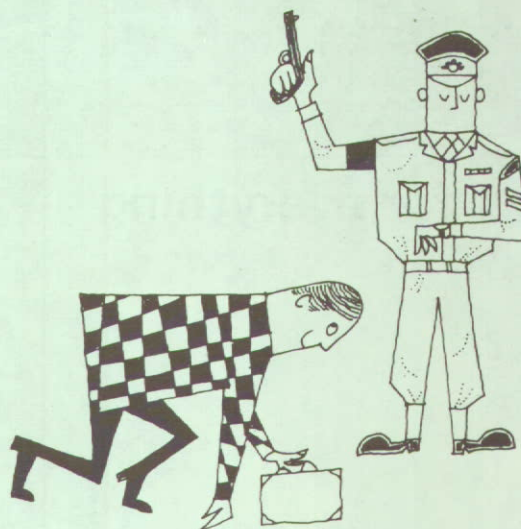
So much for the message. Important and thought-provoking though it may be, it would be unfair to would-be readers not to emphasise this excellent book's appeal to anyone even remotely interested in the history of the profession of arms.

Who, for instance, would have thought the rocket was probably used on the battlefield before the cannon? Its introduction dates back to at least 1232 when, at the siege of Peinking, Mongol attackers were assailed by *fe-ee-ho-tsiang*, literally "arrow of flying fire." The Arabs used them, too, though they did not find their way into European armouries until the 19th century through the work of Colonel William Congreve.

Artillery gradually put the 19th century rocketeers out of business but today they are back in force with bigger and better rockets stuffed with electronics and propellants which can carry them to any corner of the globe. It's a small world—and a dangerous one.

Robert Hale, 42s

J C W



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## TACTICS AND STRATEGY

From two books reviewed on these pages:

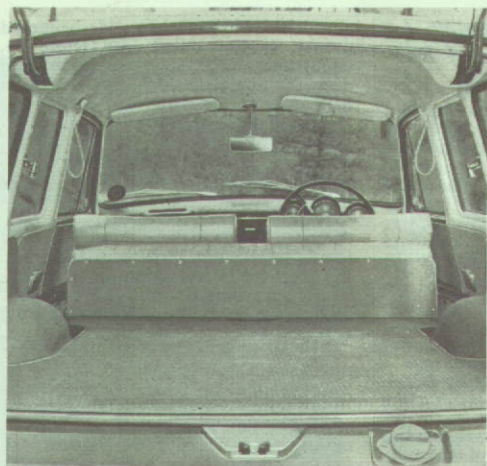
"Tactics is the theory of the use of military forces in combat."

"Strategy is the theory of the use of combats for the object of the war."  
—Clausewitz.

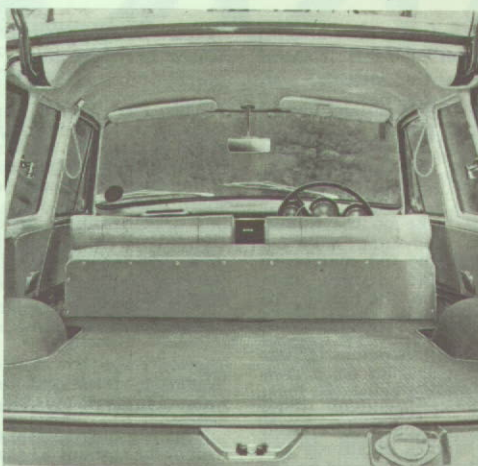
"Strategy is the art of the conduct of war; tactics are the art of fighting in battle."  
—Field-Marshal Montgomery (foreword to "Bolo Whistler").



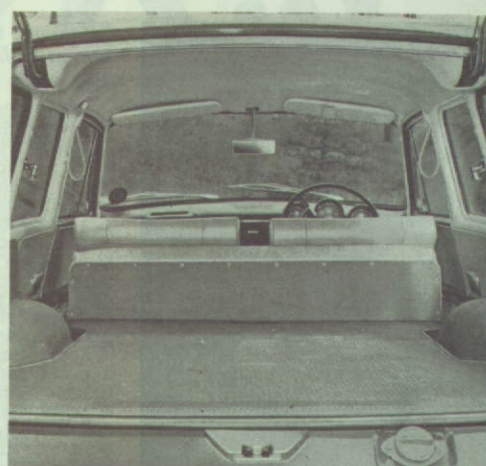
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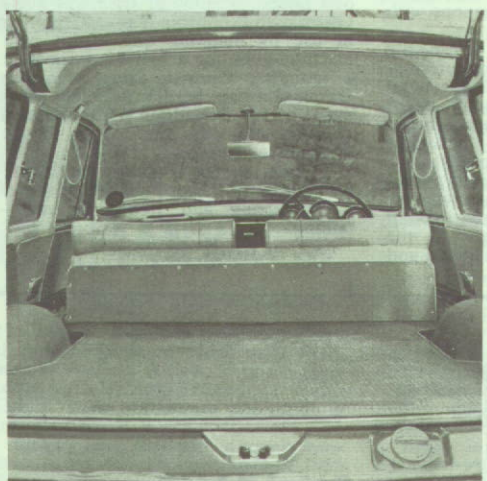
**for big families**



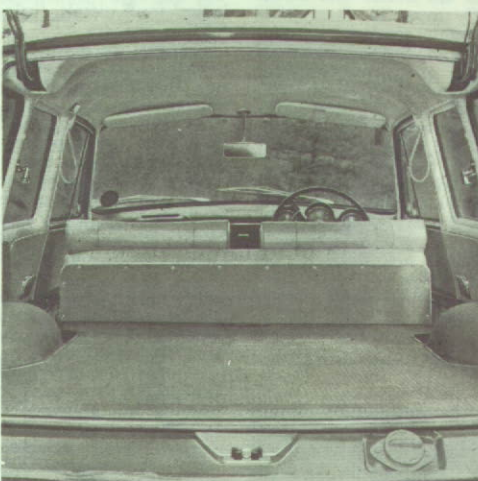
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