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# SOLDIER



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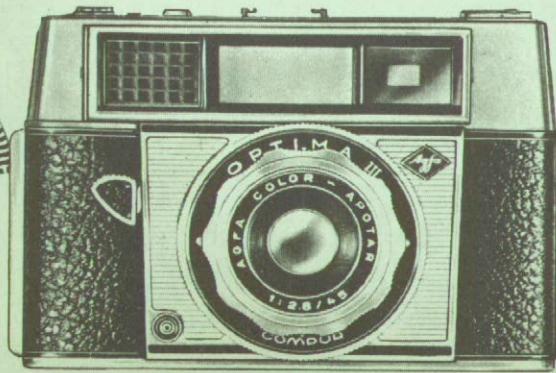
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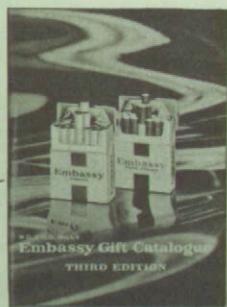
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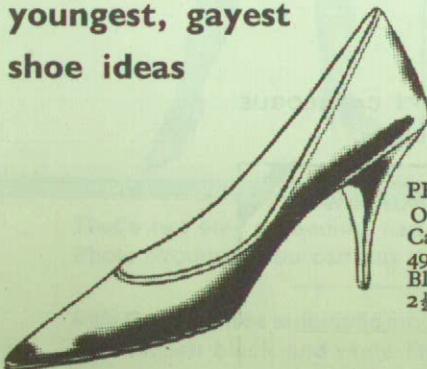
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# SOLDIER

OCTOBER 1964

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Looking down from the Rock on Gibraltar's southern tip of Europa where married quarters and barracks of the Army's new home are springing up. Left, beyond the sports ground, is the landmark of Europa Lighthouse. See pages 5-11 for features on the Sappers' tunnellers and guns on the Rock.

Editor: PETER N WOOD  
Deputy Editor/Feature Writer: RUSSELL F MILLER  
Feature Writer: ALAN J FORSHAW  
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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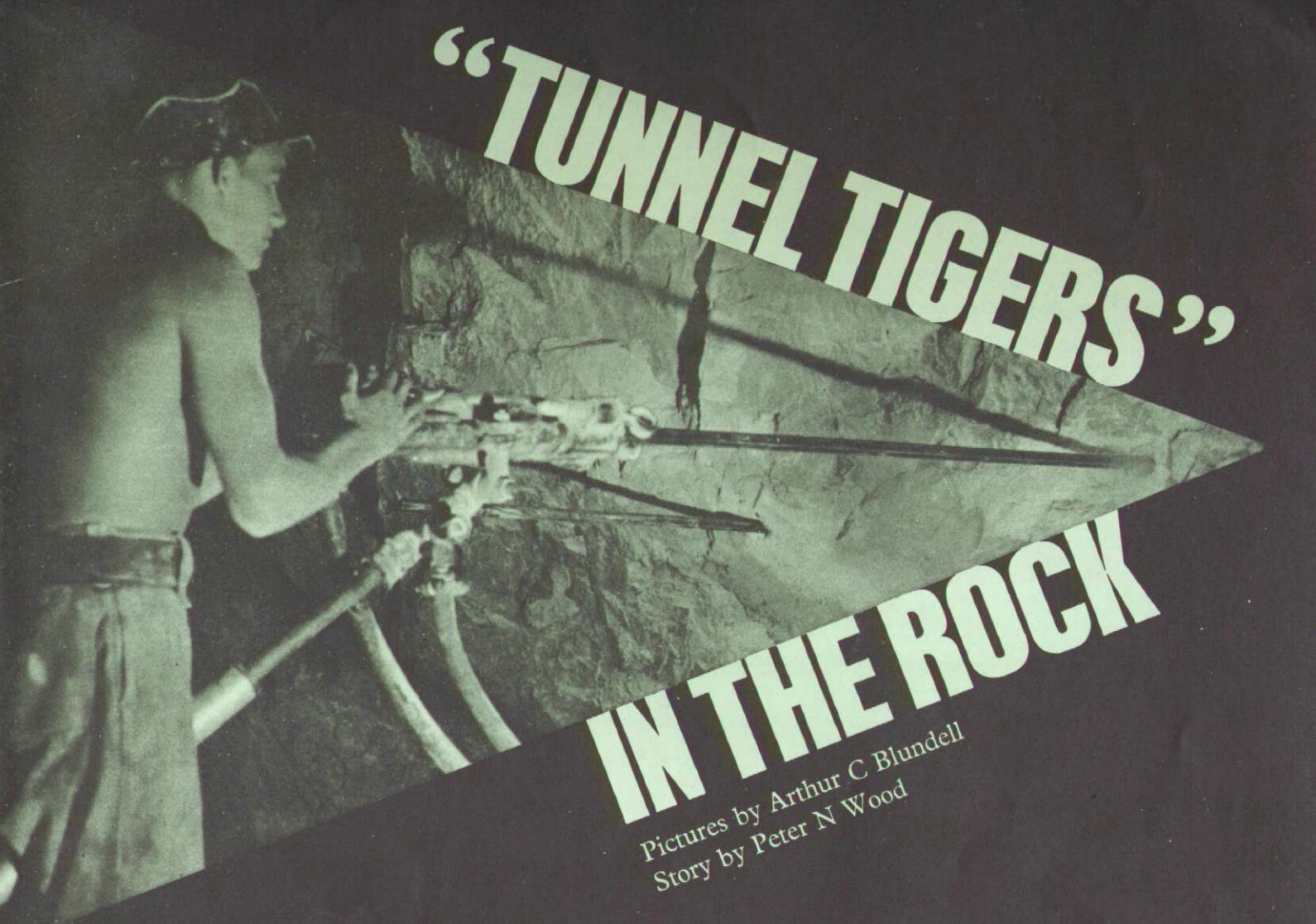
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# "TUNNEL TIGERS", IN THE ROCK

Pictures by Arthur C Blundell  
Story by Peter N Wood

Stripped to the waist, they work in choking dust, in the deafening clatter of pneumatic drills, maybe perched on a scaffolding or perhaps crouching in a low heading. These are the "tunnel tigers." They drive the tunnels—and the tunnels drive them.

In civilian life the "tunnel tigers" are real men, working hard (frequently miles from anywhere), playing hard and often drinking hard. They are a race apart, uninhibited by the dangers, noise, claustrophobia, heat or dankness of the earth's bowels.

And the Army's tunneller, too, is the same man's man, driven by that same indefinable urge to finish the job, then start another. Where the Sapper mainly differs from his civilian counterpart is in the weight of his wage packet and in being first a soldier, then a tunneller.

At the end of his tour he may leave tunnelling, but the keen tunneller will always go back—and back to Gibraltar where it all began. For the Royal Engineers were born on the Rock, fathered by Sergeant-Major Ince whose cannon-packed galleries broke the Great Siege, and there they have tunneled for nearly 200 years.

Today the 1st Fortress Squadron, Royal Engineers, direct descendant of the Company of Military Artificers, more than keeps alive the Sapper art of tunnelling for this original company of the Corps, the "Old and Bold," is responsible for military tunnelling and maintenance anywhere in

the world. Its Sappers, for example, drove the Happy Valley tunnel leading to the Army's beach in the south of Cyprus and are responsible for checking it periodically.

But the Sapper tunnellers' main job has always been that of weevilling in the massive Rock. Currently the 90-strong Tunnelling Troop of 1st Fortress Squadron has three tasks in hand. The biggest is driving a new two-way tunnel inside the sheer east face of the Rock to replace the old single-lane Arow Street tunnel, which has become unsafe for use, and make it possible once more for vehicles to drive right round the Rock.

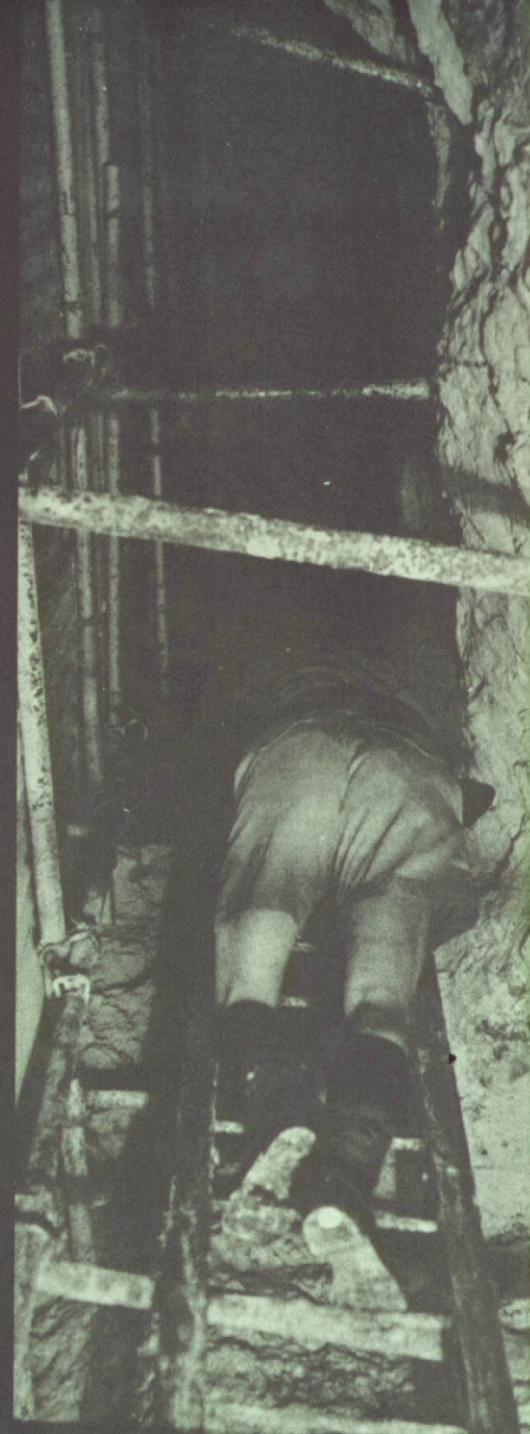
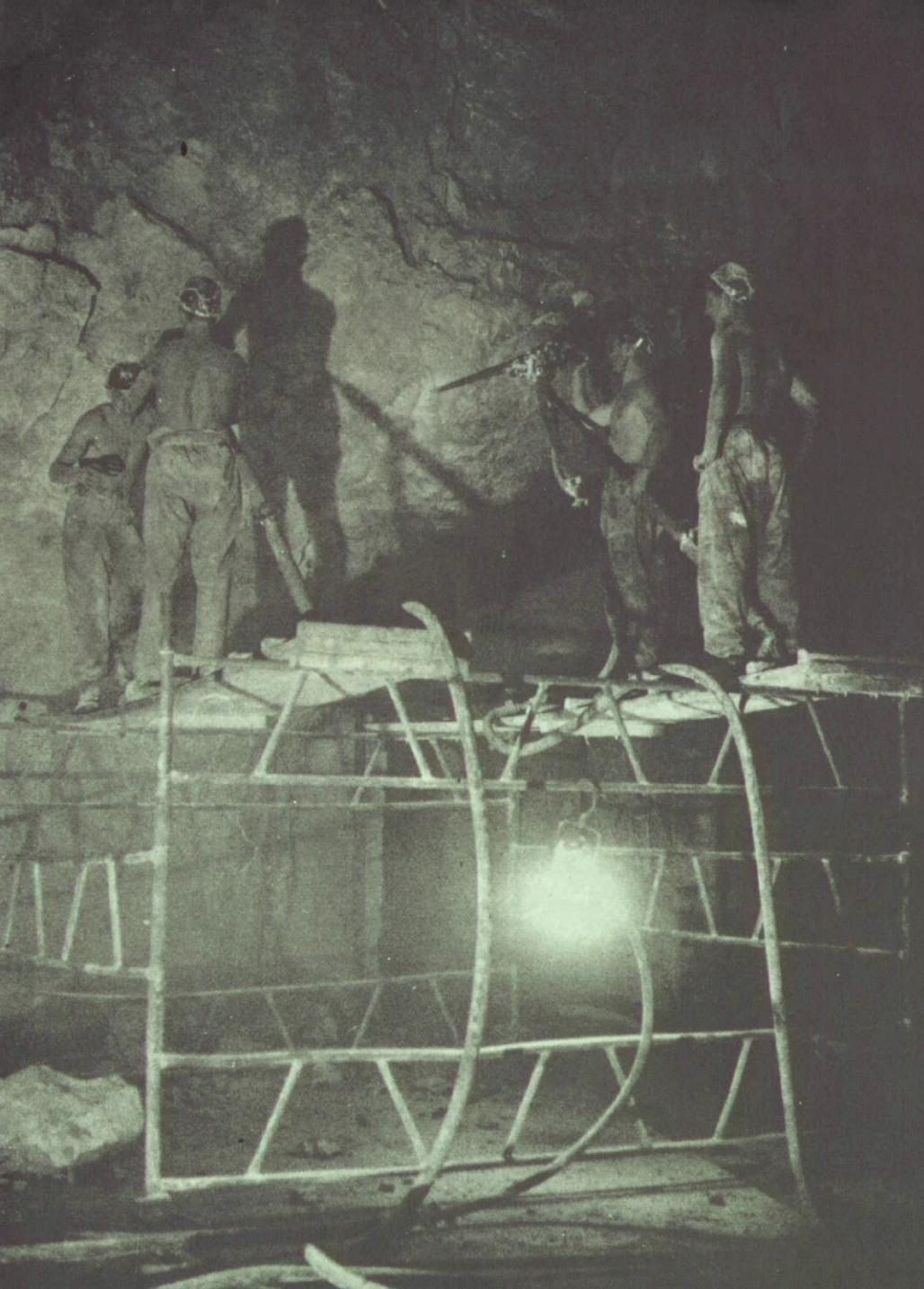
The other two projects are both connected with the future concentration of the Army's military garrison in the Europa-Windmill Hill area on the southern tip of Gibraltar. One is the construction of a continuation of another recent tunnel, Keightley's Way, to give access from the barracks and married quarters to the town and the other is the sinking of a vertical shaft for water pipes.

The old Arow Street tunnel, named after Lieutenant-Colonel A R O Williams, a war-time Sapper commander, was narrow

and very near the rock face. Its successor, Dudley Ward Way, is further inside the Rock and when completed will be 18 feet high, 25 feet wide and 2300 feet long. Work began on 22 April, 1963, at the northern end, the new tunnel breaking out of an existing chamber and rising 120 feet to where it will lead out into Europa Advance Road. At the southern end the pilot tunnel is making full use of the old Ottawa Chambers—one of which was a bakery—carved out by Royal Canadian Engineers in 1941.

The first straight stretch of the new Dudley Ward Way has a gradient of one in ten and because of this steepness the Sappers were unable to use their light railway to evacuate the rubble (spoil to the technical, muck to the tunnellers!) Instead this job is done most efficiently by an EIMCO 631 tracked loader working with a dumper truck. The loader, working on compressed air driving three motors, one to each track and the other to the bucket arm, scoops up the tunnellers' debris and fussily but rapidly tosses it over its head into the waiting dumper.

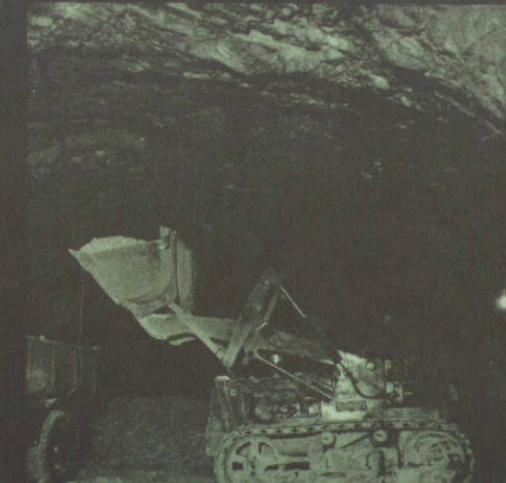
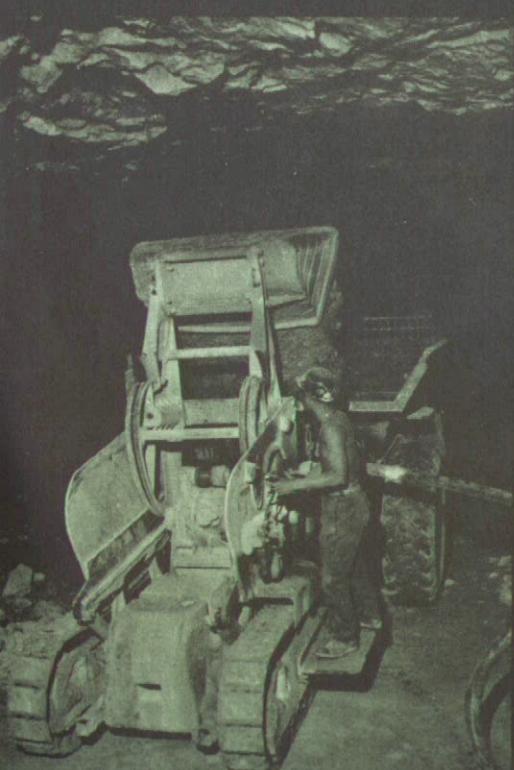
Then away goes the dumper to empty its load in a chamber near the north entrance



▲ Working with ample headroom in a disused chamber, the Sappers drill back to the main heading to enlarge the pilot tunnel. Note the turbolamp.

◀ The EIMCO tracked loader, operated by Sapper Cow, scoops up debris from the pilot tunnel entrance and throws it back and over into a dumper truck.

The dumper stocks the debris in an old chamber from where it is collected by civilian lorries. ▼

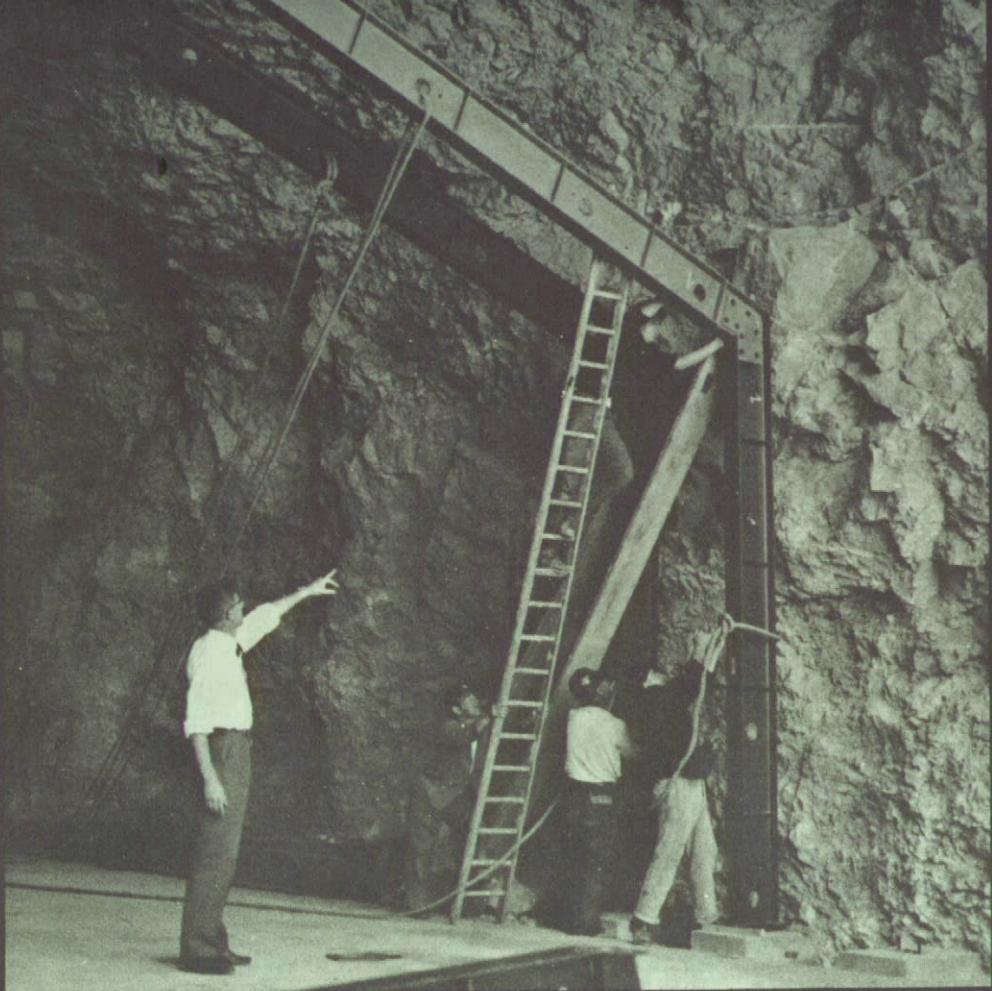


where it is collected by civilian contracting firms to whom it has been sold for use on building sites. There is no waste on the Rock!

More than two-thirds of Dudley Ward Way has already been driven to its full height and width—in only the second month of work the Gibraltar weekly output record of 59 feet of 14 feet by 14 feet pilot heading was shattered. The new record stands at 118½ feet!

Work ground to a halt and stopped for a month for maintenance of equipment, and for another month after a serious accident in which one Sapper was killed and three were injured. Despite the hazards, accidents are rare—this particular one was caused by an unexpected and almost impossible chain of circumstances—because of the stringent safety precautions.

The muffled sounds of blasting and the six compressed air generators on the road outside the workings are the only indication to the rest of Gibraltar that day and night, in three shifts, the Tunnelling Troop is gradually forcing its way through the



▲ Supervised by Staff-Sergeant C Brynolf, Royal Engineers, civilian workers erect the southern (Europa) portal of the Keightley's Way tunnel.

◀ Far left: A Sapper climbs the shaft from Harley Street tunnel while directly above him (left) two more men "muck out" the descending shaft.

It could be anywhere but in fact it is inside the Rock—the huge main chamber of the workshops and stores. It has ten linking chambers.

Rock. With compressed air drills and in the light of turbolamps, also driven by compressed air, the Sappers burrow into the face, place their charges and blow down the rock. First comes the 14 feet by 14 feet pilot heading, then its enlarging to full size and finally the "barring down"—knocking down the loose pieces of rock—for the final tunnel, like all those in the Rock itself, will be unlined.

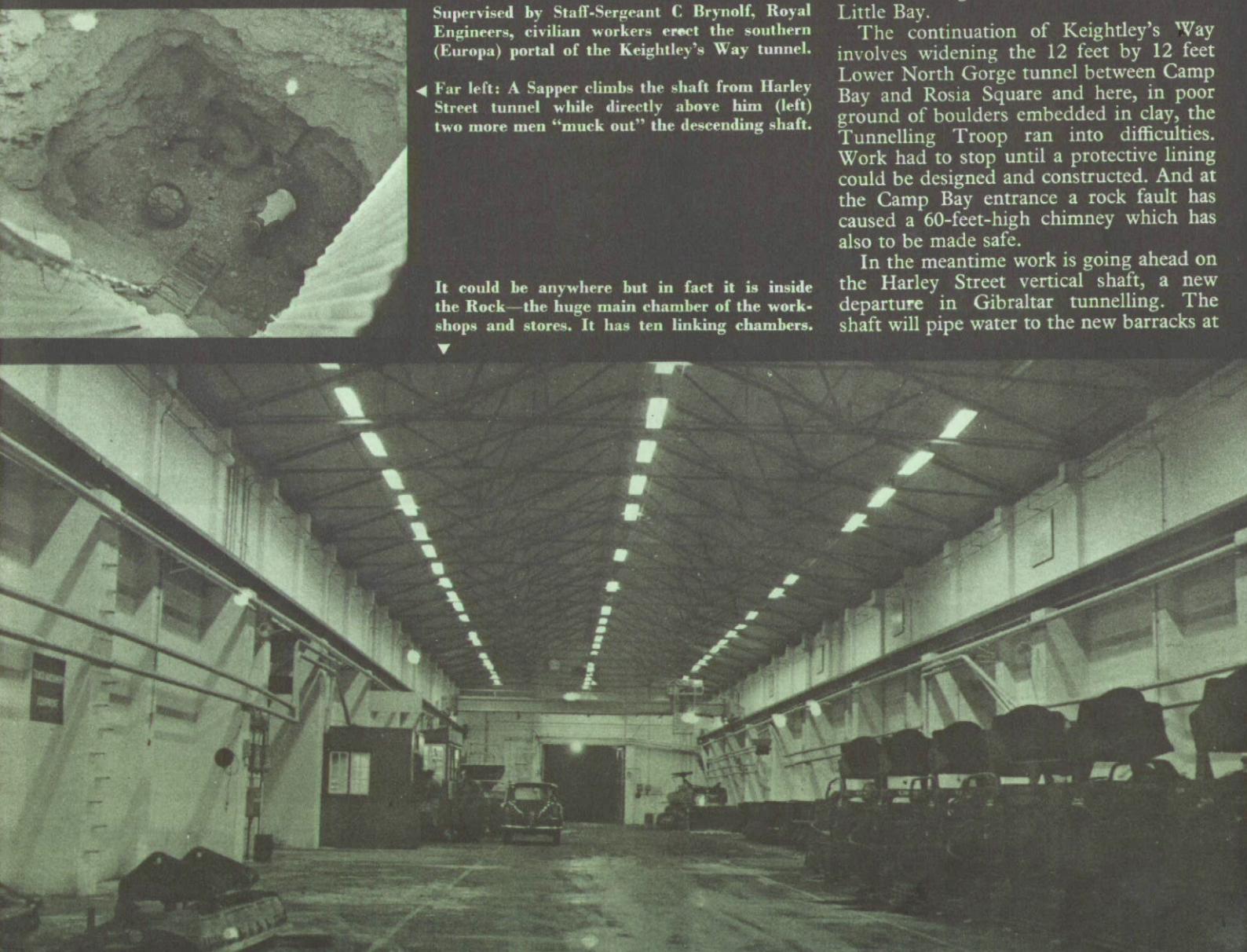
The dust, dirt and dampness of tunnelling are not merely an unpleasantness. They take their toll of machinery and after a month's work the tracked loader has to be completely overhauled by 1st Fortress Squadron's Maintenance Section which is itself in the Rock with a workshop and stores housed in a huge chamber almost the size of a football pitch. This chamber boasts the largest unsupported roof in Europe and has ten more chambers branching from it.

When Dudley Ward Way has been bored to its full size the Squadron will hand over to the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works for its civilian staff, supervised by Sappers of the Engineer Specialist Services Establishment, to construct the tunnel's portals and road surface and install lighting.

The Ministry is now completing Keightley's Way tunnel, part of the two-way road which will link Europa with Gibraltar town without making use of the congested Europa Road. The Sappers started this tunnel in August, 1960, and finished their main work on it in February last year. It is 1320 feet long and runs from Europa to Little Bay.

The continuation of Keightley's Way involves widening the 12 feet by 12 feet Lower North Gorge tunnel between Camp Bay and Rosia Square and here, in poor ground of boulders embedded in clay, the Tunnelling Troop ran into difficulties. Work had to stop until a protective lining could be designed and constructed. And at the Camp Bay entrance a rock fault has caused a 60-feet-high chimney which has also to be made safe.

In the meantime work is going ahead on the Harley Street vertical shaft, a new departure in Gibraltar tunnelling. The shaft will pipe water to the new barracks at



Windmill Hill from storage reservoirs in Harley Street tunnel, and rainwater from the barracks to the tanks. From Harley Street the Sappers drove vertically upwards to a height of 55 feet, then concentrated on driving downwards from the top. Starting at ten feet square the shaft will taper to eight feet then to six feet square at the foot of its 144-feet depth.

It takes a year to train a tunneller up to his B III trade test. Then he may take a course with a civilian firm at home, pass his B I test and become a shift boss. And the fully trained tunneller is, too, a trained combat engineer with a second trade behind him.

Driving a tunnel is the only practical training for a tunneller and though the need for purely military tunnels and chambers in the Rock has diminished, the expansion of Gibraltar as a holiday making centre and tourist base will offer plenty of scope for the Sappers.

Before World War Two there were about five miles of tunnels in the Rock. Between 1940 and 1945 another 20 miles were driven by 15 squadrons, including Canadians. Much of the million cubic yards of excavated rock was dumped in the harbour to extend Gibraltar airfield's runway, like that at Kai Tak, Hong Kong, out into the sea.

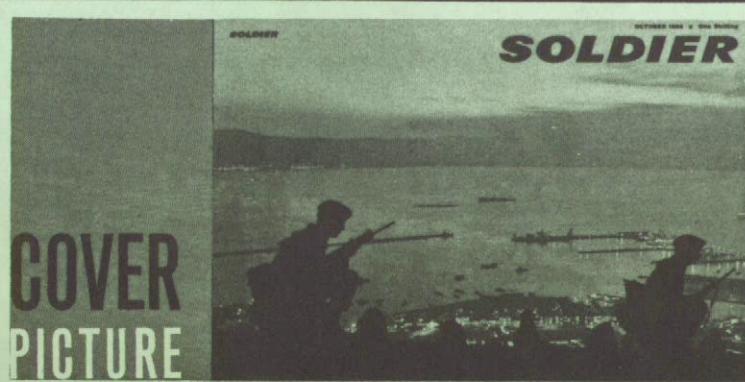
And after 200 years and 25 miles of tunnelling the Sappers have nibbled away less than one per cent of the massive Rock's interior!



Bringing up spoil from the Windmill Hill shaft (see pictures on previous pages). Sapper Elbrows watches as Sapper Perry works the hoist.

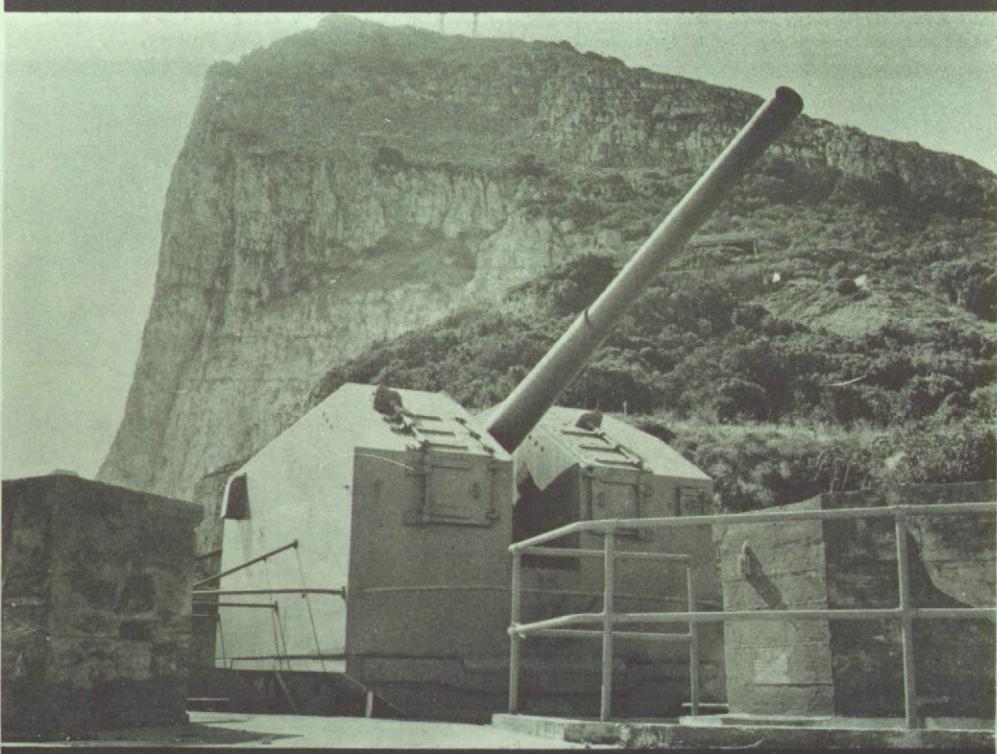
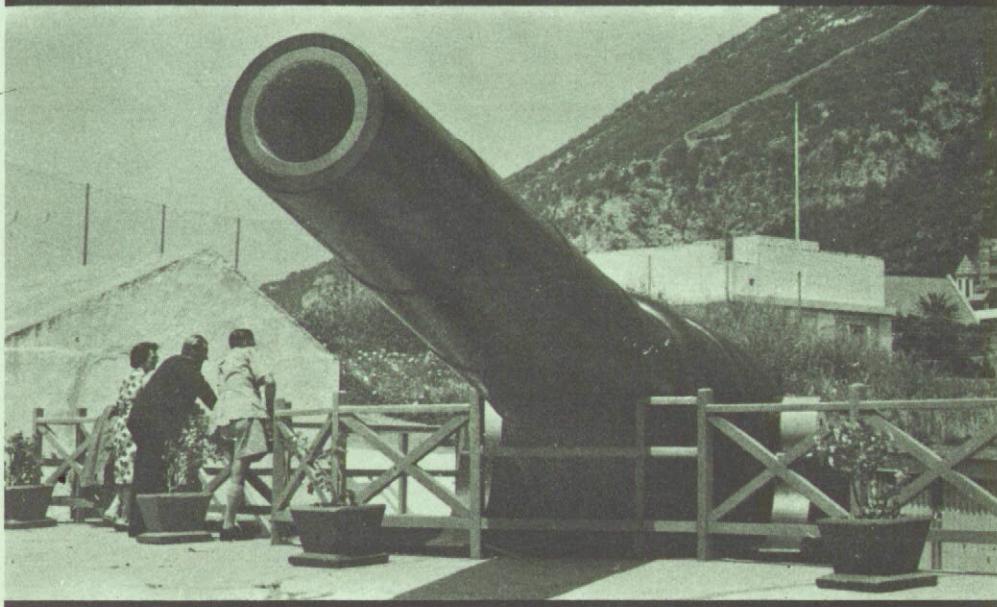
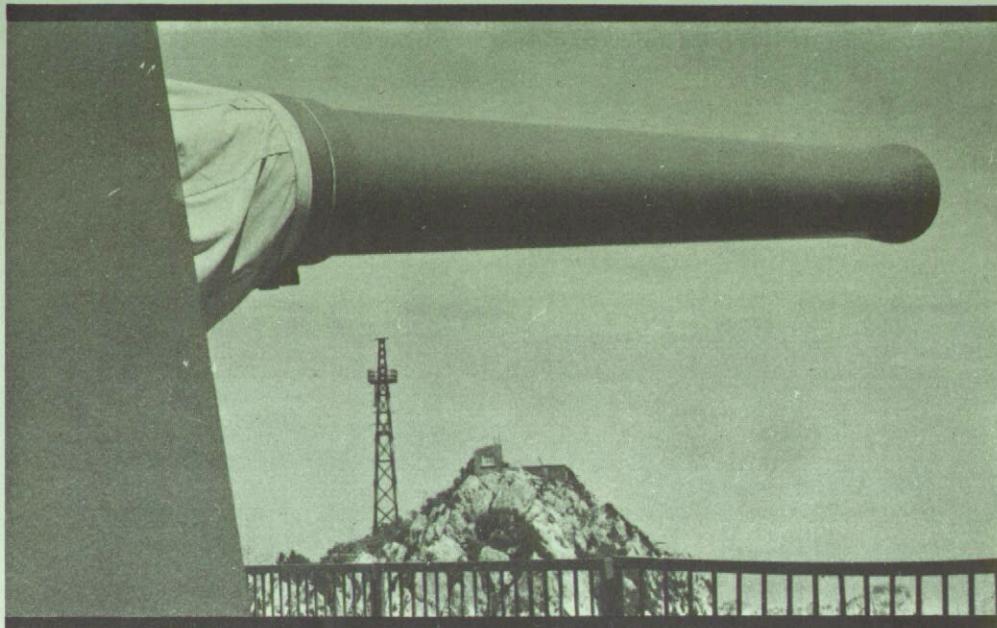
◀ Looking out on Camp Bay from the entrance to Lower North Gorge tunnel on which work stopped because of its dangerous condition.

The gaping entrance to Lower North Gorge tunnel (right) and one of the two single-track tunnels leading from Camp Bay to Rosia Bay.



High up on the Rock, two men of 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, out on a night exercise, are silhouetted against the lights of Gibraltar's harbour. This is a view not seen by tourists who are not allowed on the upper Rock after dusk. Picture by Cameraman ARTHUR BLUNDELL.

# The Smallest Unit—with the Biggest GUNS



Top: O'Hara's Battery gun traverses to point over Spyglass Hill, Middle Hill and Mount Rock Gun. Middle: The huge 100-ton gun in its new setting at Rosia Bay. Above: One of the four anti-aircraft guns of Princess Caroline's Battery.

FOR centuries the Rock of Gibraltar has bristled with guns—guns, cannons and mortars fired by Moors, Spaniards and British through 300 years and eight sieges. Since 1704 Britain has commanded the Rock—and from it British guns have commanded the Straits of Gibraltar, the historic gateway to the East.

The Rock still bristles today, but most of its guns, some still directed threateningly seawards, others pointed aimlessly and harmlessly, are now silent museum pieces, each a lesson to tourists in Gibraltar's long and turbulent history.

Yet from the Rock the Straits are still firmly dominated by three massive guns. They are the responsibility of the only British Gunners now in Gibraltar—an officer, two warrant officers and a sergeant of the Royal Artillery.

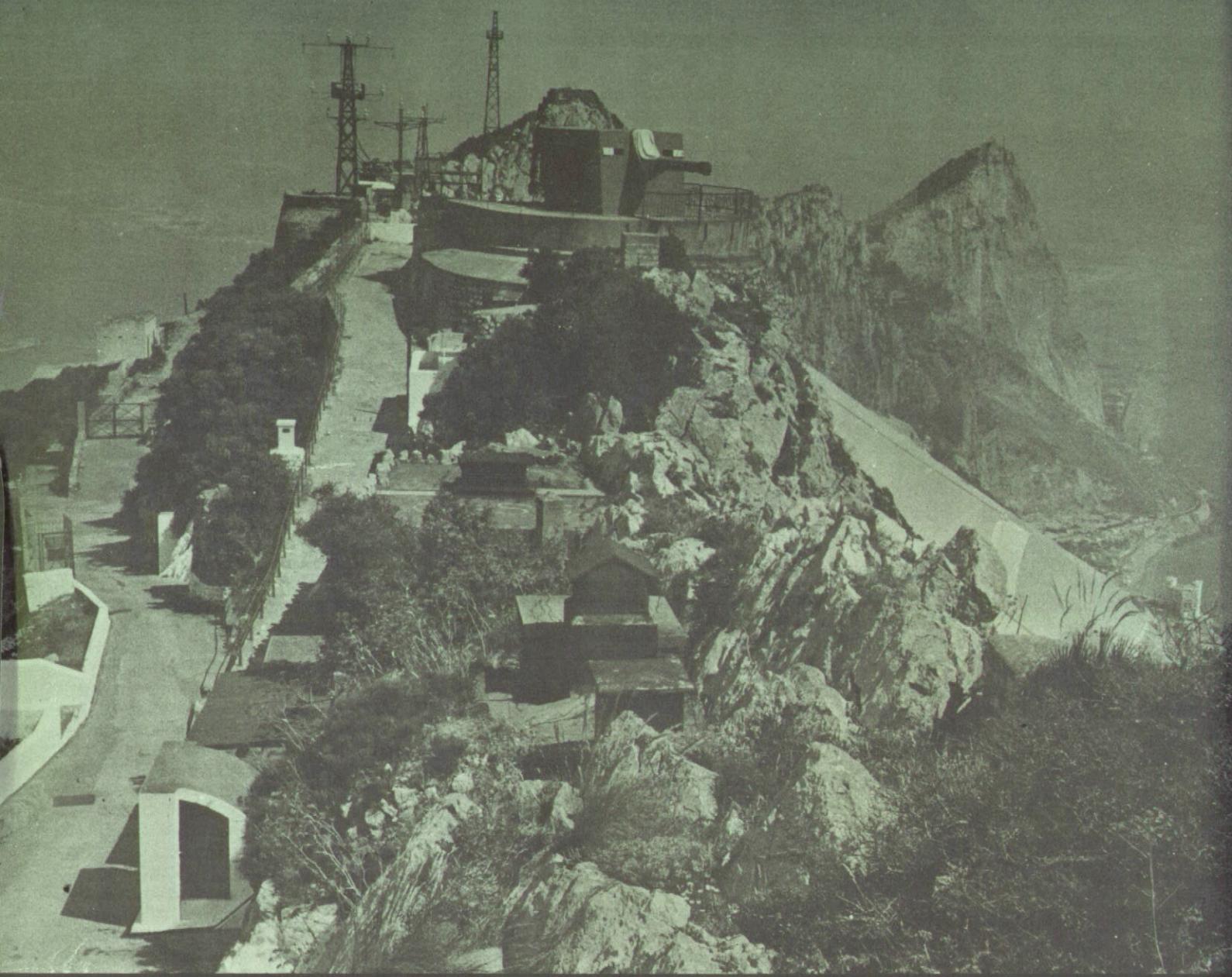
They, and 11 civilians, comprise the Instructional and Maintenance Troop which, though the Royal Regiment's smallest unit, has proud charge of the Regiment's largest guns.

Looking out from the Rock's southern peak towards the ancient city of Ceuta, 15 miles and a continent away, is the 9.2-inch gun of O'Hara's Battery. Behind it, slightly higher and perched on the ridge just below Spyglass Hill—at 1397 feet the highest point on the Rock—is that of Lord Airey's Battery.

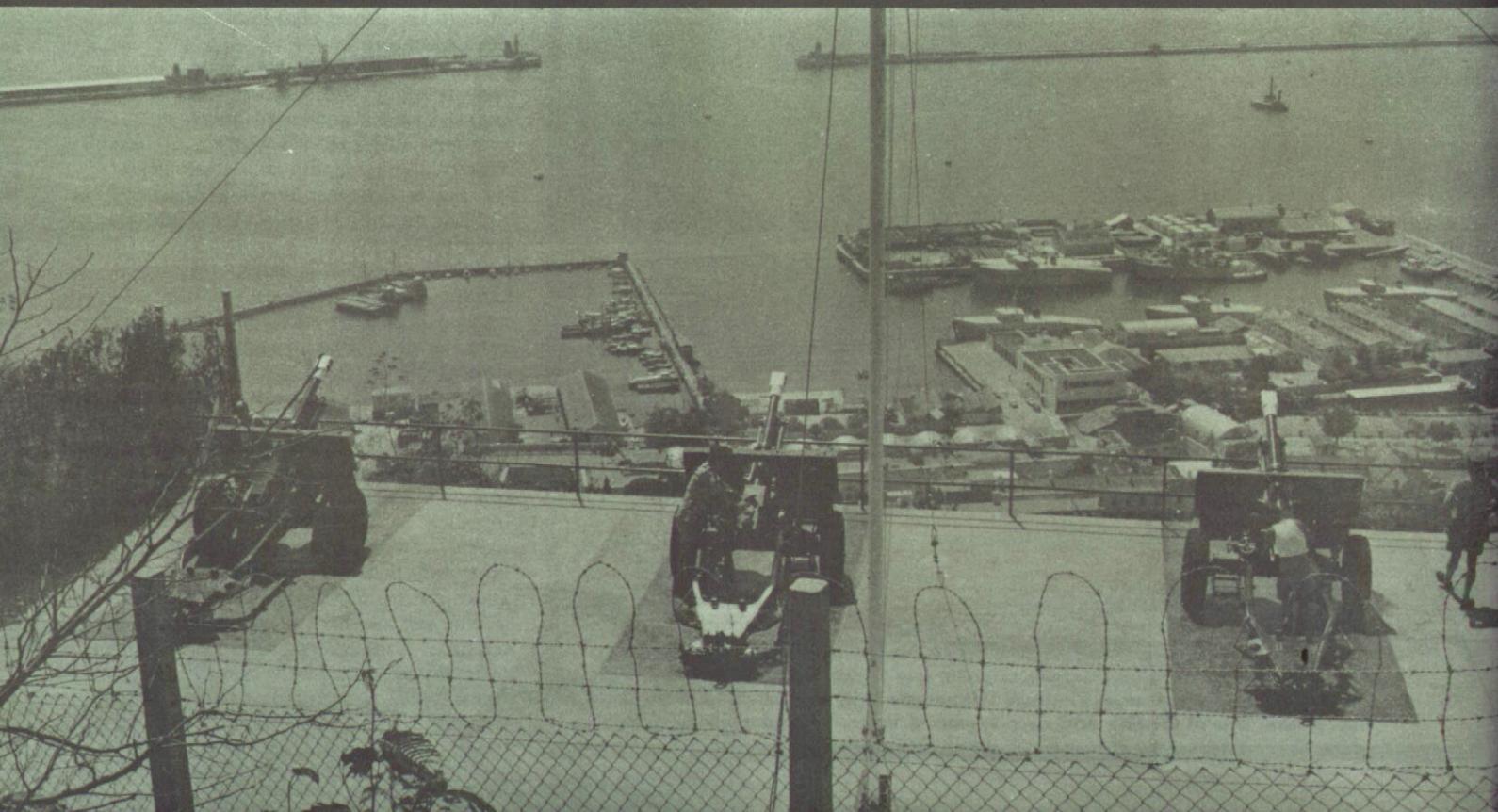
Below, on the southern slope, is the Levant Battery, sited so that its gun can engage targets visually when the other two guns are shrouded in cloud caused by the summer east wind, the "Levanter," driving humidity up the cliffs to condense in the cooler air above.

There has been a gun on O'Hara's point for 64 years but the present 9.2 and those of Lord Airey's and Levant batteries were installed in 1928. Each massive gun—the barrel weighs 28 tons and the gun and its mounting more than 200 tons—can hurl a 380lb shell more than 17 miles.

The job of the Instructional and Maintenance Unit is to keep these guns in operational trim and train men of the Gibraltar Regiment in their use. Manning the guns ceased to be a Royal Artillery commitment on the disbandment of Coast



**Above:** On top of the Rock, looking from O'Hara's Point towards Lord Airey's Battery, Spyglass, Middle Hill, Mount Rock Gun and Spain. **Below:** Men of the Instructional and Maintenance Unit, Royal Artillery, at work on the saluting guns of Devil's Gap Battery.



Defence regiments, and the officer commanding the Unit, Major (DO) A J Webster, is in fact one of the very few Coast Defence-trained district officers left in the Royal Artillery. He is due to retire in three years' time.

Major Webster and his tiny unit are also responsible for maintaining the Army's saluting battery at Devil's Gap, perched half way up the west face of the Rock, overlooking the town and harbour, and for supervising the firing of the four 25-pounders there by men of the Gibraltar Regiment. These four guns, which used to be at King's Bastion on the waterfront, fire about 400 rounds a year in ceremonial salutes.

Devil's Gap was a mortar battery during one of Gibraltar's sieges at the end of the 18th century. Six-inch guns were installed in 1902 and one of these, in World War One, engaged and sank an enemy submarine lying off Algeciras, across the Bay. These guns were also manned in 1936 during the bombardment of the Campamento and neighbouring La Linea in the Spanish Civil War. In World War Two they were again manned as an examination battery, challenging and escorting ships into Gibraltar harbour, and were finally abandoned ten years ago.

Seven other guns—5.25-inch anti-aircraft guns—which have not been manned since the last war, are to be dismantled and sold for scrap. Three are at Windmill Hill Flats and four at Princess Caroline's Battery, overlooking Gibraltar's airstrip, the neutral zone and the Spanish frontier town

of La Linea. These four were installed in 1944 but never fired. The position was not completed until after the war and the guns were serviced up to six years ago.

These guns have no historic interest, but many of the old guns have been carefully preserved and are one of the attractions to tourists exploring the town and the Rock. Major Webster's Instructional and Maintenance Unit has recently made a fine showpiece, on a site near Rosia Bay, of the 100-ton gun which used to stand in the Alameda Gardens.

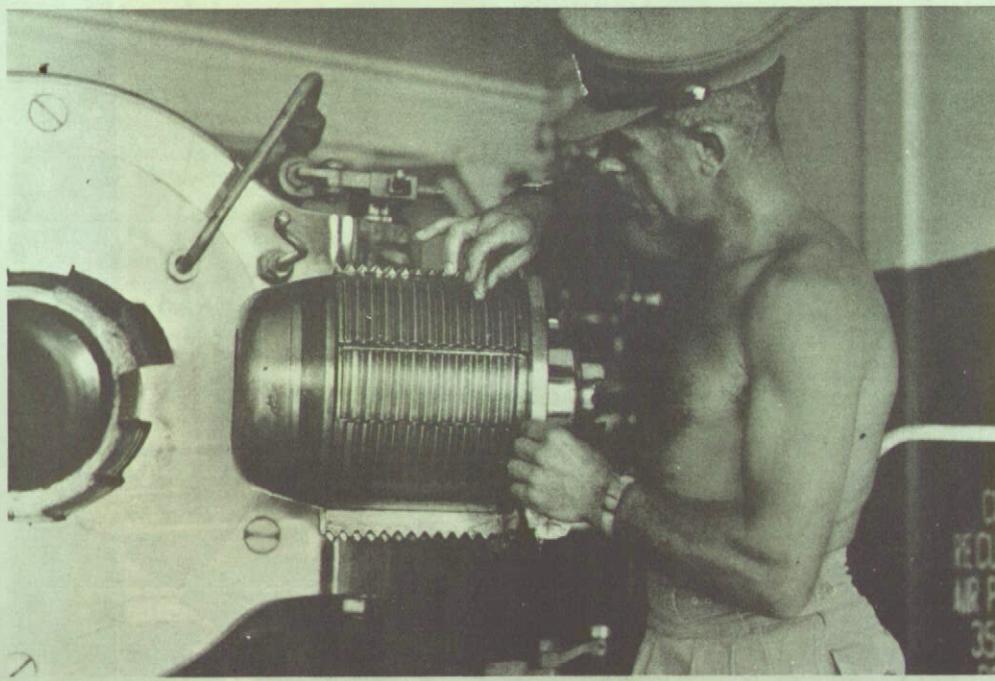
This "rock-buster," which has a 17.72-inch calibre and fired a 2000lb shell eight miles, was manned by 35 men! Its restoration was sponsored by Brigadier H E Boulter DSO who until recently was Deputy Fortress Commander and Officer Commanding Troops, Gibraltar.

Originally there were two 100-ton guns in Malta, one of which was sold to the Italians, and two in Gibraltar. Contractors tried to break up the second gun but salvaged for scrap only a part of its barrel.

Looking after this odd mixture of historical, ceremonial and operational guns, and training the Gibraltar Regiment's conscripted intakes, are tasks that keep busy the four Gunners who numbers seem almost a travesty of the Rock's military history and traditions.

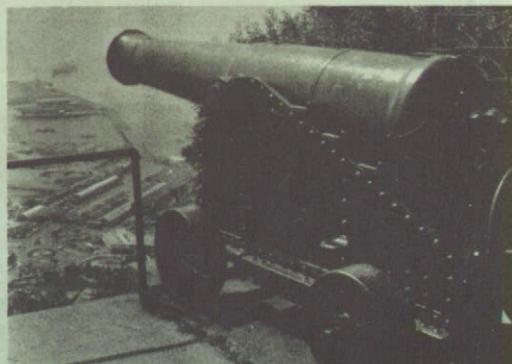
And it would be a sad day for Gibraltar if ever the Royal Regiment of Artillery's link with the Rock should be broken!

*Pictures by Arthur C Blundell.  
Story by Peter N Wood.*



WO II H Firminger, a gunnery instructor on a second tour in Gibraltar, examines a 9.2 gun.

One of the many well-preserved muzzle loaders looks out from the Rock over town and harbour.



# SOLDIER TO SOLDIER

EVERY Briton will soon be following the Olympic Games in Tokyo. And every soldier will particularly want to wish success to the Regulars and Territorials who have gained a coveted place in the British team. The Services are well represented and the Army can take pride in the numbers selected from its ranks and, too, in its contribution, corporately and individually, towards the cost unfortunately, unlike other countries, borne voluntarily and not by the Government, of sending a team to Tokyo.

The Games will give a fillip—and much-needed national publicity—to Army sport which in some fields has been in the doldrums since the end of National Service and the conscripted stars who, while naturally tending to shine individually, nevertheless made a firm contribution towards raising the standard of their sports in the Army.

Army sport is as subject to whims and fashions as in civilian life and recent years have produced several interesting trends. Among these are the growth of judo and canoeing, and the decline of cycling and, at home, of go-karting, these offset by increased interest in driving competitions and rallies.

But probably the most interesting development, and the healthiest for Army sport, is in the rising performance of the young soldiers. This was dramatically shown last month by the successes of the Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion in the senior Army Swimming Championships. The Battalion, runners-up last year, not only won the Inter-Unit Team Championship in competition against both junior and senior teams, but in so doing broke three Army records and four Army junior records.

There is a firm relation here to facilities. The Infantry Junior Leaders have the use of a good swimming bath. The Royal Army Service Corps juniors, who recently built their own pool, also did well in the Championships.

Facilities and equipment cost money which is hard to come by through official channels, but the Army Sport Control Board could well consider two ideas for helping to improve Army sport. One is to publicise it more widely than the good, but domestic, coverage which it gets in corps and regimental journals, by making a more tangible effort to attract the interest of the newspaper and magazine Press.

The second is to give individuals and units the entry to certain Army championships (which distances restrict to home and BAOR command participation) by qualifying standards instead of, or as well as, the present inter-command eliminating basis.

# CAPA AND WAR



**R**OBERT CAPA was a war photographer. In the course of 18 years, his work took him to the front line of countless battles in five different wars. Through his lens he saw the grim reality of war and showed it to the world with unforgettable photographs.

In 1954, at the age of 41, Capa was working in North Vietnam photographing French soldiers fighting the Vietminh. On the afternoon of May 25, while taking pictures of the French advance, he stepped on an anti-personnel mine in a paddy field and died with his camera in his hand.

Many of the pictures he left behind are reckoned to be the finest war photographs in the world. Some are included in "Images of War" (Paul Hamlyn, 84s), a recently published book of his pictures and writings from which the photographs on these pages are copied.

Hungarian-born, Capa had lived under

tyranny in his own country and knew intimately the kind of oppression that breeds war. With his camera he captured the emotion he saw and felt all around him.

In 1936 he went to a battlefield for the first time in Spain where he took the famous classic picture of man and war—a Spanish loyalist soldier at the moment of death.

Two years later he moved to China to record the fighting against the Japanese, then returned to England for World War Two.

He pictured the blitz in London and then went to North Africa where, in search of action, he walked alone across the desert to find the most advanced platoon.

He covered the landings in Italy and the advance north. D-Day found Capa in a landing craft heading towards Normandy with the first wave troops. Pinned down by shells and bullets on the beach, he simply lay in a hole and without lifting his head shot frame after frame until he ran

out of film.

Bitter disappointment was to follow. While processing the films, a darkroom assistant became too excited and spoiled the negatives—out of 106 pictures, only eight were salvaged.

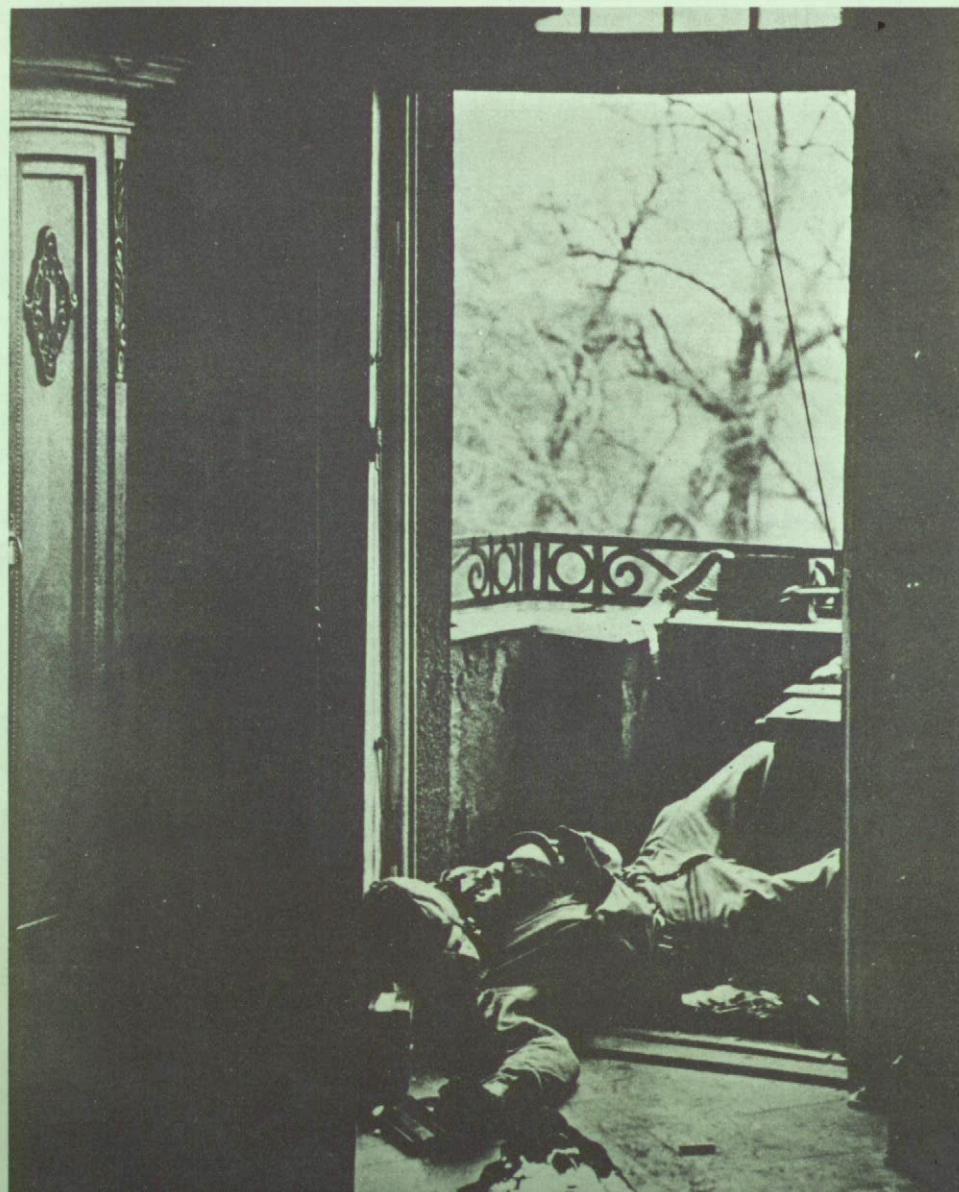
Capa joined the fast-moving 4th Armoured Division and covered the liberation of Paris before joining the airborne invasion of Germany. He was second out of his aircraft and jumped on the other side of the Rhine into the heart of the German defence line.

After World War Two, Capa could not remain unemployed and flew off to Israel and from there to Indo-China where he took his last pictures.

At his funeral, 19 French paratroopers formed a guard of honour and General René Cogny, the French commander in Vietnam, pinned a Croix de Guerre with Palm, Order of the Army—one of France's highest honours—to the coffin.



Above: Wailing sirens give their eerie warning of an approaching air raid during the Civil War in Spain. Top: Robert Capa himself.





Above: Parisians join American soldiers in street battles during the liberation of the city.

Left: The end of World War Two in Germany and a young corporal dies on an apartment balcony.

Right: Lambeth's people, hard-hit by the blitz, took philosophically to their shelter life.

Top right: One of the "few"—a British fighter pilot whose "bag" is marked in swastikas.



# THE GREATEST CORPS IN THE WORLD



SOLDIER salutes the Navy's soldiers, the Royal Marines, as they celebrate 300 years of proud and glorious service.

THREE hundred years ago this month, the be-wigged members of the august Privy Council met in the Palace of Whitehall and decided to raise a regiment of marines.

It was the birth of the Royal Marines whose exploits in the next 300 years were to become legend, provoking admiration and respect from friend and foe alike.

Present at that historic meeting were officers and seamen in times of trouble.

Present at that historic meeting were King Charles II, his brother the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer and 13 other members. The proceedings declared "that twelve hundred Land Souldiers be forthwith raysed to be in readinesse to be distributed into his Majesty's Fleets prepared for seas service."

officers and seamen in times of trouble. One captain who had violently opposed Marines was reported, after trouble on board, to have remarked: "Had the Corps now proved traitors, all would have been lost."

When, at the beginning of the 19th century, the Corps was styled Royal Marines

In London the recruiting drums throbbed and on the old Artillery Ground (now Spitalfields Market) the volunteer militia gathered to join the new Regiment. They were equipped with yellow coats, red breeches and stockings, hats trimmed with gold braid and firelocks, the latest type of small-arms weapon.

small-arms weapon. In the early years a few naval captains disliked the idea of having soldiers on board their ships, although many hastily changed their views. For it was the time of press-ganged sailors and the Marines were frequently expected to stand between the

Below: The record of the Privy Council proceedings on "the 28th of October 1664" ordering the formation of the first regiment for sea service.



Marine orderly to Stalin with a flourish and the remark: "Meet a representative of the greatest Corps in the world." And the Duke of Edinburgh, the current Captain General, has declared: "Nothing is impossible for the Royal Marines."

This is the lavish praise that has been heaped on the Marines for three centuries. And this year, as they celebrate their tercentenary, they are earning still more praise in the world's trouble spots.

It was under Admiral Rooke in 1704 that the Marines earned the only battle honour they carry on their Colour—Gibraltar. Their astonishing capture of the near impregnable fortress was followed by an eight-month siege during which a small force held off the Franco-Spanish army of 16,000 men which assaulted and bombarded the garrison every day.

By 1755 the Marines had proved themselves so useful both ashore and afloat that 50 companies of 5000 men were raised and placed under Admiralty control.

A few years later they took part in the capture of Belle Isle off the coast of Brittany and earned the privilege of wearing a laurel wreath on the Colours. British warships closed in to the rocky island, with its strongly defended beaches, during fog and



Above: Royal Marine Commando reserves in Sarawak come up on the aircraft lift to board a Westland helicopter aboard the Commando ship HMS *Athlone*.

**Below:** In a rearguard action at Hernani, 1837, during the Carlist War, a battery of RMA provides supporting fire for a battalion of PMU.



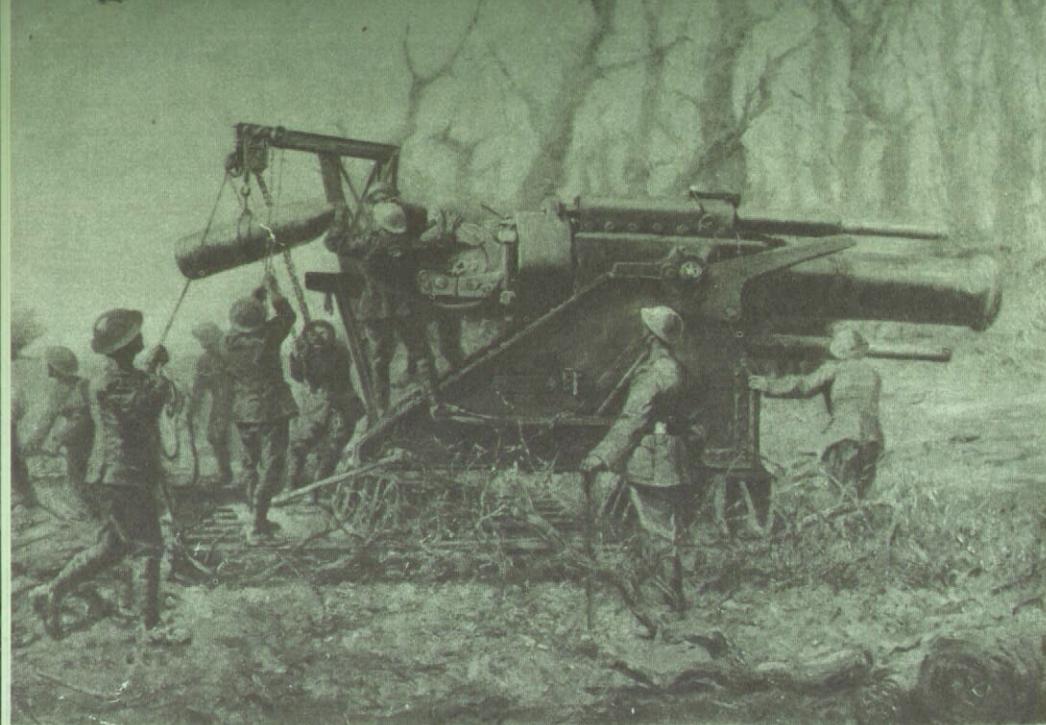
the Marines were put ashore. Swarming up the rocky heights they quickly established a bridgehead and within a short time the island was theirs.

island was theirs. A busy time followed. Marines fired the opening shots in the American War of Independence and were present at the famous battle of Bunkers Hill. They also played a considerable role in the colonisation of Australia, accompanying Captain Cook on his voyages of exploration.

By the end of the 18th century the Marines' traditional esprit de corps had been firmly established and the divisional orders show the high standard of discipline and pride.

At the instigation of Nelson, three companies of Royal Marine Artillery were formed in 1804 and in the following year 3700 Marines took part in the Battle of Trafalgar, sustaining heavy casualties because of their exposed positions on deck. Nelson, when wounded on HMS *Victory*, fell back into the arms of a sergeant-major of the Corps.

When King George IV was faced with the problem in 1827 of selecting which battle honours should appear on the Marines' Colours he found it insuperable and directed instead that the globe en-



Men of the Royal Marines Artillery manning a 15-inch howitzer in France, during World War One.

Marines of 41 Commando inspect damage to an enemy railway line they blew up in a Korean raid.



Men of L Company, 42 Commando, and civilian police, collect shotguns and ammunition in Sarawak.



circled with the laurel should be the distinguishing badge, signifying their action in all parts of the world.

During the following years the Marines fought in China and Syria, in the first and second Maori Wars, in the Burmese War, with the British fleet in the Baltic, in the Crimea (winning three Victoria Crosses), in the Abyssinian, Ashanti and Zulu Wars, they were at the relief of Lucknow, supplied a mounted detachment in Mexico, took part in Lord Kitchener's advance up the Nile and even supplied a company to fight mounted on camels with the Guards Camel Regiment in Africa.

During the South African War, Marines fought at many engagements and at Graspan they lost half their force in a few minutes.

In 1903 the Royal Marine Band Service was formed and five years later, in an Islington public house, eight stalwarts founded the Royal Marines Old Comrades Association.

At the outbreak of World War One, every capital ship and cruiser of the Fleet had Marines on board and they took part in all the early naval engagements.

On land, four battalions were sent to the Dardanelles where the casualties they sustained reduced their strength to two battalions. Royal Marine artillery provided the first anti-aircraft batteries in France where Marines were to suffer more terrible casualties in the Royal Naval Division.

In 1916 came the greatest sea clash since Trafalgar, at the Battle of Jutland. About 5800 Marines were present at the action and Major Francis Harvey, on board the battle cruiser *Lion*, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross. He prevented his ship from being blown up after his gun turret received a direct hit, by giving the order to flood the magazines, almost with his dying breath.

A special battalion of Marines was raised to block the entrance of the German U-Boat

◀ In yet another trouble spot, Royal Marine Commandos carry out a patrol in the Brunei jungle.

base at Zeebrugge. The daring operation was completely successful but at the price of more than half the battalion.

Marines were in action early in World War Two when three British cruisers cornered the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* in the River Plate estuary.

Soon after this the Marines were called on to perform commando duties in the Middle and Far East. One outfit comprised 106 volunteers for hazardous service and made such a nuisance of itself in Rangoon that the Japanese threatened that any who were captured would be cut up in small pieces and roasted!

In 1942 the first Royal Marine Commando was formed and its first action was the abortive raid on Dieppe. Ordered to reinforce a Canadian unit pinned down under a hail of enemy fire, the Marines went in, completely disregarding the dangers, and were only saved from utter annihilation when their commanding officer, sacrificing his own life, ordered the follow-up waves to retire—to make sure his order was clearly seen, Lieutenant-Colonel

**Men of 40 Royal Marine Commando practising free climbing at Ghar Lapsi during service in Malta.**



Picton-Phillipps stood in full view of the enemy waving his white-gloved hands. He lived for only a few more minutes.

Four months later, the immortal "cockleshell heroes" raided Bordeaux and, in 1943, 40 and 41 Commandos were chosen to spearhead the invasion of Sicily.

Royal Marines fought on land in every theatre and at sea, too, they were playing their full part—Marine gun crews on the *Duke of York* helped to sink the German battle cruiser *Scharnhorst* in a gun duel in the Arctic twilight off Norway.

On D-Day, 10,000 Marines landed in Normandy and swept up through the Low Countries into Germany. Later, in the Far East, they helped recapture Burma, winning fame by taking Hill 170, after approaching through a labyrinth of mangrove swamps, in two days of savage hand-to-hand fighting.

After the war the commando role was given exclusively to the Marines and there was plenty of action ahead for them. While two units fought terrorists in the Malayan

jungle, 41 Independent Commando was raised at Plymouth and flown out to help the United Nations forces in Korea where the Marines' courage earned them an American Presidential Citation.

In 1953 Commandos were flown into Suez; then to internal security duties in Cyprus. In 1956 they raided Port Said, two units landing from assault craft to seize the beach while a third flew in by helicopter from aircraft carriers seven miles out—the first time such an airborne operation had been attempted.

When oil-rich Kuwait was threatened in 1961 the new commando ship proved its worth—HMS *Bulwark* was on the spot within 24 hours and 42 Commando was flown in to take up key positions.

During the revolt in Brunei less than two years ago Commandos stormed ashore at Limbang under heavy fire to rescue hostages while other Marines were in full pursuit of fleeing rebels. This year Commandos have been in action in Aden and East Africa.

Today they fulfill a triple role—as sea-

**A Marine Commando in frogman regalia. In World War Two frogmen carried out many daring raids.**



going detachments in ships of the Fleet; as Commandos ready to be sent into action anywhere in the world; and as amphibious warfare specialists providing crews for landing craft, frogmen to reconnoitre an enemy coast and parachutists to mark helicopter landing zones.

Their training for all these duties is long and arduous. But it needs to be for since the end of World War Two the Marines have made more than 60 landings in sup-



**The Royal Marines march past the Mansion House during one of their tercentenary celebrations.**



**Crouched in a Gemini, men of 40 Commando speed to the shore on amphibious training in Malta.**

port of law and order all over the world. Now they are being equipped with new faster helicopters and soon they will embark on two new assault ships.

For the Marines are confident that the next 300 years will produce a story as exciting and unblemished as that of the last 300 years. And they are ready for action *Per mare per terram*.

## It happened in OCTOBER

Date	Years ago	
2	Mahatma Gandhi, statesman, born	95
6	Berlin airlift ended	15
10	Ypres occupied by Allies	50
17	Frederic Chopin, composer, died	115
20	Allies captured Aachen	20
21	Battle of Elandslaagte	65
25	Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava	110
26	William Hogarth, artist, died	200



**A US Army anti-tank gun in Aachen's main street.**

# OCTOBER 1914



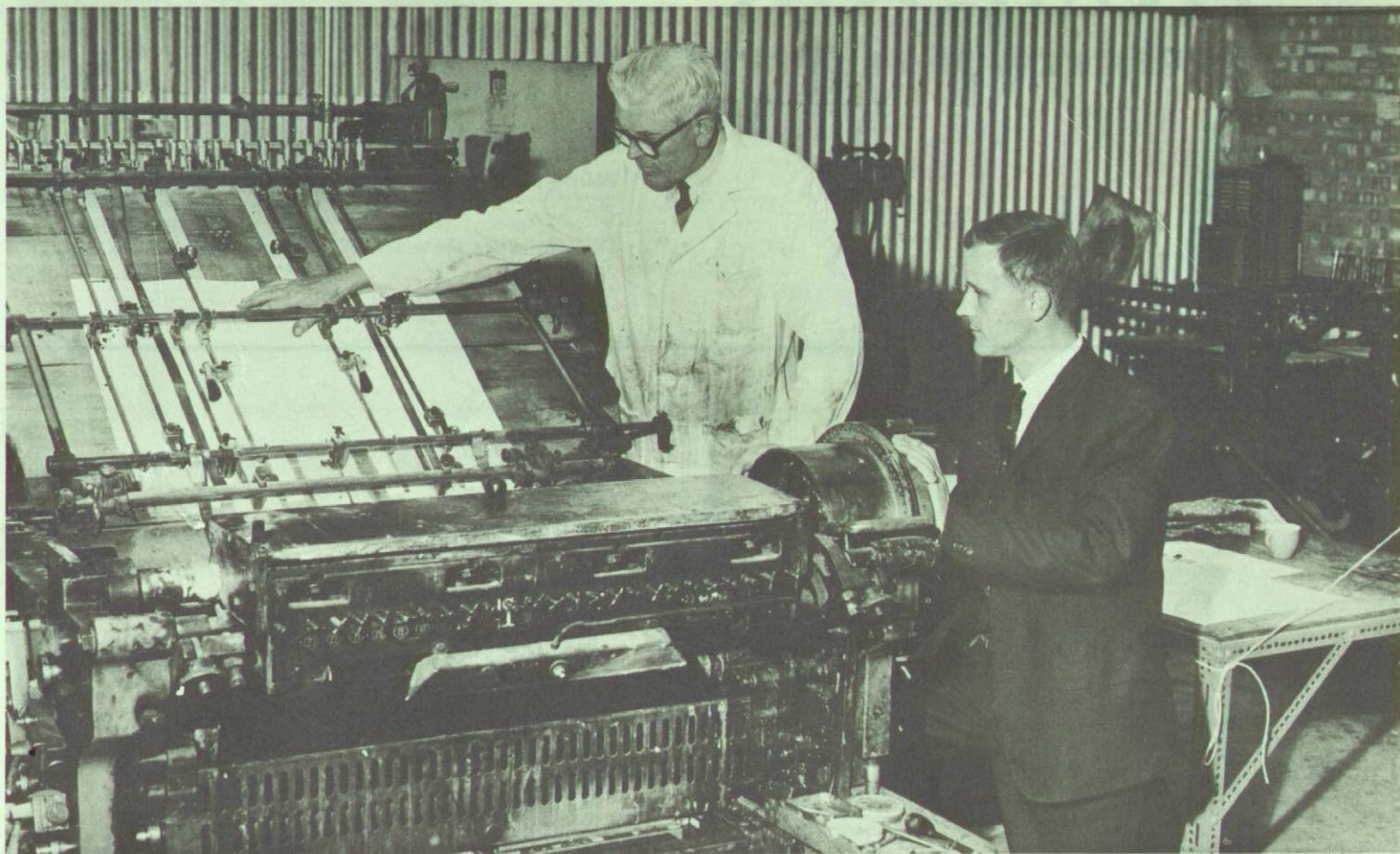
A windmill in Belgium used as an RAMC first aid station.

At home people were talking of the "glory of battle"—in the trenches the RAMC saw the war in all its horror. Though in the initial stages medical staffs performed wonders in evacuating and aiding the wounded with very elementary equipment, it was only after the "hell on earth" Battle of Mons that motor ambulances and other aids appeared at the front.

Indian troops fought for the  first time in October, 1914, at Neuve Chapelle, in France. For this sepoy the battle was soon over, but for thousands of other Sikhs, Gurkhas and members of other tribes, backed by the financial resources of the Indian Princes who volunteered to aid the King Emperor, the war had just begun in earnest. Less than a week after their first action a sepoy earned a VC to set a pattern for the future.



## FROM THE DOLE TO A DIRECTORSHIP



David Drake (right) watches while a co-director operates one of their latest printing machines at the Ipswich printing works.

**A**NYONE who says that Army experience is no help in civilian life is talking rot. The Army teaches a basic essential for a successful career—how to get people to do what you want them to do and to do it well."

The man who said that is an ex-soldier who borrowed £100 to start his own business four years ago and is now a director of a firm with an annual turnover of about £60,000.

Yet David Drake's civilian career started in a remarkably unspectacular fashion with nine months out of work "on the dole."

He had joined the Army straight from school in 1949 as a private, rose to the rank of sergeant, applied for, and got, a commission. He spent a year in Korea before returning to England for a number of different jobs with the Royal Artillery.

In 1957, with the disbandment of the Indian Army and the huge influx of officers into the Artillery, David Drake became uncertain about his future and decided to leave the Army and try his luck in the civilian world. He promptly found himself on the dole.

He took many temporary jobs to supplement his unemployment pay until he

finally landed a job as sales manager of an agricultural marketing firm. But things didn't work out too well—working for a committee of 20 farmers instead of one boss became too much for him and in 1960 he left and marched into his bank to ask for a £100 loan.

The interview went something like this: "How much do you want?"—"£100"—"What do you want the money for?"—"To set up my own business"—"What sort of business?"—"An advertising agency"—"What experience have you?"—"None."

No one was more surprised than himself when he got the money. With a rented office in Ipswich, a telephone and plenty of self confidence, David Drake became self-employed.

He had handled a small amount of advertising in his previous job and with his small experience backing him he cheekily offered to handle the advertising of a large Dutch firm just moving to Ipswich with the invitation: "I am just starting in town; so are you. Why don't we get together?"

Scraping together the last of his money he flew to Holland to convince the firm and clinch the deal. From that moment he never looked back. More business came in and by

the end of the year he had handled £50,000 worth of advertising and was employing a staff of 12.

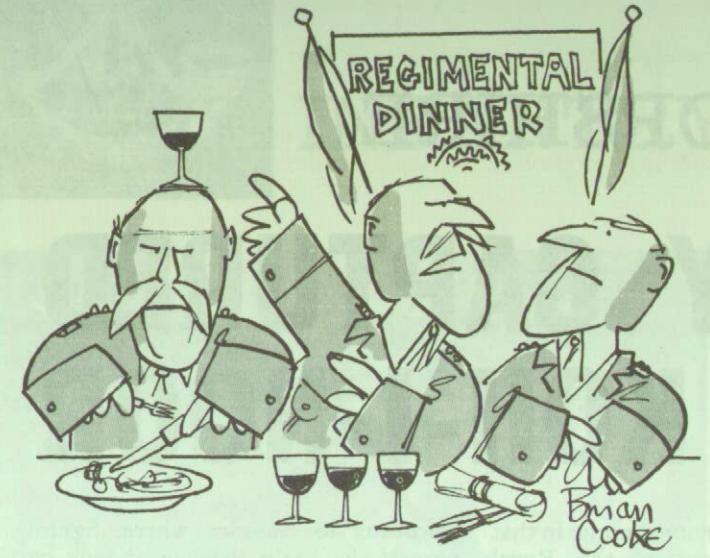
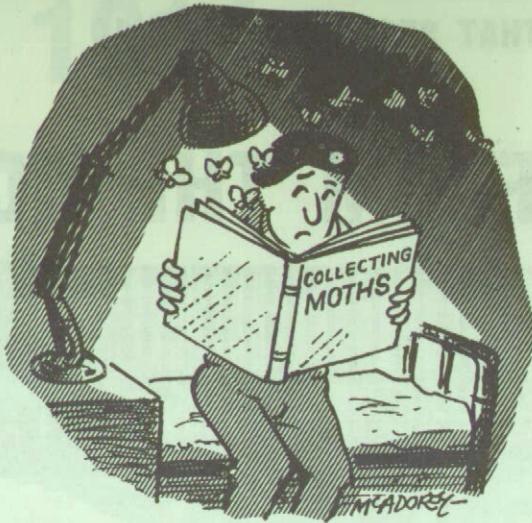
With the profit he made in the first year he embarked on a new venture involving more tangible assets and took over, with three other men, a failing printing works with debts of £4000.

In the first year they cleared the debts. "We did it by just working hard together and always delivering the goods on time," he said. "But I found that all the time I was applying principles learned in the Army." Gradually the printing works took over from the advertising as the major business, although both still support each other.

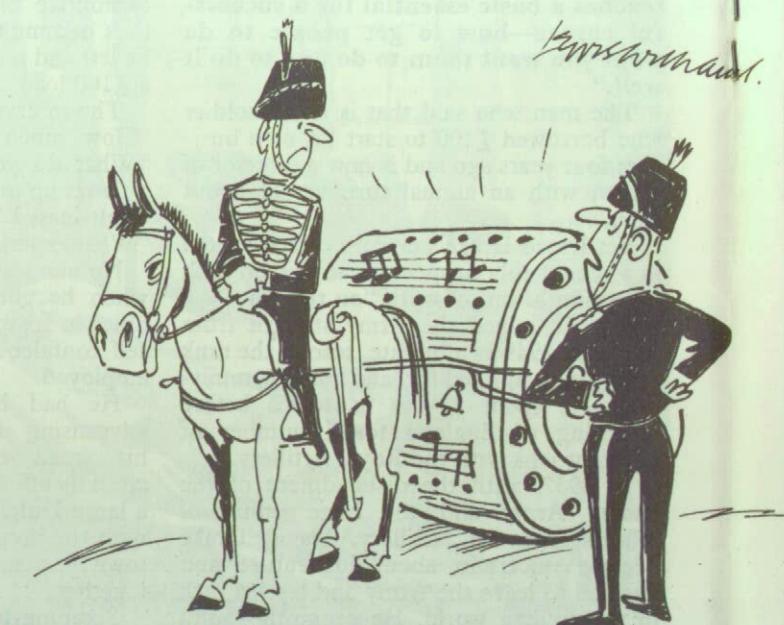
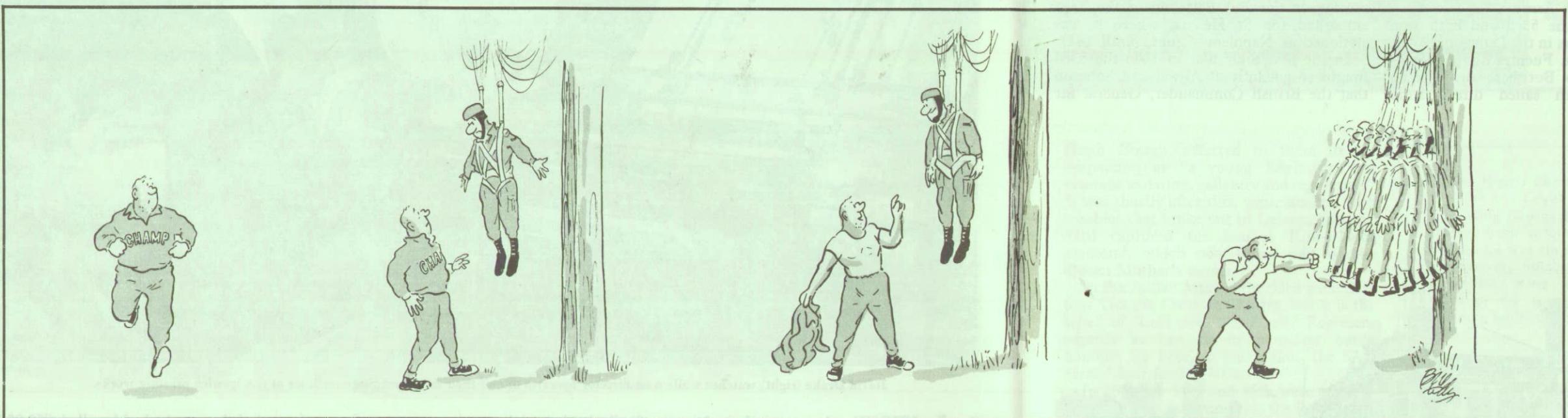
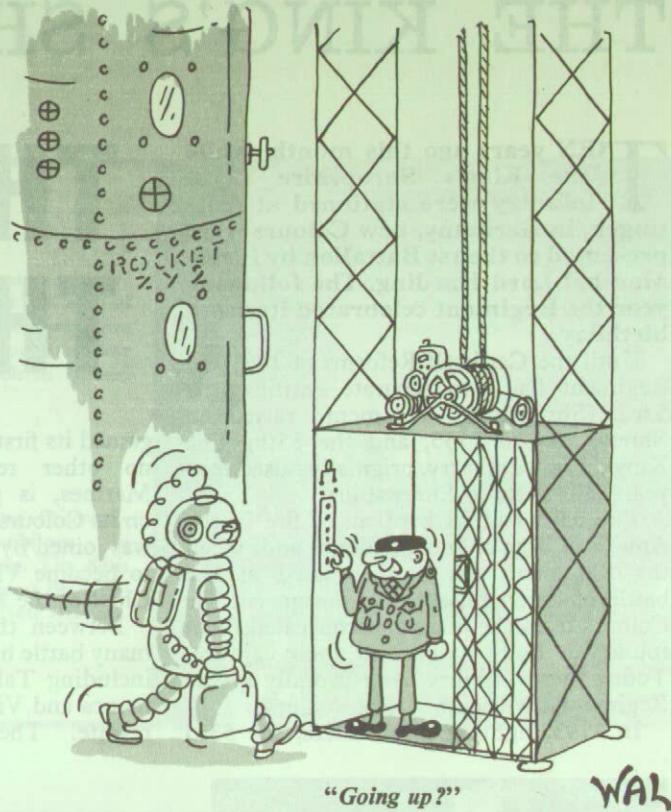
Now David Drake is reaping the fruits of his success—he lives in a 400-year-old cottage bordering the River Deben with a 20-foot cruiser at the bottom of the garden. His main hobby is parachuting with the Territorial Army which he joined as a private a few years ago—he is now a sergeant with 10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment.

"That occupies almost every weekend of the year. I enjoy it enormously as it is a complete break to be told what to do at weekends—it cuts me down to size after a week of telling other people what to do."

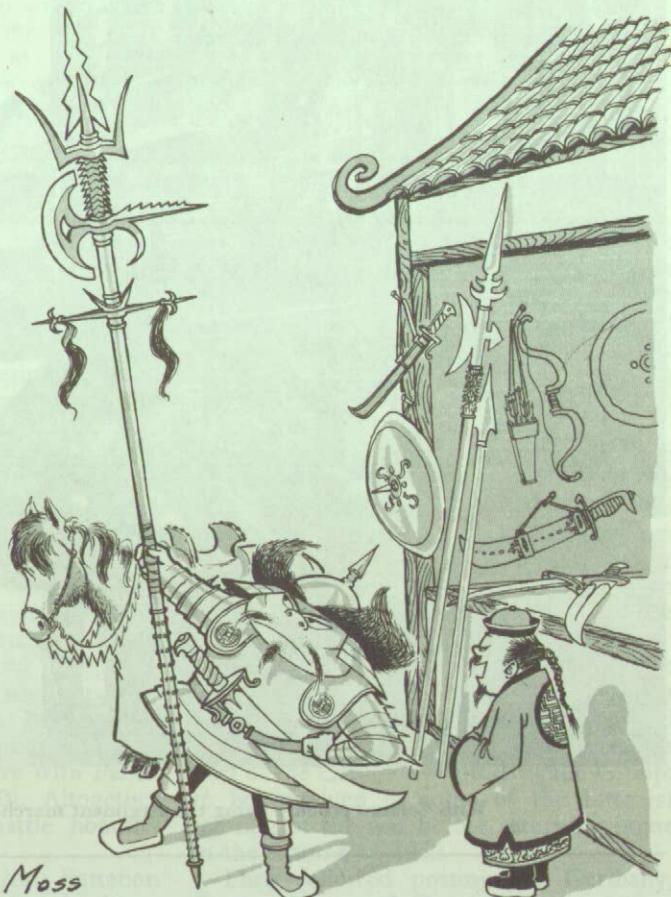
# HUMOUR



"... so there we were, with the Jerries at the top of the hill . . ."



"Where did you get your ideas about musical rides, Buckley?"



"As you see, sir, there is ample room for optional extras."

## THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE



TEN years ago this month, while The King's Shropshire Light Infantry were stationed at Gottingen, in Germany, new Colours were presented to the 1st Battalion by Field-Marshal Lord Harding. The following year the Regiment celebrated its 200th birthday.

Until the Cardwell Reforms of 1881 the Regiment had two separate entities; the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment, raised in Shrewsbury in 1755, and the 85th, The King's Light Infantry, originally raised four years later, also in Shrewsbury.

The 53rd had its baptism of fire in the American War of Independence and, when the Regiment was hard pressed at the battle of Saratoga, a young ensign cut the Colours from the pikes and concealed them round his body to prevent their capture. Today these Colours hang proudly in the Regimental Museum at Shrewsbury.

In 1793, fighting in Flanders, the 53rd

## THEY CAPTURED THE KOH-I-NOOR

gained its first battle honour, unique in that no other regiment, except the Royal Marines, is privileged to bear Nieuport on its Colours. Later the same year the 53rd was joined by a young officer who was later to become Viscount Hill, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

Between them the 53rd and 85th won many battle honours in the Peninsular War, including Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca and Vittoria. But there was to be no respite. The 85th sailed direct from

Bordeaux to America where, fighting as part of the Light Brigade, it took part in defeating the Americans at Bladensburg, burning the White House in Washington, and the battle of New Orleans, before returning to England in 1815. Later the same year the 2nd Battalion of the 53rd embarked for St Helena, where it was stationed as Napoleon's guard until 1817.

In the first Sikh War in 1846 the 53rd fought so gallantly at Aliwal and Sobraon that the British Commander, General Sir



With Colours proudly flying the Regiment marches through Bridgnorth during its bicentenary celebrations in 1955.

## LIGHT INFANTRY



Under heavy enemy mortar fire two men of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry shelter in a trench in Korea.

The burning of Government buildings in Washington. The 85th also fought at Bladensburg and New Orleans.



Hugh Gough, referred to them in his despatches as "a young Regiment, but veterans in daring, gallantry and regularity." It was shortly after this, while dealing with troubles that broke out in Lahore, that the 53rd captured the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond, which now forms part of the Queen Mother's crown.

In the Indian Mutiny the 53rd gained its first Victoria Cross at Chuttra, but it is the relief of Lucknow which the Regiment regards as one of its proudest battle honours for here, in one action, the 53rd earned four further VCs.

In 1881 the 53rd and 85th were amalgamated and the following year the Regiment's title was finally changed to The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

After service in Malta and Egypt, where many casualties were suffered in the short but arduous campaign to capture Suakin, the Regiment was sent to Hong Kong, where an outbreak of bubonic plague killed more than 2000 Chinese. The Government was evacuated, and the Regiment's sterling service during the epidemic, in which it lost one officer, six other ranks and two women, was such that on its return some months later the Government awarded

a gold medal to each of the officers and a silver medal to every man.

The 2nd Battalion earned fresh laurels during the South African War, one of the proudest being Paardeburg, now celebrated each year as a Regimental day. The Battalion also provided some 110 officers and men as a mounted company.

Perhaps the most testing period the Regiment has been called upon to face was World War One, when, in addition to the two Regular battalions, the counties of Shropshire and Herefordshire contributed a total of eleven more, eight of which served overseas. Of the many honours gained, from the Aisne, Ypres, Cambrai, Passchendaele and Bligny to Gaza and Jerusalem, perhaps the most famous was the outstanding valour of the 4th Battalion at Bligny, which earned the prized French award of the Croix de Guerre with Palms (see SOLDIER, June, 1960). Altogether the battalions earned 52 battle honours between 1914 and 1918.

Between the wars the 2nd Battalion made a name in hockey, winning the Army Inter-Unit Hockey Championship eight times between 1926 and 1938, with a "hat-trick" in 1929-30-31.

On the outbreak of World War Two the 1st Battalion was in England, and in

September it sailed for France with the 1st Division and suffered the first battle casualty of the British Expeditionary Force. More fortunate than some, it emerged from Dunkirk in 1940, despite more than 20 days' of continuous fighting and marching, as an organised unit and with its spirit unbroken.

Later the Regiment fought in North Africa, Italy and North-West Europe, the 2nd Battalion landing in Normandy on D-Day and fighting its way through France, Belgium and Holland to the capture of Bremen. At home no fewer than 31,000 men served in the Shropshire Home Guard.

In 1948 the 1st and 2nd Battalions were amalgamated and a year later the Regiment embarked for Hong Kong. Here it remained until May, 1951, when it went to Korea as part of the Commonwealth Brigade Group, to be involved in some of the bitterest fighting of the war before returning home in the autumn of 1952.

Then followed postings to Germany, Kenya, Aden and Germany again, before the Battalion moved to its present station at Plymouth last December. One company is now permanently detached on peace-keeping duties in British Honduras on a nine months' tour of duty.

# VIVE LES PARAS!



France's President, General Charles de Gaulle (above), reviews the "Red Devils" in the Boulevard Strasbourg, Toulon, and (below) takes the salute at a march past. American and French troops also took part in the commemoration parade.



JUST 20 years ago, British, American and French troops landed in the South of France to drive one more wedge into Hitler's crumbling defences. In the first waves were men of The Parachute Regiment and American Airborne Forces, dropped behind the coastline defences between Hyeres and Cannes, and sea-borne United States Rangers and Commandos.

On the anniversary of the landings, British, American and French troops and 120 men of 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, went back to the beach-head for a three-day commemoration.

At Dramont, France's President, General de Gaulle, laid a wreath on the invasion memorial and inspected the troops on parade. There to watch the ceremony was Brigadier C H V Pritchard DSO, who commanded 2nd Independent Parachute Brigade in the landings.

Then, in Toulon, the President inspected ships of the British, American and French fleets, reviewed the troops in the flag-decked Boulevard Strasbourg and took the salute at a march past.

On the third day The Parachute Regiment men returned to Marseilles where they were billeted in French Army barracks. During the evening the Regimental Band and Corps of Drums beat Retreat on Marseilles' promenade and gave a concert in the main street.

*Report and pictures by Bandsman E A Critchlow, 1st Parachute Battalion.*

A large crowd watches as the Battalion's Band and Corps of Drums plays in Marseilles (below).



# THE ARMY'S MEDALS

by MAJOR JOHN LAFFIN

34

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
GENERAL SERVICE 1880-97



**T**HIS interesting medal is rarely seen today although it is of comparatively recent issue. It was awarded in 1900 for services in putting down three native risings.

The obverse shows the bust of Queen Victoria and on the reverse are the arms of Cape Colony and the motto "Spes Bona." Three bars were issued—Transkei, Basutoland, Bechuanaland.

Records show that only 13 medals were awarded with all three bars. This is not surprising as the first action covered by the medal began in 1880 and the last one ended in 1897.

The bar for Transkei was awarded for the campaigns in Tembuland and East Griqualand. These campaigns came about because the Basuto tribes refused to hand in their arms as ordered. The most prominent rebel was Chief Lerothodi who organised attacks on settlers in far-flung districts.

To compound the trouble, some chiefs did hand in all weapons, but the moment they had done so they were attacked by Lerothodi and other rebellious chiefs. A number of fierce engagements took place. Colonel F Carrington attacked and took Lerothodi's village and Brigadier General Clarke captured the village of another chief. Skirmishes continued until 1884.

In April, 1896, cattle owned by Bechuanaland natives had to be slaughtered because of a serious disease. A revolt spread rapidly and continued for six months before the Bechuanaland Field Force defeated the natives in a battle at Langberg on 1 August.

Many regiments were represented during the troubles. They included Cape Force Artillery, Cape Mounted Rifles, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guards and units with such colourful names as Stellenbosch Burghers, Abalondozi Regiment, Diamonds Fields Artillery and Frontier Carbineers.

The medal is usually found engraved in thin block capitals and the ribbon is a dark blue with a sand-yellow stripe down the centre.



## TWO GUN SALUTE

**M**EMORIES crowded in on 71-year-old John Osborn as he sat behind the sights of the old gun. He slammed home the breech, fondled the familiar controls and waited for the order to fire. To the younger spectators it was just another old, battle-scarred 13-pounder, but to John Osborn and fellow Old Contem-

ptibles this was no ordinary field gun. Fifty years earlier, on 22 August, 1914, it had fired the first British Artillery shell of World War One, and one of the original gun detachment was Bombardier John Osborn.

To commemorate the anniversary the present-day Gunners of E Battery, 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Hildesheim, borrowed the original gun from the Imperial War Museum and mounted it, side by side with a 155mm self-propelled howitzer, in a Belgian field at Bray, near Mons.

The Old Contempts and Belgian old comrades invited by the Battery, and villagers of Peronne and Bray, watched and waited.

Then came the order: "Fire!" John Osborn slapped the firing lever and the old gun roared again, followed closely by a louder crash from the 155mm gun paying its modern tribute to yesteryear's Gunners. As the gunsmoke drifted slowly across the field, Belgian and British old comrades quietly began to sing one of their old campaign songs, "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Later the veterans visited the graves of their former comrades in the military cemetery at St Symphorien, a few miles from the battlefield, and laid a wreath at the war memorial in Peronne. Then it was the turn of the people of Peronne and Bray, and their hospitality proved to the Old Contempts and Gunners of today that they had not forgotten when, as one of them put it, "You came to the help of a little country in trouble."



Top: Brought from the Imperial War Museum, the old 13-pounder fires once again across the fields of Belgium. Above: The man who fired the gun, ex-Bombardier John Osborn, a sprightly 71-year-old.



Arab boys from an approved school are trained as fitters at the REME Command Workshops, Aden.

## THEY CLAMOUR TO SERVE THE ARMY

**I**N Aden, where daily hundreds of men clamour for jobs at the Labour Exchange and unemployment could mean starvation, the Army is a boss thousands want to serve.

Without the services of a welfare state, the unemployed have a sticky equation to solve—no work equals no pay equals no food. But, for a lucky 2300, the Army provides the answer with jobs offering regular pay and security.

These are the people recruited, looked after and paid by 908 Pioneer Civilian Labour Unit, Royal Pioneer Corps. The two officers, staff-sergeant and sergeant who run the unit are the most sought after soldiers

in Aden by Arabs hopeful of wheedling themselves a job.

Their pleas and pitiful stories fall on stony ground—because of the serious unemployment situation, the Ministry of Labour organises a strict rota system whereby men simply wait their turn to get a job, and the queue cannot be jumped.

The Civilian Labour Unit employs men and women in countless different jobs—fitters, chargehands, carpenters, storekeepers, drivers, cooks, clerks, typists, telephonists, welders, greasers, sweepers... Occasionally interpreters are employed to go off with a Royal Engineers survey team to find out from the local population the

names of villages or landmarks.

By Aden standards, the Army is a dream employer. After three years' service employees become eligible for a gratuity of two weeks' pay for every year of service. Recently an Arab employed by the Army for 43 years retired with a gratuity of £600. During his service he rose from the lowly position of sweeper to—head sweeper.

Some of the more elderly employees have been working for the Army since 1916 and these are men whose loyalty and honesty are unsurpassed. One waiter in an Aden officers' mess has been absent only six days in more than 40 years, and that was because of serious illness.

A medical centre cares for civilian employees and their families, treating between 80 and 120 patients a day. Malnutrition is a major cause of illness although the doctor has a fair number of malingerers to deal with as well.

When the Protectorate asked the Unit if it could train boys from a local approved school, the Army readily agreed and now small numbers work in 52 Command Workshops, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, where they are trained as welders, electricians and fitters—a scheme that has been tremendously successful.

At the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Depot in Aden, courses are run for clerks and storemen to teach improved industrial and business methods with an aim of increased efficiency.

The British policy of helping Arab employees to help themselves has created much good-will but a few peculiar problems as well. A few years ago the Arabs were being enthusiastically encouraged to work together as a more unified body—the result was the formation and growth of a trade union which is now sometimes difficult to work with in harmony!



Pay day often means lengthy arguments with Arab employees convinced they have worked more hours than shown on the record.

# How Observant ARE You?

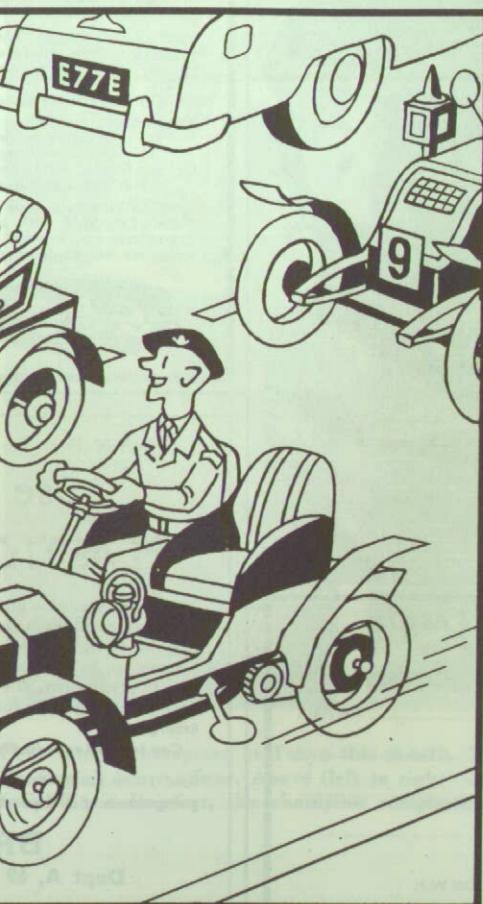
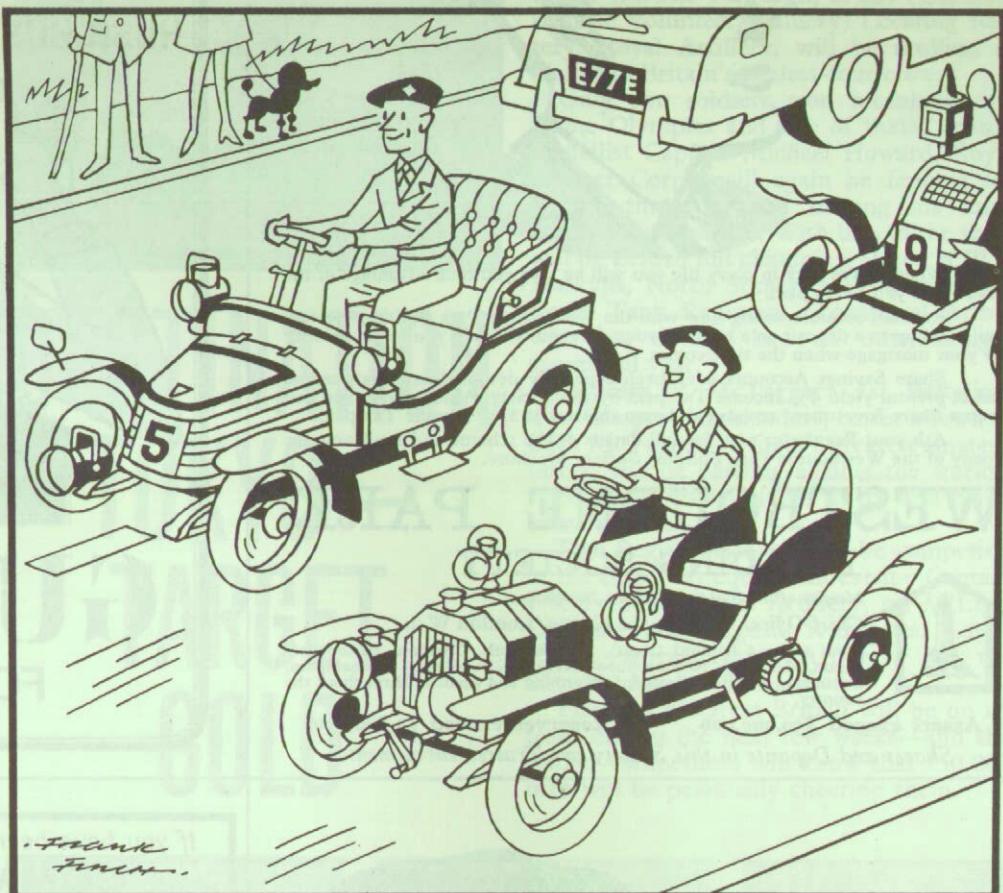
Thinking about the annual veteran car run from London to Brighton, Art Editor Frank Finch has drawn his own version of this traditional event and once again turned his popular monthly brain-teaser into a prize competition.

Usually he introduces exactly ten differences between his two drawings, but this time he seems reluctant to say whether there are still ten, fewer than ten or more than ten. So you will have to make a careful comparison.

Then send your list, with the "Competition 77" label from this page, and name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 77)  
**SOLDIER**  
 433 Holloway Road  
 London N7

Closing date for this competition is Monday, 23 November, and the solution and names of the winners will appear in **SOLDIER**'s January issue.



## PRIZES

- 1 £10 in cash
- 2 £5 in cash
- 3 £3 in cash
- 4 £2 in cash
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## SPORT

THIS month the attention of sporting enthusiasts throughout the world is focussed on Tokyo, scene of the 18th Olympic Games. Soldiers will be watching with a special personal interest the fortunes of Army athletes representing Britain at this supreme contest.

Without National Service champions, the number of military competitors is smaller than for many years, nevertheless Britain is pinning many of her hopes on soldiers.

Already a soldier has helped win a gold medal for Britain—at the Winter Olympics earlier this year Captain the Hon T Robin Dixon and Tony Nash sped to victory in the two-man bob event to gain Britain's first Winter Olympic gold medal for 12 years.

This month in Japan other soldiers will be striving to follow that golden lead. Their chances may be slim and the experts are pessimistic—but experts can be wrong.

In the pentathlon event, Britain is leaning heavily on the Services. Captain of the British team is Sergeant Mick Finnis, 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment, a brilliant all-rounder and one of the best-known athletes in the Army.

Supporting him will be Lance-Corporal Jack Fox, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, a comparative newcomer to pentathlon who astounded experts by the speed with which he became a champion.

Third member of the team is a civilian, Roy Phelps of Gloucester, with Captain R F Tuck, Royal Marines, as the reserve. When the classical Olympic Games were held in Greece, the winner of the pentathlon was the supreme champion of the meeting—this is what Finnis and his team will be striving to attain.

No one deserves a ticket to Tokyo more than Staff-Sergeant Instructor John Pancott, Army Physical Training Corps, who is half of Britain's two-man gymnastics team.

While serving in Singapore he hitch-hiked to Tokyo to attend the pre-Olympic Games so that he could get the feel of the place. A soldier for 16 years, he is reigning British champion for the high bars, rings and parallel bars.

In the British athletics team will be champion steeplechaser Lance-Corporal Ernie Pomfret, 10th Royal Hussars, who has seldom been out of the news this season with success after success. The other military member is a Territorial soldier, Private Alan Dean, 6th/7th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment. He will



# DESTINATION TOKYO— TARGET GOLD



Four soldier champions at Tokyo this month. Top is British foil champion Maj H W F Hoskyns, a Territorial Army officer. Above (left to right) are Sgt Mick Finnis, captain of the pentathlon team, L/Cpl Ernie Pomfret, the champion steeplechaser, and L/Cpl J Fox, a brilliant new pentathlete.

represent Britain in the 800 metres. Private Dean plays soccer for his Battalion and earlier this year won the Territorial Army Cross-Country Championship.

Another Territorial, Lance-Bombardier Hugh Wardell-Yerburgh, of 883 (Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery) Locating Battery, Royal Artillery, will be sculling at Tokyo in Britain's coxless-four crew.

Only two soldiers won medals at the Rome Olympics and one of them, bronze medallist Captain Michael Howard, Royal Pioneer Corps, will again be fencing for Britain this year and making his third Olympic appearance. With him in the team will be British foil champion Major H W F Hoskyns, North Somerset Yeomanry/44th Royal Tank Regiment, Territorial Army, who has so far had an outstandingly successful year.

Sergeant R McTaggart, 1st Battalion, The Glasgow Highlanders, better known as Dick McTaggart, Britain's greatest amateur boxer, will be battling against the world's finest light-welterweights to try and bring home a medal.

Two Regular soldiers will be competing in the three-day equestrian event—Captain J R Templer, Royal Artillery, on M'Lord Connolly, and Sergeant R S Jones, King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, on the Troop's Master Bernard.

The eyes of Great Britain will be on its team during the next few weeks—and the soldier competitors will know that 250,000 men will be personally cheering them.

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## SPORT continued

# SERGEANT SHERMAN DROPS IN FIRST

BOISTEROUS winds did nothing to deter the 65 competitors in this year's Army Free Fall Parachuting Championships at Netheravon, Wiltshire.

Only one of the six events had to be cancelled because of weather—the precision jump from 1500 metres—and spectators saw a week of excellent parachuting.

Sergeant Peter Sherman, 22nd Special Air Service Regiment, is this year's Army champion with 829.28 points. Staff-Sergeant Mick Turner, 9 Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, was second.

A runner-up in this year's National Championships, Sergeant Sherman jumped for Britain at the World Championships in Germany this year.

The team event was won by 22nd Special Air Service followed by 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment, and 7th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery. Fourth was 10th Battalion, The Parachute Regiment.

In addition to winning outright, Sergeant Sherman also won the SOLDIER Magazine trophy for the best stylist. The novices event for the Green Jackets Cup



Sgt Sherman pictured at Netheravon with the SOLDIER Magazine Trophy (left) and the winner's statuette.

was won by Sergeant R Duffort, The Queen's Own Buffs.

At the National Free Fall Championships earlier, the Army lost its domination of the sport when a Royal Air Force sergeant became the national champion and the Royal Air Force Sport Parachute Club took first place in the team event.

## PAS D'ELLE YEUX

FLIERS, sailors and swimmers have all been tempted by the challenge of crossing the English Channel and this year the paddlers of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Engineers, Canoe Club could resist the temptation no longer.

Joined by ten canoes from the Junior Tradesmen's Regiments at Rhyl and Troon, and escorted by boats from the Sappers' Watermanship Wing, the adven-

## RHONE QUE NOUS!

turous young canoeists left from St Margaret's Bay, Dover.

The first canoes to arrive at Sandgate in France completed the crossing in six hours and 55 minutes. Heavy surf caused some difficulty getting ashore before setting up camp on the cliff.

The return trip on the following day was delayed because of the weather but the next morning they set off in perfect conditions and cut the crossing time down to five hours and 40 minutes.



Watched by the escort boat the canoeists paddle steadily towards France.



The Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps, cricket team with its coaches and the commanding officer, Lieut-Col E A D Wilde MC (seated, left).

## TWO CENTURIES AND 23 WICKETS

**I**N the Army Junior Cricket Competition for apprentices and junior leaders, the Junior Leaders' Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps, beat the Junior Tradesmen's Regiment, Troon, by 156 runs to 70 in the final at Aldershot.

The winning team's most outstanding player was its captain, Trooper Philip Hart, who scored 305 runs in five innings during the competition, including two centuries, and took 23 wickets for an average of 6.3 runs.

In a low-scoring final the Mercian Brigade Depot won the Junior Soldiers' Army Cricket Cup, beating the Home Counties Brigade Depot by 19 runs.

Put in to bat, the Mercian Brigade juniors lost their first four wickets for only seven runs but their captain, Junior/Corporal Locker, saved the day by knocking up 17 in the face of some lively bowling. The Home Counties batsmen fared even worse against the bowling and were all out for 29.

## BROWN BEAT BLACK

Army Judoka are going from strength to strength. In a match against Wales, Lieutenant R Welling-Thomas, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, a brown belt, defeated Welsh heavyweight champion M Bergwers who is a black belt. Private R E Cousins, Royal Army Medical Corps, drew his match. Both men were later promoted—Lieutenant Welling-Thomas

to 1st Dan and Private Cousins to 2nd Dan.

Later an Army team took part in the British Judo Association Inter-Area Championships and fought its way to the quarter-finals. The improvement of Army competitive judo has provoked much favourable comment recently and the Army hopes to win this event within the next two years.



Fastest cyclist in the Army is 17-year-old Apprentice Derek Hooker from REME Apprentices School, Arborfield. Army and Inter-Services champion, he has won 10 medals and 3 cups.

## DA SILVA WINS THIS TIME

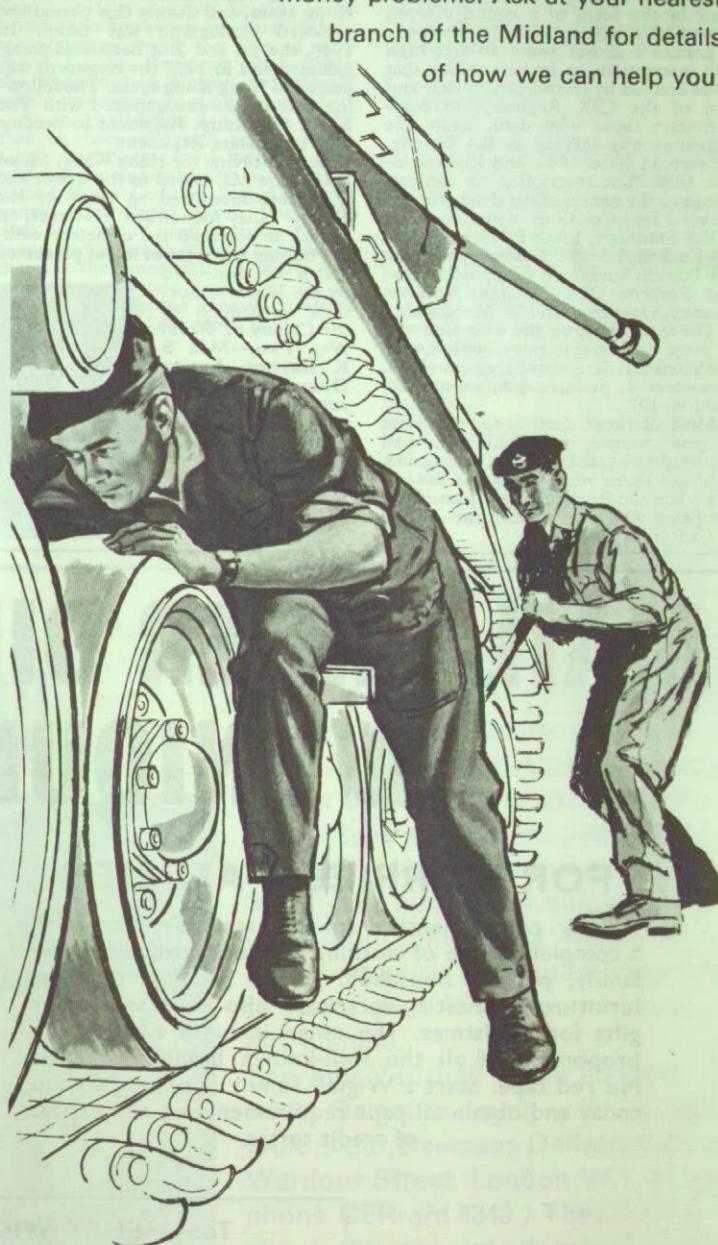
A soldier from British Guiana won the General's Challenge Cup swimming race off Portsmouth this year. Lance-Corporal Tony da Silva, of The Green Jackets Brigade Depot, won the tough 560-yard race in nine minutes 23 seconds—one of the best times on record. He was second last

year. Royal Marines took second and third places and there was a record number of 73 entries.

The race was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn in 1893 and has been won 29 times by the Royal Marines and 25 times by the Army.

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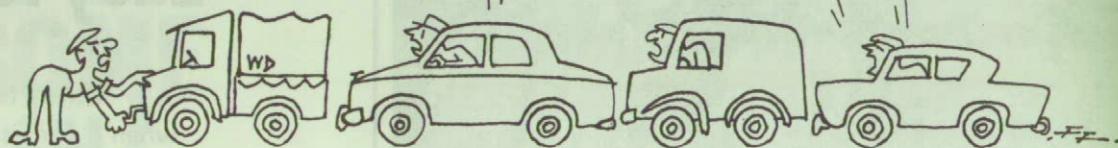


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# LETTERS



## A VANISHED MEMORIAL

In the beautiful cemetery called "Happy Valley" on the island of Hong Kong there used to stand a tall monument in the form of a round column topped by a Roman vase. It was made of granite and was some 30 feet high with inscriptions on its base telling that it was erected by the officers, NCOs and men of the LIX Regiment to commemorate those who died, while the Regiment was serving in the Colony, between 11 June, 1849, and 18 November, 1858. The inscription on the east side gave the names of ten dead officers: Brevet Lieut-Col G F Boughey, Capt H B S Stanhope, Lieut F Hacket, Lieut J B Cockell, Lieut T F Bowen, Surgeon G F Powell, Surgeon A Campbell, Assistant Surgeon Orr, Assistant Surgeon Dauney, Quartermaster W Macdonald.

The inscription on the west side told an even more tragic story, with a total of 648 deaths: Sergeants 21, corporals 14, drummers 4, privates 466, women 36, children 107.

Most of these deaths, and all those of the women and children, had occurred as a result of fever or sickness, although there were some fatal casualties when the Regiment took part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Canton in 1857.

In 1933, 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, formerly the 59th Regiment, was stationed in Hong Kong again, and during this period the enclosed photograph was taken. In 1948, the 1st and 2nd Battalions amalgamated and in 1957 the Regiment was posted to Hong Kong again. The following year it was amalgamated with The South Lancashire Regiment to become The Lancashire Regiment.

Before leaving for Hong Kong, Major F O Cetre MC talked to the writer and was most interested to learn of the Happy Valley monument. However, on arrival he searched the cemetery without finding any trace of it and presumed that it was destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation of the Colony in World War Two.—Mrs S K Barnes, Jumps House, Churt, Surrey.



## FRA and APL

*The Gambia*, the monthly journal of the Federal Regular Army of South Arabia (formerly the Aden Protectorate Levies), hopes shortly to present a serialised feature on the history of the Force.

Existing records, and particularly photographs, are few and far between, and I should therefore be grateful if any former member of the Force could let me have any such useful information or material they may possess.

For those former members of the FRA and APL who wish to receive monthly copies of *The Gambia*, the annual subscription is 14s, which includes airmail postage. Cheques should be made payable to "FRA Regimental Funds."—Maj P H Bartlett, HQ FRA, Seeadler Lines, BFPO 69.

## Tanks on D-Day

In the "Your Regiment" article on the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards (SOLDIER, June), the statement is made that "four years later its waterproofed tanks were the first ashore in Normandy on D-Day."

In fact, DD tanks of 13th/18th Royal Hussars landed on Sword Beach at

7.30 a.m., while those of the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards were landed from LCTs later. Confirmation can be found in "The Struggle for Europe," by Chester Wilmot, pages 296 and 303.—Lieut-Col J M Howson, Silton House, Gillingham, Dorset.

## "Zulu"

The letters in SOLDIER criticising that splendid film "Zulu" prompt me to rush to its defence. Experts on military dress must realise that the film was made for the general public and, although it may have several errors in facings, chevrons etc, it has exceeded any previous attempt at military accuracy. If this is the type of film we can expect from British film makers in the future then we have much to look forward to.

Incidentally I would be glad if any reader interested in this campaign would get in touch with me.—G Robinson, 36 Grove Street, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh 3.

## Another jubilee

I read with interest about the jubilee dinner of 167 Field Ambulance (SOLDIER, July).

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The London Army Troops Royal Engineers Signal Companies were mobilized on 4 August, 1914, in Westminster, with a strength of approximately 400 all ranks. The LATRE Old Comrades Association still exists, and in June this year some 35 members attended the annual dinner. Many of our members have passed on and, of those who remain, a number have moved from the London area. Of the latter several came from various towns on the South coast and others from as far afield as Nottingham, showing that their keenness and interest in their old unit still exists after all these years.

I feel it was regrettable that there was no official celebration this year of the 50th anniversary of the mobilization of the Territorial Force on the outbreak of World War One.—**L A Whittingham (ex-RSM), 58 Dawes Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.**

## Unit history

In the hope that it may not be too late to retrieve something of an unusual and colourful unit from the past, I am at present engaged in research into the Motor Volunteer Corps (1903-06), which later became part of the Army Motor Reserve (1906-13), with a view to writing its history. If any reader of **SOLDIER** has documents, photographs, uniforms or personal reminiscences relating to either of these units, I should be grateful if he will please contact me.—**D C Saunders, Four Winds, Highlands Road, Farnham, Surrey.**

## Changi mosque

I was very interested to read the letter from Maj J Fleming concerning the Changi Mosque (**SOLDIER**, February). The old India Barracks now houses various units of my Wing and, as you will see from this recent photograph, I do not think Maj Fleming was quite correct in saying that the mosque and



barracks were demolished by the Japanese.

The mosque has evidently been added to by construction of a tin-roofed "lean-to" at each side, but the original structure seems to be intact. The photograph was taken from approximately the same position as that reproduced in **SOLDIER**; the barrack block in the background has been converted and air-conditioned and now houses the headquarters of 48 Squadron, Royal Air Force. The mosque is still in active use by Muslims, both Service and civilian.—**Wing-Cdr G J South DSO, DFC, Operations Wing, Royal Air Force, Changi, Singapore 17.**

## Bad taste

As an American citizen, I heartily endorse L/Cpl J Grant's attack (**SOLDIER**, May) on the commercial venture in the United States which offered to children as toys "authentic reproductions" of famous military medals. According to L/Cpl Grant, an advertisement for these "medals" appeared in an American comic. This was certainly in the worst possible taste.

I join **SOLDIER** in deplored the dismal fact that there is no law against this practice. But perhaps we can all derive some comfort from the knowledge that these "medals" were very poorly reproduced and that toys in the United States become obsolete almost as rapidly as cars. I have not recently seen these "medals" on display in

stores; let us hope they have passed out of whatever peculiar vogue is determined for or by children in this country.

I only hope that L/Cpl Grant will refrain from fashioning an opinion of United States morals solely in terms of the dubious authority manifested in our comic books (which, incidentally, are neither comic nor books), and I offer him a standing invitation to visit this American family should fortune ever bring him to our shores. We pride ourselves on having at least the remnants of good taste.

That Great Britain is truly great is beyond dispute. But it might be well for all to remember that the United States is great also, if for often totally different reasons. I sincerely hope that our two countries will remain fast friends and loyal allies forever.—**B Cory Kilvert Jr, Lexow Avenue, Nyack, NY, USA.**

● **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.

dent, however small, will be appreciated.

It is hoped that these incidents will be published in due course to record a facet of the war which will remain untouched by history and as an affirmation of faith in mankind.—**Miss M Rowe, Ye Olde Vaults, Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.**

## "I'm 95"

I read with interest C R Gibb's letter (**SOLDIER**, July), but he is wrong when he states "The Rifle Brigade was unique among regiments in being famous because of its regimental march." He is correct in saying that the original tune was that of an old Victorian music hall song, but as it was not adopted by the Regiment until 1852, 36 years after the 95th had become The Rifle Brigade, it can hardly be said to have been adopted because of their old number when at that time this belonged to another regiment which had it since 1824.

The adopted march of The Rifle Brigade, or more correctly, the 95th Rifles, during the Peninsular Campaign and for some time later was "Over the

## New regiments

I read in a recent issue of **SOLDIER** that The East Anglian Brigade is to become the first of the new large Infantry regiments, with the title of The Royal Anglian Regiment. Presumably the regiments of Wessex and Mercia will in due course be similarly styled.

As an Englishman I have no doubt that we have as much pride as our Celtic neighbours, and I therefore suggest that the uninspiringly and quaintly named Home Counties Brigade be renamed The Royal Saxon Regiment. This is a proud name, fitting for its sword and saxon crown cap badge and, more to the point, fitting for the fine regiments it would comprise.—**D C Howells, 18 Dallas Grove, Walton Vale, Aintree, Liverpool 9.**

## Affirmation of faith

I am trying to collect experiences of German humanity, friendship or humour encountered by Servicemen or civilians during the war years. Any inci-

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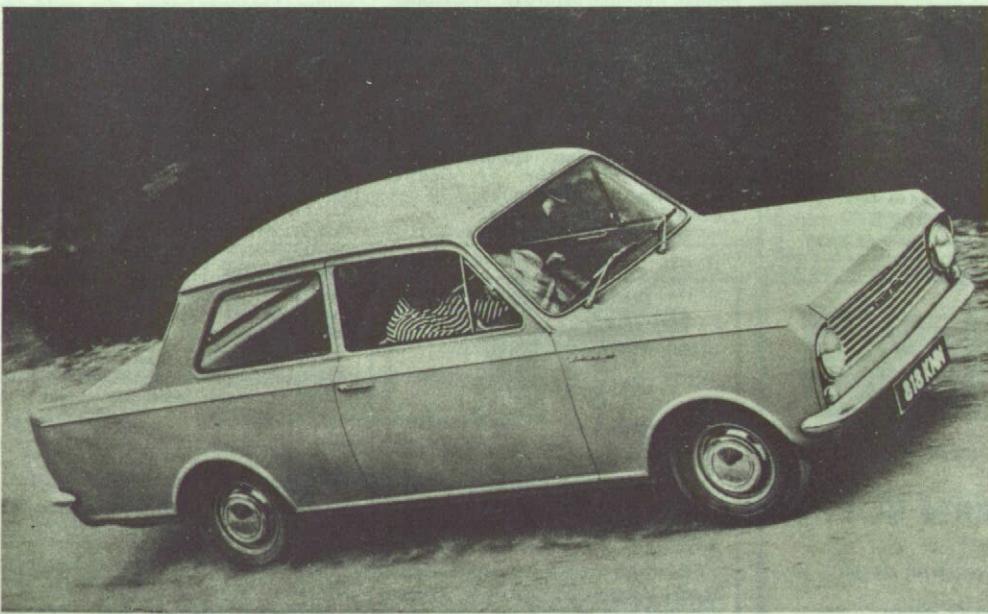
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Hills and Far Away," and it was not until the early forties, when the 1st Rifle Brigade were stationed in Malta, that their "music master" as he was then called, a Mr Miller, was greatly taken by the song and turned it into a march. A performance by an amateur actor in the Battalion, Rifleman Goodall, who sang the song dressed up as an old woman, delighted audiences in the regimental theatre and the march was adopted and accepted as a quick step. It is recorded that the "fatigue and long marches during the war at the Cape in 1846-48 was immensely lessened when 'I'm 95' was played." However, it was at Fort Beaufort that the tune was officially adopted as a regimental march.

I have three verses of the song and would be glad to pass them to Mr Gibb if he is interested, but I regret that apart from knowing that several other versions exist, I do not know whether there are more verses or whether the song had a chorus.—V A Trapani, 134 Lexham Gardens, London W8.

## Your Regiment

My son has just been on leave (yes, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Maj Payne, The Cheshire Regiment) and brought with him a copy of the July SOLDIER.

What a thrill to read the story of the Regiment and the familiar names of so many of Grandpa's brother officers, including that of the late Col Crookenden. Maj Payne, my late father-in-law, was adjutant at the Castle for nine years but unfortunately died two years ago, before he had the opportunity of seeing his eldest grandson in uniform. My younger son is now kicking his heels, waiting for the time when he, too, will be in uniform.—Mrs M E Payne, 1 Glyndur Road, Penarth, Glamorgan.

## 24th Foot

I noticed in S/Sgt T Collon's letter (SOLDIER, June) that one of the names inscribed on his shooting tankard is that of Lieut W P Symons, of the 24th Regiment, now The South Wales Borderers.

I think that this must be Lieut William Penn Symons, who later became Major-General Sir William Penn Symons. General Penn Symons was wounded on 20 October, 1899, while attacking a strong Boer position on Talana

Hill, and died of his wounds three days later. Incidentally, readers might like to know what happened to Lieut Bromhead, also of the 24th, who was depicted in the film "Zulu." He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1888 on assuming command of 2nd Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, in Burma, and held this command until January, 1891, when he handed over to Colonel Penn Symons. He died on 9 February, 1891, probably of fever.—Sgt H N Sanders, RAPC att 53(W) Div/Dist Provost Coy, RMP/TA, Maindy Barracks, Cardiff.

## Drip-dry uniform

I read with interest WO II P W Gale's letter on tropical uniforms (SOLDIER, August). There are three main factors to consider when making any comment on the types of uniforms suitable for tropical climates. A smart yet comfortable uniform for everyday wear; a rugged, utility uniform for operational wear, and the possibility of troops being airlifted from a temperate climate directly into an operational role in a tropical climate.

Regiments stationed in India always had their own tailors who would improve or replace uniforms issued for tropical wear, and officers still have their tropical uniforms made at their own expense. In the tropics the majority of soldiers manage to save enough to be able to buy two locally tailored uniforms and wear these in preference to tropical uniforms made and issued in the United Kingdom.

The lesson here is that it would be more sensible and economical to have uniforms locally made with local materials by local people. The soldier would then be assured of a well-fitting uniform suitable for the climate in which he is to serve. Abominations such as boots, puttees and hose-tops could be discarded in favour of the shoes and stockings already worn, at their own expense, by most troops in tropical stations.

For operations, troops in the Far East now wear the khaki flannel shirt with jungle slacks, and the issue olive green shirt is rarely seen on operations or exercises. The main requirement therefore, in addition to suitable boots and equipment, is for a pair of tough, lightweight combat trousers. Troops being airlifted in for emergency operations are already in possession of khaki flannel shirts and would therefore require only a suitable pair of trousers to complete the ensemble.

The present wasteful system of issuing troops with tropical uniforms in the

## WHO? WHAT? WHERE?

### Winners

- C J Allen, c/o Col J A Allen, BMH, Tripoli, BFPO 57.
- S F Taylor, Carnadore, Castlefin, Co Donegal, Ireland.
- J F Taylor, 42 St Anthony's Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.
- Maj A D Lewis, HQ Singapore Base Area, c/o GPO Singapore.
- Mrs R H Rose, c/o 12 Chapel Street, Warminster, Wilts.
- W Miller, 118 Hartsbourne Avenue, Liverpool 25.

The answers were: 1 White; 2 badminton; 3 Ford. The complete solution was:

BLACK	JONES
tennis	badminton
Austin	Vauxhall
Hong Kong	Libya
beer	whisky
EVANS	SMITH
golf	cricket
Hillman	Singer
Kenya	Malaya
lager	cider
WHITE	GREEN
skiing	rugby
Triumph	Ford
Germany	Singapore
gin	rum

UK and taking these uniforms overseas could be discontinued and local tailor-made uniforms could be supplied immediately upon arrival. Troops on operations need a pair of lightweight combat trousers which could also be worn with shirtsleeve order in temperate climates. Troops suddenly airlifted to an emergency in the tropics would therefore already be in possession of the necessary basic clothing. Headgear for all types of dress should also be considered and the adoption of a weatherproof peaked combat cap, similar to that worn by the New Zealand Army, is a strong personal preference since this type of cap offers some protection against both sun and rain.

S/Sgt H Eaton, PI Coy, Int Unit (BAOR), BFPO 40.

## REUNIONS

1st/4th Battalion, The Buffs (1914-1919). Reunion dinner, Saturday, 31 October, County Hotel, Canterbury, 6 for 6.30 pm. Tickets 10s from Local Sec or Lieut-Col H L Cremer, Hampton Gay, New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent.

The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons). Reunion, Saturday, 24 October, Albany Street Barracks, London NW1, to celebrate Alamein Anniversary. Full Regimental Band concert. Details from Maj C W J Lewis, Hill House, Beckenham Lane, Bromley, Kent.

4th/5th Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment (TA) (and Regimental Comrades). Reunion dinner Saturday, 17 October, TA Centre, London Road, Peterborough, 7.30 pm. Tickets 7s 6d from Adjutant.

**The Glasgow Highlanders.** Annual reunion, Saturday, 24 October, Grosvenor Restaurant, Glasgow. Details from R S McFarlane, 226 Renfrew Street, Glasgow C2.

**Army Catering Corps Regimental Association.** Reunion dinner, Friday, 30 October, Victory Club, London W2. Details from Secretary, ACC Regimental Association, Tournai Barracks, Aldershot, Hants.

**RAMC/RASC 146/7 Field Ambulance.** Reunion dinner, Friday, 16 October, 7.30 for 8 pm, Sheffield and Ecclesall Coop. Details from Hon Sec A E Hodgson, 23 Bowfield Road, Sheffield 5.

**Master Gunners Past and Present.** Reunion, Saturday, 24 October, 7 pm. Details and tickets £1 from H Whatling, 55 Orpin Road, Merstham, Surrey.

## COLLECTORS' CORNER

W S Mills, 4104 Ingalls Street, San Diego 3, California, USA.—Requires garrison badges 1874-1881 period. Purchase or exchange for 87th and some others.

G F Isom, 148 Spott Road, Spott, Cardiff, S Wales.—Requires worldwide military headress badges, also worldwide civil badges, police, transport, fire services etc. Correspondence welcomed.

Capt G M I Stroud, c/o 5 Twichell Road, Great Missenden, Bucks.—Requires all copies SOLDIER 1945 to 1954 inclusive, complete volumes welcome; also March, 1959, and September, 1960; please state price.

K Downes, 23 Muir Street, Hawthorn E2, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.—Wishes exchange postage stamps and correspondence with overseas readers.

P Starr, 86 Halse Road, Brackley, Northants.—Requires British Army badges, World War One and Two steel helmets, photographs paratroop landings.

A P Hamakers, Rusthoekstraat 42, Scheveningen, Netherlands.—Wishes exchange worldwide metal cap badges with overseas collectors.

Pte K G Cowen, 10 Ordnance Field Park, BFPO 20.—Wishes purchase pre-1945 Samurai or Japanese Army swords.

Princess Evelyn of Afghanistan, 379 Clifton Drive North, St Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.—For sale: Valuable set World War One German proclamations posted in occupied France and Belgium. Open to offer.

Edouard Mester, 60 Rue Copernic, Bruxelles 18, Belgium.—Wishes exchange worldwide medals, badges and insignia, all armies and periods.

J P Frankland, 919-5 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.—Collects regimental badges, will welcome correspondence, especially from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

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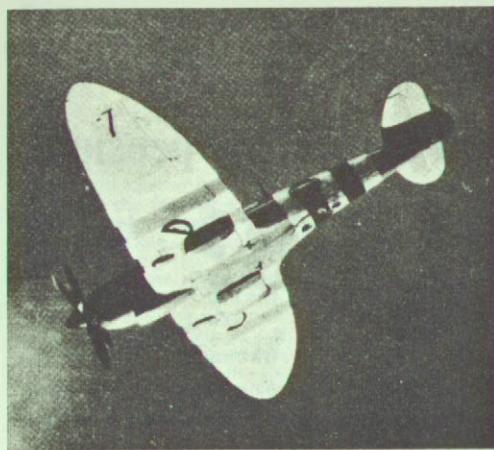
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## BOOKS



A sterling British fighter aircraft, the *Spitfire*. This Mk XI version appears to be carrying the D-Day markings.

## RISE AND FALL

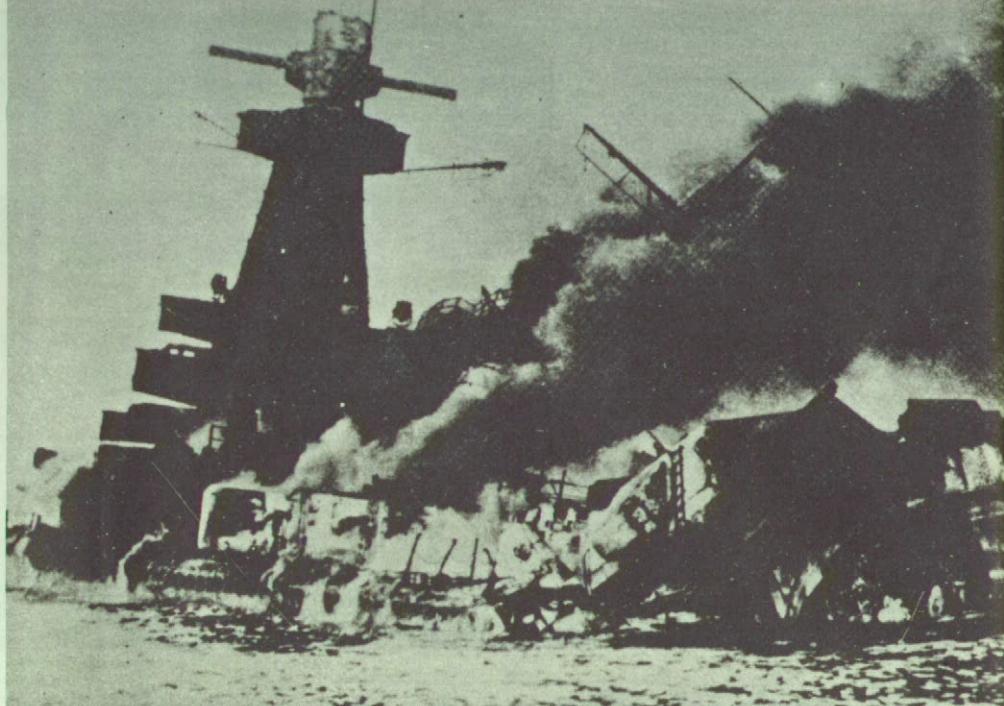
"NEVER in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Mr Churchill's superb comment on the Battle of Britain has long passed into history, but it is refreshing to consider the backcloth to his judgement. This Trevor N Dupuy ably does in another of his First Book Series, "The Air War in the West 1939-1941" (Edmund Ward, 10s 6d).

Here we see the growth of the Luftwaffe before it became the most powerful war machine in the world. Elated with the concept of blitzkrieg or lightning war it hurled itself against Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland and France with astounding success. It seemed invincible and Operation Sea Lion (the Nazi invasion of Britain) only a matter of time.

Carefully Mr Dupuy assesses the strength of the Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force, their numbers and our radar and ground control system. Then he analyses the phases of the ensuing battle in the hot, summer skies of 1940. Desperately Goering switched his attacks from seaports to cities and to airfields in a vain endeavour to find the vital flaw in our defences. Although each side claimed extravagant wins the casualties were very heavy. With the winter came the full fury of the blitz with the severe civilian losses. But London could "take it" and the Luftwaffe could not. One of the most decisive battles of the war had been won.

The author succeeds in capturing the excitement of the see-saw struggle for mastery in the air when Britain virtually fought alone.

A W H



Rather than surrender, Captain Langsdorf blew up the *Graf Spee* outside the harbour at Montevideo.

## SINK ON SIGHT

WITHIN hours of the British declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, a German submarine sank the unarmed passenger liner *Athenia* without warning. This was the opening signal for the savage sea war which Trevor N Dupuy describes in the latest of his First Book Series, "The Naval War in the West—The Raiders" (Edmund Ward, 10s 6d).

In simple language Mr Dupuy recounts these hectic days when Mr Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty and strenuous efforts had to be made to meet the German challenge of pocket battleships, U-boats and magnetic mines. Our answer was degaussing cables, the convoy system and sheer, naked courage. The kind of bravery shown by the merchant cruisers *Rawalpindi* and *Jervis Bay* when they sacrificed themselves to save their convoys, or that shown by HMS *Glowworm* when she rammed the powerful *Hipper*.

These were days of glory—the Battle of the

The FIRST BOOK Military History of World War II

### THE NAVAL WAR IN THE WEST: THE RAIDERS



by TREVOR NEVITT DUPUY

River Plate, the *Swordfish* attack on Taranto, the Battle of Cape Matapan and the destruction of the *Bismarck*; but these were also the days of bitterness—the U-47's clever penetration of the Scapa Flow defences and the loss of the *Royal Oak*, the need to attack our former French allies at Oran, the heavy losses off Crete and the disappearance of the *Hood*.

A W H

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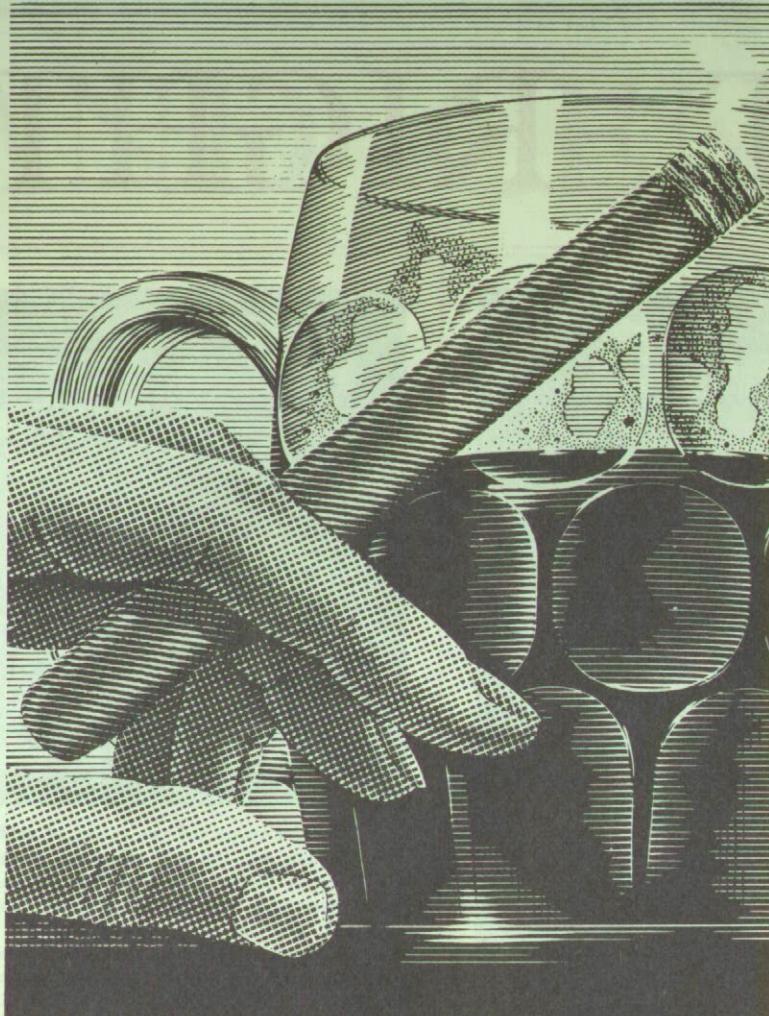
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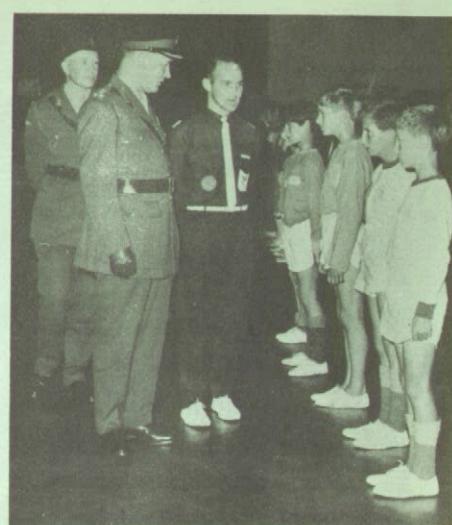
# LEFT, RIGHT



During the House of Commons recess one Member of Parliament has been gaining first-hand knowledge of soldiering in Sarawak—by soldiering in Sarawak. Major David Walder, Member for High Peak, Derbyshire, was wearing his other hat—a beret—as a major in the Army Emergency Reserve. Major Walder served with the 4th Queen's Own Hussars in Malaya in 1948-49 and has since spent a fortnight a year, as part of his Reservist training, with the 4th Hussars and, after their amalgamation with the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, with the new Regiment, the Queen's Own Irish Hussars. Back in the Far East for the first time since his National Service days he visited the Regiment's headquarters in Malaya, took an intensive course in jungle training and weapon familiarisation, then joined A Squadron in Sarawak. "There are very great difficulties out here and I am surprised that under the conditions everybody is so cheerful," he said. "The operations here give the soldiers a sense of urgency and adventure and also enable them to practise the techniques they have learned."



For ten years they worked together in Berlin, building up the Red Shield Club from little more than a snack bar to a thriving canteen with a TV lounge, toy and gift shops, mobile services, restaurant and an Anglo-German society. And when the two Salvation Army brigadiers, Celia Yeates (left) and Rosa Digweed, said goodbye to Berlin to take over the Radnor House Hotel in Sussex Gardens, London, the Berlin Garrison showed its appreciation with the gift of inscribed and mounted replicas of the Brandenburg Gate. Brigadier Yeates and Brigadier Digweed have worked together for 28 years, since they first met as field officers of the Salvation Army.

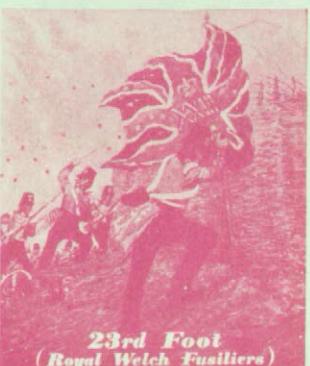


The brigadier inspected the ranks of soldiers, then turned and equally solemnly inspected the lines of boys, neatly dressed in shorts, shirts, pullovers and pumps. This was both a military and a civil occasion—the first adoption by the Army of a boys' club. It arose from the interest taken in Slough's Pathfinders Boys Club by Staff-Sergeant G Pickard, Royal Signals special recruiter, when he joined the Army Information Office in Slough a year ago. The boys have since been the guests of the Royal Signals at Catterick and on adventure training in the Lake District. Now the Club, founded six years ago by its leader, Mr David Dorman, a Slough journalist (pictured above with Brigadier C H Howarth), has been officially adopted by 216 Signal Squadron, Parachute Brigade Group. The Club has 150 members and a waiting list and already four old boys have become professional footballers and four have joined the Royal Signals.

# AND CENTRE



Scots Fusilier Guards



23rd Foot  
(Royal Welch Fusiliers)

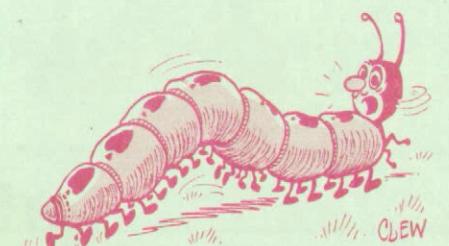
Two acts of gallantry at the Battle of Alma, in both of which Victoria Crosses were earned by defending Colours, are commemorated on the new inn sign of the Heroes of Alma in St John's Wood, London. The paintings, in oils, are by Mr C C P Lawson, the military artist and author. One depicts Sergeant Luke O'Connor, wounded in the shoulder, rushing a hill to plant the ball-pierced Queen's Colour of the 23rd Foot (The Royal Welch Fusiliers) on a redoubt. The other portrays Lieutenant Lindsay and his Colour party of the Scots Fusilier Guards (Scots Guards) standing firm against attack by six Russian battalions. Lieutenant Lindsay, a colour sergeant, a sergeant and a private won the Victoria Cross.



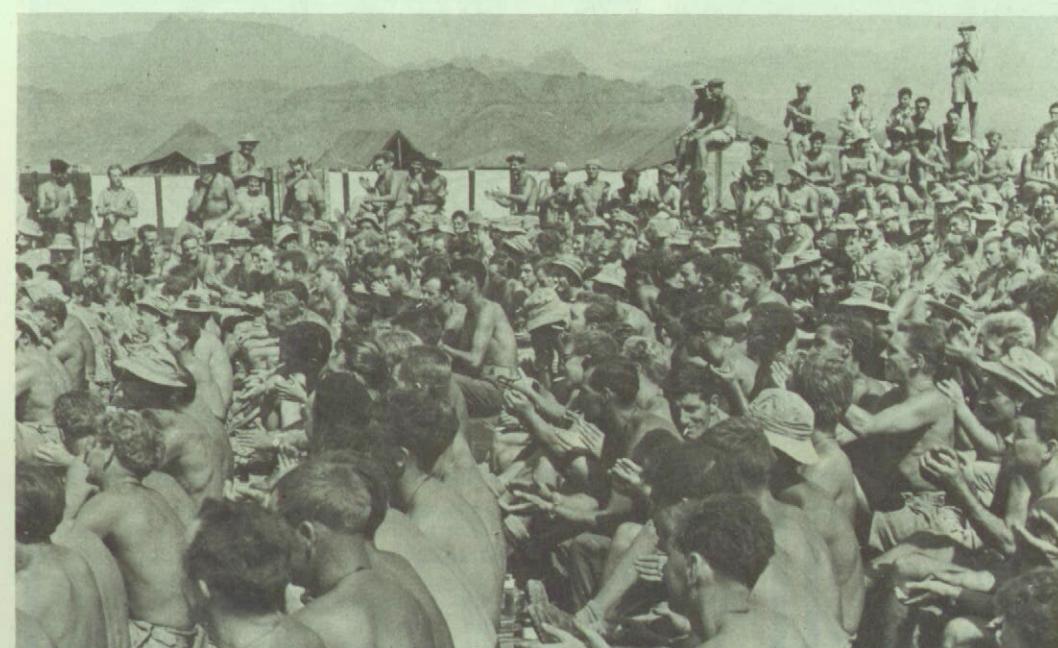
In period uniform and using muzzle-loading firearms of the Napoleonic Wars, members of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Vintage Arms Society staged a mock battle on the gun terrace and bastion bank of Belvoir Castle, near Grantham. The Duke and Duchess of Rutland, who live in the Castle, missed the excitement—they were on holiday in Spain.



After some difficulty with the traditional method of christening a ship, Mrs Fyffe, wife of Major-General R A Fyffe DSO, MC, Commanding 54 (East Anglian) Infantry Division/District, determinedly shatters the champagne bottle on the bows of *Storm Petrel*, a new Dolphin dinghy. *Storm Petrel* has been bought by the Colchester Group of the Army Sailing Association, with the help of the Nuffield Trust, and will be available for all ranks to sail in the Blackwater estuary.



'By the left, quick . . . wait for it, wait for it!'



There are no night clubs, billiard saloons or bars in Thumier, the isolated fort on the Dhala' road that became the advance base for the Radfan operations up-country in Aden's Western Protectorate. So the Royal Air Force flew in (by Beverley from Aden) its own entertainment—a 25-strong party from "The Arabian Knights," a variety club made up of members of the Royal Air Force stations at Khormaksar and Steamer Point, to give two (morning) performances of their "Radfan Revels" show to nearly 1000 men of 39 Infantry Brigade Group. Working with men of 24 Ordnance Field Park, where the show was staged, the club's own advance party set up a stage, auditorium, dressing rooms and even a stalls bar! Picture shows a section of the enthusiastic audience—and their impromptu seating.



A 25,000-mile "walkabout" has taken two young British subalterns on an adventure training exercise to Australia and back. Lieutenants Alan J Sandiford and Peter J P Daniell, both of the Royal Engineers, spent nine weeks of leave from the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, in finding their way around Australia. They flew out by Royal Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force, visited Royal Australian Engineer units and centres in New South Wales, took part in an exercise, stopped for two days at the Jungle Training Centre in Queensland, then headed for the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme where they were to meet two other Sapper officers, Captain Derek Johnson and Captain Richard Holland, who are working with the Snowy Mountain authority. The two subalterns also planned to stay at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, the Officer Cadet School in Portsea, Victoria, and the Australian Army Headquarters Survey Regiment at Bendigo, Victoria.

**SOLDIER**

8 Kent.

