

SOLDIER

APRIL 1964

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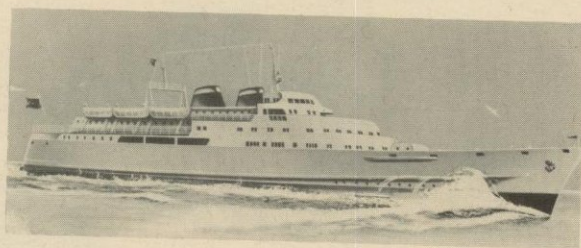
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Contents

- 5 Cyprus: On-the-spot report
- 7 Front cover story
- 8 SOLDIER to Soldier
- 9 The VC10
- 10 The Lancashire Fusiliers march home
- 11 It happened in April
- 12 More new pay rates
- 14 Sappers probe a crater lake
- 16 Medals: 28—Khedive's Sudan
- 17 Defence estimates
- 19 That Second Career: Lewen Tugwell
- 20 Humour
- 22 Your Regiment: 16—3rd Green Jackets
- 24 Prize competition
- 24 How Observant Are You?
- 26 Left, right and centre
- 29 Sport
- 30 Serving the Soldier: WVS
- 33 Letters
- 35 Collectors' Corner and Reunions
- 36 Book reviews



Editor: PETER N WOOD
 Deputy Editor/Feature Writer: PETER J DAVIES
 * Feature Writer: RUSSELL F MILLER
 Art Editor: FRANK R FINCH
 Research: DAVID H CLIFFORD
 Picture Editor: LESLIE A WIGGS
 Photographers: ARTHUR C BLUNDELL,
 FRANK TOMPSETT, PETER O'BRIEN
 Circulation Manager: K PEMBERTON WOOD

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STANDING FAST IN NO-MAN'S LAND

Story by PETER J DAVIES

CYPRUS

Pictures by FRANK TOMPSETT



THIS is Nicosia at night. The heart of the city. The rabbit warren of narrow streets within the neat symmetrical wall. The world's tightest and most vicious circle. The wall, long a tourist attraction, is once again a fortress manned constantly against the threat of invasion from across the street.

The northern half of the wall is manned by Turks, the southern half by Greeks. Across the diameter is the green line, dividing the two communities. This is no-man's land—no man's, that is, but the British soldier's.

Beneath the lamp, astride the green line, are Gunners Joe Lee and Jim Nicholson of N Battery (The Eagle Troop), 2 Regiment, Royal Artillery. They have been living in no-man's land for seven weeks now. They know what these night patrols are like. They are used to being stared at from the shadows, used to hearing the tense silence broken by the sinister sound of a rifle being cocked, used to hearing shots in the night but rarely finding the source among the maze of back streets. Ears and nerves have become tuned to the situation.

The British soldier has never before had anything quite like this to deal with. He has learned to think and act quickly to stop trouble before it starts. With work on the island practically at a standstill, crowds gather at the slightest pretext and any movement in one quarter attracts the immediate attention of the other—and lead may very easily begin to fly. Every day in different parts of the island there are scores of incidents which are handled with a firmness that must never border on arrogance and a tact that must never be mistaken for weakness.

This is not basically a soldier's job,



Tense and alert, Gunners Patrick Lane (left) and George Spooner cross Leda Street—"Murder Mile" of a few years ago—on their green line patrol. During the day the Greeks come right down to the line and open their shops, while the Turks man their defences some 50 yards back. Searches of this deserted property revealed, in one long building, a succession of holes in the interior walls enabling one side to progress easily towards the other's line sheltered by the building.

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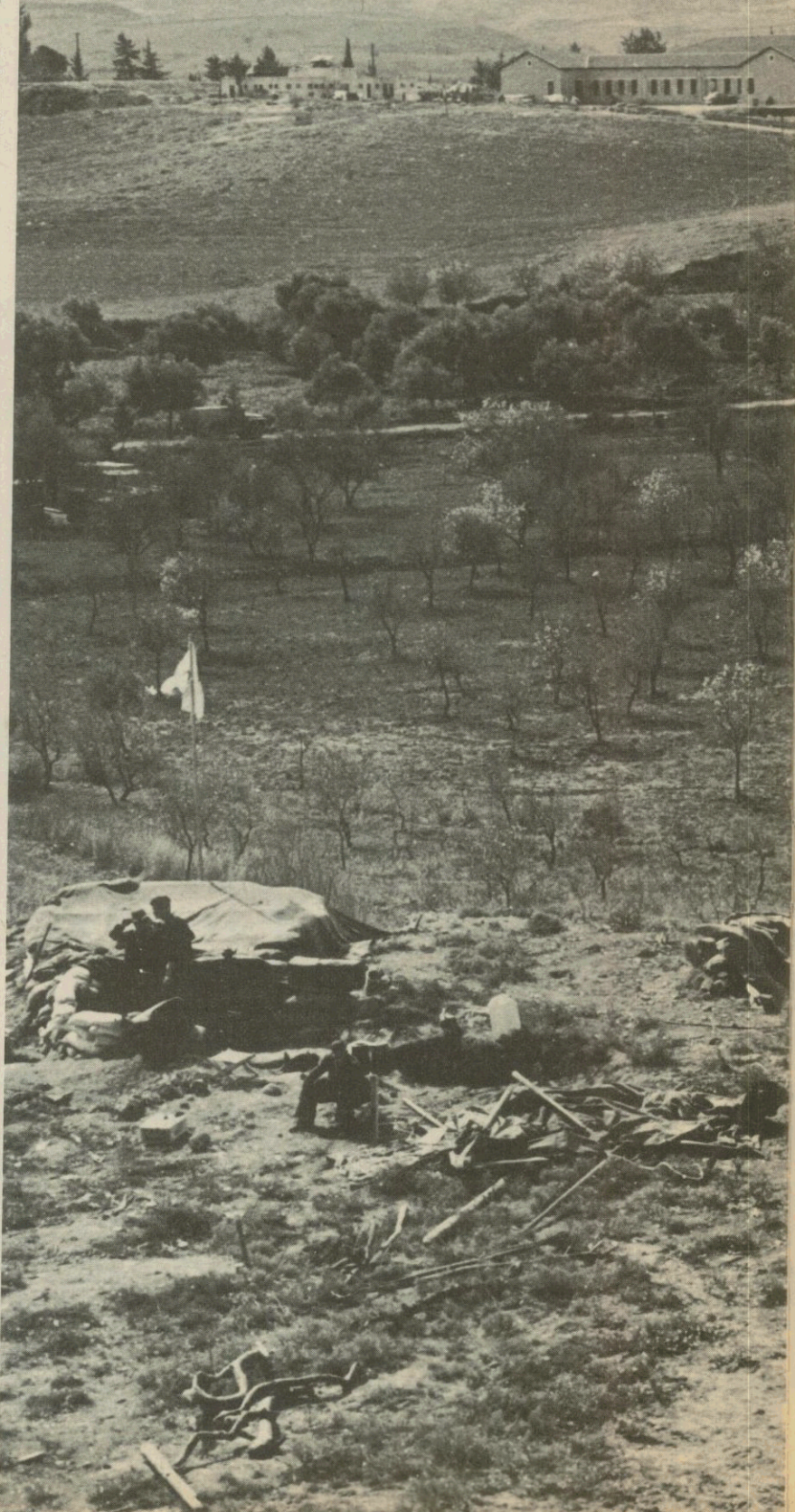
but it is a job the soldier can do better than anyone else—and the British soldier better than any other soldier. It is half tactical and half tact. Though he has no enemy there are two sides to watch and keep ahead of, so reconnaissance must be first rate. Strong points and defensive positions spring up in the most unexpected places, both sides are busy on home-made armoured bulldozers (very effective against a road block or even a house wall) and armoured cars. Patrols have to be constantly on the alert to keep abreast of events in a constantly changing situation.

Major-General Michael Carver, GOC 3rd Division, has told his truce forces to try to get both sides to agree with each other, take local measures to keep the peace and use a minimum of force, but with the situation varying so much in different parts of the island, a vast burden of responsibility must rest with the man on the spot and especially the company commander. Every day he has to give decisions in scores of potentially dangerous situations. Each time he hopes his decision was the right one and that the bullets do not start flying again. It usually is.

In practice, impartiality is difficult to achieve. Every British soldier has his own opinion of the rights and wrongs of the situation but he keeps it to himself. His one concern is to do his job and keep the peace in the area allotted to his unit. But this is difficult, especially in the many areas where there is a small minority of one side within a community. Keeping the peace in these cases means defending the minority from the majority, and in this situation the minority groups welcome the British troops as

continued on Page 8

Greek positions overlook the school at Polis. On the road between the warring sides a British armoured car patrols.



Out of sight from the road in Ktima, Greeks and Turks have armoured bulldozers ready for action. Both sides are secretive about their preparations, and reconnaissance needs to be keen and constant. The Gunners go to great length to maintain impartiality. If an officer has reason to visit the Turkish *muhtar* (mayor) he then pays a courtesy call on the Greek *muhtar* to keep the balance. Patrols set out with a pound of sweets divided equally between left and right pockets, half for distribution to the Greek and half to the Turkish children.



A typical incident in the life of a British soldier in Cyprus. A telephone line needs repairing but it approaches the Turkish side of the mixed village of Ayios Theodoros, in the south-east of the island—and these are Greek engineers. Major John Hassett, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has offered to escort the engineers, but they say no, they want a Greek police escort. "If the Turks fire on us you can't shoot back," said one. After much wrangling Major Hassett agreed to take three policemen in his armoured car. He insisted they keep their magazines in their pockets, and as they were out of sight in the armoured car the situation remained fairly safe. Then it was learned that a repair would be required near a phone box in the Turkish quarter. The Turkish *muhtar* would allow only one engineer into the village—and no police. To this, surprisingly, the Greek engineers agreed, the job was done, and while they waited outside the village, Greek and Turk played marbles together. Two other companies of the Inniskillings are based in Larnaca where there are two Turkish communities at each side of the town, and therefore two green lines.



From their base outside the trouble-torn town of Ktima (8000 Greeks, 3000 Turks) Gunners of 16 Battery, 26 Regiment, Royal Artillery, patrol the more isolated hilly villages in the area by Royal Air Force *Whirlwind* helicopter. Here Sergeant Tom Hammond talks to a schoolmaster at Kathikas.



COVER PICTURE

For the cover of its June issue, *SOLDIER* has specially commissioned from the brilliant artist, Terence Cuneo, a magnificent painting of the D-Day landing in Normandy 20 years ago.

His exciting D-Day picture, extending across front and back covers, captures the noise and drama of the dawn battle. Tanks clatter from landing craft and Infantrymen pour from assault boats and dash up the beach under fire.

This month's cover shows Terence Cuneo at work on another of his military paintings, depicting Private James Stokes, The King's Shropshire Light

Infantry, leading his company in an attack which earned for him a posthumous Victoria Cross in World War Two.

The Regiment flew the artist to Germany for him to sketch on the scene with the help of three officers, one of whom took part in the action, on 1 March, 1945. Private Stokes, firing from the hip, had routed the enemy from a farm, taking 12 prisoners, and been wounded in the neck. Then, single-handed, he rushed a house and was again wounded, but reappeared with five more prisoners.

The final assault was on a group of

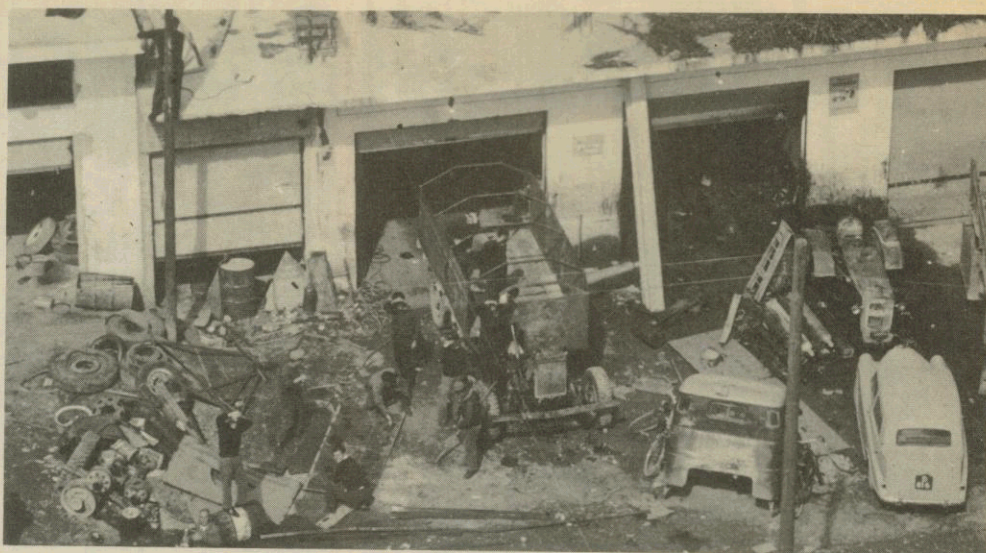
buildings forming a strong-point. For the last time, Private Stokes, now severely wounded, dashed forward without waiting for orders. This is the scene captured in this dramatic painting. Terence Cuneo is adding the finishing touches to his portrait of the gallant Private Stokes who, now eight times wounded but still firing his rifle, crumples to the ground 20 yards from the houses. As his company passed him he raised his hand and shouted goodbye.

Picture by FRANK TOMPSETT.

protectors while the other side is understandably less forthcoming.

The British soldier in Cyprus has a sound grasp of the situation—but he cannot see an end to it. Wherever he goes he sees burned, battered or bullet-riddled buildings as evidence of the deep-rooted hatred between close neighbours. Many thousands of rounds have been fired in anger, sandbags are stacked in the most unlikely places. This once-beautiful holiday isle is badly scarred, the rift between its peoples is deep. With work practically at a standstill, supplies of food are running short and Cyprus is heading rapidly towards bankruptcy.

Before long, unless the situation changes rapidly, a major task for our troops will be to save whole communities from starvation. Already Headquarters, Royal Army Service Corps, 3rd Division, is finding its main concern is civilian relief, taking food, clothing and other supplies to isolated villages. And the demand is growing.



In Polis, where hundreds of Turks have banded together in a secondary school near the village, there is no attempt to conceal warlike preparations. Here Greeks are busy rebuilding and reinforcing a home-made armoured car. Major

Eric Evans, commanding 159 Battery, 26 Regiment, Royal Artillery, has placed a troop of men between the village and the school. Other troops patrol the area by road or by helicopter, but the drama of Polis is centred on the school.



Much of the soldier's time on village patrol is spent in the local coffee houses. Here Drummers Roger Pearce and David Patterson, of The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, chat with Turkish villagers near Lefka. It was here that feeling ran particularly high when Turks dug defensive positions in the Greek football pitch. The Battalion's reconnaissance platoon and corps of drums have been operating in the Lefka (now all Turkish) and Xeros (Greek) areas in the north of the island. The platoon sustained the first casualty of the emergency when Private Woodrow Clachar, a Jamaican, was fired on in pitch darkness by a nervous Turkish guard at a road block. A piece of shot hit him in the back but only broke the skin. The Duke of Edinburgh's men have taken an easy-going, guns-in-the-background approach to this trouble spot, getting on friendly terms with the leaders of both sides—the Greek an EOKA leader who had £5000 on his head during the 1958 emergency and the Turkish chief inspector of police who served with the RASC in the Western Desert during World War Two.

SOLDIER to Soldier

AS the United Nations force takes over in Cyprus the British soldier will quietly fade from the scene to become, as has so often happened, unsung and perhaps even vilified. But his role during four difficult months will not be forgotten.

His patience, forbearance, self-discipline and understanding have averted disaster and earned him the admiration of the world.

There have been no tributes better deserved than these:

"We would be starving if it were not for the British troops"—Housein Damilagh (Turkish Cypriot).

"My country is proud of her record in Cyprus. British troops have saved many lives there and the present situation, although bad, would be infinitely worse without them"—Sir Patrick Dean (Britain's chief delegate to UNO, speaking to the Security Council).

"The role of peacemaker is never easy and the role of peacekeeper is very difficult. It needs great restraint, patience, understanding and compassion. I should like to pay tribute to the British troops there and say my country is grateful for the way they carry out their arduous, wearying and frustrating task"—Mr George Ball (United States Under-Secretary of State).

"The British troops in Cyprus have an extremely difficult task and they have done very well"—General Gyani (U Thant's personal representative in Cyprus).

"I think we can be justifiably proud of what we have achieved and I believe that the people of Cyprus have welcomed the presence of British soldiers"—Mr James Ramsden (Secretary of State for War).

"I think the whole nation is proud, above all, of the conduct of our individual soldiers. I do not believe that there is any other Army in the world which would have behaved with the same good humour and restraint"—Mr Denis Healey (Labour spokesman on defence matters).



SMOOTH, SLEEK, SOPHISTICATED

ONLY a couple of years ago talk of Army trooping still conjured up pictures of troops crowded below decks on long sea voyages. It is only 15 months since the *Oxfordshire* weighed anchor at Southampton to end an era. Yet in about three years' time British troops will be speeding across the skies in smooth, silent luxury, the speed of the aircraft leaving behind the sound of the four powerful tail-sited jets.

They will be travelling aboard the Vickers-Armstrongs VC10, the jet designed for the airlines of BOAC. Eleven of these sleek, powerful aircraft have been ordered for Royal Air Force Transport Command for troop carrying. Each can carry 150 fully kitted troops 4000 nautical miles (4600 statute miles)* flying at 490 knots (560mph) at 30,000 feet. The Service version will also be adapted to take combinations of troops and freight so that five aircraft will be able to lift an Infantry force of 530 fully equipped soldiers, 11 *Land-Rovers* and trailers, and 14½ tons of freight the same distance in less than nine hours.

For such a big aircraft—it can weigh up to 322,000lb (143½ tons) at take-off—the VC10 requires a comparatively short take-off of, at the most, 9700 feet. The secret of this is the feature that also provides the virtually silent flight—the rear-mounted engines. Mounting the four Rolls-Royce *Conway* turbo-fan engines at the rear of the fuselage leaves the wings free to do their proper job—generate lift. The design reverses the trend towards higher approach speeds and longer take-off runs.

BOAC has ordered 12 standard VC10s and 30 of the longer Super VC10s. The Service aircraft will be virtually identical to BOAC's standard version, the only outward visible difference being an 11ft 8in by 7ft freight door in the forward port side, and an in-flight refuelling probe at the nose.

But with an operating weight higher than the standard VC10, the Service aircraft will incorporate several features of the larger, Super version, including stronger wings, integral fuel tank in the tail fin, and stronger undercarriage. The Service aircraft will have the same hard trim design as the civil version and the special luggage racks which fold away when not required. The main cabin floor will be strengthened for heavy freight and vehicles.

But trooping will be the primary role and for this the interior has been modified to take 150 passengers instead of the civil version's 135. About 8½ tons of personal kit can be stowed under the floor, where there are freight holds of 815 cubic feet (aft) and 535 cubic feet.

The main cabin—80ft long and, at floor level, 10ft 7in wide—can be used for varying combinations of freight and personnel. For example, three *Land-Rovers* could be stowed in the forward section with 86 men aft. The maximum payload of 57,000lb (25½ tons) can be carried 3420 miles (3940 statute miles).

* The Belfast's maximum range is 4350 nautical miles or 5000 statute miles (see last month's *SOLDIER*).

All the majestic power and sleek grace of the VC10 is displayed in this study, taken at Farnborough Air Show by *SOLDIER*'s Peter O'Brien.

FROM OSNABRÜCK TO WORCESTER—ON FOOT

A PRIDE of yellow hackles swung jauntily down a Worcester-shire lane. Their owners, enthusiastically bellowing "pop" songs with a marked Lancastrian brogue, turned into the courtyard of a village inn where a beaming host stood fast behind a sea of foaming pints. It was the end of a 460-mile march by 48 men of 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

They had started marching on the other side of the English Channel at Osnabrück in Germany. Thirty-four days later they gratefully put their feet up at Norton Barracks, near Worcester. They had tramped the whole distance except for the stretch between Hook of Holland and Harwich, which even the most ambitious of them admitted was beyond two feet.

All 48 men finished fighting fit; no one dropped out *en route*; and incredibly all admitted that, if necessary, they could march another 460 miles without difficulty—boredom and not fatigue being the worst enemy for the latter half of the marathon hike.

The idea of the march was born when the Regiment, after four years in Rhine



Top: The marathon marchers cross the frontier into Holland where a warm reception awaited them. Above: D Platoon sets out from Osnabrück with a purposeful air at the start of the long road home.

AND THIS WAS THE ORDER OF MARCH

D Platoon: Lieutenant W R Litster, Sergeant J Horrocks, Corporals S J Anderson, Lance-Corporals J A Feldon, C E Anderson, W Fielding, E White, D J Benfield, R M Garnett, Fusiliers B Ollerenshaw, S Scott, J E Mahon, F P O'Connor, D Derbyshire, P F Green, S Tither, A W Brown, P Rose, M J Hughes, R E Phillipson, H Wroe, D R Jobey, J Bridge.

C Platoon: Second-Lieutenant C B M Carter, Sergeants G F Owen, B M Walsh, Corporals R T Atherton, B J Flannery, D Graham, J F Howarth, Lance-Corporals P Livesey, D Collinge, S Rostron, Fusiliers R Wood, R B Duffy, J McGovern, T Thompson, F Lane, D J Sinclair, D L A Ryder, G Ratcliffe, M J Bambrick, J C Collopy, D P Hamilton, J J Taylor, E A Birch, N Brophy.

Army, was posted to Worcester. Rumour has it that a fusilier boasted within earshot of his commanding officer that he could easily walk home. Lieutenant-Colonel A J Wilson MC told him: "Good idea. You can."

There was no shortage of volunteers. Extra training was started. Methods of hardening the feet were endlessly debated, most men finally plumping for a good soaking in methylated spirits and glycerine.

On a grey winter day the men paraded in Osnabrück to receive a message of greeting from the Oberbürgermeister which they were to carry to the Mayor of Worcester. Cheered by hundreds of people lining the cobbled street out of the city, they set off on the long road, leaving the remainder of their Battalion to return home by the quicker, if less glamorous, air trooping route.

Each marcher carried a rifle and about 20 pounds of equipment. They planned to cover about 18 to 20 miles a day at the rate of 3½ miles an hour.

Left, right, left, right . . . they plodded east through Germany with nothing more serious than blisters and aching tendons to contend with for the first few days. A support party cooked hot meals and patched up sore feet at the overnight halts, which varied from fire stations to holiday camps. Every fifth day was spent resting.

At the Dutch frontier town of

Holterhoek the Fusiliers were given a grand reception after being met by Abe Lenstra, the Dutch international soccer star. He presented them with an enormous currant loaf and plenty of beer to wash it down.

As they headed for the Hook the marchers were formally greeted by every village mayor—and invariably treated to a speech of welcome. Many of the Dutch people who waved at the soldiers with the yellow hackles must have pleasant memories of The Lancashire Fusiliers, who helped to liberate many towns in Holland towards the end of World War Two.

Two bitterly cold days of constant drizzle dampened their spirits a little but these were revived by an over-confident corporal who declared he could easily leap one of the many dykes—and landed in the very middle submerged to his waist. A few hours later he gave a repeat performance at another dyke and provided everyone with a talking point for days.

After 16 days the two platoons marched into the Hook, all of them by this time quite settled down to the march routine. They crossed the Chan-

nel by ship, although one fusilier hinted darkly that "some people" would "probably have liked us to swim."

In England the much-photographed and much-interviewed Fusiliers met the Press with the blasé self-assurance of film stars before setting out once again to march virtually across the width of England to Worcester.

Avoiding main roads where possible, the two platoons marched separately for much of the route, swapping their experiences each time they met and provoking the inevitable friendly rivalry that had grown up between them.

When they met at Ware in Hertfordshire, C Platoon's men were able to treat their friends in D Platoon to a mouth-watering description of the chicken dinner with which they had been presented the previous evening by the town council of Bishop's Stortford.

By this time the marchers had universally agreed that boredom was their main enemy. The same routine day after day, the apparently endless slog, the halts, the slow rate of progress and the repetitive countryside, were beginning to pall. Any excuse for a diversion was eagerly grabbed and some

ripe Lancastrian vernacular was roundly bandied about when one section was refused a drink by a pub at a lunchtime stop.

Although they found the hills on the last two days of the march rather wearing, when they arrived at Norton's parish boundary to be welcomed by the Vicar, the Reverend G S Moody, every man could still claim to be fighting fit. They swung proudly into the local inn, The Retreat, to the applause of the villagers and children in the playground of the school opposite, and then set about the serious job of demolishing the free beer laid on by the landlord.

The Battalion band arrived and led the 48 triumphant marchers into their future home at Norton Barracks where Major-General J E F Willoughby, GOC West Midland District, took the salute as the men marched past.

Two days later the trip officially came to an end with the ceremonial march into Worcester and the handing over to the Mayor of the message from Osnabrück. This safely accomplished, the marathon-marching Fusiliers went off on leave—by train.



The signpost tells them they are almost home and the village school children cheer them on their way for the very last mile of the 460.



Home is where the cookhouse is—a succulent mixed grill awaited the men at Norton Barracks.



Well, 460 miles would make anyone thirsty!

It happened in APRIL

Date	Years Ago
2	End of the Spanish Civil War 25
4	North Atlantic Treaty signed 15
6	Commander Peary reached the North Pole 55
6	PAYE introduced in Britain 20
10	Battle of Toulouse 150
20	Adolf Hitler born 75
23	British Empire Exhibition opened at Wembley 40
28	Mutiny on the <i>Bounty</i> 175
28	League of Nations founded 45



MORE NEW PAY RATES

On these two pages, in handy, tear-out form, are new pay rates, pensions and gratuities not included in last month's SOLDIER. They are effective from 1 April, 1964.

OFFICERS' PAY

MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS (NON-SPECIALISTS)

Rank	Daily	Annual
Captain	<i>s d</i> 84 6	£ 1542
After 2 years in rank	86 6	1579
After 4 years in rank	88 6	1615
Major	105 6	1925
After 1 year in rank	107 6	1962
After 2 years in rank	109 6	1998
After 3 years in rank	111 6	2035
After 4 years in rank	113 6	2071
After 5 years in rank	115 6	2108
After 6 years in rank	117 6	2144
After 7 years in rank	119 6	2181
Lieutenant-colonel	131 0	2391
After 2 years in rank	134 0	2445
After 4 years in rank	137 0	2500
After 6 years in rank	140 0	2555
After 8 years in rank	143 0	2610
Colonel	160 0	2920
After 2 years in rank	163 0	2975
After 4 years in rank	166 0	3029
After 6 years in rank	169 0	3084
After 8 years in rank	172 0	3139
Brigadier	181 0	3303
Major-general	225 0	4106
Lieutenant-general	265 0	4836

Dental cadets: On appointment	<i>s d</i> 28 0
After 1 year's service	30 0
On passing 2nd Bachelor of Dental Surgery Examination	34 6
Medical Cadets: On appointment	34 6
On provisional registration	38 6

ROYAL ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS

Second-lieutenant	<i>s d</i> 34 6	£ 630
Lieutenant	39 6	721
After 1 year in rank	41 6	757
After 2 years in rank	44 0	803
After 3 years in rank	46 0	839
Captain	53 6	976
After 1 year in rank	55 6	1013
After 2 years in rank	57 6	1049
After 3 years in rank	60 0	1095
After 4 years in rank	62 0	1131
After 5 years in rank	64 6	1177
After 6 years in rank	66 6	1214
Major	78 6	1433
After 1 year in rank	80 6	1469
After 2 years in rank	82 6	1506
After 3 years in rank	84 6	1542
After 4 years in rank	86 6	1579
After 6 years in rank	89 0	1624
After 8 years in rank	91 0	1661
After 10 years in rank	93 0	1697
After 12 years in rank	95 0	1734
Lieutenant-colonel	106 0	1934
After 2 years in rank	109 6	1998
After 4 years in rank	112 6	2053
After 6 years in rank	116 0	2117
After 8 years in rank	119 0	2172
Colonel	141 0	2573
After 2 years in rank	145 0	2646
After 4 years in rank	149 0	2719
After 6 years in rank	153 0	2792
After 8 years in rank	157 0	2865
Brigadier	176 0	3212
Major-general	225 0	4106

QUANTITY SURVEYORS, ROYAL ENGINEERS

Rank	Daily	Annual
Lieutenant	<i>s d</i> 39 6	£ 721
After 1 year in rank	46 0	839
Captain	53 6	976
After 1 year in rank	55 6	1013
After 2 years in rank	57 6	1049
After 3 years in rank	60 0	1095
After 4 years in rank	62 0	1131
After 5 years in rank	64 6	1177
After 6 years in rank	66 6	1214
Major	78 6	1433
After 1 year in rank	80 6	1469
After 2 years in rank	82 6	1506
After 3 years in rank	84 6	1542
After 4 years in rank	86 6	1579
After 6 years in rank	89 0	1624
After 8 years in rank	91 0	1661
After 10 years in rank	93 0	1697
After 12 years in rank	95 0	1734
Lieutenant-colonel	106 0	1934
After 2 years in rank	109 6	1998
After 4 years in rank	112 6	2053
After 6 years in rank	116 0	2117
After 8 years in rank	119 0	2172
Colonel	141 0	2573
After 2 years in rank	145 0	2646
After 4 years in rank	149 0	2719
After 6 years in rank	153 0	2792

CHAPLAINS

	<i>s d</i>	£
On entry	51 6	940
After 2 years' service	55 6	1013
After 4 years' service	61 0	1113
After 6 years' service	67 6	1232
After 8 years' service	74 6	1360
After 10 years' service	78 6	1433
After 12 years' service	81 6	1487
After 14 years' service	85 6	1560
After 16 years' service	89 0	1624
After 18 years' service	94 0	1715
After 20 years' service	100 6	1834
After 22 years' service	108 6	1980
After 24 years' service	112 6	2053
After 26 years' service(a)	117 0	2135
After 28 years' service(b)	121 0	2208
Deputy Chaplain-General	132 0	2409
Chaplain-General	168 0	3066

NOTE: The maximum rate of pay for Army chaplains below Class I is rate (a). Army chaplains Class I receive rate (a) on appointment, if they have less than 28 years' service. After two years in the rank, or after 28 years' service, they receive rate (b).

CHAPLAINS' RETIRED PAY

Number of years' reckonable service	Chaplain	Deputy Chaplain-General	Chaplain-General
16	£ a year 585	£ a year 980	£ a year —
17	615	1020	—
18	650	1060	—
19	675	1100	—
20	700	1135	—
21	730	1175	—
22	755	1215	1465
23	815	1255	1520
24	875	1295	1570
25	930	1330	1620
26	985	1370	1675
27	1045	1405	1725
28	1105	1435	1780
29	1170	1470	1830
30	1235	1505	1880
31	1295	1535	1935
32	1355	1570	1985
33	1415	1605	2030
34	1475	1640	2080

QUARTERMASTERS

Rank	Daily	Annual
On appointment	<i>s d</i> 53 6	£ 976
After 1 years' service	54 6	995
After 2 years' service	55 6	1013
After 3 years' service	56 6	1031
After 4 years' service	57 6	1049
After 5 years' service	58 6	1068
After 6 years' service	66 6	1214
After 8 years' service	69 0	1259
After 10 years' service	71 0	1296
After 12 years' service	82 6	1506
After 14 years' service	84 6	1542
After 16 years' service	86 6	1579
After 18 years' service	89 0	1624
Lieutenant-colonel	102 0	1861
After 3 years in rank	104 0	1898

LEGAL SERVICES

Rank	Daily	Annual
Captain	<i>s d</i> 62 0	£ 1131
After 1 year in rank	64 0	1168
After 2 years in rank	66 0	1204
After 3 years in rank	68 0	1241
After 4 years in rank	70 0	1277
After 5 years in rank	72 0	1314
After 6 years in rank	74 0	1350
Major	89 6	1633
After 1 year in rank	91 6	1670
After 2 years in rank	93 6	1706
After 3 years in rank	95 6	1743
After 4 years in rank	97 6	1779
After 6 years in rank	99 6	1816
After 8 years in rank	101 6	1852
After 10 years in rank	103 6	1889
After 12 years in rank	105 6	1925
Lieutenant-colonel	117 6	2144
After 2 years in rank	120 6	2199
After 4 years in rank	123 6	2254
After 6 years in rank	126 6	2309
After 8 years in rank	129 6	2363
Colonel	144 6	2637
After 2 years in rank	148 6	2710
After 4 years in rank	152 6	2783
After 6 years in rank	156 6	2856
After 8 years in rank	160 6	2929
Brigadier	176 0	3212

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

	<i>s d</i>	£
Lieutenant	46 0	839
Captain	53 6	976
After 1 year in rank	55 6	1013
After 2 years in rank	57 6	1049
After 3 years in rank	60 0	1095
After 4 years in rank	62 0	1131
After 5 years in rank	64 6	1177
After 6 years in rank	66 6	1214
Major	80 6	1469
After 2 years in rank	84 6	1542
After 4 years in rank	89 0	1624
After 6 years in rank	93 0	1697
After 8 years in rank	96 0	1752
After 10 years in rank	98 6	1798
After 12 years in rank	100 6	1834
Lieutenant-colonel	108 6	1980
After 2 years in rank	111 6	2035
After 4 years in rank	115 0	2099
After 6 years in rank	118 0	2153
After 8 years in rank	121 6	2217
Colonel	140 0	2555
After 2 years in rank	145 0	2646
After 4 years in rank	150 0	2737
After 6 years in rank	155 0	2829
Brigadier	176 0	3212

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL TERMS OF SERVICE

EXTENDED SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Service element	£ a year
For 20 years' reckonable service	425
For each additional year up to 10 years	27
Rank element	
For each year as major* (maximum 10)	17
For each year as lieutenant-colonel* (maximum 4)	40

PRE-WAR REGULAR OTHER RANKS PROMOTED TO WAR-TIME EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS AND CONTINUING TO SERVE AS OFFICERS

Service element	
For 15 years' reckonable service	305
For each additional year	31
Rank element	
For each year as major* (maximum 10)	19
For each year as lieutenant-colonel* (maximum 4)	47

or For first year as war substantive or substantive lieutenant-colonel 244

NOTE: Retired pay may not exceed that of a Regular officer of the same rank and comparable service.

* Includes service in substantive, war substantive, temporary or paid acting rank.

ADDITIONAL PAY

	Daily
Lieutenant-colonel	<i>s d</i> 10 0
Sister tutor	6 0
Assistant sister tutor	3 0

WOMEN OFFICERS' PAY

WRAC QUARTERMASTERS

	Daily	Annual
On appointment	<i>s d</i> 44 6	£ 812
After 1 year's service	45 6	830
After 2 years' service	46 6	849
After 3 years' service	47 6	867
After 4 years' service	48 6	885
After 5 years' service	49 6	903
After 6 years' service	56 0	1022
After 8 years' service	58 0	1058
After 10 years' service	59 6	1086
After 12 years' service	70 0	1277
After 14 years' service	72 0	1314
After 16 years' service	74 0	1350
After 18 years' service	75 6	1378

OFFICERS' WIDOWS' GRATUITIES

The following rates of gratuity will be payable to those widows of UK based officers who die while serving on full pay on the Active List and who are not eligible for a widow's pension:

	New rate	Old rate
Less than 4 years' service	£ 275	£ 220
4 years' service	360	280
5 years' service	445	340
6 years' service	530	400
7 years' service	620	480
8 years' service	710	560
9 years' service	800	640

Thence by increments of £90 (£80) for each additional year of service which would have reckoned for service gratuity.

OTHER RANKS' WIDOWS' GRATUITIES

The following rates of gratuity will be payable to those widows of UK based other ranks who die while serving on full pay on a regular engagement and who are not eligible for a widow's pension:

	New rate	Old rate
Less than 4 years' service	£ 100	£ 80
4 years' service	120	95
5 years' service	140	110
6 years' service	160	125
7 years' service	180	140
8 years' service	200	155
9 years' service	220	170
10 years' service	240	185
11 years' service	260	200

Thence by increments of £20 (£15) for each additional year of service which would have reckoned for service gratuity.

OTHER RANKS (OTHER THAN MALTESE) GRATUITIES ON INVALIDING

	Men	Women
3 years' reckonable service	£ 50	£ s d 42 10 0
4 years' reckonable service	60	51 0 0
5 years' reckonable service	70	59 10 0
6 years' reckonable service	80	68 0 0
7 years' reckonable service	90	76 10 0
8 years' reckonable service	105	89 5 0
9 years' reckonable service	120	102 0 0
10 years' reckonable service	135	114 15 0
11 years' reckonable service	150	127 10 0

BOYS' DAILY ADDITIONAL PAY

	<i>s d</i>
Junior lance-corporal	6 9
Junior corporal	9 9
Junior sergeant	1 3
Junior company, etc, sergeant-major	1 6
Junior regimental sergeant-major	2 0

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		24in × 20in ...	22s 6d each

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THE SAPPERS TAME A CRATER

AND HELP THE NEW KENYA TO INVESTIGATE A NATURAL SOURCE OF IRRIGATION WATER



THOUSANDS of years ago when Africa's highest peak, Mount Kilimanjaro, was still an active volcano, a few miles south-east of the mountain the earth gave a final fiery belch and blew a square-mile hole in its crust—today the result of that attack of geological indigestion is the Chala crater.

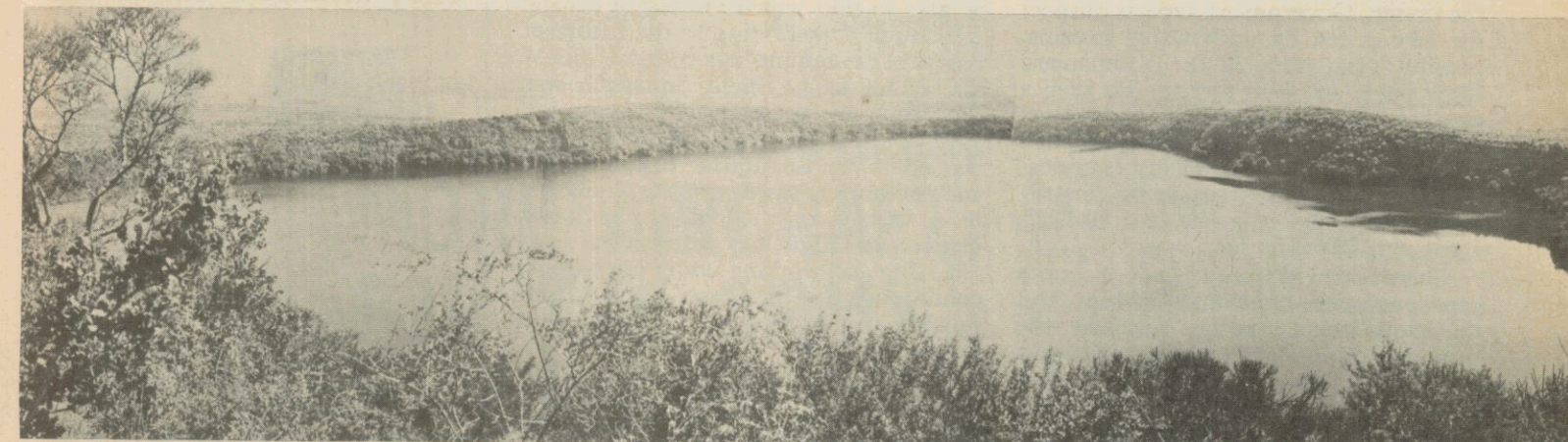
Water-filled, and ranking as the third largest volume of water in Kenya, Chala has long been one of nature's mysteries.

The source of its estimated 70,000 million gallons of pure water, and its outlet, have never been discovered. With a view to tapping this huge natural well for irrigating nearby farms and sisal estates, the Kenya Government decided to go ahead with a survey of the lake and asked 34 Independent Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, for help.

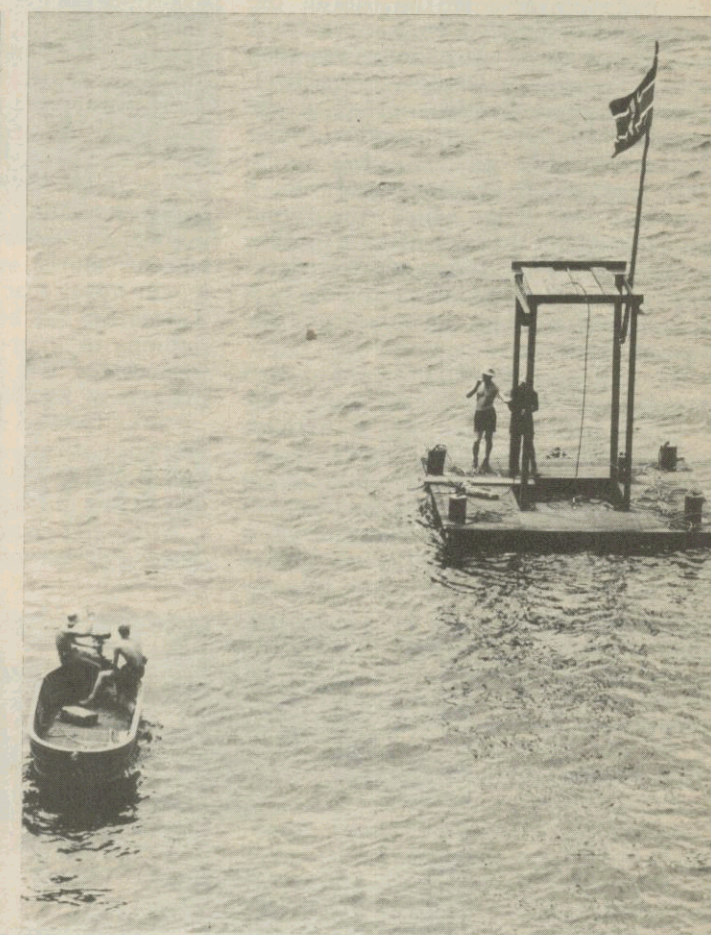
Chala's huge bowl-like shape, with a sheer drop of 200 feet from the crater

lip to the water level, made it impossible for the Government hydrological engineers, geologists and surveyors, and their equipment, to descend the rock face, so the Sappers' first task was to build a track.

Clinging to the crater wall like flies and working in temperatures which topped 95 degrees Fahrenheit, the Sappers blasted away more than 1000 tons of volcanic rock and moved another 1000 tons with pneumatic rock



Men of 34 Independent Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, lower a section of a prefabricated raft down to the water.



Above: The Squadron's newly launched raft, used as a working platform, flies the Kenya flag. Top: A view of Chala.

◀ As they blasted away 1000 tons of rock to build a track the Sappers worked in a hot sun and a cloud of dust and grit.

One of Chala's many crocodiles basking in the sun. Nearby is a large turtle. ▶



breakers and with picks and shovels.

For the local Africans the whole operation proved to be an eye-opener. It was the first time many of them had seen Europeans stripped to the waist doing manual labour, and despite politicians' claims of equality for all in newly independent Kenya, one villager was heard to comment indignantly: "This is no work for *wazungu* (Europeans). It is work for Africans!"

Because of the purity of the water in the crater, Government experts suspect the lake is fed by underwater streams, possibly originating in the Kilimanjaro snow fields and rain forests. To keep a check on fluctuations in the water level the Squadron's frogmen have installed a 60ft vertical tube—40 feet of it underwater—fitted with measuring instruments. At times, it is said, the lake has a rise and fall of 60 feet.

The erection of this two-foot-diameter pipe presented its own difficulties. But the Squadron's "boffins" solved the problem by designing and building a prefabricated raft.

Built in two seven-cwt sections, the raft was lowered 200 feet by ropes from the workshop area at the top of the crater and assembled on the water. A steel girder tower with hoist was then used to lower 12ft lengths of the level-recording pipe through a trap in the centre of the raft to the frogmen under the surface. The pipe is bolted on to steel legs which are concreted into a 40ft-deep rock ledge which runs round the perimeter of the lake. Most of the lake is estimated to be about 300 feet deep. The raft was also used to aid the Sappers in building a metal catwalk from the pipe to the shore.

As well as coping with the normal hazards of working underwater the frogmen had to deal with a number of inquisitive crocodiles. Small underwater explosions soon persuaded them to move to the other end of the lake, but unfortunately for two of them it was a case of "curiosity killed the croc"—

their skins are now being turned into handbags and wallets!

When the survey itself begins, radioactive isotopes of trithium—its radiation is so weak it can be stopped by a sheet of newspaper—will be dropped in a regular pattern over the lake's surface. The rate at which the radiation thins will indicate the replacement rate of the water. Geiger-counter tests will be made on nearby rivers, streams and springs and from their trithium content the surveyors will be able to find which are fed by Chala.

Though contributing to the future of Kenya's developing agricultural industry, as far as 34 Field Squadron was concerned the project was looked upon as a training exercise. Lake Chala was classed as "an earthquake disaster area" and the object was to test the Squadron in a speedy air move from its headquarters at Gilgil, 300 miles away.

Living and working under operational conditions, the Squadron proved itself capable of dealing with any situation despite the heat.

Though the unit has already built roads, bridges and airfields in all parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, according to the Commanding Officer, Major M P Bull, this was the first time it had worked on a single project as a complete Squadron. "It's not very often we get the chance of a project of this scale," he commented. "There was work for almost every tradesman."

The track down to the lake will bring many benefits to the local African population. As well as opening up the lake for tourist swimming and boating, it will mean that villagers from nearby Taveta can use boats to net some of the millions of *talapia* (a tasty white-meat fresh-water fish) for sale in the fish markets of Kenya and Tanganyika.

"May God go with you in your work" wished a village elder to the Sappers as he watched his fellow tribesmen bringing in the first catches.

Story and pictures by Alan J Forshaw, Army Information Officer in Kenya.

The Rev I R C Baillie, padre to the Sappers, worked with pick and shovel and also tried underwater diving at the site. Here he dons frogman's rig.

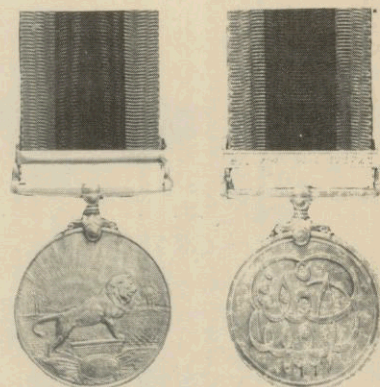


THE ARMY'S

MEDALS

by MAJOR JOHN LAFFIN

28: KHEDIVE'S SUDAN 1910



Reverse (left) of the Khedive's Sudan Medal, with lion on plinth against a background of the sun rising over the Nile, and (right) obverse, bearing Khedive's cipher and Mohammedan date. Ribbon is black, red and green.

THIS little-known medal is in the proud possession of many a British officer. I saw its ribbon on a serving officer's breast as recently as 1952.

It was awarded by the Khedive and sanctioned by the British Government for many actions in the wastes of the Sudan. The obverse shows the cipher of the Khedive and the Mohammedan date. On the reverse a lion has its forefeet on a plinth which is inscribed with the word "Sudan." Below are an oval shield and spears and in the background is a representation of the River Nile with palm trees. Behind this again is the rising sun—which any soldier serving under it would long remember!

In 1918 there was a second issue of the medal, with the cipher of the new Khedive.

Sixteen bars, with words in English and Arabic, were issued for actions the general public has never heard about. They are: Atwot, S Kordofan 1910, Sudan 1912, Zeraf 1913-14, Mandal, Miri, Mongalla 1915-16, Darfur 1916, Fasher, Lau Nuer, Nyima 1917-18, Atwot 1918, Garjak Nuer, Aliab Dinka, Nyala, and Darfur 1921. All are very rare today.

I have seen medals with four bars and have heard of a few with five. Unfortunately, all the medals were issued unnamed, although many officers had their names engraved.

Some of the actions were both interesting and enterprising. For instance, the bar for Mandal was issued to Captain Romilly DSO, Scots Guards, and his camel patrol, for suppressing cattle rustling by the Nuba tribe. Romilly punished the Nubas by fining them a number of rifles.

One of the larger operations was that of Darfur in 1916. In this Lieutenant-Colonel P Kelly, 3rd Hussars, led a mixed force of camel troops, mounted Infantry, Infantry and artillery against Sultah Ali Dinar, who was planning to use his army of about 5000 to help the Turks against the British.

In the campaign against the Aliab Dinka and other rebellious tribes a famous member of The Worcestershire Regiment, Major Frank Roberts VC, DSO, MC, commanded a column.

A few pilots of the Royal Flying Corps received the medal. The ribbon has a black centre with a thin red and green strip in either side. The green is said to represent the Sudan and the red, Britain.

DEFENCE ESTIMATES



Delivery of the *Scout* helicopter (left) will be complete this year.

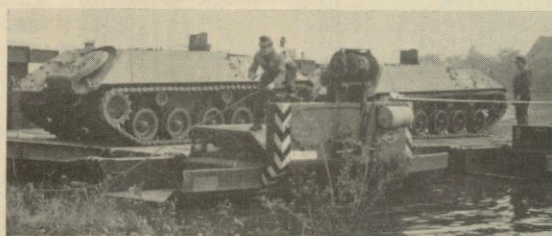
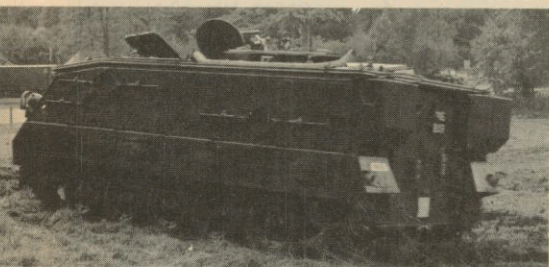
MORE AIRCRAFT FOR THE ARMY

IN COME
ABBOT,

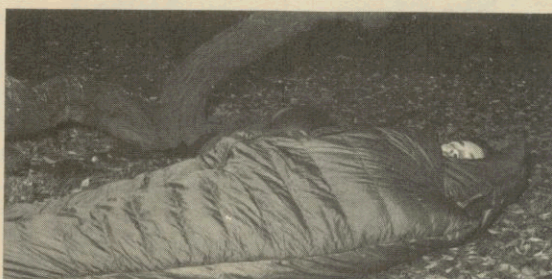
FV432



AND THE AMPHIBIOUS BRIDGE



MORE
AND MORE
QUARTERS,
BARRACKS,
SHOPS AND
SCHOOLS



AND NOW A NEW SLEEPING BAG!

STRUGGLING for sleep in the field huddled between a couple of Army blankets will soon be a thing of the past. The blankets that have been a part of the soldier's full battle order for centuries are on the way out. In their place is coming a warm, lightweight sleeping bag.

It will give the fighting soldier the warm, restful, draught-proof, rain-proof sleep he needs, without the necessity for elaborate bivouacking. Deliveries will begin this year to combat units of Rhine Army and the Strategic Reserve.

The sleeping bag is waterproofed on the lower side and has nylon quilting on top. The secret of the warmth is a filling of down and feathers with a membrane between the stitches of the quilting.

There is a fitting near the feet enabling a groundsheet to be draped over the bag or fixed to a tree to form a simple sloping shelter. At the top of the quick-release zip are two pieces of *Velcro* which stick when pushed together, safely cocooning the soldier for the night, but which can be quickly released in an emergency. *Velcro* was preferred to a press-stud or hook and eye.

The sleeping bag is heralded in the 1964 Defence White Paper, which also refers to a lighter and more easily erected range of tentage coming into service during 1964-65. But because of the Army's large stocks of exceedingly durable tentage, and replacements made only when the old tentage wears out, few of the new tents will be seen for some time.

The present programme for re-equipping the Army Air Corps with five-seater *Scout* helicopters—to be completed this year, says the White Paper—heralds a period of expansion in Army aviation, with a lighter helicopter—150 have since been ordered—replacing, in part, the reconnaissance car.

By the end of this year the issue of the new "family of radios" will be "substantially complete," higher formations will receive more radio relay, and the strategic network will inaugurate a speedy, economical telegraph automatic

OVER...

relay system. The Paper also refers to instruments to aid fire control, infra-red devices for night driving and fighting, new types of ammunition and mines, earth-moving vehicles and mechanical lifting aids.

The FV432 tracked armoured personnel carrier starts to come into service this summer, and the 105mm *Abbot* self-propelled gun will come in "this year." An order has been placed for the American 175mm self-propelled heavy



This membrane being sewn into the sleeping bag forms deep pockets for the down and ensures warmth.

Two production lines have been set up for the *Chieftain* tank (below).



gun, delivery is expected this year of the German M2 amphibious bridge, two production lines have been set up for Britain's *Chieftain* tank, and production will begin on the rapidly laid Class 30 assault trackway.

Research work includes probing the possibilities of unguided rockets as surface-to-surface artillery, with the advantage over the conventional gun of better range, mobility and lethality.

A new limited service Regular commission to replace the extended service commission is announced in the manpower section. It guarantees employment for 16 years with retired pay appropriate to Regular officers. It is

hoped that the new commission will induce eligible short-service officers to extend their Army careers.

Recruiting fell away in 1963 after the high figures of the previous year, but the strength at the end of the year was only about five per cent short of requirement and the balance between the arms and corps has improved. There are no problems in boys' recruiting. At the end of 1963 there were 11,321 boys under training—3917 apprentices, 4361 junior leaders, 1495 junior tradesmen and 1548 junior bandmen.

Territorial Army recruiting has made steady progress over the past year, and from 1965 more use will be made of

Territorials for the reinforcement and support of Rhine Army, with "teeth arms" as well as administrative units.

About 1200 married quarters have been completed in the United Kingdom each year over the last three years and it is expected that 1900 new quarters will have been started in 1963-64. In Germany the emphasis will continue on improving barracks and providing more married accommodation, NAAFI shops, and schools. It is hoped that 9000 flats being built by a German firm for hire to the Army will be completed by March, 1965. Another stop-gap measure easing Rhine Army's housing problem is the caravan-type mobile home. The initial order of 150 has been followed by an order for another 150.

Middle East building includes hutted camps at Little Aden, living and working accommodation for British and Arab troops of the Trucial Oman Scouts, and new living accommodation for British troops in Bahrain.

The estimates for the Army for 1964-65 are up by £37 million over the previous year, an increase mainly accounted for by the provision of new equipment and the higher pay rates awarded after the 1964 review.

The estimated strength of the Regular Army on 1 April, 1964, was 171,700 men, 6600 women and 11,600 boys. The Territorial Army strength on 1 January, 1964, was 106,779 men, 4443 women, 24,703 part-time National Servicemen and 263 Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps. The Army Emergency Reserve had a strength on the same date of 14,068 men, 79,267 National Servicemen, 88 Women's Royal Army Corps and 89 QARANC.

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THAT SECOND CAREER

4

LEWEN TUGWELL

CARVING A NEW FUTURE

THE strange head of Shakespeare that watched visitors at the Ideal Home Exhibition in London last month was the work of an officer who gambled everything when he left the Army five years ago to be a sculptor.

For Major Lewen Tugwell, with a wife, two children at boarding school and a baby, it was a gamble not to be lightly undertaken at the age of 41. But his faith, when he pinned all his hopes for the future literally on his hands, was justified.

His ever-watchful face of Shakespeare is something really original in sculpture. It is an inside-out face, made by modelling a conventional head, taking a mould of that and then working on the mould. The result is an extraordinary three-dimensional effect with the eyes and the face following the stare of every passer-by.

Within the last few months the tide has turned for Lewen Tugwell, sculptor. Yet a little more than ten years ago Major L. Tugwell, Royal Artillery, would never in his wildest dreams have envisaged himself as a professional sculptor.

An unenthusiastic attempt to cultivate the garden of his home at Singapore set him on the path. For the ground was clay, thick glutinous solid clay in which it was impossible to grow flowers but which was eminently suitable for modelling. He fiddled about with it, fashioning heads of his children and a few friends—they were perfect likenesses.

When the Army contracted, Major Tugwell retired after 21 years' service and enrolled in an art school near his home at Farnham, Surrey. "It was a terrific gamble really," he recalled. "I planned to be able to work for five years without earning, during which time I hoped I would be able to find myself as an artist."

Always the ex-major had to face the chilling thought that he could fail totally and absolutely, having spent the greater part of his savings. "I decided right from the beginning that if I found I was not making the grade, I would have to face the fact, give it all up, put on a bowler and go to an office." Fortunately that time never came.

After two and a half years at art school he cut the remaining 18 months of the course and set himself up as a professional sculptor.

The first two years were lean. An

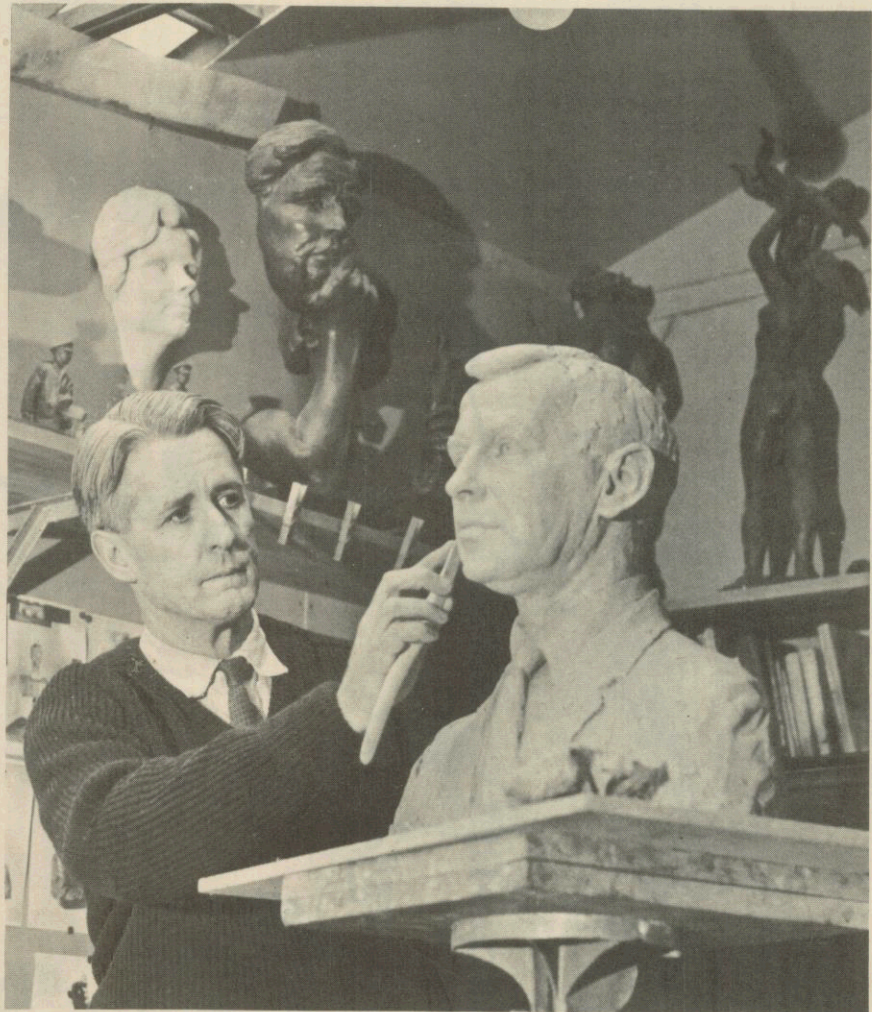
exhibition led to only two commissions—to model the heads of two dogs. But his Army contacts proved useful and he was asked to make some silver centre-pieces for Gunner officers' messes. Now he has commissions to keep him busy for some months. About half his time is spent on work for the Army and the remainder is devoted to portraiture.

A great many of his sculptures are in resin-based materials only recently introduced in sculptural works, particularly resin bronze which gives the traditional bronze surface, feel and patina but is very much cheaper.

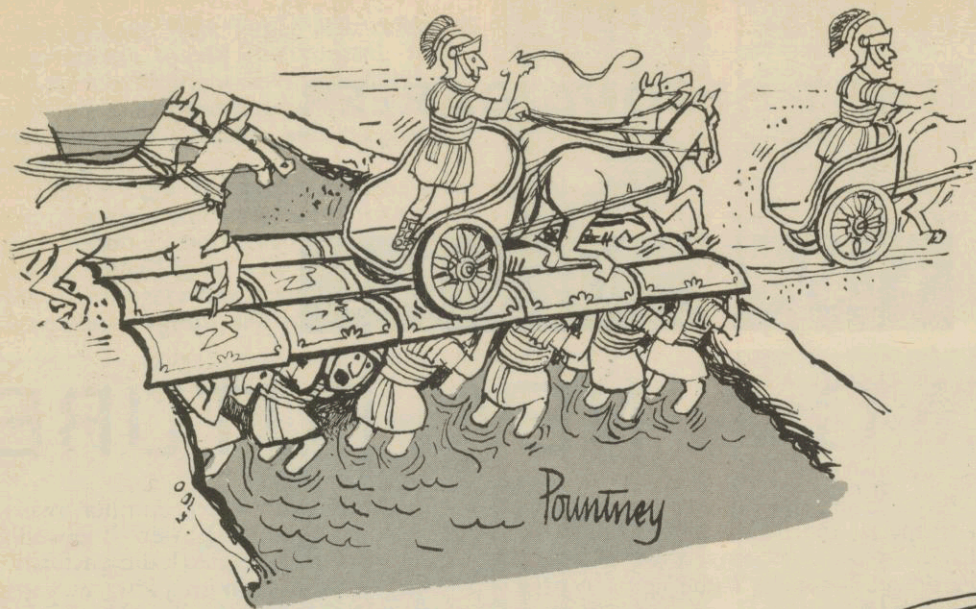
"Five Seagulls, Three Seconds" is

the baffling title of yet another really original product of Lewen Tugwell's mind. He calls it a "fourth dimensional" work. The idea was born a few years ago when he watched seagulls in flight. He took a ciné film of them, studied it closely and then modelled the path of the five seagulls during a three-second flight, faithfully recording the wing-beating and gliding of each gull.

Even now life is hardly a bed of roses for Lewen Tugwell. He must be his own business manager, public relations officer and salesman, constantly applying himself to an endless search for work.



Major Tugwell working on a bust in his studio. At the bottom of the garden stands his "fourth dimensional" creation, "Five Seagulls, Three Seconds."



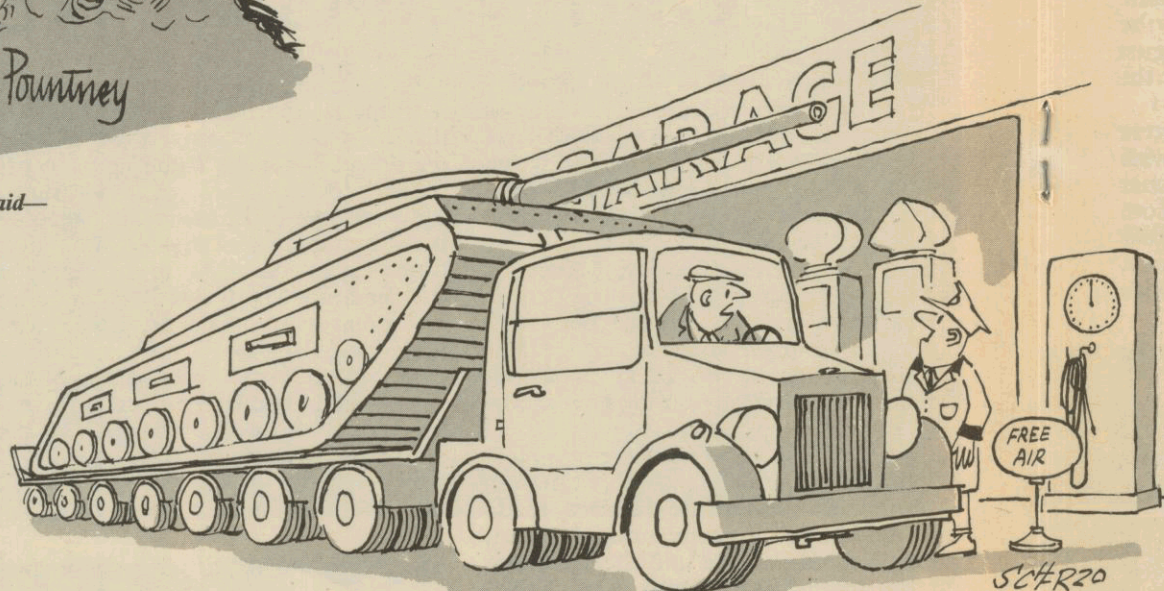
"Anyone care to make up a bridge party," he said—to think I fell for that!"

HUMOUR

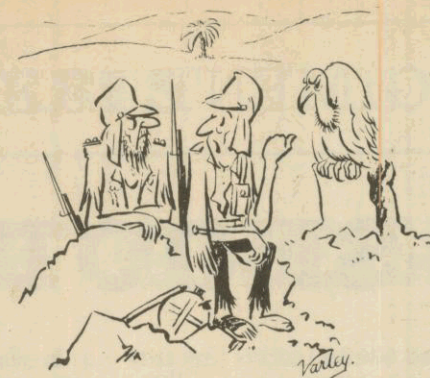
MILITARY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT



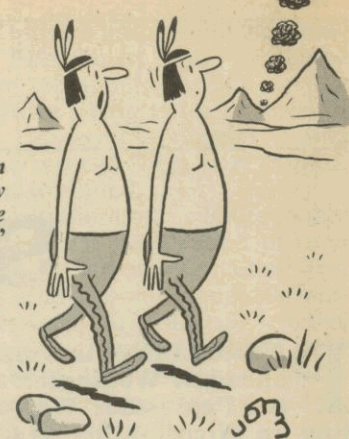
"First I'd like to introduce you to our special portable lifting and dispersing device."



"45 all round."



"There's no need to snap. I only asked what they eat."



"Either we've been mobilised or my wife's burnt the dinner again!"



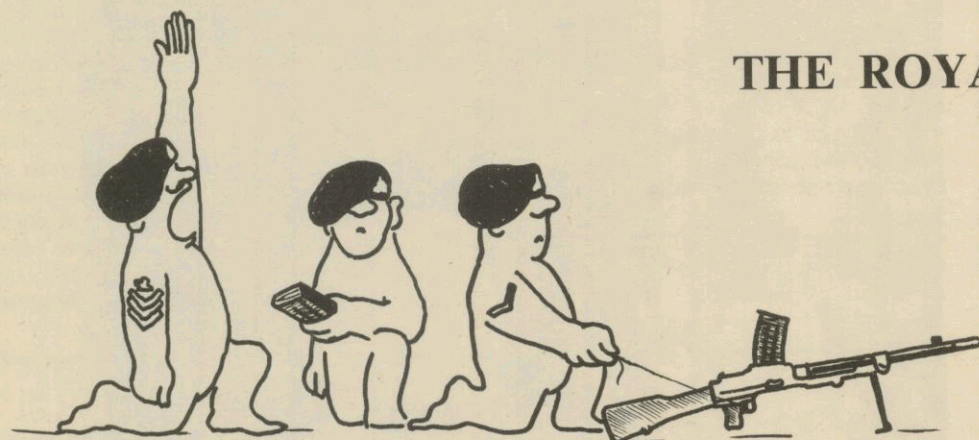
"You've won a major prize . . ."



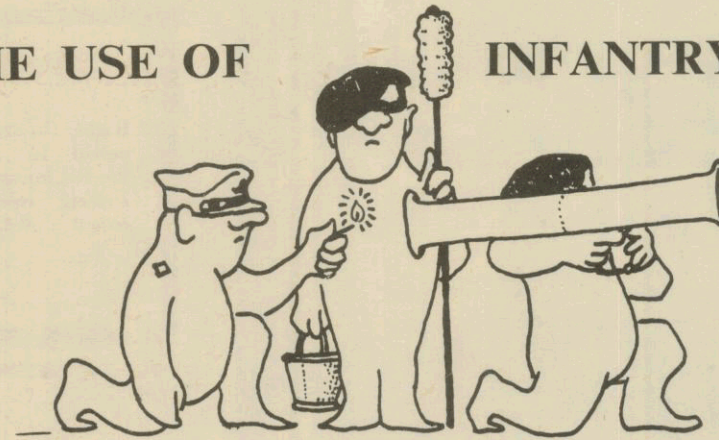
"What does the Army want—male fashion models or daredevil killers?"

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY'S GUIDE TO THE USE OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

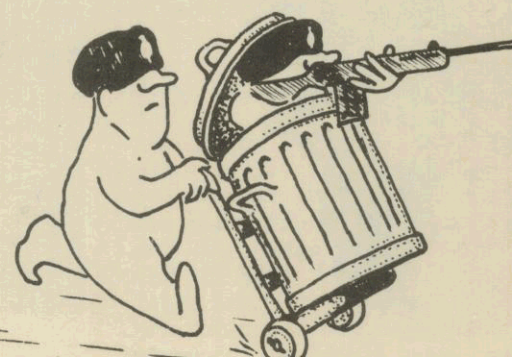
by DIK



FIELD GUNNERS



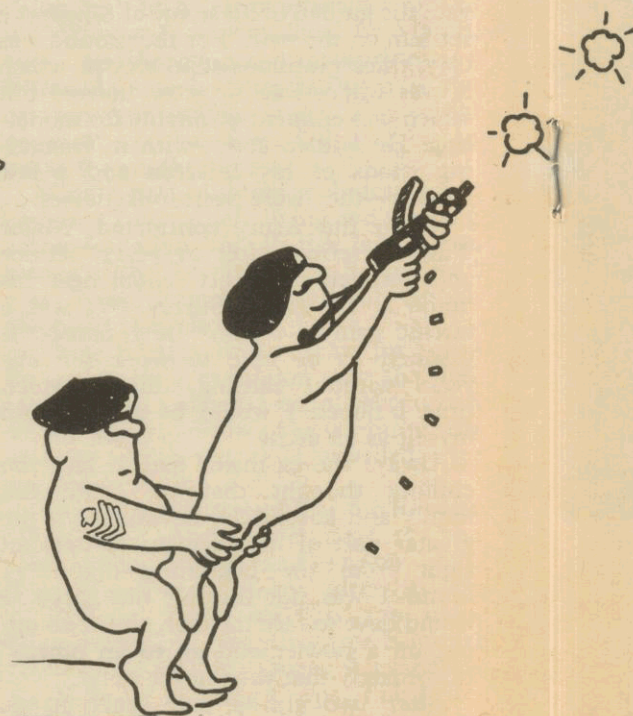
MEDIUM GUNNERS



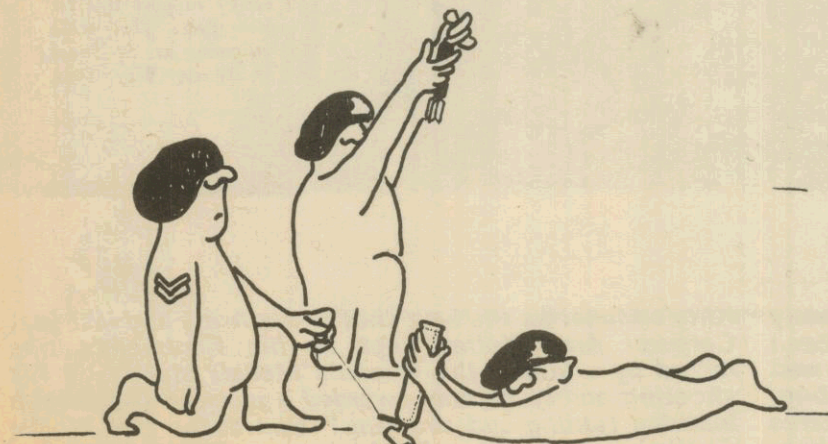
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY



OP PARTIES



LIGHT ACK-ACK



MORTARS



SHARP-SHOOTERS IN

PATROLLING in small groups ahead of Wellington's army in the Peninsular War or patrolling in Nicosia this year to keep warring Cypriots from each other's throats, the sharp-shooters of the 3rd Green Jackets (The Rifle Brigade) have always been quick thinkers.

Throughout its history the Regiment has often been called on to carry out a skirmishing role, and in independent detachments, outposts and patrols it has been expected to march faster, think quicker and shoot better than other regiments.

Today the 3rd Green Jackets jealously guard their hard-won reputation. Recruited mainly from London and Liverpool, the riflemen march at 140 paces a minute and it is typical that they should regard the normal Infantry marching pace of 120 as "leisurely."

Almost from the Regiment's birth a century and a half ago, a special relationship sprang up between officers and men. That relationship still exists today, based on mutual respect and affection and creating an unusually friendly and cheerful atmosphere between all ranks.

It was the obvious advantage of the rifle over the musket that led to the formation in 1800 of the Experimental Corps of Riflemen. They first came under fire during the attack on the Spanish fortress of Ferrol on 25 August that year—a date now celebrated as the regimental birthday.

From the very beginning they were dressed in bottle green uniforms with belts and accoutrements of black leather—it was a vastly different outfit from the bright red coats and white cross belts of the ordinary British Infantry. Wellington used his riflemen with

BOTTLE GREEN

great success as skirmishers fighting ahead of the main columns of the army. They could be employed in broken, wooded and mountainous country where it was impossible for heavy Infantry to march and fight in the rigid close formations then universally employed.

In 1801 Lord Nelson asked for the services of the Rifle Corps on board his ships for the attack on Copenhagen—it was the first battle honour granted to British riflemen. Two years later the Rifle Corps was brought into the Line and styled the 95th or Rifle Regiment.

With the 43rd and 52nd Light

Infantry (with whom they now serve in The Green Jackets Brigade) they were trained by Sir John Moore and fought as his rearguard in the historic retreat to Corunna. Later that year the two regiments arrived on the battlefield at Talavera after a forced march of 42 miles in 26 hours over sandy roads, under a Spanish sun and in the heavy marching order of the period when men carried more than 50 pounds of kit in addition to their arms.

The Rifles greatly distinguished themselves in the storming of fortresses at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz and in

1813 three officers and 50 riflemen held off 5000 Frenchmen and prevented them from crossing a bridge in the Pyrenees. After being twice ordered to retire they started the retreat "under protest" and most of them were eventually killed or wounded.

All three battalions of the Rifles fought at Waterloo and in recognition of their courage men of the 2nd Battalion were ordered to lead the subsequent triumphal march into Paris. In 1816 it was ordered that the 95th, with its three battalions, should be taken out of the numbered regiments of the Line and re-named The Rifle Brigade.

South Africa, Crimea and the Indian Mutiny added further battle honours to the already impressive list, although the Regiment has nowhere to display them—it has never carried Colours by virtue of its special role.

During World War One The Rifle Brigade raised 21 fighting battalions and won ten Victoria Crosses. But it paid a high price for its gallantry, 546 officers and 11,975 soldiers being killed.

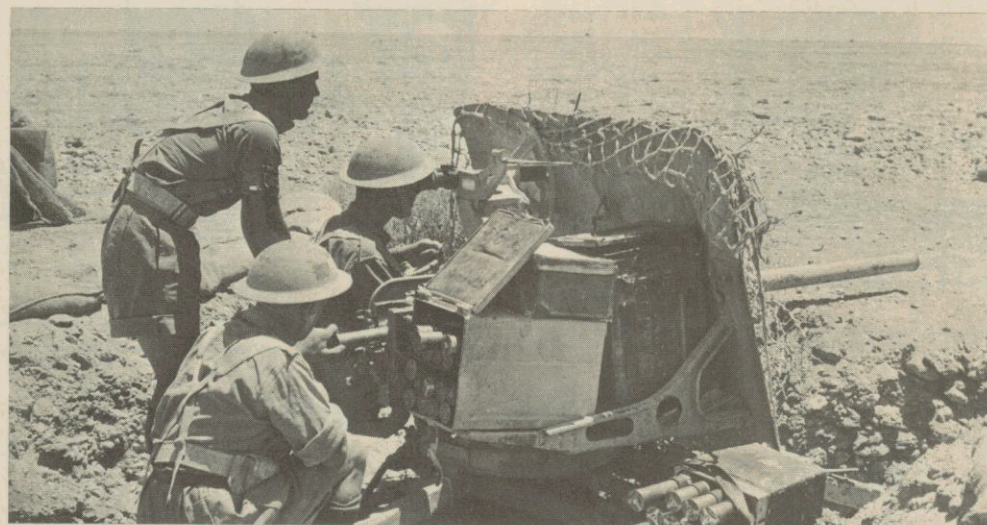
In 1937 the Regiment was selected with the 60th Rifles (the third regiment of The Green Jackets Brigade) for the role of motorised troops with an Infantry task of protecting armoured regiments. In World War Two the 1st Battalion was one of the three rifle battalions which defended Calais in 1940, a key factor in making the evacuation of Dunkirk possible.

Perhaps the Regiment's most memorable action of the war was at El Alamein in 1942 when the 2nd Battalion was ordered to go forward through a minefield and hold the Snipe position without support. It stayed there for 48 hours despite attacks again and again from German and Italian tanks, 36 of which were knocked out by the riflemen. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel V B Turner, was awarded the Victoria Cross—the 27th to be awarded to The Rifle Brigade and more than any other one regiment.

Earlier that year the Duke of Connaught had died after being Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment since 1880. Before this he had seen considerable service with the 95th, commanding the 1st Battalion from 1876 to 1880. He was succeeded by the Duke of Gloucester, the present Colonel-in-Chief.

After the war the Regiment saw service in Kenya and Malaya and in 1959 became the 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade, serving with the same cap badge as their friends and rivals the 60th, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 43rd and 52nd, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

This year the 3rd Green Jackets have come in for high praise for their conduct during the Cyprus operations. Keeping the peace in that troubled island was a worthy task for the quick-thinking Green Jackets, and they rose to the challenge. Peace was not the only thing they wanted to keep—they had their reputation to think of as well.



Left: Rifle Brigade men at a two-pounder anti-tank gun in the Western Desert, 1942.

Right: On anti-looting patrol in Nicosia—the Regiment played a leading role during recent disturbances.

Left: Flame-throwing tanks support the 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, at St Joost in World War Two.

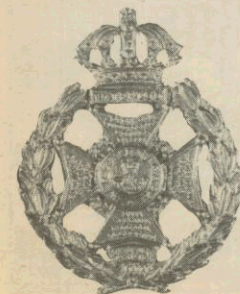


TOP MARKSMEN

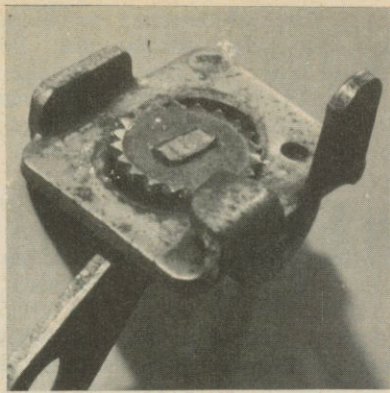
In the sporting field the Regiment, appropriately enough, claims a shooting history that has never been equalled in the British Army. Since 1918 the Queen Victoria Trophy, the chief prize in Army rifle shooting, has been won eleven times by the 1st Battalion, twelve times by the 3rd Battalion and once by the 4th Battalion.

At Bisley, The Rifle Brigade has four times won the

King's Medal for the best shot in the Army and last year Corporal Alan Notley kept up his Regiment's fine record by winning the Queen's Medal. Mainly on his shooting ability he was awarded a place in the British biathlon (skiing and shooting) team at the 1964 Winter Olympics, where he finished a creditable 37th, and second of the four British competitors.



The old cap badge of The Rifle Brigade incorporated some battle honours.



1 - - - - -
- - - - -

YOU NAME IT!

THIS month's prize competition takes the form of a picture quiz with a twist. Here are six pictures, taken from unusual angles, of everyday objects to be found in the home or office, and in some cases in both.

Each object has a two-word name and, to make things easier, there is an indication of the number of letters in each word. When you have correctly identified the six objects, take the third letter from each word and rearrange the 12 letters into four three-letter words, all associated with drink.

Send your four words, by letter or on a postcard, with the "Competition 71" panel from this page, and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 71)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7

Closing date for this competition is Monday, 25 May, and the solution and names of winners will be given in SOLDIER's July issue.

This competition is open to all readers, whether civilian or Serviceman or Servicewoman. More than one entry can be submitted, but each must be accompanied by the "Competition 71" label. These are the prizes:

1 £10 in cash

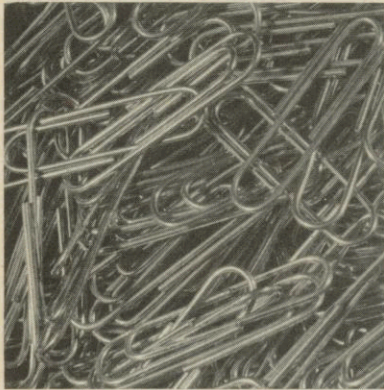
2 £5 in cash

3 £3 in cash

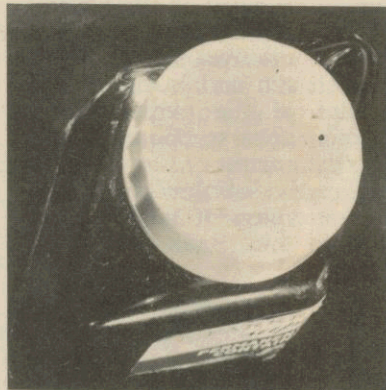
4 £2 in cash.

5 Three recently published books and a 12 months' free subscription to SOLDIER.

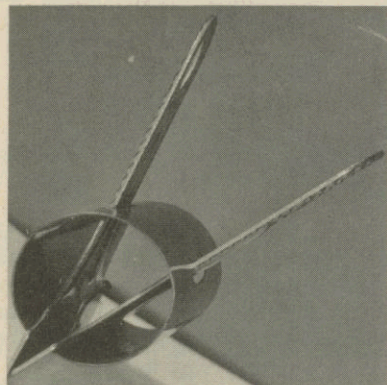
6 A 12 months' free subscription to SOLDIER.



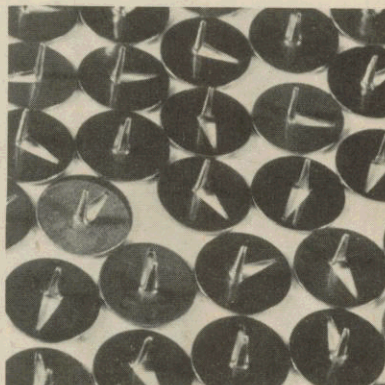
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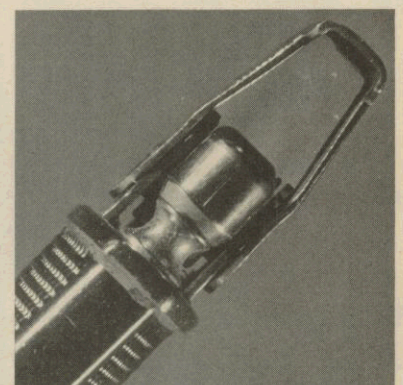
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6 - - - - -
- - - - -

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. Look at them very carefully. If you cannot detect the differences, see page 35.



**DWARFING THE MIGHTIEST!
TOWERING OVER THE GREATEST!**

'ITS SLEDGE-HAMMER IMPACT WILL ELECTRIFY BRITAIN'

DAILY SKETCH.

**'GREAT EPIC...
ACTING IS SUPERB'**

CLIVE BARNES, DAILY EXPRESS

**'GREAT EXCITEMENT
AND SUSPENSE'**

THOMAS WISEMAN, SUNDAY EXPRESS.

'GREAT FILM'

JACK BENTLEY, SUNDAY MIRROR.

'SUPERB FILM'

FELIX BARKER, EVENING NEWS.

'GIANT OF A FILM'

ALEXANDER WALKER, EVENING STANDARD.

'STRONGLY EXCITING'

ERNEST BETTS, THE PEOPLE.

'BATTLE SCENES ARE TRULY MAGNIFICENT'

F. H. SAMUEL, JEWISH CHRONICLE.

WATCH FOR IT

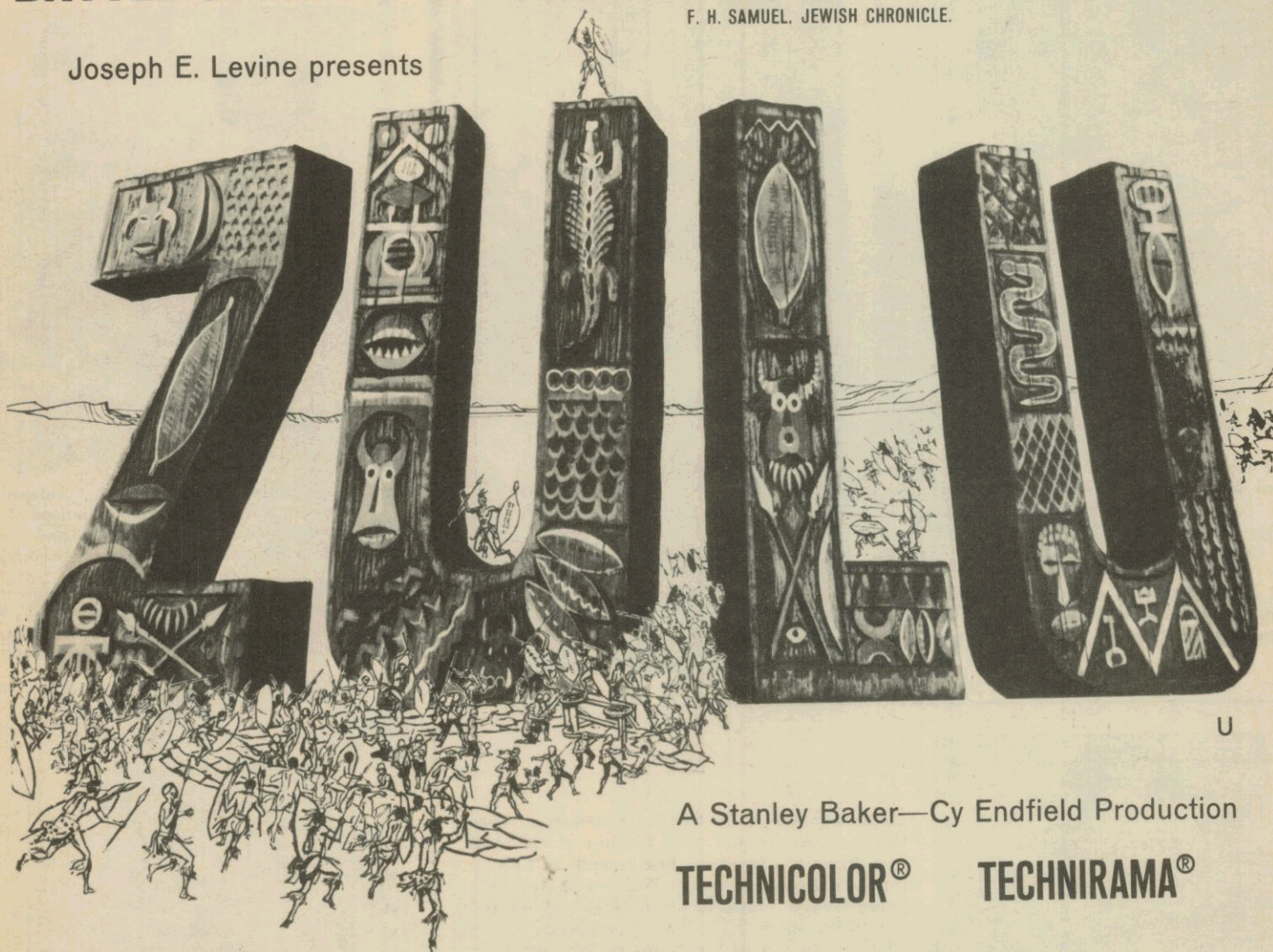
AT MOST

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LEADING CINEMAS**

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THE COUNTRY**

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A Diamond Films Ltd.. Production A Paramount Release

Original Screenplay by John Prebble and Cy Endfield

Suggested by an Article Written by John Prebble



Narration spoken by **Richard Burton**

LEFT, RIGHT AND CENTRE



The slowest platoon in the British Army has been added to the strength of B Company, 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, in Libya. It is made up of 23 tortoises brought back to camp after desert exercises near Tobruk. They live in a shallow grass-filled pit and are fed regularly with choice lettuce by their platoon commander, Private Terry Theobalds, here shown getting his platoon out on parade.



► Pretty Audrey Lake is the official pin-up girl of an Army division. She was chosen from 36 finalists for personality, charm and good looks to be "Miss WRAC 50 Division." A 21-year-old laboratory assistant from Stockton-on-Tees, Audrey joined the Women's Royal Army Corps only four months ago. The charm competition, the first to be held by 50 (Northumbrian) Division/District, Territorial Army, was open to 350 Women's Royal Army Corps girls. Brigadier A J A Arengo-Jones, Commander of 151 Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, headed the panel of judges. Second and third were Pte Moira Lowes (18), telephone receptionist, and L/Cpl Grace Thomas (20), chemist's assistant.

FOR THE
US ARMY
OF THE
FUTURE

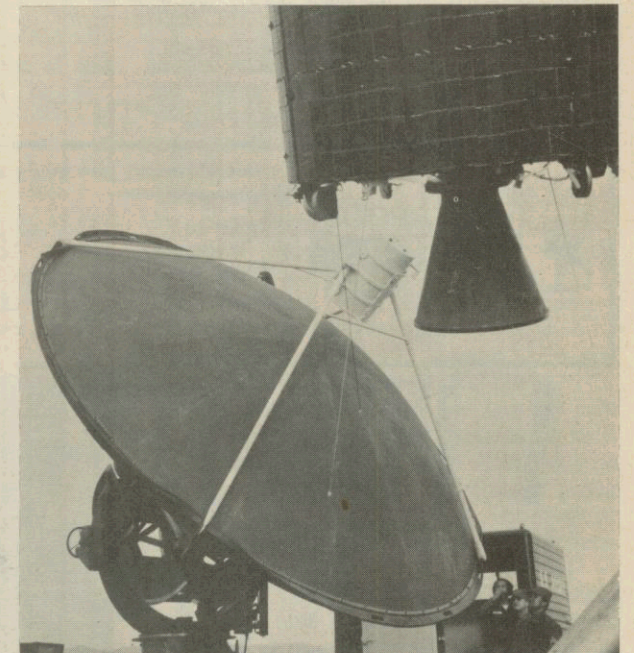
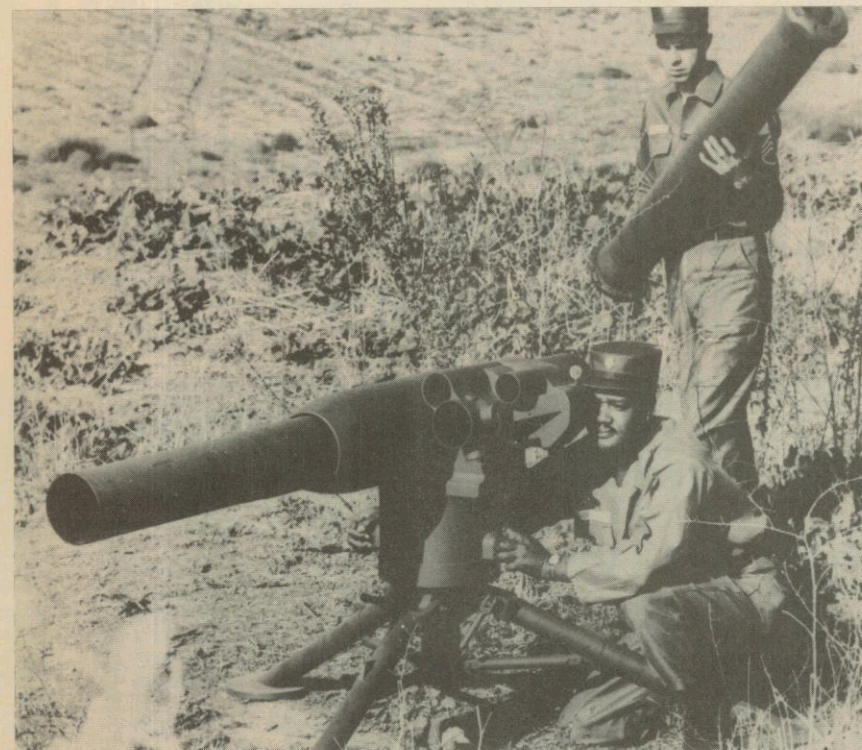


Three school cadets, each representing an arm of the Combined Cadet Force, flew to Delhi recently, at the invitation of the Indian Government, to attend the Republic Day celebrations. The Army chose Cadet Edward Armitstead, 17, of Shrewsbury School, and with him went Cadet William Griffin (Wellington College) and Cadet Simon Strong (Bedford College) representing the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The boys watched the Republic Day parade in Delhi, met the President (pictured left) and his three Indian Service chiefs of staff, and visited the Indian Military Academy, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the National Defence Academy, Poona and Bombay.



This miniature jungle radio, developed in Hawaii, is designed to make the load of the combat soldier less of a burden and enable him to operate more easily in rugged terrain.

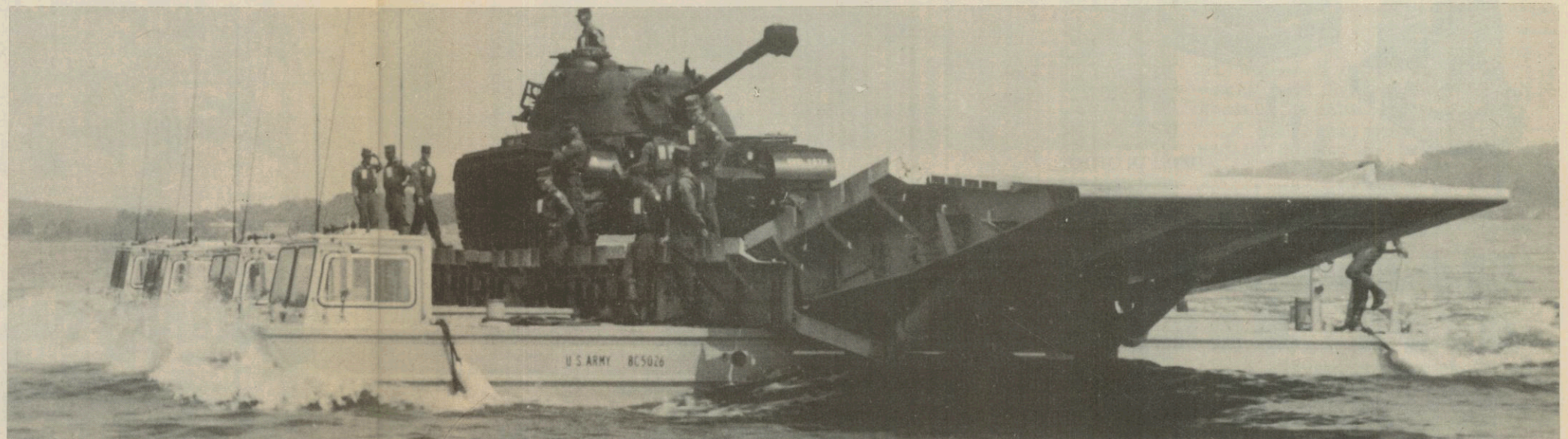
This is TOW (it stands for Tube-launched, Optically tracked, Wire command link guided missile) which will provide Infantry with heavy assault firepower against tanks. ►



Phone calls via satellite are possible with this new portable equipment. An officer plugs in to one of three satellites "parked" in space and can speak to any US base in the world.



Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Anderson presented the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to his own driver at a ceremony held recently at Lisburn, Northern Ireland. Sergeant Walter Boulter, Royal Army Service Corps, is probably one of the best known drivers in the British Army, having driven all the members of the Royal Family and many high-ranking officers throughout the world. When he left 20 Car Company after being in charge of the Army royal car for four years he was personally thanked by the Duke of Gloucester for his good work. He went to Cyprus in 1960 to drive General Anderson and subsequently went with him when he was made GOC-in-C, Northern Ireland Command.



Speeding across the Potomac

River is a new mobile assault ferry which can travel overland at 35 miles an hour and enter the water without delay with loads of up to 60 tons.



GET SOME IN!

Things may be cushy now, with free grub, gear, leave, quarters and all the other perks of a Regular's life. But what happens when demob rolls up? In Civvy Street you've got to pay for the lot—and that's very different!

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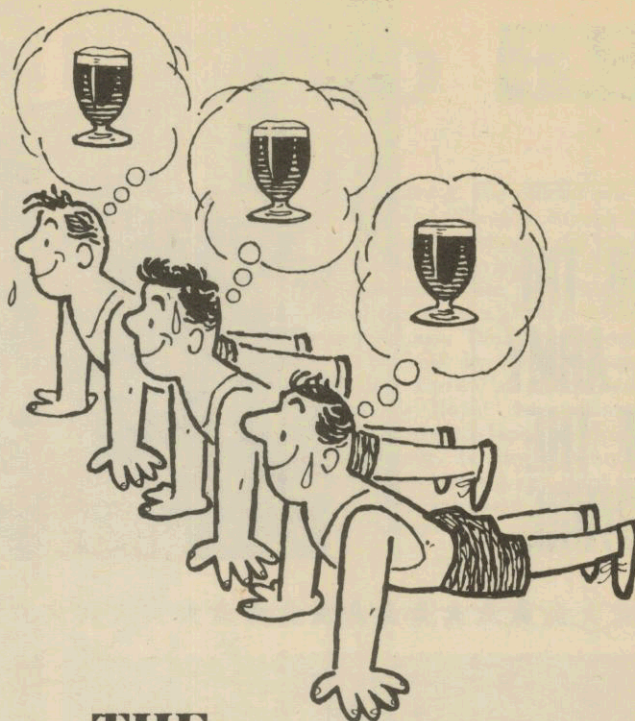
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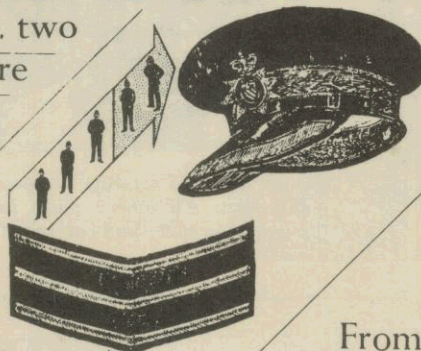
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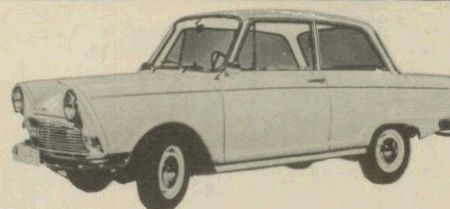
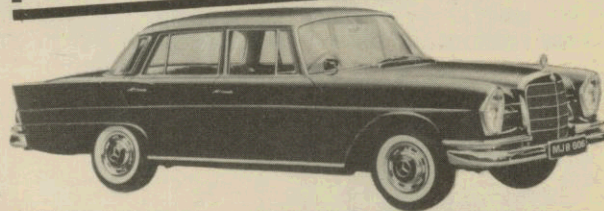
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The final stage of the rally — driving tests at snowy Shrivenham.

FOG, RAIN, SLEET AND SNOW

IF Mother Nature had wanted to add a bit of variety to the 1964 Rallye Militaire, she couldn't have done a better job. For during the 300-mile all-night event, competitors faced fog, rain, sleet and snow.

It started on a fine clear evening at Strensham, in Wiltshire, and finished with driving tests in about two inches of snow at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, and with a howling blizzard raging.

But for the 85 entrants the weather merely added spice to the night's

sport—although the military competitors in draughty, doorless *Champs* were looking a little blue by dawn.

The rally is an annual event (although last year it was cancelled because of the snow) organised by students at the Military College of Science. The first half of the route took competitors west into the Welsh mountains and soon spread the field.

The British Army Motoring Association was anxiously watching its members' performance in military vehicles against the much modified saloon cars of civilian competitors. However, com-

peting in an Austin *Champ* had its advantages. One civilian competitor spent 40 minutes digging his sports car out of a ditch and a few minutes after he got back on the road, a *Champ* ran into the same hole—but there were no troubles for the Army driver, who merely engaged four-wheel drive and reversed straight out.

Fog made things a bit sticky before the cars began arriving at the 2 am "supper" stop on the M5 Motorway. Sergeant S E Scowen, School of Artillery, Larkhill, was the first military competitor to arrive, closely followed by Major B P Grove, Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps.

Sleet started early in the second half of the rally and rapidly became a full-scale blizzard which made things quite tough on one section of closely sited controls on a hillside. Short-wave radio was used here to record competitors' times.

Military breakdown facilities were kept busy and more than one military competitor had to wait while civilian cars were towed home behind the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' recovery vehicles.

The rally ended with special driving tests designed to simulate the conditions of a really tight spot in a rally. A new computer at the College helped check the masses of documents so that the results were announced within three hours of the finish.

Of the dozen teams which started only two finished and both had military crews. The SOLDIER tankards for the drivers and navigators of the best team of $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton vehicles were won by Cambridge University Officers Training Corps. Major Grove, Sergeant Scowen and Sergeant M Pearce drove the three vehicles which won the British Motor Corporation Trophy for the best performance by a team from one club. Sergeant Pearce was also the highest placed military competitor, at 18th overall.

Winners of the rally were: S G Davey/T Bosence (Ford *Cortina* GT); R H Ambrose/A J Straker (Ford *Allardette*); P Crane/W M Evans (Ford *Anglia*).

RUSSELL MILLER



The last control point before a well-earned supper for winners S G Davey, T Bosence.

And for these Army competitors the supper break gives the opportunity for repairs.



4: The WVS

"NOW you are here I know it will be a boy," the cheerful Gurkha soldier told the member of the Women's Voluntary Services at a maternity hospital in Malaya. And he meant it. Sure enough a boy was born to the soldier's wife—and credit for the arrival of the right sex went to the WVS.

For once the credit was undeserved, but the incident illustrates the regard the Gurkha families have for the 14 British WVS members who watch over their welfare in the Far East and in England. This is a special WVS assignment carried out at the request of the Army.

The other 200 members who serve the soldier and airman abroad are concerned exclusively with the welfare of junior ranks. They are sponsored by NAAFI, which arranges accommodation and living expenses.

These cheerful voluntary workers are always in great demand and there is a waiting list of units requesting their services. The woman in green has for 20 years been a welcome and hard-working guest at Army units overseas, bringing that feminine touch to the clubroom of the NAAFI, arranging trips, dances and competitions, and offering, when necessary, a sympathetic ear and a practical mind. Her store of magazines, paper-backs, games and pop records lightens many an otherwise dull evening.

Volunteers for the WVS overseas attend an interview in London and successful candidates undergo a month's training. They first do an eighteen-month spell in Germany which may be extended or followed by a two-year engagement further afield.

Work with the Services overseas is but one branch of this great welfare organisation's work. It provides that invaluable link with home at Army boys' establishments, and practically every community in the country has its quota of women in green.

When they are not helping at child welfare clinics, wheeling trolley shops round hospitals, delivering meals-on-wheels to the house-bound, helping out at old people's clubs or coping with some local disaster, many of the WVS spend their spare time collecting the paper-backs and magazines which find their way to units overseas. Some WVS Centres adopt individual units and work hard for their welfare, rewarded sufficiently by the occasional letter of thanks which is invariably passed from hand to hand, pinned on notice boards, read out at meetings and often published in the local paper.

But even a WVS member can sometimes be imprudent. Like the one in Germany who tried to cheer up the depressed National Serviceman talking of deserting. "There's the CO's car outside," she told him. "Why not take that?" When asked at his court-martial why he took the car, the young soldier told the truth. His WVS counsellor suggested it!



The 200 runners stream away at the start, with L/Cpl Pomfret already in the lead he held to the finish.

POMFRET LED FROM START TO FINISH

ENGLISH international steeple-chaser Lance-Corporal Ernie Pomfret, 10th Royal Hussars, regained the Army Cross-Country Championship with an easy victory over a field of nearly 200 runners at Cove, Hampshire. He led from start to finish, covering the six-mile course in 31 min 37sec.

Veteran runner Colour-Sergeant George Burt was fourth and led his unit, 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, to victory in the team event for the fourth year in succession. Royal Army Pay Corps Apprentices School, competing for the first time, carried off the Junior Soldiers B Class team championship.

RESULTS

Army Senior Individual: 1 L/Cpl Pomfret; 2 L/Cpl D Gibson (1 Trg Regt, RE); 3 L/Cpl B Grubb (14th/20th King's Hussars). Army Senior Team: 1 1st Bn, Para Regt; 2 2nd Bn, Para Regt; 3 1st Bn, Irish Guards. Army Junior Soldiers Individual: 1 J/L/Cpl E Burnett (All Arms Junior Leaders); 2 J/Pte M Gaines (All Arms Junior Leaders); 3 J/Cpl J Sandison (Infantry Junior Leaders). Army Junior Soldiers Team: 1 Infantry Junior Leaders; 2 All Arms Junior Leaders; 3 Junior Leaders, Royal Artillery. Army Junior Soldiers Individual, Class B: 1 J/Soldier J Galvin (Junior Para Coy); 2 A/T L/Cpl R Rees (RAMC Apprentices); 3 A/T P Round (RAPC Apprentices). Army Junior Soldiers Team, Class B: 1 RAPC Apprentices; 2 Junior Soldiers Company, Light Infantry Brigade; 3 Junior Para Coy.

ARMY BOXERS ON TOP

ALTHOUGH weakened by overseas commitments and regimental duties, the Army won the Imperial Services Boxing Championship at Stanmore by beating the Royal Air Force by seven bouts to four. The Army had previously defeated the Royal Navy by six bouts to five.

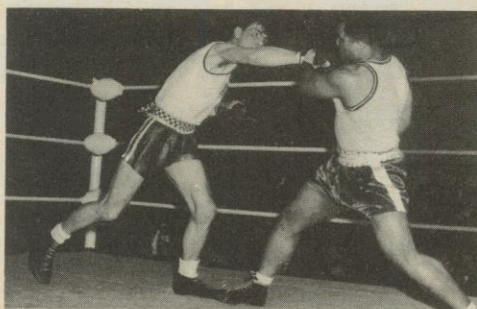
The soldiers took a shock seven-nil lead before the airmen won a fight, and then it was the most decisive of the evening. Welter-weight Bill Dearie, the Scottish national champion, knocked out Lance-Corporal Alan

Tibbs, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, in the first round and established himself as the heaviest puncher in the Services, weight for weight.

Two other Imperial Services individual champions won their bouts on points—bantamweight Lance-Corporal F Rea, Home Postal Depot, Royal Engineers, and Lance-Corporal P Taylor, 16 Battalion, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Private John McDonald, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, celebrated his first appearance in an Army vest by defeating the huge West Indian southpaw, Senior Aircraftman Oliver Miller.

Continuing his non-stop series of knock-outs, Sapper Bill Sutherley (3 Field Survey Depot) put Corporal Jack Masson away in the third round with a splendid right hook—not one of Sutherley's last six fights has gone the distance.



Pte J McDonald, 1st Bn, The Royal Scots, lands with a right in his heavyweight win over SAC Miller.

SPORTS SHORTS

TOBOGGANING

The Royal Air Force won the Prince Philip Trophy in the British Services Championship on the Cresta Run at St Moritz, beating the Army by less than one second. The RAF times for the three courses from top totalled 12min 4.17sec against the Army's 12min 4.78sec. The individual championship for the Lord Trenchard Trophy was won by Lieutenant N C Rayner, 11th Hussars, who also recorded the fastest time of the day, 58.93sec, to give him the Auty Speed Cup.

SKIING

For the fifth successive year, 40 Regiment, Royal Artillery, is the champion Army skiing unit. The Princess Marina Cup event held at Allgäu, South Germany, involves three alpine and three cross-country events and the result depended on the last race. Only one point separated 40 Regiment and 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards—but the Gunners' all-Olympic team clinched the victory.

RUGBY

Difficulties in getting all the first-choice players into one match have been blamed for the Army Rugby team's three successive defeats by Surrey, the Civil Service and the Harlequins. The Territorial Army team fared better against the Honourable Artillery Company, winning by nine points to eight in a hard-fought game in London.

RACKETS

Major A D Myrtle, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, has won the Army rackets singles championship for the fifth time by beating the holder, Lieutenant N J Peto, 9/12 Lancers, 14-16, 15-2, 15-11, 15-8. C J Swallow, the amateur champion, retained the Combined Services (past and present) singles title by defeating a former

winner, C T M Pugh, 17-16, 16-17, 15-7, 15-7, in a match full of tremendous hitting.

BIATHLON

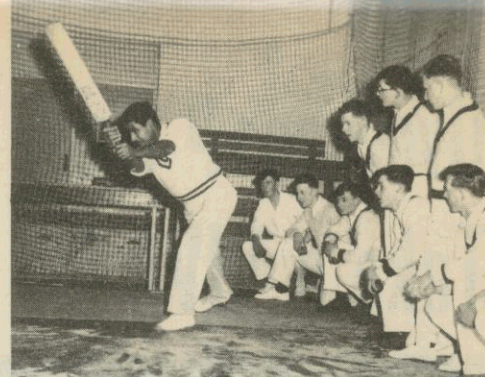
Captain Rod Tuck, Royal Marines, repeated his success of last year by winning the British Biathlon Championship at Allgäu, South Germany, clinching the victory with his superior shooting. Captain John Moore 17 Regiment, Royal Artillery, won the Army Championship with Captain Robin Dent 40 Regiment, Royal Artillery, overall third and Corporal Andrew Main, 35 Corps Engineer Regiment, fourth.

SHOOTING

For the second year running Malta won the Colonial Small-Bore open sight match with a total score of 1575. Army members of the team were Staff-Sergeant Young, Warrant Officer Vant (both Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers), Warrant Officer M Fenech-Gonzi (Royal Malta Artillery) and Warrant Officer P Martin (1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment). With a score of 1955 out of a possible 2000 the Women's Royal Naval Service won the women's inter-Service small-bore team rifle match at Lee-on-Solent for the third successive year. The Women's Royal Air Force scored 1941 and the Women's Royal Army Corps 1899.

HOCKEY

A penalty corner shot, the last hit of the match, gave Cambridge University a hard-won 1-0 victory over the Army hockey team at Cambridge. The French Army hockey side completed a successful short tour in England with a well-deserved 3-1 win against the Royal Engineers at Chatham. Previously the French had drawn with both the School of Artillery, Larkhill, and the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and beaten the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, 4-1.



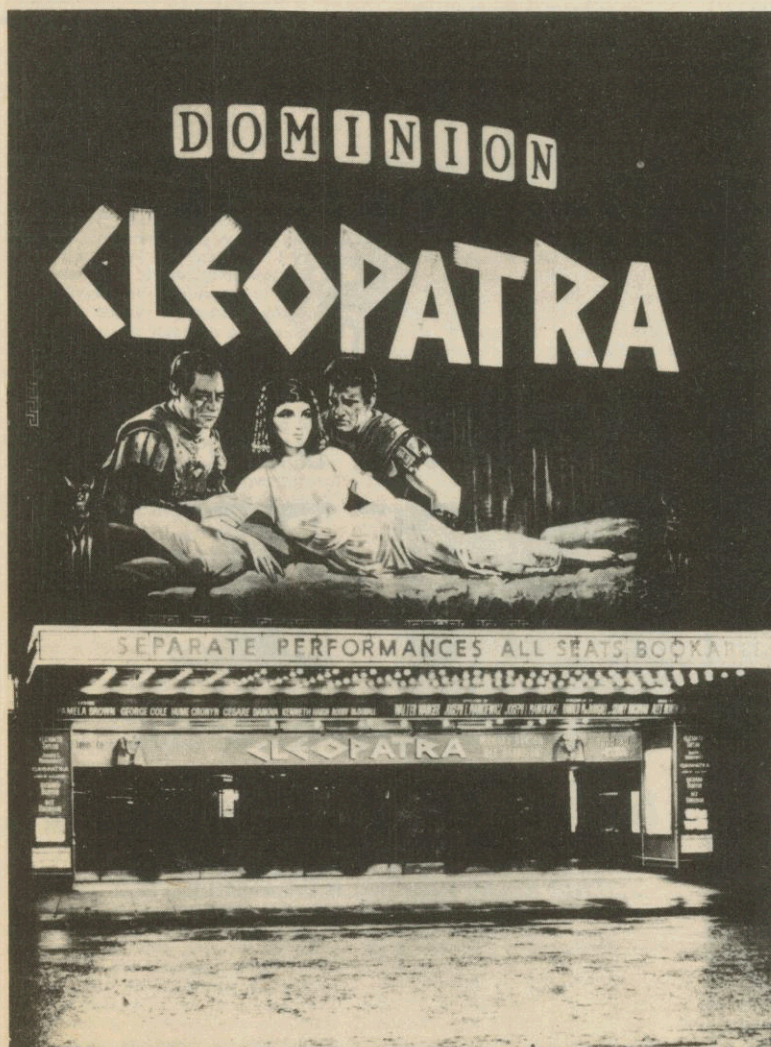
Boys of the cricket XI of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Artillery, pay close attention to R V Vijaya-Sarathy, of Warwickshire County Cricket Club, during a winter coaching session at Edgbaston. Eight evening sessions were arranged for the boys.

GYMNASTICS

The Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot won five first places in the British Amateur Individual Apparatus Gymnastic Championships in London. Sergeant-Instructor R Trenholm won the men's floor exercises title, Staff-Sergeant Instructor J Pancott won the horizontal bars and tied in the parallel bars and rings, and Company Sergeant-Major Instructor J Scrivener won the pommel horse event.

BOXING

By a convincing margin of seven bouts to three, Wales beat the Army at Porthcawl for only the second time in 26 years. Highlight of the match was when last-minute substitute Brian Roberts, a 20-year-old miner, knocked out the giant heavyweight, Private Bruce Robertson, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots. Roberts was on the verge of collapse in the second round when he landed a lucky punch and knocked out the soldier, who was eight inches taller than the Welshman.



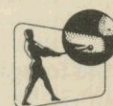
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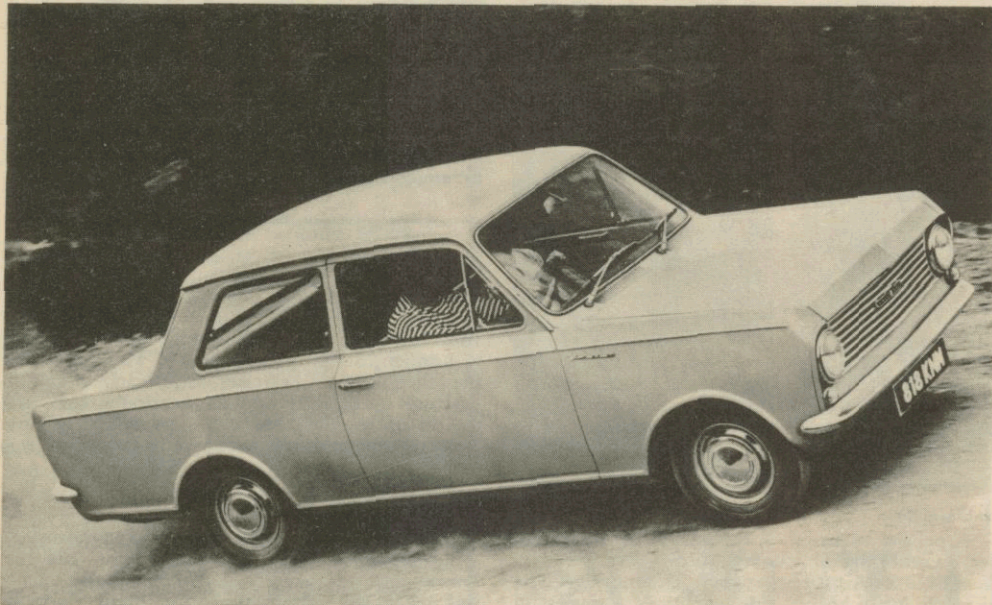
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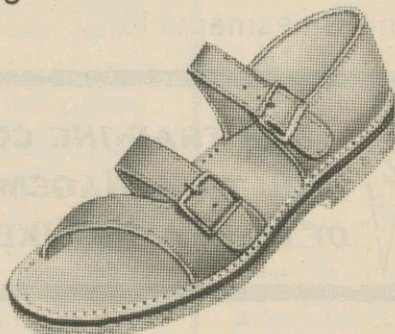
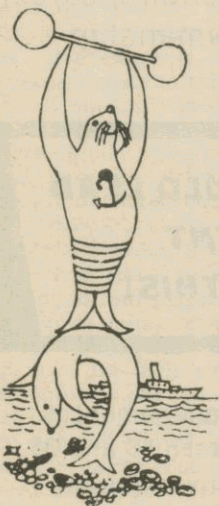
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KÖLN-BICKENDORF Breuer Automobile, Feltenstrasse 23.
MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH Egbert Menke, Erkelenzstrasse 8.
WILDEN-OBERPFAIZ Hans Forster, Neustädter Strasse 49.
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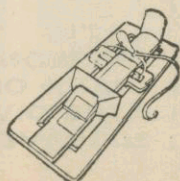


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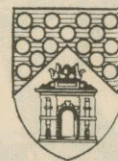
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LETTERS

SECOND-CLASS CITIZEN ?

"SOLDIER to Soldier" (February) states, correctly, that one of the reasons for poor recruiting, and presumably the manpower wastage, is to be found in the conditions of Army life. The pay, one cannot fail to agree, is good.

Basically the soldier is treated as a second-class citizen. His units are overrun by civil servants who, no matter how lowly their status, are regarded as "superior" to the soldier; they do none of his duties and in the few stations where they do perform overnight duties they have to be in surroundings (TV, lighting, heating, etc) which would represent paradise to the poor serving soldier.

Berlin epitomises the difference in the treatment of soldier and civil servant, though the War Office is not altogether at fault here. Your civil servant lives rent free, receives a foreign service allowance (a Foreign Office messenger gets £445 a year), has foam rubber mattresses in his beds, a vacuum cleaner, and is generally treated far better than a soldier of equivalent *[sic]* grade.

Your soldier has neither local overseas allowance nor foam mattresses, a vacuum cleaner goes to a warrant officer class I and above, and the soldier pays normal rent for his married quarter. Soldiers can get issued rations in Berlin while civilians cannot, but they pay for them, and a soldier can employ a maid at a nominal price, when one is available. But these benefits do not cost the British taxpayer a penny.

Good luck to the civilian, but is it not a crazy, anomalous system which allows a messenger to be treated better than a man who is devoting his life to soldiering, the most honourable profession of all?

Visit the French and American all-ranks clubs in Berlin and eat well in pleasant surroundings, good furnishings and lighting, then go to the NAAFI and taste delectable, greasy sausages and chips in a typical canteen atmosphere. Even the senior British non-commissioned officers have no club of their own in Berlin. This is my second tour of duty here, I know the place pretty well, and I can say without fear of contradiction that there is nowhere a British soldier can go, apart from the American and French clubs (too far away unless he has a car), which is decent and where the prices are within range of his budget.—"Pro Bono Milito," Berlin.

"Your Regiment"

As an old Territorial who during World War One served in 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, I was disappointed that no mention was made in "Your Regiment" (February) of my old Battalion. It should be remembered that Territorials become Regulars for the duration of war and their actions are to their regiments' honour just as much as those of the Regulars.

Mine was just one battalion of Territorials. There were others, including four raised in Sussex which served with distinction as a brigade and I believe finished up in Russia. I hope future articles in this series will include more about the Territorials who, after all, outnumbered the Regulars.—W E Dixon, Onslow, New Road, Blackfield, Hants.

* "Your Regiment" aims primarily at telling the young Regular soldier something of the "other" regiment alongside which he may serve. A "potted" history is only a part of this story, which is necessarily confined to two pages of the magazine, and it is just not possible to mention every battalion of a regiment. The Royal Sussex, incidentally, raised 21 battalions in World War One alone.

"At its dullest"

As a regular reader of SOLDIER and a staunch supporter of the Army, it was with great dismay that I read the following in the article on Christmas cards (SOLDIER, December):

"The Army can probably claim to be about the most unadventurous of Christmas card designers." The Christmas card of Headquarters, Western Command, was also referred to as "a stereotyped official

Army card at its dullest." These remarks I believe to be unjust and uncalled for.—J Llewelyn Jones, PO Box 29, Choma, Northern Rhodesia.

* Sorry, but SOLDIER sticks to its guns. Among the many military Christmas cards which SOLDIER received (despite the article!) was one, of similar design to Western Command's card, from HQ British Land Forces, Kenya, a title which has been neatly pasted over the pre-independence designation of HQ East Africa Command. The sender had equally neatly pasted SOLDIER's "stereotyped" caption inside and drily added the comment: "Our's even has an amendment!" Pictured below is Northern Command's card.



Bearskins

In a footnote to the letter headed "Bearskins" (SOLDIER, January) it is stated that the Grenadier Guards wear this type of headdress as a distinction for having defeated the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo in 1815.

This is wrong. The French Imperial Guard at Waterloo was defeated and routed by the 52nd Light Infantry (now 1st Green Jackets), commanded and led



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

Anonymous or insufficiently addressed letters are not published.

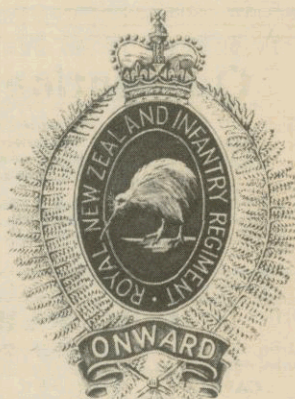
● Please do not ask for information which you can get in your orderly room or from your own officer.

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

NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY

Following the reorganisation of Infantry regiments in the New Zealand Army earlier this year, the newly formed Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment is to be issued with this distinctive cap badge, which has been approved by the Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

In the centre of the badge



stands a silver kiwi backed by scarlet and enclosed in an oval bearing the title of the Regiment. The fern fronds surrounding the oval of the badge are traditionally worn on New Zealand cap badges in place of the laurel wreath usually associated with British badges, and at the base of the badge is a scroll bearing the word "ONWARD."

by that very capable soldier, Col Sir John Colborne. The battle was approaching its climax when Napoleon committed his last reserve, the Imperial Guard. This move was seen by Sir John who, with his Regiment, was on the right and slightly in front of the main British line.

On his own initiative he seized the opportunity of taking the enemy in the flank with a brilliant charge, executed by his Regiment with the utmost dash and vigour and resulting in the complete defeat and rout of the Guard. So vigorous was the 52nd's pursuit that when they bivouacked that night they were well in advance of the rest of the Army.

The Regiment later had the distinction of leading the Army into Paris and was quartered in the Champs-Élysées.—D B Gebbels, 29 Cuckmere Way, Hollingbury, Brighton, Sussex.

Your reply to Harald Hjernevik's letter on bearskins is somewhat misleading in its brevity. This form of headdress was worn by grenadiers of the French Royal Household troops in 1730 and by 1780 by the grenadier companies of the French line. By the time of the First Empire, Napoleon's Imperial Guard wore the "bonnet à poil" to distinguish the grenadier and chasseur of the old Guard. Of his Cavalry regiments, the Grenadiers à Cheval, or "Big Heels," also wore the bearskin.

However, in 1815 the Grenadier Company of the First Foot Guards already wore bearskin caps, though probably not on active service. The bearskin cap seems to have evolved from the mitres worn by most grenadier companies as early as 1745. The tall cap added to the martial appearance of these picked storm troops. In 1765 the fur cap replaced the mitre. Fusilier regiments wore a tapered version which by 1805 had acquired

more letters

a peak and, unlike the present bearskin, these caps bore a brass badge plate.

In his book on Waterloo, John Naylor points out that it was the 3rd Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard who were put to flight by the First Foot Guards, while the 3rd and 4th Grenadiers of the Guard marched up against line regiments of Halkett's Brigade. The actual uniform difference was small, limited to the colour of plume, design of cuffs and badges on the coat-tails. The last wearers of the French bearskin were the Imperial Guard in 1870.

An interesting footnote is the slight build of the French guardsmen, noticeable in the actual uniforms displayed in the Musée de l'Armée.—**Rev J W Bell, CF, 2nd Royal Tank Regiment, Omagh, Co Tyrone, Northern Ireland.**

Mr W E Bailey misleads in stating (SOLDIER, February) that the First Regiment of Foot Guards wore bearskin caps before Waterloo, thus giving the impression that the entire Regiment wore them. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the First Guards, who fought at Waterloo, wore shakos at the battle but, like most other Infantry regiments in the British Army at that time, the Grenadier Company of each battalion wore bearskin caps.

Grenadier Company men originally wore mitre caps because it was found that when they slung their muskets in order to throw the cumbersome grenades of the time they invariably knocked off their tricorn hats, the standard headdress of the early part of the eighteenth century. Later the Grenadiers adopted the bearskin cap and, although grenades went out of use, the tradition continued that they were the tallest men in the battalion and usually led in battle.

The First Guards at Waterloo are credited with defeating the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard (though this

fact has been questioned in a recent book on Waterloo), and in recognition the entire Regiment became a regiment of Grenadiers and all ranks adopted the bearskin cap.

Mr Bailey's great-grandfather was undoubtedly a member of the Grenadier Company of his battalion of the First Guards, which accounts for his wearing a bearskin cap at a date preceding Waterloo.—**N S Major, 26 Buxton Road, Brighton, Sussex.**

"Zulu"

SOLDIER's February cover picture, from the film "Zulu," shows Lieutenant Chard as being wounded during the defence of Rorke's Drift. I have seen no mention of this in any account of the action. Chard succumbed to fever after the fight but was fit enough to take part in the battle of Ulundi.

The Norwegian missionary, Otto Witt, who built the mission station, fled to Helpmakaar as soon as he heard the Zulus were approaching. The missionary who did stay to play a very gallant part in the defence and tend the sick and wounded was the Rev George Smith, a burly Norfolk man with a long red beard.

I do not think the film gives him the credit he deserves. His heroism was rewarded by an appointment to the Army Chaplains' Department. I have an autographed photograph of him wearing his chaplain's uniform and three medals (Zululand, Egypt and the Khedive's Star).—**Canon W M Lummis MC, Fen Farm, Barnham Broom, Norwich, Norfolk.**

How dare the film makers let Lieutenant Bromhead use what appears to be a



Stanley Baker (left) and Gert van den Bergh rehearsing on location in front of the Technirama cameras.

Webley Government revolver, Mark VI, .455in with 6in barrel? In this action the revolvers which could have been used were Adams, Tranter, S & W, early Enfield or Webley or even Colt. The first of the Webley Government Models (Mark I) were issued in 1881 and the Mark VI (last of the line) in 1915-1927.—**Cpl A Bell, 1 Sqdn, 4 Signal Regiment, BFPO 15.**

My brother, Malcolm, and I enjoy SOLDIER very much; we are keen badge collectors and find it a very interesting hobby.

The February cover picture looked very exciting, but what about the belt buckle of the wounded officer? On it is shown a Royal Engineer badge, brass and white metal, with a George VI crown. This is

obviously wrong for the year 1879.—**Allan and Malcolm Pike, 35 Hauteville, St Peter Port, Guernsey, CI.**

'08 pattern

For some considerable time the Army Museum, Halifax Citadel, has been seeking to purchase a complete set of web equipment as used in World War One, but without success. Perhaps SOLDIER's readers can help. If a set can be obtained we shall be very grateful.—**Capt C A Holt, Curator, The Army Museum, Halifax Citadel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.**

Temple grave

In amplification of Miss M R Bull's letter about the grave at Abu Simbel (SOLDIER, December), the following quotation from Cook's "Handbook of Egypt and the Sudan," published in 1911, may be of interest:

"Those who visited Abu Simbel before the removal of the sand from the front of the temple will remember the tomb of Major Tidswell, who died in 1884 and was buried in the sand at the southern end of the cutting in the rock, near the little chapel cleared by Miss Edward's party in 1873.

"The grave was made of pieces of stone collected from the ruins of the northern chapel and was covered over with a slab of grey granite. The sand which fell continually upon it was cleared away by M Maspero's orders once a year in January.

"In 1908 it was noticed that the inundation of the preceding summer had undermined the grave, and it was feared that the coming Nile flood would wash

it away entirely. Therefore, in 1909, the remains were removed and laid in a lead coffin, which was placed in a wooden coffin, and were then laid in a chamber on the north side of the great Hypostyle Hall until a final resting place could be found for them.

"On 3 January, 1910, they were then taken out from the chamber and interred in a grave hewn in the corridor to the south of the facade between the base of the last Colossal Figure on the south and the rock wall.

"The coffins were laid in cement by M Barsantin in the presence of Professor Maspero and covered with a tablet of cement, and on this was laid the granite tombstone, which was fastened in its place securely with mortar.

"A report of the proceeding was made and copies of it were forwarded to Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, the general commanding the British Army of Occupation, and to the family of Major Tidswell."

I have written to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission hoping they may be able to save this grave.—**R C Cooke, Wellway House, Finchingfield, Essex.**

Military heraldry

May I draw your readers' attention to the Military Heraldry Society? The Society was formed in 1951 as a focal point for collectors of cloth formation signs, shoulder titles and patches, sleeve insignia and other such military badges throughout the world.

It publishes a quarterly illustrated bulletin with world coverage of this subject and, annually, a list of members to facilitate correspondence between them. The Society maintains a permanent display at the Imperial War Museum in London and includes several museums in its worldwide membership.

Annual membership costs 7s and includes the free quarterly bulletin, attendance at meetings (usually held in London) and use of the Society's library. Anyone interested is invited to write to me.—**C R Butt, The Military Heraldry Society, 36 Myddleton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire.**

Canadian badge

In answering Cpl J Smith's question on the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, SOLDIER gives the impression (Letters, February) that the badge he described is British. This is not so. As the beaver on it indicates, the badge is that of the Canadian Corps of Military Staff Clerks, which ceased to exist some time after World War Two.—**N S Major, 26 Buxton Road, Brighton, Sussex.**

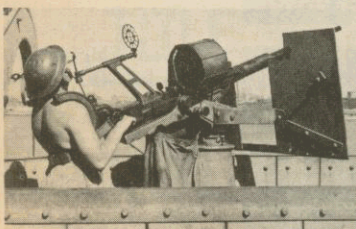
Maritime Gunners

As an ex-Regular Gunner I should be grateful if SOLDIER can inform me of the number of maritime regiments formed during World War Two. I served in 6th Maritime Regiment in Burma and in 19 AA Battery in Gibraltar.

I would be interested to hear from any other contemporary in 19 AA Battery who would be willing to assist me in forming an old comrades branch of the Battery, including the officers.—**G S Heaward, 3 Ebury Street, London SW1.**

* There were six maritime regiments during World War Two.

Maritime Gunners manning an Oerlikon gun aboard a transport.



REUNIONS

The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons). Annual reunion dinner at Albany Street Barracks, London NW1, Saturday, 2 May, and parade Hyde Park, Sunday, 3 May. Regimental Band will attend. Particulars from Maj C W J Lewis, Hill House, Beckenham Lane, Bromley, Kent.

The York and Lancaster Regiment Officers' Dinner Club. Officers' annual dinner at United Service Club, Pall Mall, London SW1, Friday, 15 May, 7.30 for 8.0pm. Officers wishing to attend should inform Regtl Sec, RHQ, Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield 10, by Monday, 11 May.

Xth Annual Armourers Reunion Dinner. At Queen Victoria Rifles (KRRC) Hall, 56 Davies Street, London W1, Saturday, 9 May, 7.0 for 7.30pm. Open to all past and present armourers or artificers, weapon, RAOC or REME. Tickets

22s and details from Maj (AIA) J F Evans, REME, EME Branch, HQ London District, Horse Guards, London SW1.

1st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. Reunion at The Feathers Hotel, 36 Tudor Street, London EC4, Saturday, 2 May, 7.30pm, all ranks. Buffet 8s 6d. Write S Brookes, 45 St James Road, Hastings.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps Association. Chilwell Branch annual reunion, dinner and dance, Daybrook House Club, Nottingham, Friday, 8 May. Tickets 15s from Hon Sec, H Grantham, COD Chilwell, Beeston, Notts.

The Queen's Own Hussars. Reunion dinner at Earls Court, Warwick Road, London SW5, Saturday, 2 May. Dress optional. Tickets 20s from Maj J S Sutherland, Home HQ, The Queen's Own Hussars, Priory Road, Warwick.

Correct answers were:
Across: 1 Regimental. 8 Ale. 9 Oddment. 10 Nun. 12 Hess. 13 Radar. 15 Anger. 17 NAAFI. 19 Colt. 21 USN. 22 Good bet. 23 Sir. 24 Nissen huts.
Down: 2 Events. 3 Iron. 4 Endure. 5 Tread. 6 Literature. 7 Machine gun. 11 USAF. 14 Arcs. 16 Nimble. 18 Atoms. 20 Onset. 21 Utah.

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(See Page 24)
The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1 Starboard wheel strut of helicopter. 2 Tip of horizon wheel on left. 3 Size of ship's rudder. 4 Men in helicopter. 5 Cross girders of light tower. 6 Foot of fo'c's'le mast. 7 Drops of water at prow. 8 Second small cloud from right. Wave line below "L". 10 Hatch on fo'c's'le.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

Pte T Shelton, HQ Coy, 1st Bn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, c/o GPO Singapore.—Collects worldwide Army cap badges, buy, sell and exchange; correspondence welcomed.

W H Connell, 33 Stanton Road, Haberfield, New South Wales, Australia.—Requires photographs of VC recipients and back numbers of SOLDIER; will exchange duplicates and Australian badges.

E Hess, 415 Argonne Drive, Kenmore, NY 14217, USA.—Collects naval and military cap badges, flashes, medals and other military items of Korean War period.

T J Southall, 55 Plymouth Road, Penarth, Glamorgan.—Requires, by purchase or exchange, model soldiers, especially from overseas.

A E Stonestreet, 29 Chaplin Road, Willesden Green, London NW2—Collects British badges, all letters answered.

Sgt J S Graham, 5 Wing Road, Bulford Camp, Salisbury, Wilts.—Requires used postage stamps of any country.

Tr L S Day, PO Troop, A Sqn, Junior Leaders Regiment, RAC, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.—Collects worldwide postmarks, civil and military.

A J Stockdale, 44 Buccleuch Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.—Collects British Army cap badges, correspondence welcomed.

A J Murphy, 65 Whitworth Road, Plumstead, London SE18.—Requires correspondence from Royal Signals, engineer signals and regimental signals members or descendants 1900-1940. Service experiences and photographs. All letters answered.

C Gurtner, 38 Rue de Moscou, Paris 8, France.—Requires books and photographs all types of tanks, AFVs, SPs, 1900 to date.

R Sparks, 277 Broadway, Cullercoats, North Shields, Northumberland.—Requires one American and one German steel helmet.

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THE ROYAL ANGLIAN REGIMENT



The first of the new large Infantry regiments to be formed in accordance with Army plans to meet changing strategic needs will be The Royal Anglian Regiment, comprising the four existing Regular regiments of The East Anglian Brigade. The full titles of the component battalions will be:—

1st (Norfolk and Suffolk) Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment;
2nd (Duchess of Gloucester's Own, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire) Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment;
3rd (16th/44th Foot) Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, and
4th (Leicestershire) Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

The effective date of formation is expected to be some time in autumn and the new Regiment will take precedence after The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool).

A new cap badge (right) will be worn by officers and men of all four battalions; the collar badge, as worn now by the Regular regiments of the Brigade, will be retained.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the new Regiment, and Deputy Colonels-in-Chief will be Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Gloucester.

For administrative purposes, Territorial regiments of The East Anglian Brigade will become part of the new Regiment, but they may retain their titles and cap badges or adopt the new title and badge as they wish.

Battle honours of the existing regiments of the Brigade will be inherited and a new Regimental Colour and Queen's Colour are to be designed. Existing regimental bands will become battalion bands. The Regimental Depot will be at Blenheim Camp, Bury St Edmunds, which houses the present East Anglian Brigade Depot.

It is expected that allied regiments of the Commonwealth will wish to transfer their alliances to the new Regiment.

In 1962, the Army Council examined the existing organisation of brigades of Infantry with a view to creating further

flexibility, and its members decided that a measure of regrouping was necessary in order to create as many four-regiment brigades as possible. As a result, The Forester Brigade was dispersed and The Royal Leicestershire Regiment was regrouped with The East Anglian Brigade.

It was also stated that it was the Army Council's intention that all brigades should be encouraged to move voluntarily towards the "large regiment." The effect of this will be that while all brigades will be expected ultimately to reorganise on this basis, the timing will in each case be a matter for the brigade in question to determine, in consultation with the Ministry of Defence.

The concept of the "large regiment" is one in which there is centralised control of affairs, bearing a common factor in its title and based on one depot which will be its home, thus providing extra flexibility in deployment and reinforcement. The present organisation of one Regular battalion is considered neither economical nor suited to modern operational conditions.

The "large regiment" will have one head, one body, one name and one home. The head will be the colonel of the regiment, assisted by deputy colonels whose number will be decided according to the circumstances in each brigade. The regiment will have all ranks on a common roll, and regimental affairs will be centralised under the regiment.

BOOKSHELF



New Zealand Corps troops clear a building at Cassino.

WAS CASSINO UNNECESSARY?

"IT seems to me that no soldiers in history were given a more difficult assignment than the Fifth Army in that winter of 1944," wrote General Mark Clark, the Army commander, of the fight for the Gustav Line.

Rudolf Böhmler, in *"Monte Cassino"* (Cassell, 50s), a flowing and thorough account of this bloody part of the Italian campaign, portrays the German task as even harder than that of the Allied troops.

That the Germans held on as long as they did and made the Allies pay so horrifying a price for the capture of Rome is a source of German pride akin to that of the British in the Battle of the Imjin.

The destruction of the Cassino monastery was, as some Allied commanders have admitted, a mistake, and it is one which the author is determined to rub in. He produces convincing evidence that the Germans were not using the monastery for defensive purposes. But honourable as the actions and protestations of the German Army were at the time, the evil cause for which that Army was fighting was bound to make the Allies suspicious, a fact the author appears to forget.

One redeeming feature of this miserable business was that all that could be evacuated of the monastery's priceless treasures were removed, thanks to the unofficial initiative of Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Schlegel, commander of the maintenance section of the Herman Goering Panzer Division. He ran considerable risk in making unauthorised

use of precious lorries and petrol. When an Allied radio station accused the Germans of looting the monastery, his activities were investigated and approved by his divisional commander. Altogether, 120 lorry-loads went to a place of safety in Rome, including the mortal remains of St Benedict himself, in a suitcase but not without due ceremony conducted by the Saint's 297th successor.

It was all, the author believes, unnecessary. From the start, if the Allied commanders had taken more notice of the French General Juin, they would have avoided Monte Cassino by thrusting for the Liri valley through Atina, and thus avoided the necessity of frontal assaults on the hill. Later, they could have bombed thinly held positions on the slopes by the Via Casilina and taken Monte Cassino without breaking a window in the monastery. They might even, as they did with the ruins, have blinded any Germans on the hill with a smoke-screen. But, says the author, the monastery was like a magnet, exercising incredible fascination on the Allied commanders.

From the German side, the heroes of Cassino were the men of 1st Parachute Division who held the town and hill in the second battle, and to them he devotes a special chapter. They suffered tremendously under the seven-hour preliminary bombardment. Short of food and water, choked by smoke and dust, the survivors battled on in penny packets.

RLE



Lieutenant-General Renya Mutaguchi, Commander of the Japanese 15th Army.

INVASION THAT FAILED

WOULD-BE readers should not be misled by the title of *"The March on Delhi,"* by Lieutenant-Colonel A J Barker (Faber, 42s). This is not the story of the famous march from the North-West Frontier to relieve Delhi during the Indian Mutiny, but concerns the Japanese invasion of India in early 1944. In the military sense this was not a march at all but a full-scale invasion. Thanks to Slim's Fourteenth Army, it collapsed at Kohima and Imphal while the Japanese Army was still a thousand miles short of Delhi.

Although it contains little that is new, the author has written a tense and fascinating narrative. Astonishingly, the foreword to his book has been written by Lieutenant-General Renya Mutaguchi, the Japanese commander, who now reveals with candour that the stigma of failure in Burma left him with an "agonising disquietude" which has lasted to this day.

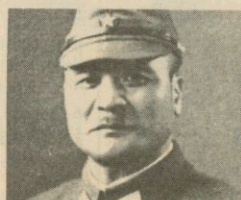
The author exposes the clash of personalities and the differences of opinion on both sides—exemplified in *extremis* by the intransigent and vitriolic American General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell lashing the "Limeys" and his immediate superior, "glamour boy" Mountbatten. This found its echo in the Japanese camp. An active participant himself, the author covers every aspect of the campaign, and of particular interest is the material obtained from Japanese sources and that dealing with the Indian National Army.

The book is exceptionally well documented and, in addition to listing the British and Indian formations concerned and the order of battle of the Japanese 15th Army, it contains biographical digests and a comprehensive index.

DHC



Lieut-Gen Masafumi Yamauchi, GOC 15 Div.



Maj-Gen Shigesaburo Miyazaki, GOC 31 Div.

HEROES OF GALLIPOLI

"SIX VCs before breakfast," is the enviable boast of The Lancashire Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion gave it to them with a dedicated assault on "W" Beach at Gallipoli on 25 April, 1915.

This is only one highlight in a regimental story as rich as any in the Army, and now told by Cyril Ray in "Regiment of the Line" (Batsford, 28s). The Regiment was raised in 1688 in the West Country, established its reputation as "The Twentieth," and in 1782 became known as the East Devon Regiment of Foot, a title it then kept for 99 years.

A few months after formation, Hamilton's, as they were then called, had their baptism of fire before the Battle of the Boyne when, along with other unblooded regiments, they were made to stand in full view of the enemy for some hours until William III declared: "All is right, they stand fire well."

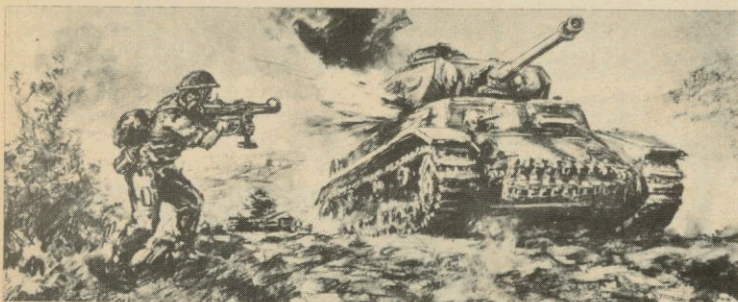
They distinguished themselves at Dettingen, Fontenoy and Minden and, in the retreat to Corunna, formed part of the splendid rearguard which continually fought off the French pursuers.

They returned to the Peninsula to earn more battle honours and the Duke of Wellington's displeasure when, after fasting for 16 hours, they broke off their march to feast in a field of beans.

Two unusual duties came the Regiment's way last century. The first was to guard Napoleon on St Helena and the second a tour in Japan, then only recently opened to European influence. Japanese officers asked the 20th to initiate them into the mysteries of British drill, a compliment on which those Lancashire Fusiliers who fought in Burma in World War Two may have reflected wryly.

The 20th sounded its Minden yell at Inkerman, where its surgeon organised and led a bayonet charge. It fought a bloody engagement in the engine-house at Lucknow. It was at Omdurman and Spion Kop.

In World War One, six of its 30 battalions fought at Gallipoli and 20 in the Third Battle of Ypres. In that war The Lancashire Fusiliers earned 18 Victoria Crosses, more than any other regiment.



Fusilier Jefferson winning the Victoria Cross at Cassino, Italy, 16 May, 1944. From a drawing by Bryan de Grineau.

In World War Two, the 1st Battalion fought for only four months—but those the concentrated warfare of Chindits—while other battalions were elsewhere in Burma, at Dunkirk, in Normandy, North Africa, Italy, Gibraltar and Malta.

Against a very adequate general background, the author has picked some incidents for fairly full description and has given only a cursory mention to others. His object, he says, was not a detailed history but simply a story. Within those limitations he has produced a readable book, but one which, inevitably, will leave some of his readers dissatisfied, not least those who served in the Territorial battalions of World War Two.

R L E

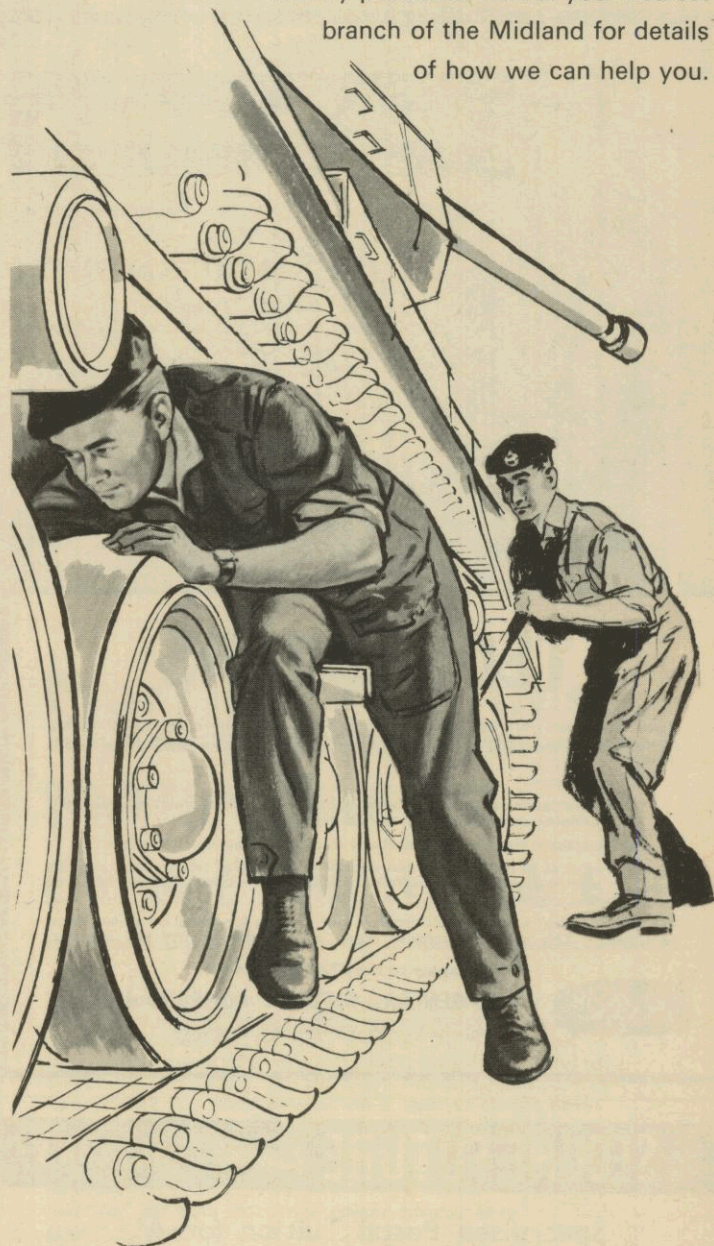
PROBLEM OF A TITLE

THE last 12 years of a story spanning more than two centuries are covered in "The History of The Northamptonshire Regiment: 1948-1960," by Lieutenant-Colonel C J M Watts (RHQ, 2nd East Anglian Regiment, 21s 6d).

They were not very exciting years in the sense that the Regiment saw no battles, yet they were busy ones. The Regular battalion started the period in Austria, moved to Trieste and on to Germany. It helped watch over Korea's demilitarised zone, tested the Infantry trolley and proved it could be taken anywhere, and had its final overseas posting in Aden.

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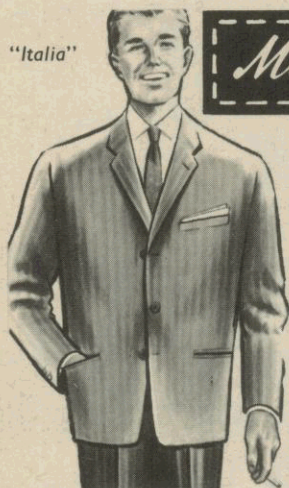
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BOOKS

continued

The period ended with problems of amal-
gamation with The Royal Lincolnshire Regi-
ment. The author says it was accepted that
there was a clear case for joining the two and
both regiments resolved to make the union a
success. One gathers that if there were diffi-
culties, they were overcome without heart-
ache, except in the matter of title.

The suggestion offered to the War Office
was "The Royal 10th/48th Regiment (The
Poachers)," but the Chief of the Imperial
General Staff ruled that no pre-Cardwell
numbers and no nicknames could be used.

The regiments accepted "2nd East Anglian
Regiment" with reluctance, because neither
had any territorial connection with East
Anglia. In the hunt for an alternative, they
discarded "The Royal Lincolnshire and
Northamptonshire Regiment" because it was
too long, but then set out to substitute the
even longer "The Duchess of Gloucester's
Own Royal Regiment (Lincolnshire and
Northamptonshire)."

This, too, was disallowed, no doubt to the
relief of those who might have to write it
very often. The new Regiment compromised
with a secondary title which now makes it, in
full, 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess
of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and
Northamptonshire).

RLE

THE DRAW OF THE PISTOL

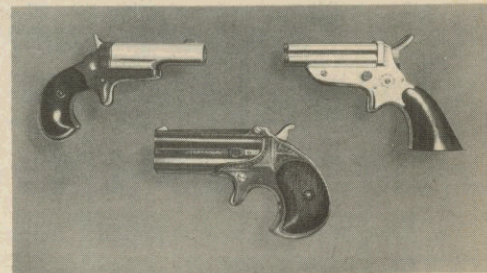
"ANTIQUE PISTOLS" (Evelyn,
63s) comprises a dozen large
coloured plates by Ronald
Paton of 14 weapons, with a com-
mentary by S G B Alexander.

The two are obviously enthusiasts.
They explain that they seek to help
readers understand the pistol-col-
lecting fraternity. They probably
sum up that fraternity best when the
introduction claims that few men can
handle an old pistol without conjuring
up images of themselves as Regency
bucks or other colourful figures.

You can see what they mean by a
look at the picture of a Brescian
flintlock pistol of about 1700. Ornate,
long, slender, sinister, it epitomises
those bloody, gaudy Italian period
romances. Or the three wicked little
Derringers, each less than five inches
long, legendary fittings for gamblers'
waistcoat pockets or dance-hall girls'
stocking-tops, and the very stuff of
television series. Now that's some-
thing you can't get out of a stamp
collection!

RLE

These *Derringers*
were made by Sharps,
Colt and Remington
between 1875 and 1900.



SCOTTISH UNIFORMS

SIMILAR in format and a
worthy companion to
"Cavalry Uniforms of the
British Army" (SOLDIER, Janu-
ary, 1963) is Colonel P H
Smitherman's latest production,
"Uniforms of the Scottish Regi-
ments" (Evelyn, 63s).

Twenty splendid coloured plates,
beautifully detailed and drawn by the
author, illustrate uniforms of the
Scottish regiments from the Highland
Independent Companies, raised in
1725, down to the present day.

Colonel Smitherman has done
much painstaking research and his
historical preface is amplified by a
detailed description of the uniform
and its various accoutrements. A
"potted biography" of the regiment
concerned accompanies each plate.

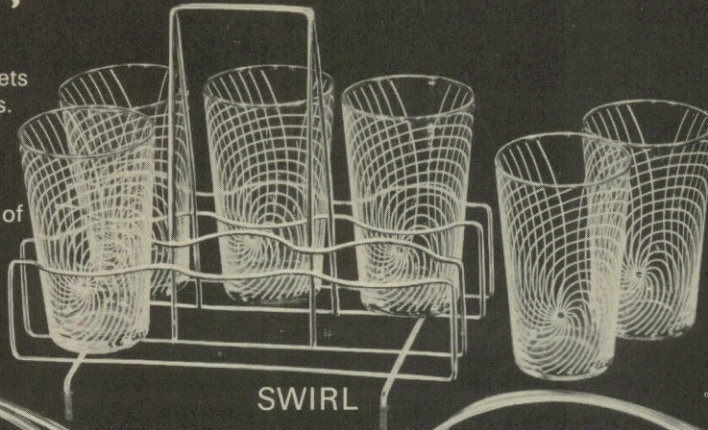
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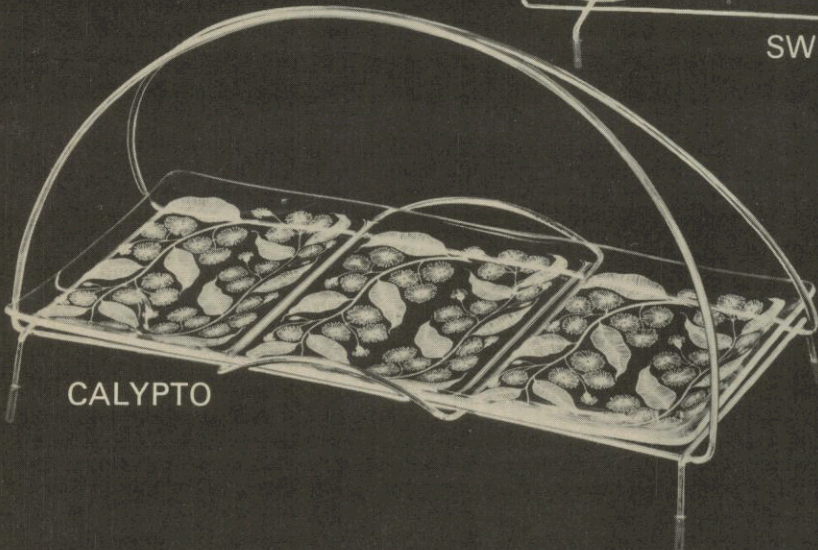
Present dress of a Highland officer.

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