

SOLDIER

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"The King's Horses are back again" — Pages 12 and 13

... LET HIM STAND FORTH

HAVE you been following the news in print and in the air? Have you listened to the claims and counter-claims, the vilifications and the denials, the shouts and the cries?

"Demob the soldiers!" "Conscript the civilians!" "Pay your debts!" "Lend us money!" "Shoot the traitors!" "Give us these bases!" "Have a free election!" "You are undemocratic!" "Free enterprise will save the world!" "Nationalisation must come!" On and on and on and on.

The mind reels, sick and weary with it all, and inescapably the conviction grows upon Pte. William Smith that six years in the uniform of the Citizen Army have not sufficed to provide Peace; the pursuit of happiness is still—a pursuit.

Reflect, soldier.

In America lies the atomic bomb which can end all civilised human society and send the survivors (if any) of its ghastly power back to the cave and the jungle.

Over two-thirds of the earth's surface there is want, misery and a denial of man's dignity and right to a free and unfettered existence.

Suspicion, envy and greed stand athwart the paths of the common people.

The world is, in sombre truth, on the rack. The blood-letting has not been sufficient; the torture must go on, the screws be tightened still further, the agony made yet more acute, the soul more ruthlessly ground.

Well may the ordinary man cast about him with eyes of despair and with a great knocking in his heart.

What can he do?

If the minds of the greatest among us reel and falter, as we see, what can we lesser ones do?

Pray to God?

If the entire world did so and with one voice, the answer would be there. But the hearts and minds of men, we know, will not allow them to do this thing. They are corrupted and overlaid with the dark, hard patina of doubt and fear, of ignorance and disbelief.

Can this be changed while there is yet a pause before the final disaster? Is there one among us who will rise up and lead the Crusade? One voice which will speak the truth to the multitude and find in them an echo?

If such there be let him stand forth; let him be of the common people; let him have known the grimness and bitterness allotted to the very poor; let him have suffered injustice from his fellow-men who had forgotten that they too were born of women; let him have served as a soldier in lands foreign to him and have known the cold fear of death in battle.

Were he to speak, we the soldiers would understand him and we would follow, for we have known in some small measure what comradeship and selflessness mean and have been uplifted thereby.

We would not want him to come among us as a holy one among sinners. We would want him to help us regain our dignity as men, to help us cleanse ourselves of cant and hypocrisy, to root out the meanness that clogs our minds, to cut the bonds that imprison our spiritual awareness.

We want him to help us save ourselves for we know we are on the edge of disaster, and we are as men afraid.

EDITOR-in-CHIEF.

LETTERS

DEGENERATION

Six months ago we were all heroes. The war was still on. Three months ago we were all sexual maniacs. "Frat" was then on. Now we are all black marketeers. Cigarettes are off.

Any suggestions as to the type of man who will make up BAOR by, say, Christmas? — L/Cpl. G. Palin, 2 Tp., 14 Fd. Sqn. RE.

NEWS — OR HISTORY?

Is there an age limit to the news reels shown by ENSA? If so, we have three showing here in Hamburg which are long past their release number. At two cinemas is a news reel of the march past in Rangoon, and at another is a reel showing Mr Attlee handing over his election deposit. (Polling day was 5 July; this letter is dated 6 September. — Ed.)

We have been seeing these reels for the past six weeks, and can now fill in the commentary ourselves. We'd rather the reels were omitted, then we could leave sooner and maybe get a cup of tea before going home. — Gnr. A. Green, 366 S/L Bty, 42 S/L Regt.

NO FLAGS, THANKS

When I return to Civvy Street I do not want people to throw me parties or hang out the flags. All I shall ask them is to leave me alone. I am sure that I will find happiness inside my own home.

If the people in my home town should start a "Welcome Home" fund I should like to see the money given to the widows and children of men who died that others might live a life of peace, and to the war-disabled. — Pte. A. R. Slade, 16 Pln., D Coy., 2 Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.

STILL NOT PROVED

I was pleased to see in SOLDIER No. 14 something I had been looking for since the publication of articles on Evolution by Mr. Ashley G. Lowndes—a letter in support of Creation. One might have concluded that the case for Evolution was proved after reading those articles. But the "Theory of Evolution" still remains a theory.

It might appear to a casual observer that God left his Creation to go on its own way, but a real study of the Scriptures gives the lie to such an idea. From Genesis 1 to Rev 22 God's interest in man is very evident, reaching its height at Calvary when Christ died upon the Cross to atone for sin. — Sgmn. A. N. Brotherton, 6 Guards Bde Sigs.

SCIENCE — AND GENESIS

Capt. L. G. White (SOLDIER No. 14), criticising Mr. Lowndes' articles, says there is a scientific case against Evolution. I have yet to hear of any biologist or geologist who doubted its truth — that is, who doubted that simple forms of life were historically earlier and that the more complex forms arose by some natural process out of them. While biologists differ as to the detailed causes of Evolution, the fact of Evolution is as solidly established as the roundness of the Earth.

The issue is simple. One can believe in the literal truth of Genesis or else accept the findings of over two generations of biological and geological scientific research. If you choose Genesis, and seek to oppose legend to science, it is nonsense to pretend that you have got some scientists with you — because you haven't. — Cfn. N. H. Nail, REME, No. 8 ICU.

FIRING ROUND CORNERS

While looking through the "Illustrated London News" of July 28 I came across the illustrations of a recently invented German gun which "fires round corners", which were re-published by courtesy of SOLDIER.

The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with my efforts to produce such a

weapon early in 1943. After numerous experiments with a curved barrel projecting wooden bullets, "fired" by means of a piece of highly tempered spring steel, I achieved considerable success and forthwith made a rather amateurish sketch which was despatched to the Senior Ordnance Officer, London. An acknowledgment was received from the Scientific Research Dept., London, but beyond that there has been no news which might indicate that my invention could be of use or not.

The illustration in question rather startled me at first sight because I recognised immediately "my gun," but imagine my chagrin to discover it was the invention of a German, invented two years after my theory had been submitted to London.

I do not claim my invention to be exactly as the illustration shows, but I am sure, had the invention been given consideration, the Scientific Research Department would have produced a weapon considerably better than the German product. — Wm. A. Gaunt, c/o Natal Training College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

MORE SOCKS?

As release proceeds, and with the consequent return of clothing by those released, I think it time some consideration was given to increasing the totally inadequate scale of clothing issued to OR's.

With three pairs of socks (one pair, at least, in the wash) and two shirts a man has great difficulty in keeping himself clothed and in a decently hygienic condition. It is deplorable that one should be restricted to one clean shirt a week. This, when it becomes wet through, is dried by continuing to wear it, or going round shirtless — a custom which is frowned upon in our modern Army.

By comparison with the clothing scale of the armies of the Empire, and of our Allies, the British soldier's issue is indeed meagre. — WO 1 R. F. Fudge, 17 BAD.

★ Each man going out is allowed to keep two pairs of socks and two shirts. It is unlikely, therefore, that release will help the sock and shirt situation. If every soldier in the British Army received an extra pair of socks there would be so many million fewer socks for home consumption. — Ed., SOLDIER.

PARACHUTE WINGS

Your reply to the inquiry about parachute wings makes me wonder if the many hundreds of officers and men, non-Airborne Division, still wearing wings are in the wrong. I myself have served with 1 Airborne Division at home and abroad, and it was always an understood thing that wings were only forfeited after a refusal to jump. — Pte. D. Grindley, 7 PRS.

★ Sorry, SOLDIER slipped up. The War Office branch dealing with badges say that parachute wings are forfeited only on a refusal to jump, and provided a soldier is still a qualified parachutist he may wear his wings in any unit he may join subsequently. The wings should be worn at the top of the arm and not, as they sometimes are, on the left breast — a position which has never been officially allowed. — Ed., SOLDIER.

(More Letters on Page 23)

Wives Went Short

When the Army Pay Office last checked family allowances, 378 cases were found in which soldiers' wives had not claimed allowances due to them. In April this year, they started another check, sending A.F.O. 1837 to wives for completion.

There has been some misunderstanding because a passage asked for details of court orders. This refers only to a small minority. It does not have to be completed by those who are not affected.

Is your wife getting all the money to which she is entitled?

Snapshot (4)

on

JOBS

THE COLONIAL SERVICE

SERVICEMEN disinclined to settle down at home after demobilisation, yet who do not wish to sever all connections with Britain by emigration to the Dominions (see Page 10), can still find an overseas job with the Colonial Service. Today a large number of men and women are required for employment of all kinds. So many opportunities exist in so wide a field, however, that it is possible here to give only a rough outline.

VACANCIES

Four thousand men and women are wanted for service in all parts of the world, and they must be found within the next few years. Men are required for Tropical Africa, Malaya, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, Cyprus, Ceylon, Palestine and elsewhere. Appointments are open for men and women in public works, railways and telegraphs, police and customs, mines and meteorology, education and medical services, forestry, agriculture, engineering and veterinary services.

QUALIFICATIONS

For these appointments no written examination is necessary, but a high standard of physical fitness is required, and you should have attained a School Certificate standard of education. Engineering Service applicants should be Corporate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, or should hold "a degree or diploma in engineering." Men will be considered, however, who have no academic qualification, but they must have had extensive experience of engineering practice — civil, mechanical or electrical — while in the Forces.

If you want to join the Colonial Police you must be at least 5ft 8ins tall, and good health is essential. In some districts horse-manship is an asset. Vacancies also exist in the clerical and executive branches overseas.

TRAINING

Training courses are run by the Government, and usually last for about three months. All fees are paid for you, and you will get an allowance of £20 per month while training.

PROSPECTS

Salaries vary greatly — but may start from a Lower Grade at £350 per year, rising to £400 in some districts. In certain colonies living expenses and other items which may require special consideration may cause salaries to fluctuate. Details of leave to the United Kingdom while in the Service, and of transportation of families, are too numerous to mention in a brief survey.

While much of the work carried out by the Colonial Service is of a routine nature, many jobs have a touch of adventure about them. The prevention of smuggling, and of gun and drug-running often falls to the lot of Colonial administrators.

Full particulars of every branch of the Colonial Service, of how to apply for a job, and of what specific qualifications may be necessary, can be obtained from the Colonial Office in London.

There are plenty of vacancies — and the Colonies are waiting for the men to fill them.



Photo: Sgt. M. Berman

**Sir Hartley Shawcross, KC, MP,
Attorney - General,
and Lady Shawcross**

The trial of German war criminals is the greatest act of retributive justice in history. The British case is being presented by an Executive headed by Sir Hartley Shawcross, the new Attorney-General, who is seen here with his wife outside their Sussex home.

FIXING THE GUILT

GOERING and Ribbentrop were knickerbockered nine-year-olds and von Papen a dashing subaltern of Uhlans when the wife of the Professor of English at the German university of Giessen gave birth to a son in 1902.

The event could have seemed of no consequence to the future leaders of Germany then, nor were they in any way concerned two months later when the infant Hartley William Shawcross left their country with his parents to go and live in the land of his fathers.

Today they are very much more interested in the story of the Rt. Hon. Sir Hartley William Shawcross, KC, His Majesty's Attorney-General, who will lead for Britain in their prosecution as war criminals at Nuremberg.

It is a story with the accent on youth, for Hartley Shawcross has achieved the highlights of his career earlier in life than most people. He was the youngest election agent ever; he was the youngest of the war-time Regional Commissioners; he was one of the youngest KC's ever appointed; he became Attorney-General at the same age as the meteoric F. E. Smith.

And success has not aged him. Tall, straight-built, with wavy brown hair and prominent eyebrows, he looks less

than his 43 years. He talks with the precision of a man who is used to having his words analysed and when he has made a statement you feel he will stick to it.

From boyhood he has been preoccupied with politics. He was educated at home until he was 14, and went to Dulwich College during World War I. There he played Rugby, but was otherwise a quiet and inconspicuous student.

At 15, the schoolboy Shawcross joined the Wandsworth Central Labour Party and at 18 he was secretary of his ward committee.

Loss to Medicine

He wanted to be a doctor and was entered at Bart's, but in 1920 he made a trip which changed all his plans. He went to Geneva for a year to learn French, before starting to study medicine, and while he was there the Second Socialist International took place in the city. Shawcross volunteered to help the secretariat as a translator and was accepted.

As a result he met many prominent British and Continental Socialist leaders, among them Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and Herbert Morrison. They were amused at the precocious young translator and, impressed with his evident ability, took a fatherly interest in him.

J. H. Thomas advised him that if he was keen on politics — as he was — he should throw up the idea of studying medicine and read for the Bar instead. Young Shawcross saw sense in this: medicine would give him little time for politics, the Bar would give him the facilities he wanted. So when he returned to England in 1921 he entered Gray's Inn instead of Bart's.

As a law student, he kept up his membership of the Wandsworth Labour Party and in the 1922 election, when Lewis Silkin, now Minister of Town and Country Planning, fought the constituency for Labour, Shawcross became his honorary election agent.

There was some doubt whether he was legally entitled to act as an agent since he was under 21, but the legal point was never pressed and he did the job.

Wandsworth Central was a Tory stronghold and Silkin was defeated, but the work of young Shawcross and other Socialists helped to swing the seat over to Labour, for Ernest Bevin to win in 1940.

When he entered Gray's Inn, Shawcross added to politics the social activities of the Inn. He became successively secretary, vice-president and president of the debating society, secretary of the field club and a member of various committees.

Among the students at Gray's Inn at the time was David Maxwell Fyfe, and Shawcross had him fined a bottle of wine one night for some breach of the traditional rules that have been evolved for rags.

The two young men did not know each other in those days, but later Shawcross was to be Fyfe's pupil and to succeed him as Attorney-General.

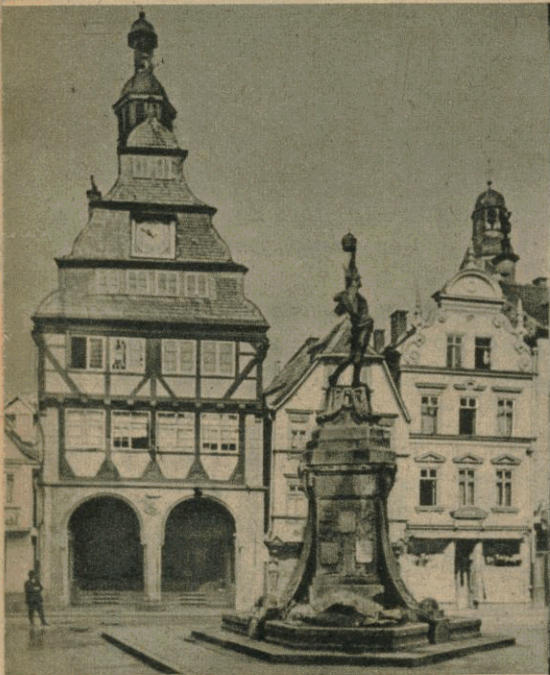
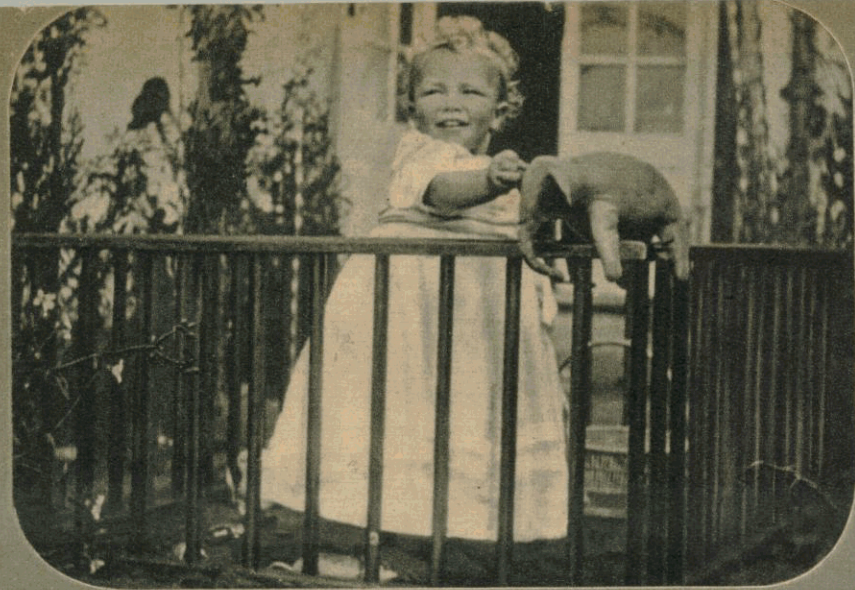
First Out of 200

Shawcross came through Gray's Inn brilliantly. He took First Class Honours in all his legal examinations, won a special prize in Criminal Law and took first place, out of more than 200 candidates, in the Bar Final examinations.

In 1924 he married Miss Alberta Shyvers, but unhappily his wife was an invalid from the time they were married and her illness became progressively worse. Shawcross had to give up active political work and devote his energies to earning a living at the Bar.

It was his wife's ambition to see him become a Labour MP, and in spite of her illness she helped him greatly in both his political and legal career. He was adopted for one of the Birmingham constituencies the year they were married, but he had to drop his candi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



PROSECUTOR

Sir Hartley Shawcross was born in the German town of Giessen (left) but his life has been spent in England.

At two he played with a stuffed elephant. As a schoolboy he photographed himself—set the flash, opened the lens and posed.

Today, as Attorney-General, whether poised and dignified in his chambers, as seen here, or relaxed and happy with his wife in their garden, he still typifies the contented life of a free people.

These Prepared the Evidence

THE body whose task it has been to complete, with legal representatives of Russia, France and the US, the documentation of evidence to be presented at Nuremberg, is the British War Crimes Executive. Sir Hartley Shawcross is Chairman and the other members are:—

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, KC, MP (Solicitor-General in the Coalition Government and Attorney-General in Mr. Churchill's caretaker Government). Deputy chairman.

Sir Frank Soskice, KC, MP (Solicitor-General).

Mr. G. D. Roberts, KC (former Rugby international, and distinguished criminal lawyer).

Major Elwyn Jones, MP (barrister, and MP for Plaistow).

Mr. E. G. Robey (a son of Mr. George Robey, and a leading counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions).

Major-General Lord Bridgeman (Deputy Adjutant-General; formerly Director-General of the Home Guard).

Professor Lauterpacht (Whewell Professor of International Law at Cambridge University since 1938).

Mr. Passant.

Mr. P. Dean.

Mr. George Coldstream.

Mr. M. E. Reed.

Mr. R. A. Clyde (secretary for the United Kingdom).

Colonel H. Phillimore (secretary for the Continent).

FIXING THE GUILT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

dature because he could not afford the expense of electioneering and of possible membership of Parliament.

Mrs. Shawcross never did see her husband in Parliament, for she died in 1943.

Called to the Bar at 23, he became a pupil of Mr. (now Judge) St. John Field, KC, and practised in London. His first brief was a claim against someone who had not paid for a case of wine.

For two lean years Shawcross waited in chambers for briefs which did not materialise, helping to keep body and soul together with a nominal salary for carrying out the duties of assistant secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform. He has strong views on that subject. Speaking on the Penal Reform Bill in 1939 he said: "Flogging is beastly. A punishment which makes strong men feel sick cannot be a good thing."

In Ruxton Trial

Then, when he was 25, came a regular income: he was appointed Senior Law Lecturer at Liverpool University. He held the appointment for seven years and before he resigned Liverpool University honoured him by making him an Honorary Master of Laws.

His lectureship gave him time to practise at the Bar and he went nominally as a pupil into Maxwell Fyfe's chambers in Liverpool for six months. He got into practice fairly quickly and eventually gave up his lectureship because his practice was taking up all his time.

One of his first Liverpool briefs was the defence of a man accused of wounding, but the injured person died before the case was heard and young Shawcross found himself alone in his first murder trial, opposing J. C. Jackson, KC, for the Crown. His client was acquitted of murder and convicted of manslaughter.

Since then Shawcross has appeared in about 20 murder trials, among them the notorious Dr. Buck Ruxton case in which he was junior counsel for the prosecution, led by J. C. Jackson.

The inquiry into the Gresford Colliery disaster was Shawcross's biggest and most lucrative brief to 1943: he made a speech that lasted four — and a-half days.

In 1939 he was made a KC, the youngest "silk" in the country, and began to practise in London as well as on the Northern Circuit. Before war broke out, Shawcross tried to enlist on the Supplementary Reserve, but an injury to his back, the result of a climbing accident in Cornwall, kept him out; again after hostilities started he tried to enlist, but once more the MO's turned him down.

An offer of his services in any capacity was taken up by the Government and he became chairman of the Enemy Aliens Tribunal for North London, which kept him busy until early in 1940, when he became legal adviser to Sir Auckland Geddes, who was then Regional Commissioner for the South-East Region (Kent, Surrey and Sussex).

That was the time of the Battle of Britain and they could not worry too much about the law. Shawcross took an administrative view of it and his main concern was to see how civil defences could be organised so as to defeat the enemy without coming into active conflict with the courts.

But his work as legal adviser was not enough to satisfy him, so Shawcross took charge of the fire prevention and fire service organisations in the SE Region.

Election Campaign

In 1941 he succeeded Lord Knollys as Deputy Regional Commissioner for the SE Region and the following year became Regional Commissioner for the NW Region.

Sir Hartley was married again in September 1944, to Miss Joan Mather of Tunbridge Wells, a niece of Sir Malcolm Campbell. Lady Shawcross was engaged in Civil Defence work throughout the war.

Then came the General Election. Shawcross had been adopted Labour candidate for St. Helen's, Lancashire at the beginning of the year and he broke off his Bar practice to carry out his campaign. In the adjoining constituency of Widnes his younger brother, Commander Christopher Shawcross, was also standing for Labour.

The two brothers campaigned together, shared election literature, spoke on each other's platforms. Hartley boosted a 1935 Labour majority of 4,000 to 17,000; Christopher won

PAGE FOUR

AGREEMENT

The Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis

The Government of the United States of America, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of the United States of America, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

For the United States: J. F. Biddle, President of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A., and Professor

For the United Kingdom: The Lord Chancellor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Sir Thomas Borne, Mr. G. D.

For the French Republic: Robert Foa, Minister of Justice, and Professor J. G.

On the 12th day of August 1945, at the city of London, the representatives of the four Governments above mentioned have met and have agreed on the following principles which shall serve as the basis of the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis.

WHEREAS the United States have been the first to demand the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis; and

WHEREAS the United Kingdom have been the first to demand the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis; and

WHEREAS the French Republic have been the first to demand the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis; and

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ROBERT WELLS, August 19, 1945

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Admiral Raeder

Rudolf Hess

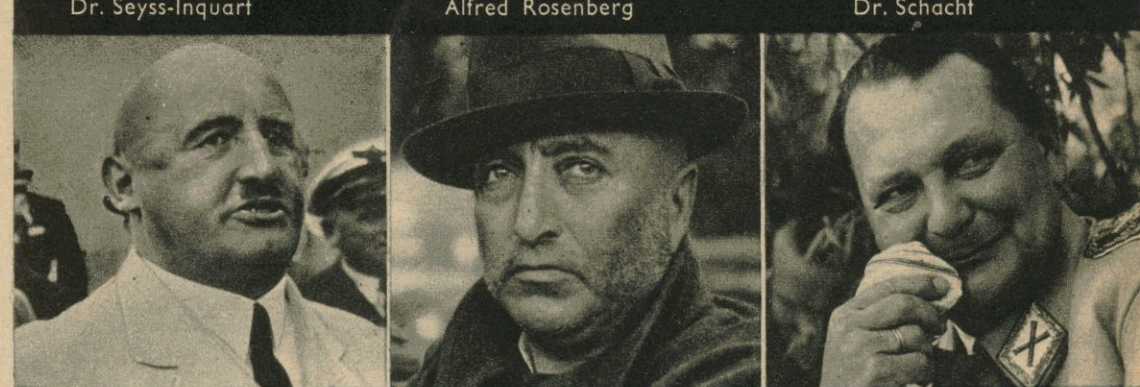
Franz von Papen



Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Alfred Rosenberg

Dr. Schacht



Julius Streicher

Dr. Robert Ley

Hermann Goering

PROSECUTED

When this German boy might have been playing with a stuffed elephant, the Nazi leaders were planning to make him a thug.

When he might have experimented childishly with photography, he was already marching with murderers—with the men who created the horror of Belsen (below).

The Nazi gang-leaders will face charges of crimes against peace, crimes in war and crimes against humanity.



Has A Yacht

Sir Hartley's favourite hobby is yachting and he owns an eight-metre sailing yacht, the "Caryl", which was originally built in Scotland to compete in America for the Seewanka Cup, which she won for England. He bought her when she came home from the States.

Since he was a boy, Sir Hartley has been keen on photography, especially cine-photography, and before the war he shot a good deal of colour film.

Another of his recreations is riding, but it is only at week-ends that he and Lady Shawcross are able to saddle their horses and ride through the Sussex lanes.

That is the life of the man who is to put our case against the surviving Nazi ringleaders.

In his 43 years he has accomplished more than most men and has reached the top of his profession. But he is not the man to leave the matter at that. When you have talked to him, you come away feeling that you are going to hear a lot more of Hartley William Shawcross.

RICHARD ELLEY (Capt.)



THE GOOD SOLDIER

I have written somewhat of good generals and have been asked to supplement it by writing of good soldiers. Though I have visited my troops as frequently as possible while in high command, I have, to my sorrow and loss, been in direct personal touch during these late years more with generals than with soldiers.

Still, in over forty-two years' active soldiering I must have formed some opinion on the qualities which make the good soldier. I have seen a marked change in the type during my service, and I naturally know more of the older type, the regular soldier with whom I lived during my earlier service, than of the men of the Citizen Army of today. But the essential qualities remain constant.

Toughness Essential

When writing of generals I put robustness as the first quality. Similarly for the private soldier I rate toughness, endurance, as the prime requirements. "Valour and sufrage," said a fine commander, Monk, when he was asked to define the first essentials of a soldier. Soldiering in the ranks on active service always has been — is now, in spite of mobile canteens, rations comprising some hundreds of items, wireless sets, cinema-vans, ENSA entertainments, pin-up girls, and other comforts — a hard-testing business, requiring for success a hard, tough man. The difference between the old type of soldier as I first knew him and the modern type is that the old soldier was tough, the modern type has usually to be toughened.

by Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Wavell
PC, GCB, MC.

Viceroy of India

Lord Wavell has led the British soldier in action for more than 40 years and in three continents. In this essay, dedicated to the Black Watch, he gives his considered opinion of the qualities and training which make a good fighting man, and eventually a good comrade and citizen. None can speak with greater authority. The concluding part of the essay will be published in the next issue of SOLDIER.

The less civilised man has a natural advantage in war, his wants are simple, he is accustomed to hardship and frugality. Often, too, his life is so laborious that he rates it comparatively lightly. When the Spartans were at the height of their military fame and glory, they sent a deputation to the oracle at Delphi and demanded arrogantly: "Can anything harm Sparta?" The answer came: "Yes, luxury." It is interesting to note how standards change and how the toughness of the ancients seems always greater than that of the present generation. Thus Gibbon, writing more than 150 years ago, says of the Roman legionary that the weight he carried would "oppress the delicacy of the modern soldier"; that is, of the soldiers of Gibbon's day — the men who fought at Minden and were shortly to fight in the Peninsular War — whom we should certainly hesitate to-day to class as delicate.

I should say that this quality of toughness is partly inherited, partly produced by training, and that inheritance is the more important. Not all the modern,

easy ways of life have been able to eradicate the hard core of native toughness in the British race; though we did little enough to train it or keep it alive in the years between the wars. The German, with a tough, but less tough inherited core, did everything possible during the same period to develop hardness and endurance by training — not only in the Army but in the whole nation. (Might one define the German core as pig-iron, our own as steel?) The Japanese are tough, and have set up toughness as a fetish, just as did the Spartans, their forerunners in the worship of militarism. Mussolini did his best to display the Italians as tough, but the test soon proved how soft the inner core was.

The modern British soldier, once trained, is capable of feats of endurance as great as any of the past; as the Long Range patrols of the Western Desert, Wingate's raiders in Burma, the men of Arnhem, and many others have shown. The American soldier of this war is obviously a great fighting man — tough,

daring and resourceful. His reputation will stand second to none.

Skill at arms is the next essential after endurance: the soldier must know how to use his weapon or weapons effectively — a comparatively simple matter in the old days, a very complicated one now, when nearly every man must be a specialist. The modern soldier is certainly more capable of adapting himself to new weapons and new conditions than the old type would have been.

Supreme Riflemen

It is of interest to note how the stress laid on different types of weapon varies with different armies. Speaking very generally, the pride of the British Army has been in the controlled accuracy of its small-arms fire. It is illustrated by the success of the archers at Crecy and on other fields; by the cool deadliness of the close-range volleys which won the astonishing battle of Minden — perhaps the greatest feat of British Infantry — almost won an equally astonishing success at Fontenoy, and enabled the British line to defeat the French column in the Peninsula; by the rapidity of rifle fire which allowed a handful of Infantrymen to hold the front at the first battle of Ypres and to beat back the mass assaults of Germans, who reported that they had been opposed by the fire of numerous machine-guns.

Nowadays the anti-tank gun must almost be accounted a "small-arm": our men have shown the same coolness and marksmanship in handling it. The French since Napoleonic days have relied much on their artillery fire; their Infantry have trusted to vigour of assault rather than to musketry. The Spanish pikemen were famous in the days when Spaniards held a large share of the world (perhaps the matador of the bull-ring



British soldier of another age — an officer of the Scots Greys, in review order, about 1834.

inherited this tradition). Suvorov, a great "soldier's general", taught the Russians to rely mainly on push of bayonet and close-quarter fighting — expensive, but effective when the manpower reservoir is almost inexhaustible.

The strength of the German has lain more in method than in individual skill, in painstaking staff work, preparation and training. Frederick the Great's famous "oblique order" was the product of much precise drill. There are two universal and important weapons of the soldier which are often overlooked — the boot and the spade. Speed and length of marching have won many victories, the spade has saved many defeats and gained time for victory. Even in these days of mechanisation they are still essential. They are neither of them popular weapons with the British soldier.

What Discipline Means

To say that a good soldier must have discipline is no more than to say he must have learnt his trade well. I do not propose here to discuss in any detail the controversial matter of military discipline. Discipline is teaching which makes a man do something which he would not unless he had learnt that it was the right, the proper and the expedient thing to do. At its best, it is instilled and maintained by pride in oneself, in one's unit, in one's profession; only at its worst by a fear of punishment.

The military manifestations of discipline are many and various. At one end of the scale may be placed the outward display, such as saluting and smartness of drill, the meaning of which are often misunderstood and misused both inside the Army and outside. Saluting should be in a spirit of recognition of a comrade in arms, the respect of a junior for a senior — a gesture of brotherhood on both sides. Good drill should either be a ceremony for the uplifting of the spirit or a time-saver for some necessary pur-

pose — never mere formalism or pedantry. No one who has participated in it or seen it well done should doubt the inspiration of ceremonial drill. No one understood the effect of mass display better than our arch enemy, Hitler.

But pomp and ceremony should be for special occasions, not for every day. Drill learnt for a purpose on the battlefield has lost much of its former necessity, but by no means all. In the old days it was not merely the foundation but almost the whole edifice of regular warfare. It was close-order drill that made formidable the Greek phalanx, the Roman legion, the Spanish array of pikemen; the famous "oblique order" of Frederick the Great depended on it; it enabled the British line to defeat the French Infantry column and the British square to hold off the French cavalry in the Napoleonic wars. To-day it is still essential for many purposes; an effective artillery barrage could not be laid down if the movements of the gunners in loading and firing had not been practised by constant and exact drill; a bridge could not be built rapidly under fire unless all stages had been worked out and rehearsed to a high degree of certainty; unless airmen conformed to a regular drill in starting and landing their aeroplanes there would be many casualties.

It Becomes Automatic

These are examples of the outward, the mechanical side of discipline, learning by practice to do something so automatically that it becomes natural even in moments of stress. It is essential both to warfare and to orderly, efficient civil life. If anyone doubts this, let him consider the discipline he employs daily in his rising up and his lying down — of the time, for instance, that it would take him to knot his tie, if he came to it unpractised. Of the inner spiritual side of discipline, something will be said later.

One great difficulty of training the individual soldier in peace is to instil discipline and yet to preserve the initiative and independence needed in war. The best soldier in peace (officer or man) is not necessarily the best soldier in war — though he is so more often than not — and it is not always easy in peace conditions to recognise the man who will make good in war. The soldier who is a thorough nuisance in barracks is occasionally a treasure in the field, though not nearly as often as Hollywood and the sentimental novelists would have us believe.

Streak of the Devil

I remember one of the draft with which I first joined, a short stocky tough from some Glasgow slum. I got to know him well as the roughest and sturdiest of the regimental hockey team, a wing half who never gave the forwards opposed to him a yard of rope and revelled in a hard, tough game. I knew him also too well in the orderly room; he was continually in trouble for his foul tongue and propensity for drinking and fighting. He was at least once nearly put up for discharge by an exasperated company commander; yet I should always have been glad in war to see that hard, irrepressible figure at my side, where I had so often found it in the hockey-field.

The best soldier has in him, I think, a seasoning of devilry. Some years ago a friend of mine in a discussion on training defined the ideal Infantryman as "athlete, marksman, stalker". I retorted that a better ideal would be "cat-burglar, gunman, poacher". My point was that the athlete, marksman or stalker, whatever his skill, risks nothing; the cat-burglar, gunman and poacher risk life, liberty and limb, as the soldier has to do in war.

Dr. Johnson, who saw shrewdly into most things, once wrote some thoughts on the British soldier. He began thus:

"The qualities which commonly make an army formidable are long habits of regularity, great exactness of discipline, and great confidence in the commander." He went on to show that regularity was no part of the English soldiers' character, that their discipline was often indifferent, and that they had no particular reason to be confident in their commanders; yet they were without doubt the bravest soldiers in Europe. He ascribed it to the independence of character of the Englishman, who called no man his master. He ended his essay thus: "They who complain, in peace, of the insolence of the populace, must remember that their insolence in peace is bravery in war."

Good and Bad Tricks

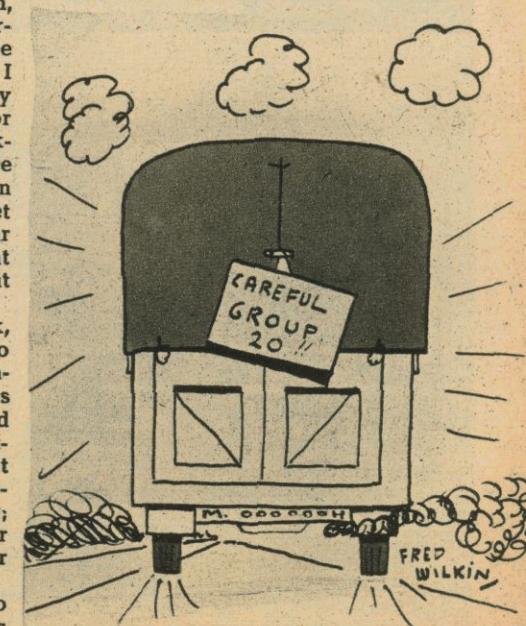
A good soldier will soon learn the "tricks of the trade" — some useful, such as the proper care of his feet on the march, of his weapons and equipment at all times, the secret of making the best of uncomfortable conditions; some bad, such as scrounging, or looting.

To sum up, it seems to me that the essential qualities of the individual good soldier are endurance, skill at arms, and the valour of discipline with some pungency of independence.

I will end this part of my essay with a few words on the first private soldier I knew well, who has remained in my mind as the typical "good soldier". McA..... became my batman when I joined a battalion in the South African War and went straight out on trek. He took complete charge of my personal comfort, and within an hour had gone through my equipment with an experienced eye and named several articles of which I was deficient — a mug for shaving water was one, I remember. He produced them the same evening. I enquired whence he had conjured them; we were out on the Veldt, many miles from any shop or habitation. He merely said, "There they are, sir, that's all you need to know, and you needn't be afraid to find your friends missing them." I never asked questions again.

He Got the Pony

My bivouac shelter when we reached camp was always pitched in the best spot; the only difficulty that arose was when it was so obviously the best place that a senior officer claimed it. Presently I was put in charge of the battalion machine-gun and told to obtain a pony to ride with it if possible. McA..... obtained both pony and forage. (The procurement involved a possibly nefarious transaction with the Australian troops who formed part of the column.) He was an intelligent man, a marksman, and had a clean character sheet, so I asked him why he had not gone in for promotion. Too much trouble and responsibility was his only explanation. He was time-expired at the end of the South African War, and I never saw him again. I corresponded with him for a while, and then heard of him again in the 1914-1918 war. He came back to the Army at once, and, finding that men of his knowledge were invaluable, he accepted the responsibility of rank and was a company serjeant-major when he was killed at Loos.



15th DIV. SWEEPED THE

You have set the very highest standard since the day you landed in Normandy.

— The Army Commander.

The capture of the high ground in the area of the Bois du Homme has been vital to the success of the whole Second Army plan.

— The Corps Commander.



15 Div. crossed the Rhine on 24 March to link up with airborne troops. Here Gordon Highlanders are seen advancing over a floodbank before crossing.



Uelzen, a bitterly-defended town covering the Elbe, was taken by 15 Div. on 18 April. Above: troops mopping up. Below: a Bren gunner looks for targets while taking cover behind a memorial.



IN June 1944 few people outside Army circles had heard of the 15th Scottish Division, and even to the military commanders it was an unknown quantity — a division untried in battle, with only months of arduous training and the Scottish fighting tradition behind it.

Yet the Fifteenth was destined to play an important and decisive role in every major action until VE-day. The men proved worthy successors to the "Ladies from Hell" — the famous Fifteenth Scottish of the last war.

Six big problems faced the Allied commanders: the break-out, the four main river obstacles, and the Siegfried Line. The Scots were the only division to make assault crossing over Seine, Rhine and Elbe.

Fifteen Div. landed on the Normandy coast, and on the night of 26 June the testing time was at hand. For that was zero hour for the action destined to be known as the battle of the Scottish Corridor, the first big-scale attempt to break out of the beach-head.

The plan was to smash through to the river Odon, secure two crossings and open the way for the tanks of 11th Armoured Division to deploy beyond.

The second phase of the attack was to take the Division to the river, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders swept forward so quickly that they surprised the enemy and seized the bridge intact. Once more the right flank was the problem, and it was only after a very bitter struggle that Granville was captured.

A last-minute change of plans was made and the Argylls were switched up-stream on the enemy side with their objective the second bridge. Again they were successful and earned for themselves the nickname "The Crossing Sweepers" in honour of their brilliant exploit. However, it was feared that the corridor was too narrow for safety and the armour was recalled. But the bridge-head over the Odon was held.

At the end of a week of fierce fighting the break-through attempt was given up. Much useful ground had been gained, nevertheless, and the Fifteenth came out for a rest, with the knowledge that they had more than proved their worth in battle.

Minden Roses

After a successful diversionary attack in the Evrecy sector all was ready for the operation which was destined to send the Allied troops racing across France in pursuit of the remnants of the German army escaping from the Falaise pocket. Once again the Fifteenth was chosen to play a leading role, and one on which the success of the whole Allied plan depended. Their task was to break out of the bridgehead at Caumont, keep the German armour pinned down in the hinge of a pincer movement and allow the two long claws to sweep round and finally seal off the pocket.

On 23 July the Scots were switched secretly to Caumont where they took over from American units, and prepared for the big moment. The move was so successful that, when the attack went in on 30 July, the Germans were taken completely by surprise, and supported by the 6th Guards Tank Brigade the Jocks swept forward through Sept Vents and Hervieux to St. Martin des Besaces. There was a tough battle for the Bois du Homme which, after its capture, was found to be the ideal defensive position. So the advance rolled on to a depth of ten miles and was only halted at Estré when approaching Vire.

The second day of the battle was Minden Day, the great battle honour of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, and the Lowlanders went into the attack wearing the traditional roses in their steel helmets.

During this engagement the Division suffered a serious blow by the wounding in action of their commander, Major-General G. H. A. MacMillan, CBE, DSO, MC. He was succeeded by Major-General C. M. Barber, DSO, who had previously commanded one of the brigades.

After some very costly fighting in the outskirts of Estré the Jocks were withdrawn, their task accomplished. The Americans had broken right through on the right flank, and the link-up with the British and Canadian forces beyond Falaise was an accomplished fact. At that time the Army Commander wrote the tribute quoted elsewhere on this page.

Operation "Gallop"

After only a few days' rest the Division was on the move again. "Operation Gallop" it was called, the mad two and a-half days rush to the banks of the Seine. Once there, the Fifteenth embarked on the first of their great river-crossing operations. Daylight crossings in assault boats were made at two places. One attempt met considerable opposition. It was eventually abandoned in favour of the second crossing place.

Once again the advance continued across Northern France and into Belgium. There were several sharp skirmishes at canal crossings. Then, just beyond Gheel, in mid-September, the Division fought one of the most gallant actions of the campaign. They were ordered to secure a bridge-head over the canal, but were opposed by crack German troops stiffened by instructors from the artillery school nearby.

For days the Jocks clung on to the narrow toe-hold that had been won, but every attempt to build a bridge so that anti-tank guns could cross to engage the German SP guns failed. As soon as a sector was completed it was destroyed by shell-fire. The Germans cunningly kept out of range of our PIAT's. A captured Boche anti-tank gun was used with effect until the ammunition was exhausted, but if it had not been for the fine work of the Divisional artillery, which inflicted terrible losses on Germans attempting to make counter-attacks, the Jocks would have been in a very bad way.

Enemy's Tribute

"The bridge-head must be eliminated at all costs," was the wireless order of the German High Command, intercepted by our monitors. "You are fighting the crack 15th Division," they were warned. In fact the enemy were so busy trying to eliminate the Scottish bridge-head that an attack by another formation higher up met with a comparatively easy success, and on 17 September, when the first of the great airborne invasion fleet passed overhead on its way to Holland, the way was open for British armour to pour up through Eindhoven to link up with the airborne.

Within three days the Fifteenth were on their way into Holland, too. There were fierce battles in the area round Best and Schijndel, but the Scots repelled all German attempts to cut the salient from this direction. Early in October the Division was withdrawn for a much-needed rest at Gemert.

A fortnight later the Jocks were back again in the same sector, ready for their spectacular dash to capture Tilburg. It was a whirlwind two-day advance, supported by the 6th Guards Tank Brigade, in which the Divisional Sappers played a prominent role, throwing bridges across the canals and dykes as the advancing Infantry reached them. But hopes of a few days' relaxation as

(RIVER) CROSSINGS

ODON
GRANVILLE
SEINE
GHEEL
TILBURG
BLERICK



CLEVES
GOCH
RHINE
CELLE
UELZEN
ELBE

Der Brückenkopf muß unbedingt ausgeschaltet werden. Auch gegenüber steht die 15. Elite-Division.
The German High Command.

("The bridge-head must be eliminated at all costs. You are fighting the crack 15th Division")

the honoured guests of the town were lashed by an enemy counter-attack on the right flank of the Nijmegen salient which caught the Americans unprepared. Within 24 hours of entering Tilburg, leading elements of the Division with the Scots Guards in their Chur-chills were racing back to the aid of the Americans.

The position was very confused, but a new line was established, and the Americans, who had been fighting gallantly against very superior odds, were successfully withdrawn through the Jocks. After two days' hard fighting German pressure eased and then the laborious process of driving the Germans back across the Peel Marshes began. It was a slow, grim struggle, but by the middle of November the Boche had been driven back to the line of the Deurne canal. On 21 November the canal was crossed and, five days later, the river Maas was reached.

After storming Blerick, last stronghold of the Germans left west of the Maas, the Division experienced seven weeks of the deadliest type of fighting — the waiting game. They had the dreary task of guarding the Maas during the whole of the coldest spell of the winter, while the Ardennes offensive was in full swing.

Supplies by Water

Preparations were then started for the big Siegfried Line offensive from Nijmegen. The Fifteenth had been given the centre-forward position for the attack, with Canadian divisions on their left and other British formations on their right, and on 8 February, after the heaviest artillery barrage of the war, the Jocks formed the spearhead of the attack and first set foot in Germany.

So stunning had been the effect of the barrage that the outer Siegfried defences were overrun with ease. Then Nature took a hand. Bad weather played havoc with the roads and supporting tanks could not get through. The Germans released flood water down the Rhine, and the Division's only available supply road was engulfed. But the front line troops never went without supplies. The RASC, working day and night, got a regular service of DUKW's going forward, and in cooperation with the RAMC brought back the casualties.

In spite of all these difficulties the Jocks pushed on — to Cleves, which the 15th Reconnaissance Regt. was first to enter, and to Goch, where Kangaroos rushed the anti-tank ditch.

There was more heavy fighting in the woods to the north-east of the town before the Fifteenth were withdrawn after 17 days of continuous action. A wide hole had been torn in the Siegfried defences and the way was open for the link-up with the Americans.

The Division returned to Tilburg for a brief rest before moving to Belgium to prepare for the biggest operation since D-Day — the assault on the Rhine. Its job was to link up with the airborne. Two complete rehearsals were carried out on the Maas, one by day and one by night, and then, behind the smoke-screen which stretched for miles along the Rhine, the Jocks moved up.

In the early hours of the morning of 24 March the Scots climbed into the Buffaloes which were to take them across, and at 0200 hours the assault was on. It was an attack on a two-

brigade front with two independent crossings by each brigade. On the right flank the Royal Scots Fusiliers were played ashore by one of their regimental pipers, and here, in spite of considerable opposition, all preliminary objectives were taken on schedule. On the left flank, crack German paratroops put up a stiffer opposition, and there was desperate fighting, but by morning all the bridge-heads had been linked up.

Ahead of Schedule

The situation, already looking bright, improved considerably when the airborne forces passed over at 1000 hours and began to drop right on the German gun positions. On the right flank opposition crumbled completely and prisoners started coming in by the hundred. The KOSB surged forward to link up with the paratroops, and at 1400 hours that day, fully 24 hours before it had been expected, first contact was made.

The Lowland Brigade pushed right on to the river Issel, where a stiff engagement was fought to secure a crossing over which British armour could pass on its way into the very heart of Germany. For a few days the Jocks were left behind while the tanks made the most of the complete shattering of the German defence line. But, early in April, the Fifteenth was in the lead again, and by-passing Hanover, it stormed Celle.

The Scots pushed straight on in the direction of Uelzen, which was captured on 18 April after one of the toughest battles fought east of the Rhine. The Germans defended this stronghold, which guarded the road to the Elbe, stubbornly. A brilliant night move by the Fifteenth, riding on Scots Guards tanks along little-used tracks through the pine forests, reached the outskirts of the town before the Boche realised the danger, but he was able to rally his forces in time and it was only when the town was almost completely outflanked on either side that the defences crumbled.

Teamed With Commandos

Within a month of crossing the Rhine the British forces were drawn up on the banks of the Elbe and all was ready for the assault on the last great water barrier. The final assault was launched on 29 April by the Lowland Brigade of 15 Scottish and a Commando Brigade. Once more a mighty artillery barrage paved the way and the assault troops made successful landings and quickly secured a bridgehead. In spite of enemy shelling of the crossing Sappers soon had a bridge in position, and our forces were fanning out towards Hamburg in the west and up to the Baltic in the north.

Thousands of prisoners pouring back down the roads unescorted testified to the complete rout of the German army. Peace rumours cropped up almost hourly, and on 3 May the first German delegates to start negotiations for unconditional surrender passed through the Scottish lines.

The following units took part: — 44 Infantry Bde — 8 Royal Scots, 6 RSF, 6 KOSB; 46 Infantry Bde — 9 Cameronian, 7 Seaforths, 2 Glasgow Highlanders; 227 Infantry Bde — 10 HLI, 2 Gordons, 2 A & SH. 15 Recce Regt, 1 Middlesex MG Bn. Royal Artillery — 131 Fd Regt, 181 Fd Regt, 190 Fd Regt, 97 A/Tk Regt. J. McINTOSH (Capt.)



The Elbe was crossed on 29 April, the Lowland Brigade of 15 Div. launching the assault in conjunction with a Commando Brigade. Above: troops are seen moving up to the river on tanks. Below: doubling off as they reach land on the eastern bank.



FACTS

ABOUT

Emigration

CONTACT with large numbers of Dominion troops during the war years has given the British soldier a natural appreciation of those countries within the Commonwealth which have spent their finest blood on every battle-front in the world. Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand represent to countless thousands of Servicemen the ideal examples of the "wide open spaces where a man is judged by his ability to work and make good." Proof of this lies in the fact that every day hundreds of letters from would-be



"Acute housing shortage"

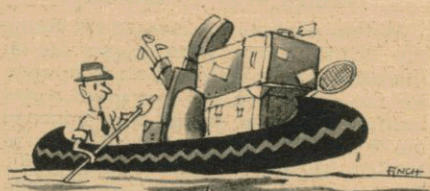
emigrants are received by the Dominions' offices in London.

Is it possible for a man to leave Britain and begin a new life among a kindred people? The answer is, first, that the machinery of emigration exists. Second, that for all practical purposes, the machinery is not workable at the present moment.

The Antipodes

The Government of New Zealand fully recognises the desirability of a large increase in its white population if the country's natural resources are to be fully developed. But the hard fact remains that it is unlikely that anyone in the UK will be able to leave this country for settlement in New Zealand within the next two years, though, now that the war against Japan is ended, there is a possibility that the situation may be reviewed.

Lack of shipping is the greatest difficulty. Apart from this, a long and difficult task awaits New Zealand in the rehabilitation of its own ex-Servicemen, and the housing shortage there is acute, as the war checked the extensive building programme envisaged in 1939. For those who can wait, however, the prospect is more cheerful. In due time New Zealand will welcome a large



"Shipping is the main problem."

number of suitable emigrants from the UK. A large amount of capital will be unnecessary, and there will be few obstacles in the way of a man who is healthy and has a clean record.

When the new policy is formulated it is certain that preference will be given to skilled artisans.

It's much the same in Australia. Shipping is again the main problem. Although the Australian Government agrees in principle that immigration must be encouraged, there is as yet no concrete plan for accepting emigrants from the United Kingdom.

Canadian Cousins

At the present time no one may emigrate to Canada unless (a) he has friends or relatives there who will guarantee him employment and accom-

modation, or (b) he has sufficient capital to maintain himself. Additionally, there will be no shipping available to carry emigrants to Canada from the UK for a very long time to come.

Apart from this, the stipulation that prospective emigrants should have the necessary capital to avoid becoming a charge to the Canadian Government means that such capital would have to be transferred from the UK to Canada. Under existing regulations this is not possible in the case of emigrants.

Prospective emigrants who have friends or relatives in Canada able to provide them with employment and accommodation may apply to the Emigration Office, High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, London. It is pointed out, however, that the shipping situation is most acute.

South Africa Needs Skill

South Africa will need manpower for its contemplated post-war expansion, and it is likely that the demand will be for engineers and skilled tradesmen.

For employment in the Union Government Services a residential qualification is necessary. It varies from six months residence for the South African Police to two years for administrative and clerical appointments. South Africa is a country with two official languages, so all Government employees must be bilingual.

In normal times living costs are slightly higher than in the UK, but



"Must be bilingual."

wages are correspondingly higher, too. In education South Africa is well advanced. Secondary education is controlled by the State, and private schools must provide an education equal to that given in Government schools.

No "Passengers"

The South African Government has laid down certain conditions of entry for intending immigrants. No one, for instance, will be admitted if likely to become a charge upon public funds. In addition all immigrants must be able to prove that they have sufficient capital to maintain themselves and their dependants, if any. This would be from £100 upwards.

Further information regarding emigration to South Africa may be obtained from "The 1820 Memorial Settlers Association", Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, WC 2. This association is hoping to place prospective settlers in touch with possible employers through its parent body in South Africa.

Finally, it must be recognised that the Dominions are facing problems similar to those which are so prominent in Britain today, and that the times are gone when vast, uncharted territories held forth unlimited promise to the adventurous. Undoubtedly the Dominions will, in time, call for the right sort of men from the UK, but their own immediate needs must come first, and visitors and strangers, however welcome eventually, must wait. These are the facts. It would be well to consider them carefully.

NEW ZEALAND

Area: 103,415 sq.miles.
Population: 1,573,810.
Governor-General: Marshal of the RAF Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, GCB, OM.
Capital: Wellington.

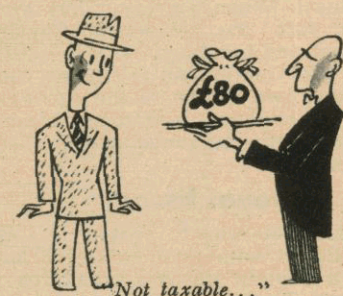
AUSTRALIA

Area: 2,974,581 sq.miles.
Population: 7,266,437.
Governor-General: HRH the Duke of Gloucester, KG, PC.
Capital: Canberra.

Income Tax

INCOME tax affects all of us — back in Civvy Street. The more we earn, the more we must pay. Few of us, however, know much about the taxes we pay, why we pay them and how they are collected. The following questions, asked by a SOLDIER staff writer, were answered by an income tax official employed by the Revenue Office: —

Q. What is income tax?
A. Income tax is a tax levied on the personal current income of the in-



"Not taxable..."

dividual, with certain exceptions which include incomes from disability pensions, interest on National Savings Certificates and so on.

Q. When do I start to pay income tax?

A. A single man starts to pay tax when he receives more than £110 per year. A married man with no children pays tax on earned income in excess of £156 per year.

Q. How much in the £ do I pay?

A. Ten shillings. But the first £165 of taxable income is taxed at the reduced rate of 6.6d. Above this figure the tax rises to ten shillings in every £. In 1938-39 income tax was 5/6d. in the £.

Q. How do I pay income tax?

A. If an employee you pay tax under PAYE, in which case your employer deducts the appropriate tax from your salary each week before passing it to you. If you are not an employee you will receive a direct demand.

PAYE Makes It Easy

Q. Why PAYE?

A. Pay As You Earn, a method of paying and collecting income tax which simplifies matters for you. Its main advantage is that the ordinary man is never behind in his payments whether sick or unemployed. Should you lose your job you will have no worries about receiving a demand note for unpaid tax.

Q. What are the "allowances" which determine the amount of tax I must pay?

A. There are several. A single man is allowed £80 of his yearly income as personal allowance which

is not taxable. If you are married the allowance rises to £140. A further £50 is allowed for each child. Allowances are also given for dependent relatives, on a sliding scale, provided their own income is not more than £80 a year. The maximum allowance for a dependent relative is £50. Allowances are also made for people in certain trades. Claims can be made for excessive wear and tear on clothes and for the upkeep of tools. These allowances are at a fixed rate by agreement with various trade unions.

Tenth Is Free

Q. What is "earned income relief"?

A. EIR is one-tenth your total earned income, and this allowance is not taxed. The allowance, however, is limited to a maximum of £150.

Q. What happens if I do not come under PAYE and I fail to pay my tax?

A. In due time you will be sent a final demand notice. If you still fail to pay, the Revenue Office will probably serve you with a summons. If taken to court you may be ordered to pay the tax and will have to pay the costs in any case.

Q. If I am a trader and do not agree with the income tax demanded, what can I do?

A. On receipt of a notice of assessment you can appeal for a



"If taken to court."

hearing of your case by the General Commissioners in your district.

Wring His Heart

Q. If I cannot afford to pay my tax when it is demanded, what can I do?

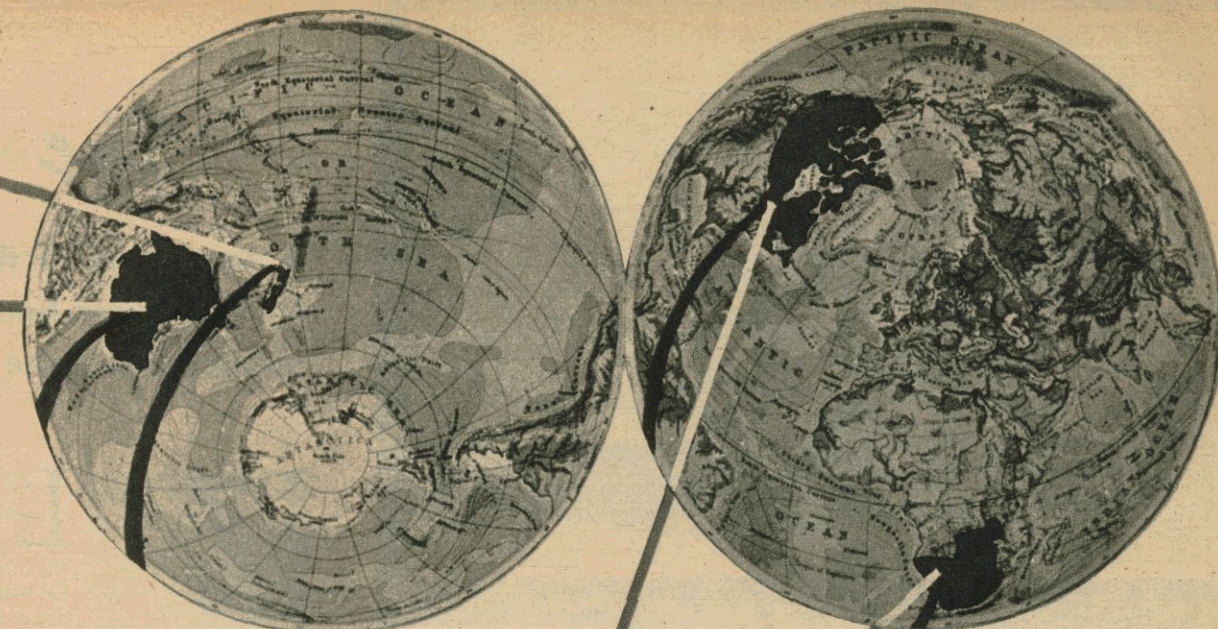
A. You may contact your local collector, who by private arrangement may be prepared to accept payment by instalment. Personal contact with collectors often leads to mutual understanding.

Q. As a tax collector, do you pay tax yourself?

A. Unfortunately, yes.

Q. What do you think of income tax?

A. (SOLDIER regrets that this reply cannot be reproduced.)



CANADA

Area: 3,695,189 sq.miles. Population: 11,506,655.
Governor-General: Major-General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, KG, PC.
Capital: Ottawa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Area: 790,219 sq.miles. Population: 10,708,500 (Europeans 2,230,000).
Acting Governor-General: Nicolaas J. de Wet, KC.
Capital: Pretoria (Administrative), Cape Town (Legislative).

Big Pay-out

NO. 25 Church Street, Manchester, a seven-storey warehouse until it was requisitioned for Post Office censorship at the beginning of the war, has become the Post Office Savings Bank GHQ for Forces and Civil Defence post-war credits and gratuities.

Already ten million bank books — one for every serving man and woman — are lying in files awaiting letters from Service pay offices notifying the centre of the amount which should be credited to each individual. Some £200,000,000 will be distributed at an average rate of £250,000 a day until everyone is paid out.

The pay officers send to Manchester pink slips bearing the Serviceman's name, address, and amount due. The Release Benefits Department sort out these slips, open a Post Office account for each, then file the books until the released soldier's 56 days leave is finished.

£70 Nest-Egg

The first 2,000 delivered to the first ex-Servicemen and women who became full civilians again on 14 August represented a total of £140,000, which they are able to draw in the same way as any other depositor. It is estimated that release benefits for the rank and file, including the 6d. a day post-war credit



"Pink slips to Manchester."

(4d. a day for women) which dates from 1 Jan 1942, and gratuities for officers, will average approximately £70 per man and about £130 for each officer.

In addition, overseas service benefit is payable to Army and RAF personnel in lieu of overseas service leave, on the scale of one day's pay a month.

Three pounds can be drawn any time on demand, and a larger amount by filling up the form of application obtainable at all Post Offices and

posting it to the address printed on it. The applicant will then receive an authorisation which he can take to the Post Office chosen and draw the amount required.



"Overseas Service benefit."

Here are sample cases which show the scale of payment due: —
Five years' service: Private, war gratuity £30 — post-war credit £31.18.6. Serjeant, £42 and £31.18.6. Lieutenant £90.

Three years' service: Private, war gratuity £18 — post-war credit £27.7.6. Serjeant, £25.4.0 and £27.7.6. Lieutenant £63.

Don't Waste It

There may be some little delay if the Post Office is inundated with requests for the withdrawal of large amounts, but it is expected that many soldiers will allow their money to remain until supplies and prices of goods return to something more like normal.

The bank book is accompanied by a pamphlet addressed to the "Young and not so young Servicemen and women," written by "an old soldier" — Field-Marshal Sir C. J. Deverell, GCB, Hon. Secretary-General of HM Forces War Savings Committee. This draws attention to existing facilities for saving and emphasises that "something in the bank" gives confidence against the "rainy day."

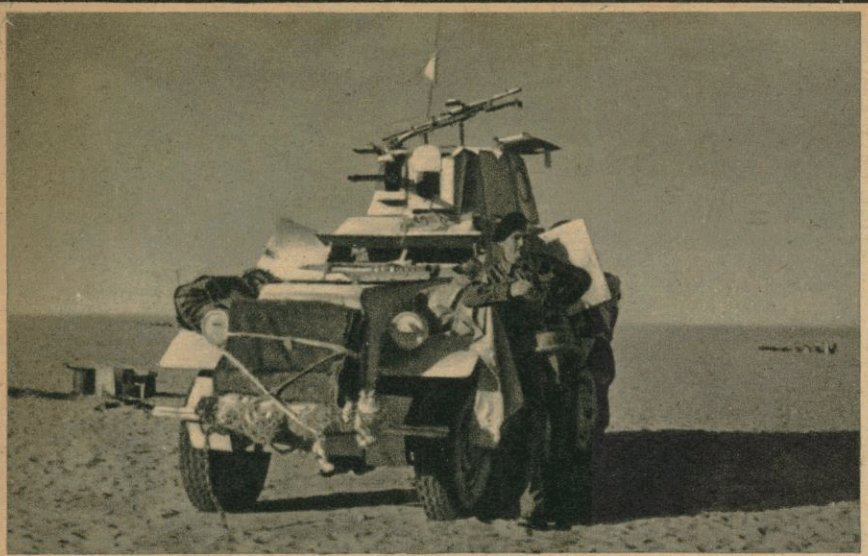
Field-Marshal Deverell concludes: "Do not spend your money until you need. You have been told about the advisory service which has been set up throughout the country to help you solve the problems you will meet on your return to civilian life. Save your money, or seek the best advice you can get before you part with it."

In Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada.

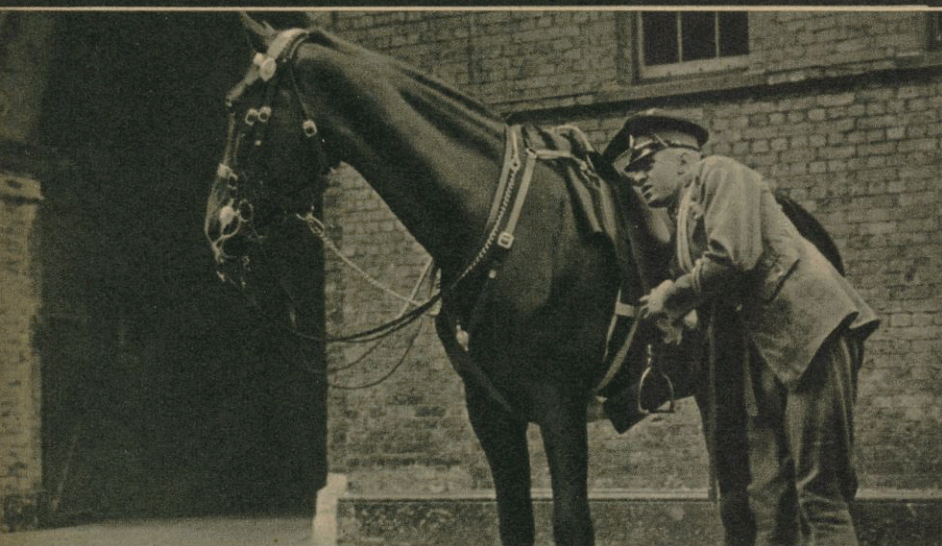
Sheep droving at Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

Vineyards at Paarl, Cape Province, South Africa.

Plane's-eye view of Sydney, capital of New South Wales.



The Household Cavalry spent the war fighting in the sands of the Middle East, the hills and valleys of Italy, and the plains of NW Europe. Their vehicles were armoured cars, one of which is seen above.



Turn-out must be perfect. A Guardsman uses his handkerchief to remove a finger-mark. It may be imaginary, but he takes no chances.



Above: Horses get a last run-over before inspection, NCO supervising the operation is known as a Corporal in the Household Cavalry. He wears three stripes and a crown.

Below: The inspection. Horses have been re-trained since the war, and seem conscious of their flawless grooming and the need for standing still.



The King's Horses

A squadron of the Household Cavalry, returned from the war, has been re-mounted and once more accompanies the King on ceremonial occasions.



LONDON will get back one of its pre-war sights in October when the Household Cavalry begin to mount guard at the Horse Guards, Whitehall. At first they will wear Service dress, but later on it is hoped that they will be able to resume their peacetime full dress.

The Household Cavalry had been doing the job since the Life Guards first took over duties at Whitehall nearly 300 years ago. In their red or blue tunics, white breeches, gleaming boots, shining cuirasses and helmets under waving plumes, they were one of the sights of London, as they sat motionless on their well-trained horses.

When war broke out, they put away their ceremonial uniforms and equipment and the 1st Household Cavalry Regiment went to the Middle East, complete with horses. There, in 1941, they said good-bye to their mounts and turned their attention to armoured cars.

Proved in Battle

Back at Windsor, a nucleus of Household Cavalrymen was left behind in the Training Regiment and from these the 2nd Household Cavalry Regiment was built up as an armoured car unit.

With characteristic Guards thoroughness the men of the Household Cavalry devoted themselves to their new training and they applied their new weapons with characteristic cavalry dash to every task that was given them in the field.

The 1st Household Cavalry Regiment made the spectacular race from Palestine to Iraq, to the relief of Habbaniyah and across the desert into Syria in 1941; they saw service in the Persian trouble and fought in the Western Desert and Italy, then came home late in 1944 after four years and nine months overseas.

The 2nd Household Cavalry Regiment went across to Normandy in July 1944

with the Guards Armoured Division and worked with the Division to the end of the fighting in Europe. They took part in the advance from Falaise to Brussels, led the Division when it thrust north into Holland reaching Nijmegen, and again when it advanced on Cuxhaven.

The 1st HCR joined them in Europe and the two Regiments fought side by side in the final battles for Germany.

Today the Household Cavalry Regiments are still armoured car regiments and, since armoured cars are the proper mounts for cavalry in modern warfare, they are going to remain mechanised.

But one squadron of Household Cavalry has been rehoused for ceremonial purposes and this squadron has already given London back some of its peace-time pomp.

In peacetime the Household Cavalry consists of two Regiments; the Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues). When war came they were merged into the Household Cavalry Regiment and functioned as one entity.

The Life Guards and the Blues each contribute two troops to the squadron which has been rehoused. It was formed last May and is stationed at Hyde Park Barracks.

Royal Escort

Its first job was to provide a Captain's Escort with Standard — 58 men under a Captain and two subalterns — to escort the King and Queen to and from the opening of Parliament; its second was to escort them when they attended the Victory Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's.

The men of the mounted squadron are all regular soldiers who were trained as horsed cavalrymen before the war. They all served with the 1st Household Cavalry Regiment in Africa, the Near East and Italy and some of them went to North-West Europe with the Regiment as well.

After more than five years in armoured cars, where they were mostly driver-mechanics and driver-operators,

Back Again

Every man of the squadron wears campaign medals. They took part in some of the hottest actions of the war, fighting in armoured cars.

they had to be retrained as horsed cavalrymen.

Their horses, too, had to be retrained. They had belonged to the Household Cavalry before the war and were left in England when the 1st HCR went overseas in 1940.

When complete mechanisation of the Household Cavalry took place, the horses were sent to the remount depot at Melton Mowbray and from there were sent out to do their bit of war service, drawing GS carts at various War Office depots, thus saving petrol and tyres.

Some of the horses are nearly 20 years old. They do not show the spirit of younger horses, but they are still beautiful animals in appearance and well-mannered on parade, thanks to training.

Getting That Sparkle

Ceremonial bits for the horses and ceremonial swords had been melted down and saddlery which years of loving polishing had made to shine like glass had disappeared. New ones were provided and the men of the Household Cavalry had to start their polishing again from the beginning.



know all the tricks of the shining trade — tricks that most wartime soldiers have never heard of.

One of their problems is how to polish the five-foot chain that hangs around the horse's neck and had its origin as an emergency rein to be used when rioters might slash the normal leather rein with knives.

So the cavalryman first throws it into the stable channels where the horses' urine runs, and rubs it in with a broom. The chemicals in the urine dissolve the dirt sticking to the links.

Then he washes it in clean water,

perhaps dries it on clean straw, and puts it into a dry sack. He grabs the sack with both hands and swings it in a figure of eight across his body and over his head for several minutes, until the chain shines. The links, rubbing together as the sack swings round, help to polish each other in this process.

Horse Comes First

The cavalryman's first job is to look after his horse. In addition to grooming its coat, he must also trim its mane and tail, wash its eyes and nostrils and clean out its hoofs.

So far the men of the squadron have not worn their full peacetime regalia. Their cuirasses and full-dress uniforms, lost during the war, have not been replaced.

The only men who have worn full peacetime ceremonial kit on the parades so far are the State trumpeters, whose ceremonial outfits were intact.

Another touch of peacetime tradition which has survived the war is given by the squadron's Farrier Staff-Corporal of Horse (the only man in the Army to hold that rank — he is equivalent to a Staff-Sergeant), who carries a large battle-axe on ceremonial occasions.

This battle-axe is made of steel and one end of it is a large spike. It was carried in battle for the purpose of killing wounded horses on the field.

The saddlery used by the men of the squadron so far has been the same as in peacetime, except that it lacked the sheepskin covering for the saddle, which is worn only with ceremonial dress.

For the rest, the men wore khaki SD jackets and breeches with white pouchbelts and blue forage-caps and carried parade swords.

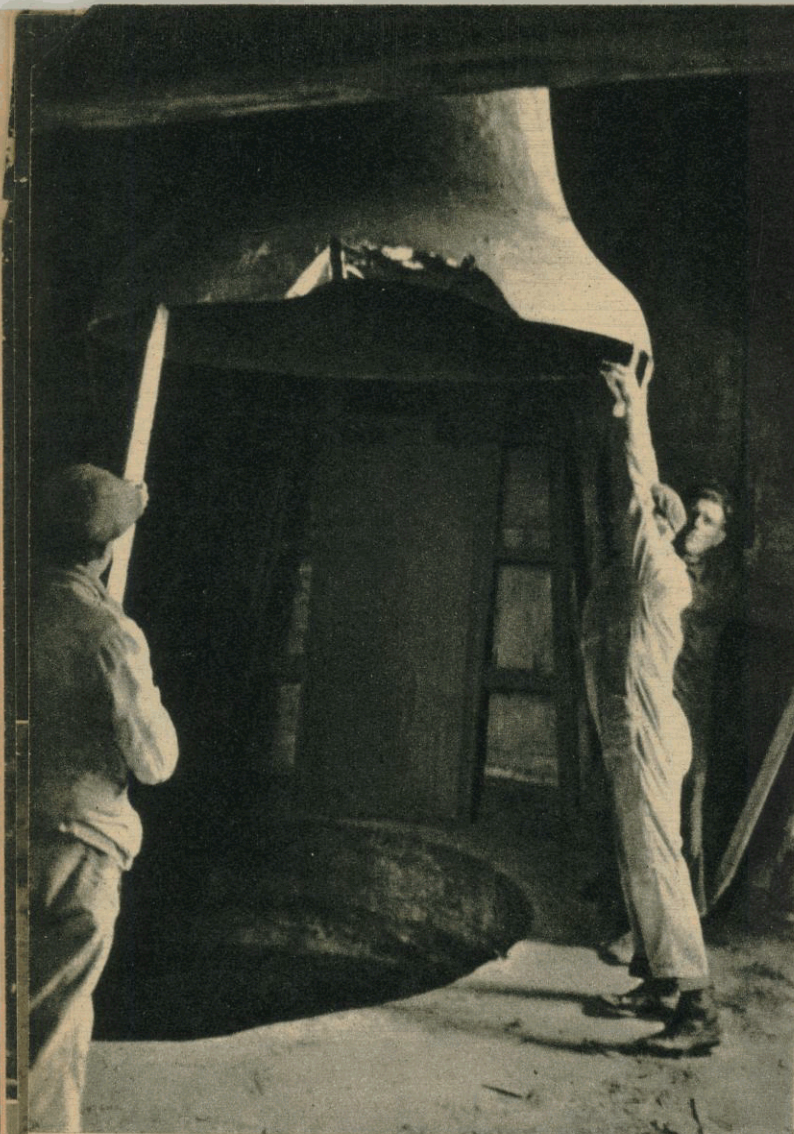
It saved them a lot of cleaning — but were they glad about that? No. They would much rather have looked their spectacular peacetime selves.



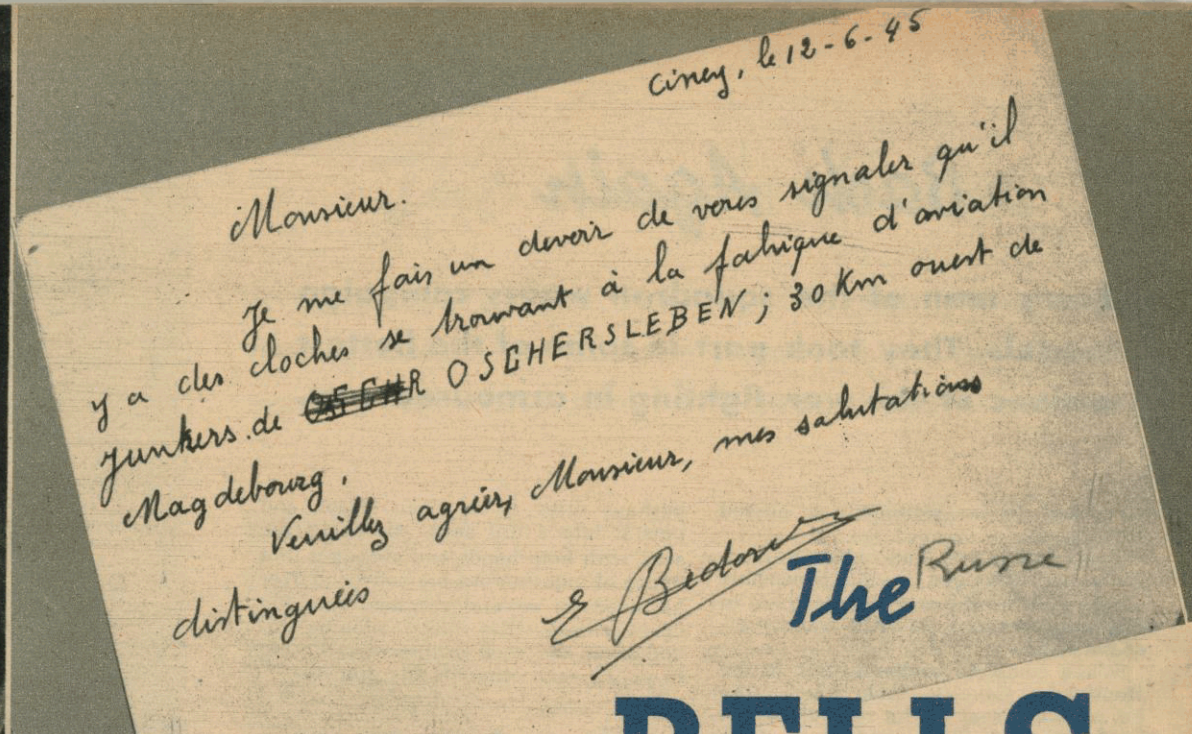
Above: The Household Cavalry in front of Buckingham Palace on a peacetime occasion before the war. Below: Ready to move off. Service dress is a reminder of the battles they have so recently fought.



Another view of the Royal Escort being inspected. Soldiers in full ceremonial dress are trumpeters. They ride greys, while rest of the Escort ride black horses.



Taking away the great bell Maria (1773) from the Cathedral of St. Gudule, Brussels.



The postcard above was written by a Belgian prisoner of war in reply to the radio appeal for information about missing bells. It reads:

"I make it my duty to notify you that there are bells to be found at the Junkers aircraft works at Oschersleben, 30 km. west of Magdeburg..."

BELLS GO BACK

THE bells lie in the breakers' yards at Wilhelmsburg, near Hamburg: man-high bells from the cathedrals of the Low Countries; little bells whose lot it was to be broken on the big bells; bells from Germany, even. All were seized by the Germans during the war to be melted down in the course of a despairing hunt for almost every metal except iron.

And now the bells are ready to go home.

The looting of the carillons left the people of Belgium and Holland full of a cold anger. They have not forgiven yet. Down from their cathedrals the giant bells were lowered, great figured bells which had boomed over the towns for generations. But the bitter crowds could do nothing, except cover the bells with flowers and tricolours, as a gesture.

Belsen for Bells

Most of the bells were shipped to the works of the Norddeutsche Affinerie, at Wilhelmsburg. In this industrial Belsen they were degraded and broken up. The great bells were used as anvils till the smaller bells were broken, then the great bells were smashed. The pieces were melted down and from the molten mass German chemists extracted the copper, the tin and the other metals which they needed. There was gold and silver, too. Hundreds of years ago that same gold and silver had been rings, ornaments and coins which were thrown

into the molten metal at the ceremonial casting of the bells.

Today the sorting and safeguarding of the stolen bells is just another of the jobs of the Control Commission. Says Captain G. F. Willmot, of the Monuments and Fine Arts branch: "We hope to get the unbroken bells sent back, in many cases, as ballast in barges. Obviously first priority in this theatre goes to food and essential supplies. We cannot let individuals call and claim bells which may or may not be theirs. The countries which require their bells back must arrange for the job to be tackled as a whole."

In one country the Germans did not have things all their own way. That country is Belgium. The man who saved hundreds of historic bells for Belgium, who waged a masterly campaign of obstruction against the Germans from May, 1943 to the liberation, was Colonel Professor Joseph de Beer, curator of the Folklore Museum of Sterckshof, at Deurne, Antwerp. Colonel de Beer, who



The shadow of Col. de Beer is projected on a truck as he photographs a wagon containing bells hidden by Belgian workmen.

is still hunting for bells in the British Zone, can look back on his one-man war with a great deal of satisfaction. Incidentally he has just been charged by the Dutch Ministry of Fine Arts to recover the still unbroken bells of Holland.

As president of the Bells Commission of Belgium he first classified all the bells of his country into four groups, according to age and artistic merits, and extracted an undertaking from the Germans that only bells manufactured since 1850 were to be taken away. This promise was not kept to the letter, but the result was that the least valuable bells were the first to go.

"In contrast," says Colonel de Beer, "of Italy—Germany's Axis partner—lost all her bells since 1500, and those of Holland were seized without any discrimination at all."

Only in Belgium was a consistent policy of negotiation and obstruction successfully pursued.

Part of the reason for Colonel de Beer's success was that he knows bells as few other people know them, and the German "experts" were easily foxed. Furthermore, he is a genial and expansive grey-haired man whom no film director would ever cast for the astonishing role which he came to play.

Not only did Colonel de Beer save hundreds of bells; he saved about 300 young Belgians from forced labour in Germany by setting up bureaux in each big town to handle the paper work of classifying the bells. Almost all the bureaux were unnecessary, but the Germans never appreciated this.

The Chateau of Deurne

The splendid chateau at Deurne, which was Colonel de Beer's headquarters, became the sort of place which functions only in a Hitchcock thriller. Even though there were Germans quartered there, it was a meeting place for the Belgian underground. It was a centre for espionage. There was illegal radio there. There were printing presses which turned out false identity cards and travel authorities. Wanted persons

arrived for food, shelter and transport, including British aviators whom Colonel de Beer ferried in vehicles for which a special petrol allotment had been obtained from the Germans.

Originally the Germans had stipulated that the Commission should finish its labours in six months. Colonel de Beer spun things out until the day of liberation. Towards that time the Germans had other troubles. They could no longer find transport to ship the bells to Germany. Scores of bells were found on wharves and sidings in Belgium after the liberation, many of them having been hidden by Belgian workmen.

Colonel de Beer—now riding in a car with a white, five-pointed star—arranged for an appeal to be broadcast to prisoners of war to tell the Bells Commission of the whereabouts of any bells they might have seen during their captivity. A typical postcard received in reply is reproduced on the opposite page. It tells of bells lying at Oschersleben, now in the Russian Zone. The Colonel is going to check up on those too, all in good time.

All the intact bells are labelled and numbered in such a way that the Colonel can say on the spot, by reference to his records, to which steeple in which village they belong. He knows the age, diameter, weight, founder's name, inscriptions and decorations of any bell you like to indicate. Also he has a library of thousands of photographs, and is an expert at taking clandestine shots, as pictures on these pages reveal.

Altogether more than 5,000 bells were removed from Belgium, and some 660 have been recovered. That takes no account of the bells which the Germans were dissuaded from taking, and those they were persuaded to put back.

In all, about 60,000 bells from all countries were removed for melting down. Of those, between 40,000 and 50,000 will never return.

E. S. TURNER (Major)

Scene which smacks of the charnel-house: thirty-three tons of clappers from looted bells were recovered at a foundry.



Above: Taking them away. This picture, snapped clandestinely at a rail siding at Tournai by Col. de Beer, shows the German "expert," Professor Rosemann (holding lieutenant's rank) and an adviser checking over a consignment of bells.

Below: Bringing them back. German prisoners help to return bells which never left Belgium.



The markings on the bells enable them to be readily recognised. This one is marked "Belge"; "A" means that it is a post-1850 bell; "VIII" places it in the province of Liège; and "465" locates it in the village of Anthent—which will get it back one of these days.



Above: A German sentry guards the last shipment of bells from Schaerbeek, Brussels. Below: The large bell in the foreground was used as an anvil on which smaller bells were dropped by the travelling crane in the rear.



This painting of Drummer J. Smith, 5/7 Gordons, was specially executed for SOLDIER by Lieut. Ian Eadie —

— of 51st Div. HQ, who has had many works purchased by the Nation.



Two Famous Divisions Hold Their Sportfest!

PIPERS of the "Fifty-First" who played their Division into battle at El Alamein, who played for Mr. Churchill on the sea front at Tripoli, who piped in triumph at St. Valery in September 1944, performed again — some perhaps for the last time — when the Division held their four-day Highland Games in Verden Grand Stadium, near Bremen.

And in the special enclosure into which Germans were admitted were ex-members of the 15th Panzer Grenadiers, who fought the Division in Africa and Sicily and surrendered to them when the Battle of Germany was lost.

Few of the guests watching the clockwork programme organised by Brigadier J. A. Grant Peterkin, DSO, could have guessed that only a few weeks before the arena was a shell-pitted morass where mines were suspected.

Serjeant-Major A. Scribbins, QMSI of the APTC, said, "When we started six weeks ago the ground was under water. We drained it."

Sassenachs Toss The Caber

"Then I gave 24 local Jerries PT instruction on it," explained Serjeant-Instructor M. Ring of the APTC. "They didn't raise objections so we knew it couldn't be mined. But the cinder-track was ruined and overgrown with grass so we had to lay a new one. There were shell holes to be filled in, too. Now the Jerries say the track's in better shape than when they were using it."

MP's had to intervene to stop Germans who could not get into their own enclosure from wedging in among the British spectators, but those Germans who did see the games applauded warmly, and even cheered during a tough tug of war final between the 5th Camerons and 2nd Seaforths.

Winners of the caber-tossing event were Corporal Dennis and Private Shand of the 5th Black Watch, but the runners-up were both Englishmen. They were Bombardier V. Albrighton and Gunner E. Broadley of 127 Highland Regiment RA, trained by Serjeant-Instructor Ring. Neither had tried tossing the caber until a week before the games, when they began practice with half a telegraph pole.

They Sawed Two Feet Off

In tossing the caber each competitor is required to prove that he can lift the caber. Failure automatically disqualifies him. If only one man is successful he is declared the winner at once. If a number of competitors accomplish the "lift" they then compete in tossing. Here the secret is control, since the actual distance that the caber is tossed is immaterial. The object is to make the caber turn completely over and fall in a direct line with the feet of the thrower. Deviations from this are measured and points subtracted.

The Highlanders had selected a caber so heavy that, in the early stages, four German track attendants fetched it back after each throw; but later the contestants agreed that two feet should be sawn off.

The cup for best regimental performance went to the 5th Camerons who had an aggregate of 189 points. The 7th Black Watch were second with 136. Lt-General B. G. Horrocks, KBE, CB, DSO, presented the cup to Major C. A. Noble of the Camerons in the presence of the Divisional Commander, Maj-Gen A. J. H. Cassels, CBE, DSO. The massed bands then marched past.

For their concluding number the nine massed bands under Drum-Major Robert Roy of the Black Watch played "Happy We've Been A'Tegither" and cheers echoing through the stadium left no doubt about it. The Highlanders had had a good day.

Typical scenes from the games at Verden. Below (left): putting the shot. Centre: dancers in the final of the Broadsword. Right: the young (German) generation looks on. Opposite page (left): tossing the caber.

Traditional Games

(Scottish Version)

THE brave music of the 15th (Scottish) Division stirred the sleepy fortifications of thirteenth century Lubeck. At the "sportfest" (from which the Germans were excluded) there was the crack of a starting pistol and six athletes leapt into life. The men of the 44th Lowland Infantry Brigade had started their attempt to retain the cup for a second consecutive year.

The first event, a four-lap relay, was an omen for the afternoon. The 44th took the first place and the main opposition came from the Recce Regiment who took second. That pattern was repeated throughout the day.

Three - Mile Thrills

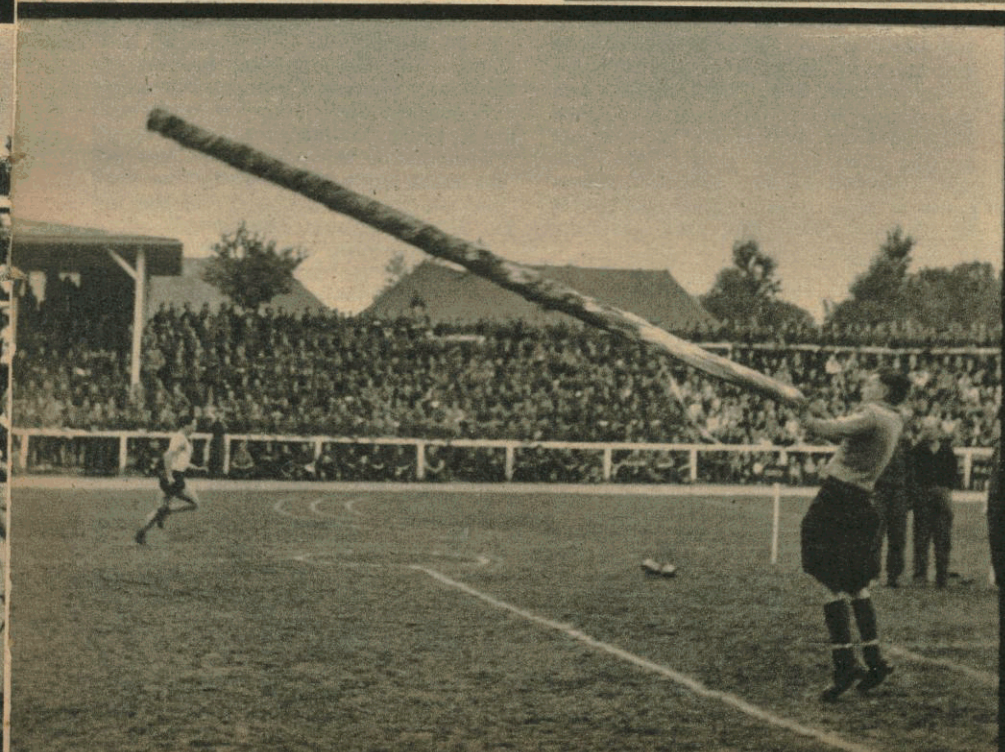
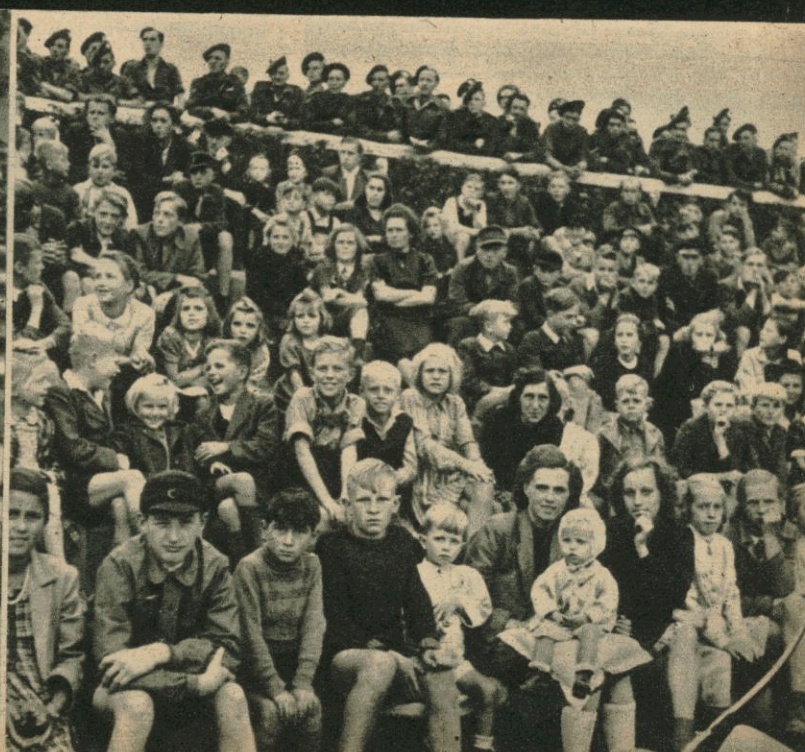
A meteorological report said that Lubeck was to have fine weather for the afternoon. It did. And the well-planned games went on like a six-ring circus. Track events, field events, piping and dancing created a grand show. And from that first starting pistol the 44th Lowland led the way, taking five firsts and a second out of the first seven events.

The three mile team race provided one of the most exciting finishes, being won by Sjt Oakley for the 44th in a terrific spurt from Pte A. Cook. The Old Soldiers Race was won at slightly reduced speed by Maj-Gen. C. M. Barber, CB, DSO. Tpr Lovell of the Recce Regiment was almost unchallenged with a fine long jump of 19' 7" and Sjt Harmsworth, Recce, landed the shot 35' 6½" to win the event, also throwing the hammer 92' 8" to be second to Major Lewis, RA, at 94' 8". Incidentally, as the RASC team discovered, it was by no accident that the 8th Royal Scots tug-of-war team had got through to the final. To see the ease with which they won in two straight pulls, that team might have been practising against elephants down in SEAC. Other high spots included Lieut. Johnson's win for the 44th of the one mile team race and the most thrilling finish of the day when Sjt Williams of Recce snatched the 4x880 yards relay.

The 44th Lowland held the cup for the second consecutive year with 50 points and the only real opposition came from Recce Regt & 1st Middlesex who claimed 28 points.



The pipe bands (above) "stirred the sleepy fortifications of thirteenth century Lubeck". Below (left): throwing the hammer — a powerful effort. Below (right): a dancer in characteristic pose. Bottom of page (right): General C. M. Barber, CB, DSO, Divisional Commander, in stockinged feet wins Old Soldiers Race.





SERVICE HARVESTERS



The drill is "Hup! -back -and over," when you're filling the corn wagon.



Weeding a root crop. It was hot work, but there is always a breeze on the downs.



Payment was small in cash — large in the satisfaction of a vital job well done.

NOWADAYS there's corn on the Blasted Heath, and much of the credit goes to soldiers.

At Peacehaven, not far from Brighton, troops have helped to bring in a fine harvest on 5,000 acres of downland where in 1939 only gorse and heather flourished. Here they worked within sight of the sea on some of the loveliest country in England, playing their part in solving the food problems that have followed the victory in Europe.

The land is farmed by the East Sussex County War Agricultural Committee, and each year since 1940, when 127 Pioneer Corps undertook much of the work of reclamation, soldiers have given invaluable aid at harvest time. Huge acreages of wheat ripen fast on these rolling hills, and if additional labour were not available the landgirls and labourers who are regularly employed by the Committee would face an impossible task.

Mr. J. M. J. Muir, Assistant Cultivation Officer of the Downland Area, who is responsible for farming the land, was generous in his praise of the work the troops had done. "We couldn't have done without them here," he said. "During the past few years we have grown over 57 different varieties of agricultural produce in this district, and this season I had over 3,000 acres of wheat to harvest. A job like that can't be tackled without plenty of extra labour."

Although the reclamation scheme was a wartime measure, he continued, it had been so successful at Peacehaven that many of the shots for the Ministry of Information film "New Acres" had been taken there. "The new land gives crops that are well above the average for the county," he said. "We have had as much as 12.8 sacks of wheat per acre from it, and expect well over 10 this year, while the county average is about eight."

Land is Improved

He added that in Sussex great efforts had been made to increase the cropping yield. "We have ploughed up land that has been pasture ever since it was first recorded in the Domesday Book," he said, "but we don't allow any exploitation of the soil. In fact we improve it from year to year."

The County War Agricultural Committee applied for soldiers to local Regimental Commanders. Those chosen were sent out daily from their camps in Army lorries and worked from 0800 until 1600 hours, with a break for lunch. Payment at the rate of 1s. an hour was made to the Army authorities and the troops themselves received

their regular Army pay plus 1s. 6d. daily from the farmer. If they volunteered for overtime they were paid at normal rates.

Individual farmers also apply for the release of former employees on 28 days special agricultural leave. If a soldier accepts this offer he works for and is paid by the farmer during his leave, but farmers point out that unless they know where their men are serving they cannot apply for them, and that in such cases the first move must be made by the soldier.

From Stukas to Stooks

Troops working on the downlands were drawn from local AA batteries or from transit camps. They included members of many different regiments who campaigned in North Africa, Italy, France, and Burma. Thousands of miles from the last battlefronts they helped landgirls to pile the newly-bound sheaves into stooks or shocks.

Some had done farm work before, but for others it was a new experience. Pte. W. Harris, who saw action in Normandy, had been helping farmers for six weeks. He was a foreman bricklayer by trade and eager to get to grips with the housing problem, but in the meantime he made the best of the harvest. "It's much better than idling," he said, "and until I can get back on the old job this is the next best thing."

Although there was plenty of work to be done, the sport of pre-war harvesting days had not entirely disappeared. Asked if the helpers were allowed to chase bolting rabbits Mr. Muir answered, "Officially, no." But he added that the harvesters had killed 70 in one field a day or so before.

Mr. R. M. Blake, a farm supervisor, said the troops worked well. "They did an essential job here, and I was glad to have them," he declared.

After the harvest, beet and potato lifting follow, lasting throughout the autumn, and it is certain that East Sussex, with the assistance of Servicemen, will make a large contribution to the national larder with these crops as well.

S. E. WEBSTER (Lieut.)



This aerial photograph shows the extent of bomb damage in the heart of London, and the opportunities it gives for re-planning

LONDON'S 50-YEAR PLAN

THE face of London is always changing. Like the face of a living person it alters with its growth from youth to age. While retaining certain well-known characteristic features, it expresses all that goes on behind it — the endeavour and experiences of the past, the mistakes and disappointments, the hopes of the future.

Some may remember it in the days before motor traffic, the days of Nash's Regent Street, with its regular, harmonious yellow facades, before that great thoroughfare became lined with tall, modern, stone buildings. Since then, changes in building technique and the great development of transport have had their effect on the face of the metropolis.

Two Legacies

St. Paul's, dominating the City, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and many other buildings of beauty, character and historical association were the gracious legacies of bygone days. In the back streets there was a legacy of another kind, the dreary courts and alleys which, hit by bit, were being transformed. Before the war the London County Council had large schemes of slum clearance in hand, and there was a firm prospect that the slums might have been abolished in a comparatively short time.

Now, under the blows of the enemy, the face of London has suffered sudden and severe change. Vicious scars have been inflicted. Many buildings, even whole streets, both gracious and unpleasant, have been destroyed.

Yet the main features of London's face remain. St. Paul's, the Abbey, most of the Parliament buildings, the County Hall and many of the old landmarks are still there.

And the first healing is now in progress. So far no great reconstruction has been possible, owing to prior demands on manpower and material.

Temporary expedients have had to be employed.

London before the war was not without serious defects. Very many of its buildings were out-of-date and decaying. There was a desperate shortage of open spaces. The traffic presented an urgent problem. Factories and dwelling houses existed cheek by jowl, intermixed and interfering with each other.

Under the powers conferred by the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932 the LCC had been formulating schemes for the control of London's development, but the process was long and difficult. To re-plan means to alter, and in an area like London, where land is very expensive and buildings are densely packed together, alterations cost a lot of money and raise a multitude of difficulties. Thus, in pre-war days re-planning was a slow job.

But Hitler, against his will, helped. Tragic as the war damage of London has been, it has given an opportunity

for great operations of plastic surgery upon the face of London, so that, out of the bitter experience of war, the city may arise renewed and better than before. It was for this purpose that the County of London plan was devised. It is a bold and imaginative conception which may take 50 years or more to carry out in its entirety.

The Plan proposes, first of all, a general thinning-out of the population. The new density proposals will result in a population of three-and-a-half million in the County of London. This means that about 600,000 persons who might have lived in the city will, after the war, be accommodated in housing estates outside it.

But the Council is anxious that those outside shall not have to travel long distances to work. So another aim is to get industry sited fairly near to the housing estates.

Many new road projects are contemplated. Schools will be built on

modern lines and new hospitals will be erected. Where necessary new factories, too, must be built to replace those lost.

More open spaces will be developed and areas of devastation and decay will be developed anew.

The south bank of the Thames between Westminster Bridge and the new Waterloo Bridge is to be re-developed. The frontage here could be a source of pride, satisfaction and enjoyment to every Londoner and visitor. It could be a new home of the theatre and of popular culture, with modern buildings of imposing design to match the development on the north bank.

Two Ring Roads

As soon as materials and labour are available two great ring roads will be started, one joining up the main line termini, and one further out. One of these will be an arterial road for fast traffic, with flyovers and modern traffic crossings. In new open spaces grass will appear where it has not grown for a century.

Functional efficiency and exterior attractiveness will both be attempted in the architectural treatment of the new London. Buildings of special beauty and historical interest will be displayed to better advantage. London must become a place entirely pleasing to look upon, efficient, healthy and convenient.

This is the clear and positive aim of the LCC. With an inspired public opinion behind it, and the will of the people to encourage it, the LCC can make London a place combining all the best features of human desire and endeavour. All things can be done if the will be there. Advance London!

Lord Latham, J.P., FLAA, has been leader of the LCC since 1940



London before the Great Fire of 1666. Old St. Paul's is in the left background, and the Tower of London right. Southwark Cathedral is seen close to the nearer end of London Bridge.



SONS OF THE FATHERS

Paul Terwin (Sgt) discovers the truth of an old proverb.

The Harrises

ONCE upon a time, and this is no fairy story, a famous Scottish footballer used to watch his small son kicking a child's coloured ball about the garden. Here, he thought, is a lad born and bred to Soccer, one to carry on the family name and tradition.

It wasn't simply that the boy had football on one side of the family only. Not so. His mother was the daughter of a big League club's trainer. Soccer was in his blood; he was thoroughbred football stock.

What happened? I'll tell you. The boy grew up into a big, strapping fellow. He looked the ideal Soccer performer — and he couldn't play football at all. Certainly not well enough to put him anywhere near a class amateur team, let alone the tearaway, skill-packed professional sides.

I said this is no fairy story. For proof, I give you name of that boy. It is Alex James. Yes, you're right, he is the son of wee Alex James, the roly-poly Arsenal and Scotland inside-left of the not-so-long ago. James the Great, no less, top ranking genius of this or any other footballing period.

Would Rather Watch

Along at Wembley towards the back-end of last season, I talked with young James, who stands head and shoulders above his famous father. He's in the Merchant Navy these days, likes to watch Soccer when he gets to a home port, but, if you really want to know, would much prefer a game of cricket.

"I like cricket," he told me. "Perhaps it's because I play it a lot better than I do football. Somehow I can't work a Soccer ball — Dad says my feet are too big."

Now all this came to mind the other day when I was watching Jimmy Wilson, son of another celebrated Scottish international, going through his paces for Arsenal. "Blood's bound to tell," said an old-timer sitting with me in the Press Box. And then I gave him the story of young Alex James.

Was he converted? Far from it. He was up in a minute to give a long line of sons of famous footballing fathers who had made good in the game. More than that, he was ready with quite a lot of names of recent up-and-comers who are doing very nicely, thank you, in the job of sports work followed by their fathers. It wasn't merely a list of Soccer players, at that. Not so. Cricket, golf and ice-skating were represented.

Well, I was set off on a hunt which has revealed that the case of James, father and son, cannot be taken as conclusive. For example, we have big Jim Barrett, long-service star on the books of West Ham, and his 15-year-old boy.

Pedigree Youngsters

The lad has now been signed by manager Charles Paynter to amateur forms. He is following father's footsteps very precisely. Big Jim Barrett began with West Ham as a boy-amateur; he also joined the club as a centre-forward, the position in which his son plays at this moment.

It is the aim of the Barretts to appear in the same Upton Park eleven. Charles Paynter is hoping to see the ambition realised, which goes to prove that he must think highly of the latest member of the family. Sentiment doesn't pay in football. Results count. So, assuming the Barretts do foot it together in a big League match, you can take it that

they'll both be worth their places — the veteran of more than 20 years' service and the youth of one season.

Take a look at young Jimmy Wilson, whom I have already mentioned. His dad is Andy Wilson, former Middlesbrough, Chelsea and Scottish centre-forward. The boy has natural genius for the game; tall, well-built and confident in his moves, he knows how to move the ball and find the open spaces.

Although he has played at centre-forward — and scored a goal to save a point for Arsenal against Wolverhampton Wanderers — he is really a right half-back. In this he differs from his father, who was one of the cleverest centre-forwards ever to wear a Scottish jersey.

Another Tate

Then there is Jimmy Dunn, 19-year-old inside forward with Wolves. Remember the name? Of course you do. Wasn't it Jimmy Dunn, the Scottish inside-right, who helped thrash England 5-1 at Wembley in 1928? Yes, it was. And here is his son out for Ted Vizard's swift-moving Wolves — and also at inside-right, at that.

John Harris, the Chelsea capture from Wolves at a \$5,000 fee, is another example. He was brought up in an atmosphere of football, his father, the late Neil Harris, managing Swansea Town after hanging up his shooting boots for keeps.

Switch to cricket. Here, I prepare you for the arrival of another Tate as a Sussex and England bowler. He is the son of Maurice Tate, while his grandfather, Fred Tate, has a place in Test history via the 1902 match — his one appearance against the Australians.

Now young Maurice comes into the argument. He looks like his father in reverse, bowling left-arm stuff which has plenty of "nip" off the pitch. "We'll make him into a second Frank Foster," said his dad when, some years ago, I saw the boy put through his paces in the garden of the Tates' Burgess Hill home.

Herbert Sutcliffe's son is also around. He impressed in Public School representative matches and, this year, made one appearance for the Army against the RAF — this, at Lord's. It is obvious that his father has coached him, but, while he shows signs of the imperturbable Sutcliffe manner, I have to report that he doesn't look likely to be anywhere near so good as the great Yorkshire and England star.

Skates and Clubs

Best of them all, of course, is Joe Hardstaff, although he can hardly be called a newcomer. Young Joe, to distinguish him from his father of earlier Notts memory, has been long established in Test cricket. We shall hear a lot more of him when he returns from Service in India, where, as the cables tell us, he has been hitting a long line of centuries.

Move on to ice-skating. Here is a girl who has done even better than her father as a champion of champions. She is Megan Taylor, winner of the women's world title in the before-the-war years. A dark-haired, vivacious girl, she followed in Sonia Henie's skate marks.

Phil Taylor, top-ranking professional in his day, set out to make Megan into a champion. She was an apt pupil. Success didn't come immediately, but, at last, she swept through to beat Ceci-



The late and great Steve Donoghue, who had six winning Derby rides, took to training when he retired from the saddle. He was usually on hand to see his son, Pat, making good as a jockey before he in turn, became a trainer.

lia Colledge, her close rival, for the title.

Now look at golf, where the father-and-son tradition goes back a long, long way — back to the days of Old Tom and Young Tom Morris. One of the best-known families in the game today is the Whitcombes, where the latest member to grab the headlines is Eddie Whitcombe. His golf has matured well and he is expected to be one of the big money winners when the game swings back to normal.

So it goes in sport. Blood does tell, after all. Yet there are exceptions, notable exceptions. For proof, I refer you back to the case of wee Alex James and his son — the boy whose feet are a bit too big for football!

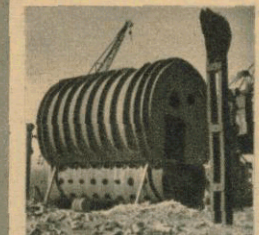


The Darlings

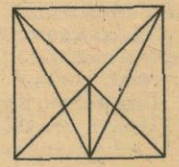
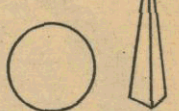
Sam Darling trained two Derby winners at the famous Beckhampton stables—Galtec in 1897 and Patrick in 1902. His son, Fred, scored even more notable successes in the premier classic with Captain Cuttle, Manna, Coronach, Cameronian, Bois Rousset, Owen Tudor and Pont l'Evêque.

How Much Do You Know?

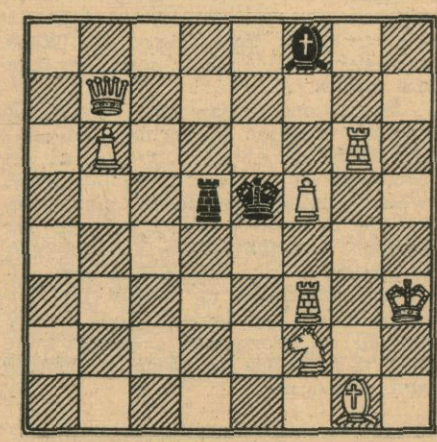
- (1) A certain airman flew the Atlantic by accident, landing in Ireland when he thought he was heading across the States. What was his name?
- (2) The strange object in the picture is: (a) an asphyxiation chamber from Dachau; (b) a section of U-boat; (c) apparatus used in atom-smashing; (d) a Japanese air raid shelter. Which?
- (3) Mincing Lane is associated with the wholesale trade in: milk; eggs; tea. Which?
- (4) Is it true that sound moves faster through water than it does through air?
- (5) Pavonine is an adjective meaning: (a) like a dancer; (b) like a peacock; (c) like a sponge. What does it mean to you?
- (6) A certain space on the face of a clock is "covered" or traversed by the minute hand of the clock in A minutes. How long will it take the hour hand to cover or traverse exactly the same space?
- (7) What colour is fallow?
- (8) A steinbock is: (a) a German drinking glass; (b) a pointed stick for ski-ing; (c) an Alpine goat; (d) a grand piano?
- (9) If the disc A is rolled once round the fixed disc B (without slipping) until it has returned to its original position, how many revolutions has A made round its own centre? Try it with pennies!
- (10) When did Edgar Wallace die?
- (11) Remember these huge figures, symbols of the New York World's Fair of 1939? They had two peculiar names which everybody mis-spelled and mis-pronounced. What were they?
- (12) A mnemonic is: (a) a drug to send you to sleep; (b) a device for measuring the sun's radiation; (c) an insect that burrows under the skin; (d) a memory aid.
- (13) Name the author of: "I'm tired of love, I'm still more tired of crime, But money gives me pleasure all the time."
- (14) Here's a futuristic sketch of a sea-gull which committed bigamy, giving rise to a few triangles. How many, or can't you count?
- (15) The English farthing was originally minted from: (a) silver; (b) copper; (c) bronze. Which?
- (16) In which year was the Boy Scout Movement founded? 1898; 1908; 1918.
- (17) What have the following writers had in common? Sir Owen Seaman; Mark Lemon; E. V. Knox.
- (18) Can you recognise nationalities from faces? This reader of SOL-DIER is (a) a Dane; (b) a Dutchman; (c) a Russian; (d) an Englishman. Which?



(2) The strange object in the picture is: (a) an asphyxiation chamber from Dachau; (b) a section of U-boat; (c) apparatus used in atom-smashing; (d) a Japanese air raid shelter. Which?

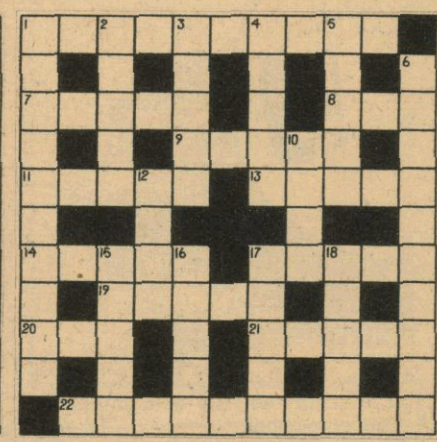


CHESS AND CROSSWORD



White to move and mate in two.

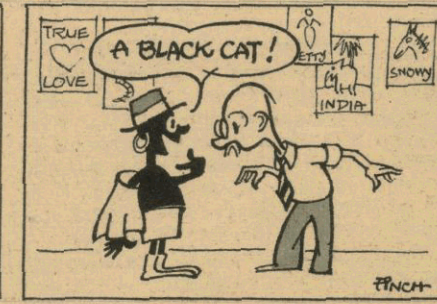
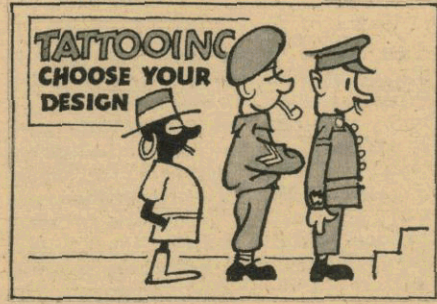
ACROSS. — 1. A dragoon. — 7. You'll see me twice in this port. — 8. Service information. — 9. The sort of war we have just passed through. — 11. Endless numbers of these must have been used up as Army forms! — 13. S-hades to bombard! — 14. Terrain of the Abyssinian campaign. — 17. Bst after a good blowing up. — 19. Not dead centre, but adjacent. — 20. Get around her and you'll get the bird. — 21. Wherein snipers show the results of their snap-shots? — 22. "Wimpey".



DOWN: — 1. Highlander John in a Lowland regiment. — 2. Dance from Burma. — 3. They sometimes descend from the blue. — 4. Associated with Derby as "Foresters". — 5. Bird of monetary value to the Yanks. — 6. "Malign hens" (anag.). — 10. Hail a large one-decker. — 12. Frankfort on the high seas! — 15. Begin, for a change, to go on the razzle. — 16. Arch in the USSR. — 17. Would troops go to Waterloo to do this for battle? — 18. V. 1 for example.

(SOLUTION ON PAGE 23.)

KID OGO...



"It's the Gooms!"

BAOR
Writers

and
Cartoonists



IT'S 09.00 hours at the Dental Centre. The Corporal sits at his desk, and grimly awaits all comers.

"Next, please! Number and name?"
"123456 Spr. Brown. W."
"What's the trouble, Brown?"
"I want some teeth, Corporal."
"Just like that! What happened to your old ones?"
"I lost 'em swimming in the Weser."
"Don't you know that you're not supposed to swim in Army dentures?"
"Er, no, Corporal."
"OK. Wait outside in the waiting-room."
"Er, Corp, can you get me in quick? I'm on an important job, see."
"OK, indispensable. We'll see you first. Next!"
"654321 Dvr. Bedford."
"Do you? What's the trouble?"
"It's me gooms, Corp."
"What's wrong with your gooms?"
"I wake up with a nasty taste in me mouth."
"Me too. OK. Wait in the waiting-room."

"Er, Corp, can I go in first? I'm the OC's batman. I got to get back by 10 o'clock."

"Right. See you first. Next, please."
"234567 Pte. (I'll spell it) U-Z-Y-Z-T-N-O-C-Z."

"See what you mean! What's your trouble?"

"Every time I eat something hot or cold, the pain it shoots up my face."

"Mean to say you get something hot in your unit? What's the unit? Afraid you'll have to give up eating. OK, wait outside."

"Do you think I can get away quickly? ... I'm a cook."

"Right. Next! What's wrong with you?"

"Ginger Vitus, Corp."

"I said 'your trouble' not 'your name'."

"Oh, I see! What big words you use. Had it before?"

"Yes, twice. What exactly is it, Corp?"

"It's a little bug, chum. Gets down in your pockets. Not a squander bug, no. The pockets between your teeth, I mean. You can get it from cracked cups, kissing cracked women. Handed down

from mouth to mouth, you know. Do you use your own utensils?"

"No, Corp."

"Well, do so. It's not a very nice present to make to anybody. The Dental Officer will see you in a minute. Ha, ha."

(The telephone bell rings.)

"Dental Centre speaking. Yes, sir. Good morning, sir. 'Fraid we'll have to give you an appointment, sir. How will three weeks Friday suit you, sir? I know, sir, but we're bunged right up. I see, sir. But you're not in pain, sir, are you? Your teeth, I mean. No, sir, I'm sorry, it's impossible this afternoon, sir. Good-bye, sir."

"Next, please. Yes?"

"They took my two front teeth out at the Dental Centre in H — — and I was wondering if I could have two put in."

"Sorry, chum. You're unlucky. The Army says you can't have 'pretty' teeth, only those necessary for 'efficient mastication'. Next, please."

"Cpl. Brown. I've had the jaw-ache for three days, but now that I've come along, it's stopped."

"Well, we'll let sleeping dogs lie, shall we? If you have any more trouble, come back. In the meantime, there's one certain remedy. Take two aspirins a quarter of an hour before the pain starts."

"OK, Corp, thanks."

"And what's your tale of woe, friend?"

"It's me gooms, Corp."

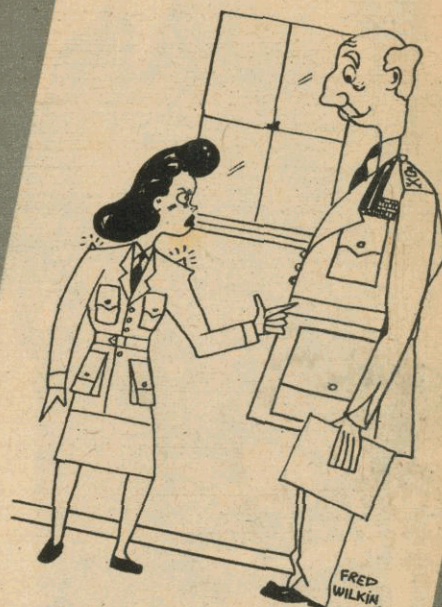
"Lord!"

"It's me gooms... It's me gooms... It's me gooms...!"

The Corporal goes into the waiting-room of the Healing Centre with his arms full of books.

"Here you are, chaps... some reading material to pass away the weary hours. Here's the 'Army Education Scheme' for you; 'Current Affairs' for you; 'Aircraft Recognition'; 'Army Training Memorandum'; 'Small Arms Training'; 'Daily Mirror'... OK. Don't all grab at once!"

"Now, who was it wanted to be seen first?"
J. WALSH (Cpl.)



"And don't keep calling me your midget sub!"



"What do you think of these new prefabricated caves?"

Higher and Lower

the inside of the sphere was like a snowstorm. After that it got hotter than the tropics.

Just to add to the fun a couple of mishaps occurred. By accidentally leaning on the switches, which allowed the accumulators to run down (an effort which passed unnoticed), they were unable to control the turning of the balloon. And five minutes after the start it was discovered that a rope had fouled the apparatus to control the balloon's ascent and descent. They merely carried on. Personally I should have sent a greetings telegram to mother and curled up.

NO, it's not the title of a revue. Do you remember Professor Piccard's ascent to the stratosphere in a balloon? It happened first in 1931 and he and his fellow scientist Kipfer reached a height of almost 10 miles. I remember my own ascent in the same balloon. I went by myself and reached a height of almost 10 inches. Luckily Professor Kipfer was there to wind me down again. That was only the other day.

The gondola in which Piccard and Kipfer made their 14-hour record flight has lost its balloon and now hangs from the ceiling in Brussels University, only a few yards from the laboratory in which the whole thing was planned.

Aluminium Bubble

The gondola itself is a bright little, tight little aluminium sphere of just over six feet in diameter, and if you happen to scale that height yourself it doesn't leave you much room to run around. Imagine being cooped in that for 14 hours while you are flicked upward to a point 10 miles in the sky.

Things happen on the way up, too. The swift condensation which occurred for the first mile or two caused body moisture and breath to freeze, and

Of course, if you want fun, then by all means start off on the trip which Professor Piccard plans next. It's a bathysphere trip, an attempt to go down to 4,000 metres in the ocean. The sphere won't be trailed happily at the end of a cable, because by that method you can't get far. No, the idea is to use a balloon again, a balloon filled with a liquid lighter than water, say paraffin, instead of one filled with hydrogen. The sphere will be heavily weighted to make it sink and when the scientists

wish to return they need only cast off the weights and the great balloon will pull them slowly to the surface.

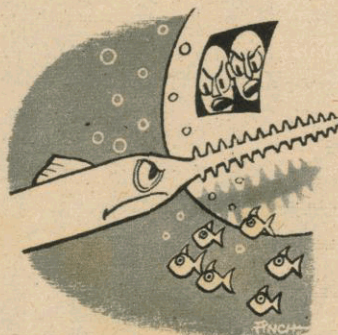
This Would Crease You

Incidentally the pressure at that depth is something like 400 times the pressure at the surface, or getting on for 6,000 pounds on every square inch. Yes, Charlie, that should surely put a crease in your battle-dress trousers.

Professor Kipfer showed me the model spheres which they have been testing under colossal pressures, and the 10-inch thick plexiglass windows designed to permit observations. There was, in fact, an incredible range of scientific devices planned to make the trip as safe as possible.

But when I think of that great silk or rubber balloon, I don't think I shall accept the Professor's offer to accompany them on the outing. The idea of ballooning under water is fun, and it's very clever. But I just can't help thinking about what happens if they meet a sword-fish.

COURTMAN DAVIES (Sjt.)



"There's something absolutely wizard about this place, old boy!"

MORE SOLDIER LETTERS

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

Having just crossed the temporary railway bridges over the Maas and Rhine may I, as a humble non-operational member of the Army, pay this tribute to those heroes, the Royal Engineers and Pioneer Corps, who, by their marvellous achievements in all theatres throughout the war, enabled our Armies to advance so quickly over the natural barriers of rivers and mountains. I always admired them, but seeing the Maas and Rhine jobs for myself has doubled my admiration. — Pte. L. W. Ball, RAPC, 18 Command Pay Office (Base).

PICKS FOR THE "FROZEN"

I suggest that all personnel, while "frozen" pending release, should be held in camps in Great Britain near badly-blitzed towns. Each man should be asked to volunteer to help clear these towns — level bombdamaged sites, dig channels for drains, repair roads — and should be given a pick or shovel. The response should be about 90 per cent. The scheme should also be applied to holding units in allied countries and to units which have become surplus to requirements. — Capt. J. J. Curle, 448 Supply Pln, RASC.

"DRAGOONED"

I read the letter from L/Bdr. J. Simons (SOLDIER No. 15). I would be much obliged if you could explain what he meant by saying, "I refuse to be 'dragoon'ed" into applauding an act before I've seen it." I take it to have some reflection on military Dragoons. — Tpr. Charles Bell, "B" Sqn., 22 Dragoons.

★ "Dragooned" is common usage for "coerced." Tpr. Bell should protest also to publishers of Concise Oxford Dictionary, which describes a dragoon as "a rough, fierce fellow." — Ed., SOLDIER.

WANTS "SWING"

SOLDIER is a magazine full of interest to all branches of the British Army. What magazine wouldn't attract attention with such back page pin-ups as Miss Allyson in No. 14? How about alternate British and American pin-ups each edition? And what are the chances of a "Swing" column? — L/Cpl B. Parker, 102 Provost Coy. (P), 1 Br. Corps District.

HE GETS HIS RELEASE

I am a regular soldier who signed for seven years with the colours and five years reserve. I have been told that during the emergency a regular soldier with unexpired reserve service will not be released at his Age and Service Group. This appears to be contradictory to release regulations. What is your view? — Sgt. Noble RE, 33 Movement Control.

★ If you signed for seven and five, and have finished your colour service, you will be released when your Age and Service Group is due, unless you have signed on for a further period. — Ed., SOLDIER.

NO DRIVING TESTS HERE

Would it be possible for troops in this theatre wishing to benefit from the scheme outlined in ACI 735/45—"Drivers, Drivers of Mechanically Propelled Vehicles: Qualifications for Driving Licences"—to be returned to the UK in time to take the tests necessary for obtaining a completed Ministry of War Transport Form GH 10? Alternatively, would it be possible to give certain officers over here authority to conduct the tests? — L/Cpl. G. R. Fowler, 3 Army Tps. W/Shops, REME.

★ Regional Transport Commissioners in the UK will not agree to the testing of military personnel outside the UK. Representations have been made through the Ministry of War Transport for the matter to be reconsidered or for facilities to be given for testing personnel on privilege leave. — Ed., SOLDIER.

HOW TO MARRY A WAAF

On embarkation leave I became engaged to a WAAF whom I intend to marry either on my privilege leave, or on release leave, whichever is the earlier. How soon could my wife be



"On embarkation leave I became engaged to a WAAF."

released after my marriage, if my first chance is under Class A?

I understand that WAAF's have to give three months' notice before being released. This would be rather hard, since I would have to take my release leave and start work before my wife began her release leave. Could not WAAF's have their release speeded up to one month's notice? — Spr. H. B. Condie, 515 Field Survey Coy, RE.

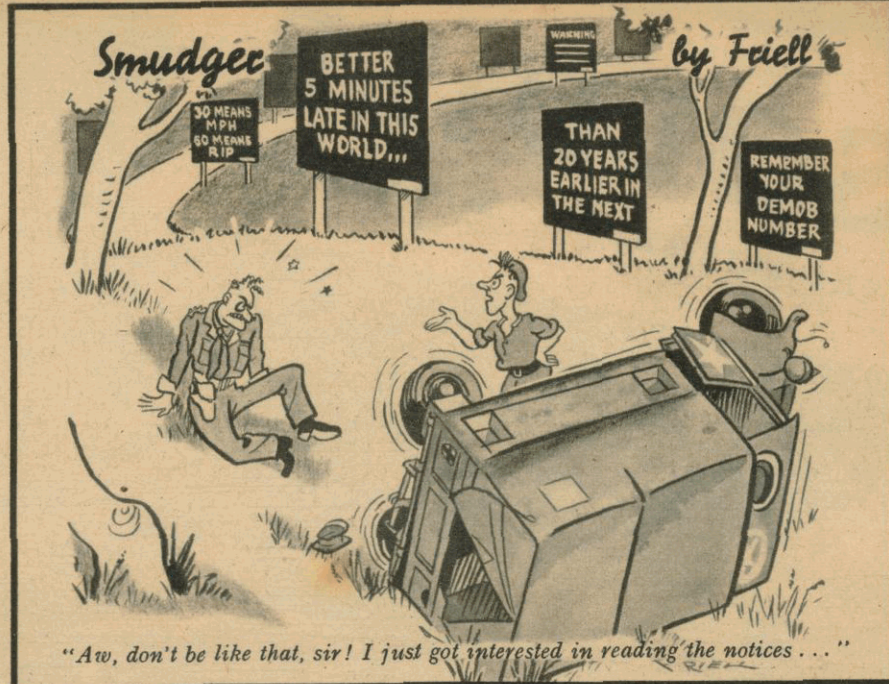
★ The Air Ministry say:—"With effect from 1 August 1945 all married airwomen in the WAAF may be released between 1 August 1945 and 30 September 1945 except married airwomen in the following trades, who will be released up to Group 32 only by 30 September 1945: Clerk Accounting; Clerk Pay Accounting; Clerk Equipment Accounting.

"When Spr. Condie marries his WAAF fiancée she should apply to her CO who, on proof of the marriage, will arrange for the prefix 'M' to be added to her group classification. Then, provided she is not in a restricted trade, there should be no undue delay in effecting her release." — Ed., SOLDIER.

HE SMOKES THEM ALL

The stopping of duty-free parcels of cigarettes has come as a big shock to us. We never thought the people of England could be so ungrateful. Six months ago we were the finest men in the world — the magnificent British Army. Now we are black marketeers and sex fiends, out with a fraulein every night.

The main thing is that 110 cigarettes is not enough for our chaps and the



"Aw, don't be like that, sir! I just got interested in reading the notices..."

Infantry. I personally could never afford to barter or sell cigarettes. I needed them all. — Tpr. G. H. Hand, A Sqn., 49 (WR) Recce Regt., RAC.

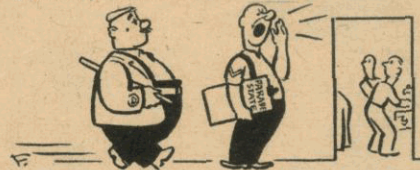
BACK TO THE FACTORY?

When war broke out I went to work on large Government building sites in my trade as joiner. In September 1940 I was given employment in a Royal Ordnance Factory as a carpenter. Later I became an assistant foreman, not as a carpenter. Then in September 1943 I was called up.

1. Although I registered as a carpenter, my Army papers class me as "assistant foreman, explosives." Does this bar me from Class B release, and if so what action, if any, can I take to get my papers altered?

2. If I get release in Class A, can I claim my old position in the ROF, and what happens if the factory has closed? My Release Group is 40, and my age 36. — Dvr. R. Dennis, 724 Coy, RASC (GT).

★ (1) The War Office is taking the matter up with the Officer i/c RASC Records. (2) The Ministry of Supply, who control RO



"I became an assistant foreman."

factories, state that, while the Reinstatement Act does not apply to the Crown, it has volunteered to fulfil the conditions as laid down in the Act. If discharged under Class A you should make the usual application under the Act and address it to the local office. If the factory has closed, then the section of the Act stating that employers must reinstate if it is reasonable and practicable would seem to apply, and if possible you will be placed in another ROF. — Ed., SOLDIER

TOO FAR AHEAD

I am a regular soldier with considerable time to complete. When do I get my war gratuity?

Am I entitled to a civilian outfit? Will I get the 56 days leave promised to personnel at their release, and will I get any days extra leave for the time I have spent overseas? — Regular Soldier (name and address supplied).

★ The War Office says that if you are released while the Release Scheme is still in operation you will get the normal benefits. If you are released after that time you will get whatever benefits are in operation at the time of your release. It is impossible to say now what those benefits will be. — Ed., SOLDIER.

Answers

(from Page 21)

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. Corrigan; 2. Section of U-boat; 3. Tea; 4. Yes, much; 5. Like a peacock; 6. At first sight it ought to be 12 times A minutes — but since the hour hand is shorter than the minute hand, the former can never cover the same space as the latter; 7. Reddish yellow; 8. Alpine goat; 9. Two; 10. 1932; 11. Trylon and Perisphere; 12. A memory aid; 13. Hilaire Belloc; 14. 31 triangles; 15. Silver; 16. 1908; 17. Edited "Punch"; 18. a Russian.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS: 1. Carabineer. 7. Me-me-l. 8. Gen. 9. Total. 11. Reams. 13. S-hell. 14. Nubia. 17. Tyres. 19. Inner. 20. (g)Ann(et). 21. Album. 22. Wellington.

DOWN: 1. Cameron-ian. 2. Rum-aa. 3. Bolts. 4. Notts (and Derby). 5. Eagle. 6. Englishman. 10. A-hoy. 12. Main. 15. Binge. 16. (arch)Angel. 17. Train. 18. Robot.

CHESS

Key move: R-Q 6.

TWO-MINUTE SERMON

A man was brought up before the local Bench in England charged with absenting himself from work for a long time. He was a road-mender, and the excuse he pleaded was that his job was very unimportant. "What I do," he said, "doesn't count. It could be done by anybody." Many people suffer from that sense of insignificance.

It is easy to say, "What I do doesn't matter. I'm only one of a big crowd. One more or less does not make much odds." It is when people start saying that that they start going to pieces. In any case we do matter. We matter very much indeed to our own family, for one thing. That thought has kept many people going through the darkest days. But we also matter to our country. She depends for her greatness and prosperity on the loyalty and high endeavour of each of her citizens, not just of a chosen few.

Most of all, we matter to God. Jesus made that very clear. He told a story of the Shepherd having a flock of a hundred sheep. One went astray. Did He say: "Oh well I've still got ninety-nine, what does it matter?" No, He searched till He found it.

If you are a father and have four children, and three are safely in bed and one is lost out on the streets, do you say, "Oh well, we've still got Johnny and Anne and Bill, what's it matter about Joe? — three will do." No, nor does God. Every one counts with Him. It matters to Him enormously what each one does, what he is like, where he is going. So here are some words of faith for today:—

"So God loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, to the end that ALL who believe in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

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two ounces, a
penny - stamp
must be affixed
here.

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B F N PROGRAMMES

7 OCT to **20** OCT

ISSUE NO. 1

BRITISH FORCES NETWORK IN GERMANY • ARMY WELFARE SERVICES RHINE ARMY

SUNDAY

October 7

- 06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER
- 07.00 NEWS
- 07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint size rhythms
- 08.00 'POT POURRI'
Record variety
- 09.00 NEWS
- 09.15 DANCE MUSIC
Direct from London
- 09.45 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA
- 10.15 SUNDAY SERVICE
From the B. F. N. Studios
- 10.45 LIGHT MUSIC
- 11.15 'FAMILY FAVOURITES'
Exchange programme of requests for families at home and forces in Germany. (Programme produced in co-operation with the B. B. C.)
- 12.00 'STARLIGHT'
- 12.15 'AS THE COMMENTATOR SAW IT'
A highlight from yesterday's sport
- 12.30 THE CAVALIERS
Dance music from 8 Corps
- 13.00 'THE KATE SMITH SHOW'
- 13.30 NEWS
- 13.40 'GREGOR AT THE ORGAN'
(By arrangement with the North West German Radio Network)
- 14.00 'SUNDAY SERENADE'
Ronnie Munro and his Orchestra
- 14.45 TRANSATLANTIC QUIZ
America v Britain
- 15.15 N. B. C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
- 16.15 'SWING SHIFT'
- 16.45 'GYPSY TRAIL'

17.00 'WORLD PARADE'

Weekly B. B. C. radio magazine, with contributions from broadcasting organisations throughout the world

17.30 'HERE'S TO ROMANCE'

18.00 NEWS

18.10 PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

Review of last week in Westminster

18.20 THE ORGANOLIANS

18.30 'DO YOU REMEMBER?'

19.00 LIGHT MUSIC

19.15 NEIGHBOURLY NEWS AND SPORTS REVIEW

The week-end sports round up and home news for Canadian Forces. (Relayed from C. B. C. International Service.)

19.30 EVENING SERVICE

From the HAMBURG Garrison Church

20.00 GERALDO AND HIS ORCHESTRA

20.30 'STRICTLY FOUR BY FOUR'

21.00 NEWS

21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES

21.15 CONCERTO GROSSO (Handel)

21.30 'THEATRELAND'

Songs and news from the shows

22.00 'POET'S CORNER'

Verse from the Forces introduced by L/Cpl. Vivian Milroy.

22.15 'SONG SHOP'

22.30 THE EPILOGUE

22.35 THE CAVALIERS

This week's resident band with more dance music

23.00 NEWS

23.15 'THE TWILIGHT HOUR'

Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ

23.45 'SUPPER CLUB'

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

MONDAY

October 8

06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'

Fifty minutes of pint size rhythms

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'

Dinah Shore

08.20 DANCE MUSIC

Percival Mackey and his Orchestra

08.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN ENGAGEMENT'

Geraldo and his Orchestra

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'

Cpl. Roy Bradford's morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM AND ROMANCE

10.15 LIGHT MUSIC

10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION 'ENGLISH I'

11.20 THEATRE ORGAN

11.45 EDUCATION 'CURRENT AFFAIRS I'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'

From swing to classics

13.00 DANCE MUSIC

The Cavaliers

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'

Cpl. Arthur Jones, 83 Group, B. A. F. O.

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'SONG TIME'

14.10 'THEATRE ORGAN PLUS'

14.45 YVONNE ARNAUD AND YVONNE PRINTEMPS

In specially selected songs

15.00 B. B. C. SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA

Under the direction of Ronnie Munro

15.45 'SPOTLIGHT BAND'

16.00 EDUCATION 'MUSIC II'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'

With L/Cpl. John Brandon in the chair

17.30 'WESTERN FIVE'

Songs from the Canadian West

17.45 'SERVICES MUSIC BOX'

18.00 NEWS

HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS

18.15 B. B. C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

19.00 DANCE MUSIC

From London

19.30 'THE BOB HOPE SHOW'

20.00 I CORPS DISTRICT NEWS

20.05 'THE BEAVER CLUB'

Canadian Production

20.30 'INTERMISSION'

21.00 NEWS

21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES

21.15 'BANDWAGGON'

From the B. B. C. Home Service

22.00 'SEPIA SERENADE'

22.30 'WRITE A TUNE FOR £ 2,000'

Dance tune competition from the Hammersmith Palais de Danse

23.00 NEWS

23.10 THE CAVALIERS DANCE BAND

23.30 DANCE MUSIC

From London

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

TUESDAY

October 9

06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'

Fifty minutes of pint size rhythms

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'

Denny Dennis

08.20 'MELODY CARAVAN'

08.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN ENGAGEMENT'

The Bob Hope Show

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'

Cpl. Roy Bradford's morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM AND ROMANCE'

10.15 THEATRE ORGAN

10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION 'HOME INTERESTS'

11.20 JAZZ RECORDS

11.40 EDUCATION 'JOB IN HAND'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'

From swing to classics

13.00 'DANCE MUSIC'

The Cavaliers

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'

Gnr. Jimmy Turnbull, 101 A. A. Bde.

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'SONG TIME'

14.00 ARMY SALON ORCHESTRA

Under the direction of Sgt. Eric Robinson

NEWS BULLETINS

Weekdays: 07.00

08.00

13.30

18.00

21.00

23.00

Sundays: 07.00

09.00

13.30

18.00

21.00

23.00

Wavelengths: **455 m.** (658 kcs.), **274 m.** (1095 kcs.)

(Add one hour to all above times for listening in Berlin)

14.15 'SUNDAY RHAPSODY'
(Originally broadcast in
the B.B.C. Home Ser-
vice last Sunday)

15.15 DANCE MUSIC

15.45 'SPOTLIGHT BAND'

16.00 EDUCATION
'CLEAR THINKING'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Bran-
don in the chair

17.30 'STRIKE A HOME
NOTE'
From Northern Ireland

18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM
BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM
TODAY'S PAPERS

18.15 'MUSICAL MAGIC'

18.30 'AT THE BOWLER HAT'
Mrs. Wilkes entertains
her guests in the bar
parlour

19.00 'MUSIC MISCELLANY'
An intimate record pro-
gramme

19.30 'SWING CLUB'
Weekly B. B. C. record
programme for swing
fans by Spike Hughes

20.00 'CANADA CALLING'

20.30 'BEN OPERA HOUSE'

21.00 NEWS

21.10 TOMORROW'S
PROGRAMMES

21.15 THE CAVALIERS
Dance music from
8 Corps District

21.45 SPECIAL SPORTS
PROGRAMME

22.15 'BING TIME'
Fifteen minutes with
Crosby

22.30 'APPOINTMENT
WITH FEAR'
Another radio thriller
by John Dickson Carr.

23.00 NEWS

23.10 'YOU AND THE NIGHT
AND THE MUSIC'

23.30 DEBROY SOMERS
AND HIS BAND

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

WEDNESDAY

October 10

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Anne Shelton

08.20 JACK SIMPSON
AND HIS SEXTET

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Canada Calling

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's mor-
ning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE'

10.15 LIGHT MUSIC

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'FRENCH'

11.20 THEATRE ORGAN

11.40 EDUCATION-
'SCIENCE II'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics

13.00 DANCE MUSIC
The Cavaliers

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
L/Cpl. Jack Crawford,
11 Armd Div Signals

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'SONG TIME'

14.00 LIGHT MUSIC

14.15 'MUSIC HALL'
(Originally broadcast in
the B.B.C. Home Ser-
vice last Saturday)

15.15 'MUSIC MAKERS'
The melodies of modern
song writers

15.45 'SPOTLIGHT BAND'

16.00 EDUCATION
'HISTORY'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Bran-
don in the chair

17.30 R. A. C. TZIGANE
ORCHESTRA

18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM
BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM
TODAY'S PAPERS

18.15 THE CAVALIERS
Dance music from this
week's resident dance
band, conducted by Cpl.
Joe Blewett

18.45 ALOUETTE
QUARTETTE
French Canadian songs

19.00 MONIA LITER
At the piano

19.15 DONALD PEERS
Britain's Ambassador of
Song

19.30 'COMEDY CARAVAN'

20.00 SONGS FROM
CANADA

20.30 BRITISH BAND OF
THE A. E. F.
(Repeat of one of the
popular A. E. F.
Programmes)

21.00 NEWS

21.10 SUMMARY OF
TOMORROW'S
PROGRAMMES

21.15 THE LITTLE
SYMPHONY CONCERT

22.00 'TOP TEN'
with the Brass Hats, the
Singing Strings and the
R. A. F. Dance Orchestra

22.30 'WORDS AND MUSIC'
Interwoven by L/Cpl.
Vivian Milroy

23.00 NEWS

23.10 'WHEN DAY IS DONE'
Melodies for the close
of day

23.30 DANCE MUSIC
From London

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

THURSDAY

October 11

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Frank Sinatra

08.20 'MELODY CARAVAN'

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Comedy Caravan

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE'

10.15 BRASS BAND

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'MUSIC II'

11.20 LIGHT MUSIC

11.45 EDUCATION
'CURRENT AFFAIRS II'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics

13.00 THE CAVALIERS
DANCE BAND
Conducted by Cpl. Joe
Blewett

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
Captain Tony Klitz,
Middlesex Regt.

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'SONG TIME'

14.00 'TUESDAY SERENADE'
(Originally broadcast in
the Home Service last
Tuesday)

14.55 THEATRE ORGAN

15.15 DANCE MUSIC

15.45 'SPOTLIGHT BAND'

16.00 EDUCATION
'ENGLISH III'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Bran-
don in the chair

17.30 'FROM THE WINTER-
GARDEN'
Albert Sandler and his
Orchestra

18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM
BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM
TODAY'S PAPERS

18.15 'STUDENT SONGS'

18.30 LIGHT MUSIC

18.45 'THREE BAND STAND'

19.15 'RHYTHM MUSICALE'
Paul Herbert and his
Orchestra

19.30 'DUFFY'S TAVERN'

20.00 30 CORPS DISTRICT
NEWS

20.05 MUSIC OF IVOR
NOVELLO

20.30 ORCHESTRAL HALF
HOUR

21.00 NEWS

21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMOR-
ROW'S PROGRAMMES

21.15 'THE OLD SONGS'
(C. B. C. feature pro-
gramme)

21.30 'ITMA'
With Tommy Handley,
Clarence Wright, Fred
Yule, Jean Capra, Car-
leton Hobbs, Hugh Mor-
ton, Mary O'Farrell, Lind
Joye and Michele de Lys

22.00 'THE PADRE TALKS'

22.15 AMERICAN
COMMENTARY
From New York

22.30 'CORNER IN CRIME'
Weekly dramatic pro-
gramme

23.00 NEWS

23.10 THE CAVALIERS
Dance music from
8 Corps

23.30 MELVILLE CHRISTIE
AND HIS DANCE
ORCHESTRA

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

FRIDAY

October 12

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Vera Lynn

08.20 HARRY GOLD AND HIS
DANCE ORCHESTRA

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Duffy's Tavern

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE'

10.15 THEATRE ORGAN

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'ENGLISH II'

11.20 LIGHT MUSIC

11.40 EDUCATION 'MUSIC I'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics

13.00 THE CAVALIERS
DANCE BAND
Conducted by Cpl. Joe
Blewett

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
Tpr. Mike Bradford,
141 Regt, R. A. C.

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'SONG TIME'

14.00 BRANDENBURG
CONCERTO NO. 5

14.30 ARMY RADIO
ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of
R. S. M. George Mela-
chrino

15.00 B. B. C. SCOTTISH
ORCHESTRA

15.45 'SPOTLIGHT BAND'

16.00 EDUCATION
'SCIENCE I'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Bran-
don in the chair

17.30 'SONGS
FROM THE SHOWS'

18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM
BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM
TODAY'S PAPERS

18.15 'KAY ON THE KEYS'
Kay Cavendish with
songs at the piano

18.30 'THE BEST
OF THE WEEK'
Highlights from this
week's B. F. N. pro-
grammes chosen by
Driver Peter King

19.00 'OPERETTA'

19.30 'THESE PASSING
SHOWS'

20.00 8 CORPS DISTRICT
NEWS

20.05 'SOLDIERS SINGING'
An informal gathering
at Broadcasting House
(Written by Cpl. Ronnie
Hanbury)

20.30 ELIZABETHAN SONGS
Cpl. Goldbroom

20.45 'RHINE RIVER
RANCH HOUSE'

21.00 NEWS

21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMOR-
ROW'S PROGRAMMES

21.15 'THE MAQUIS'
Feature programme from
the B. B. C. Home
Service

22.00 'MERRY-GO-ROUND'
A Home Forces enter-
tainment for all serving
overseas

23.00 NEWS

23.10 'MAKE BELIEVE
BALLROOM'
Invented by Sgt. Bill
Valentine

24.00 CLOSE DOWN

SATURDAY

October 13

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Bing Crosby

08.20 'MELODY INC'

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
The Kate Smith Show

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE

10.15 THEATRE ORGAN

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'GERMAN'

11.20 EDUCATION
'CITIZENSHIP'

11.40 EDUCATION
'GEOGRAPHY'

12.00 'WARD WAGGON'
Request records from
the hospitals

13.00 THE CAVALIERS
Dance Music
from 8 Corps

13.15 'CALLING MUSIC
LOVERS'
A talk about next
week's serious music

SUNDAY

October 14

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
fifty minutes of pint-size
rhythms delivered by
L/Cpl. George Lunn and
Driver Peter King

08.00 'POT POURRI'
Record variety

09.00 NEWS

09.15 EDMUNDO ROSS AND
HIS ORCHESTRA

09.45 'HOUR OF CHARM'
From the B. F. N. Studios

10.15 SUNDAY SERVICE

10.45 LIGHT MUSIC

11.15 'FAMILY FAVOURITES'
Exchange programme of
requests for families at
home and forces in Ger-
many. (Programme pro-
duced in co-operation
with the B. B. C.)

12.00 'STARLIGHT'

12.15 'AS THE COMMENTA-
TOR SAW IT'
A highlight from
yesterday's sport

12.30 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF
THE BRITISH AIR
FORCE OF OCCUPA-
TION

13.00 FRED WARING AND
HIS PENNSYLVANIANS

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'GREGOR AT THE
ORGAN'
(By arrangement with
the North West German
Radio Network)

14.00 'SUNDAY SERENADE'
Ronnie Munro and his
Orchestra

14.45 TRANSATLANTIC
QUIZ
America v Britain

15.15 NEW YORK PHILHAR-
MONIC ORCHESTRA

16.15 'SWING SHIFT'

16.45 'GYPSY TRAIL'

17.00 'WORLD PARADE'
Weekly B. B. C. radio
magazine, with contri-
butions from broad-
casting organisations
throughout the world

17.30 'THE HILDEGARDE
SHOW'

18.00 NEWS

18.10 PARLIAMENTARY
SUMMARY
Review of last week in
Westminster

18.20 THE ORGANOLIANS

18.30 'DO YOU REMEMBER?'

19.00 LIGHT MUSIC

19.15 NEIGHBOURLY NEWS
AND SPORTS REVIEW
The week-end sports
round up and home
news for Canadian
Forces
(Relayed from C. B. C.
International Service)

19.30 EVENING SERVICE
From the B. F. N. Studios

20.00 GERALDO AND HIS
ORCHESTRA

20.30 'STRICTLY FOUR BY
FOUR'

21.00 NEWS
SUMMARY OF
TOMORROW'S
PROGRAMMES

MONDAY

October 15

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Dinah Shore

08.20 DANCE MUSIC
Eric Winstone and his
Accordeon Band

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Gerald and his
Orchestra

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE'

10.15 LIGHT MUSIC

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'ENGLISH I'

11.20 THEATRE ORGAN

11.45 EDUCATION
'CURRENT AFFAIRS I'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics

13.00 MIGHT ORCHESTRA OF
THE BRITISH AIR
FORCE OF OCCU-
PATION

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
Cpl. Arthur Jones,
83 Group, B. A. F. O.

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'DESIGN
FOR LISTENING'

14.10 'THEATRE ORGAN
PLUS'

14.45 B. B. C. MIDLAND
LIGHT ORCHESTRA
Louis Kempner

15.30 PIANO RECITAL
Louis Kempner

15.45 'MELODY ROUND-UP'

16.00 EDUCATION 'MUSIC II'

16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Bran-
don in the chair

13.30 NEWS

17.30 'WESTERN FIVE'
Songs from the
Canadian West

TUESDAY

October 16

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Denny Dennis

08.20 'MELODY CARAVAN'

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Hit Parade

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM AND
ROMANCE'

10.15 THEATRE ORGAN

10.45 'KEYBOARD
CAVALCADE'

11.00 EDUCATION
'HOME INTERESTS'

11.20 JAZZ RECORDS

11.40 EDUCATION
'JOB IN HAND'

12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics

13.00 LIGHT ORCHESTRA
OF THE BRITISH AIR
FORCE OF OCCUPATION

13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
L/Cpl. Norman Cave,
8th Bn, The Royal Scots
Fusiliers

13.30 NEWS

13.40 'DESIGN FOR
LISTENING'

WEDNESDAY

October 17

06.55 OPENING AND
PRAYER

07.00 NEWS

07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-
size rhythms delivered
by L/Cpl. George Lunn
and Driver Peter King

08.00 NEWS

08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Anne Shelton

08.20 ROBIN RICHMOND
AND HIS SEXTET

08.55 PROGRAMME
SUMMARY

09.00 'RETURN
ENGAGEMENT'
Canada Calling

09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's
morning selection

10.00 'RHYTHM
AND ROMANCE'

10.15 LIGHT MUSIC
10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'
11.00 EDUCATION 'FRENCH'
11.20 THEATRE ORGAN
11.40 EDUCATION 'SCIENCE II'
12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics
13.00 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE OF OCCUPATION
13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
L/Cpl. Jack Crawford, 11 Armd Div Signals
13.30 NEWS
13.40 'DESIGN FOR LISTENING'
14.00 'BRASS BREVITIES'
14.15 'MUSIC HALL'
(Originally broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service last Saturday)
15.15 'MUSIC MAKERS'
The melodies of modern song writers
15.45 'MELODY ROUND-UP'
16.00 EDUCATION 'HISTORY'
16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Brandon in the chair
17.30 R. A. C. TZIGANE ORCHESTRA
18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS
18.15 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE OF OCCUPATION
Music from this week's resident orchestra
18.45 ALOUETTE QUARTETTE
French-Canadian songs
19.00 NORTH WEST GERMAN RADIO NETWORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
First half of a concert for Allied troops by this new orchestra
19.45 DONALD PEERS
20.00 SONGS FROM CANADA
20.30 BRITISH BAND OF THE A. E. F.
(Repeat of one of the popular A. E. F. Programmes)
21.00 NEWS
21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES
21.15 'ONE NIGHT STAND'
21.45 'SERENADE TO THE STARS'
22.00 'TOP TEN'
With the Brass Hats, the Singing Strings and the R. A. F. Dance Orchestra
22.30 'WORDS AND MUSIC'
Interwoven by L/Cpl. Vivian Milroy
23.00 NEWS
23.10 CABARET
From Paris
23.30 DANCE MUSIC
24.00 CLOSE DOWN

THURSDAY

October 18

06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER
07.00 NEWS
07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-size rhythms delivered by L/Cpl. George Lunn and Driver Peter King
08.00 NEWS
08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Frank Sinatra
08.20 'MELODY CARAVAN'
08.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY
09.00 'RETURN ENGAGEMENT'
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians
09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's morning selection
10.00 'RHYTHM AND ROMANCE'
10.15 BRASS BAND
10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'
11.00 EDUCATION 'MUSIC III'
11.20 LIGHT MUSIC
11.45 EDUCATION 'CURRENT AFFAIRS II'
12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics
13.00 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE OF OCCUPATION
13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
Gnr. Jimmy Turnbull, 101 A. A. Bde.
13.30 NEWS
13.40 'DESIGN FOR LISTENING'
14.00 'TUESDAY SERENADE'
(Originally broadcast in the B. B. C. Home Service last Tuesday)
14.55 THEATRE ORGAN
15.15 DANCE MUSIC
15.45 'MELODY ROUND-UP'
16.00 EDUCATION 'ENGLISH III'
16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Brandon in the chair
17.30 'SONGS FROM THE SHOWS'
18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS
18.15 CELLO RECITAL
18.30 DANCE MUSIC
19.00 SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Ronnie Munro
19.30 'THE DINAH SHORE PROGRAMME'
20.00 30 CORPS DISTRICT NEWS
20.05 MUSIC OF ERNEST BALL
20.30 ORCHESTRAL HALF HOUR
21.00 NEWS
21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES

21.15 'THE OLD SONGS'
(C. B. C. feature programme)
21.30 'ITMA'
With Tommy Handley, Clarence Wright, Fred Yule, Jean Capra, Carleton Hobbs, Hugh Morton, Mary O'Farrell, Lind Joye, and Michele de Lys
22.00 'THE PADRE TALKS'
22.15 AMERICAN COMMENTARY
From New York
22.30 'CORNER IN CRIME'
Weekly dramatic programme
23.00 NEWS
23.10 DANCE MUSIC
23.30 JACK PAYNE AND HIS ORCHESTRA
24.00 CLOSE DOWN

FRIDAY

October 19

06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER
07.00 NEWS
07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-size rhythms delivered by L/Cpl. George Lunn and Driver Peter King
08.00 NEWS
08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Vera Lynn
08.20 HOWARD LUCRAFT AND HIS MUSIC
08.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY
09.00 'RETURN ENGAGEMENT'
The Dinah Shore Programme
09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's morning selection
10.00 'RHYTHM AND ROMANCE'
10.15 THEATRE ORGAN
10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'
11.00 EDUCATION 'ENGLISH II'
11.20 BING TIME
11.40 EDUCATION 'MUSIC I'
12.00 'RECORD ALBUM'
From swing to classics
13.00 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE OF OCCUPATION
13.15 'PIANO PLAYTIME'
Tpr. Mike Bradford, 141 Regt. R. A. C.
13.30 NEWS
13.40 'DESIGN FOR LISTENING'
14.00 SYMPHONY NO. 7 (HAYDN)
14.30 JAY WILBUR AND HIS BAND
15.00 'THE CAVALIERS'
C. B. C. Programme
15.45 'MELODY ROUND-UP'
16.00 EDUCATION 'SCIENCE I'
16.30 'THE 1600 CLUB'
With L/Cpl. John Brandon in the chair

17.30 'STRING ALONG WITH SANDY'
18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS
18.15 'KAY ON THE KEYS'
Kay Cavendish with songs at the piano
18.30 'THE BEST OF THE WEEK'
Highlights from this week's B. F. N. programmes chosen by Driver Peter King
19.00 CPL. PASHLEY (TENOR) AND CPL. WHITE (PIANO)
19.30 'RADIO RHYTHM CLUB'
20.00 8 CORPS DISTRICT NEWS
20.05 'SOLDIERS SINGING'
An informal gathering at Broadcasting House (Written by Cpl. Ronnie Hanbury)
20.30 NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
20.45 'RHINE RIVER RANCH HOUSE'
21.00 NEWS
21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES
21.15 'ONE NIGHT STAND'
21.45 'MELODIOUS MOODS'
22.00 'MERRY GO-ROUND'
A Home Forces entertainment for all serving overseas
23.00 NEWS
23.10 'MAKE BELIEVE BALLROOM'
Imagined by Sgt. Bill Valentine
24.00 CLOSE DOWN

SATURDAY

October 20

06.55 OPENING AND PRAYER
07.00 NEWS
07.10 'MILKMAN'S MATINEE'
Fifty minutes of pint-size rhythms delivered by L/Cpl. George Lunn and Driver Peter King
08.00 NEWS
08.10 'SONG PARADE'
Bing Crosby
08.20 'MELODY INC.'
08.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY
09.00 'RETURN ENGAGEMENT'
Hildegard
09.30 'RANDOM RECORDS'
Cpl. Roy Bradford's morning selection
10.00 'RHYTHM AND ROMANCE'
10.15 THEATRE ORGAN
10.45 'KEYBOARD CAVALCADE'
11.00 EDUCATION 'GERMAN'
11.20 EDUCATION 'CITIZENSHIP'
11.40 EDUCATION 'GEOGRAPHY'

12.00 'MELODY WARD WAGGON'
Request records from the hospitals
13.00 LIGHT ORCHESTRA OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE OF OCCUPATION
13.15 'CALLING MUSIC LOVERS'
A talk about next week's serious music
13.30 NEWS
13.40 'SONG TIME'
14.10 'TO TOWN ON TWO PIANOS'
14.30 B. B. C. REVUE ORCHESTRA
15.00 'MATINEE IN SWING'
15.30 AMERICAN DANCE MUSIC
16.00 HAMBURG PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Second half of the Symphony Concert for Allied Troops at Broadcasting House, Hamburg
17.00 SPORTS COMMENTARIES FROM BRITAIN
18.00 NEWS
HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS
18.15 'ESPECIALLY FOR YOU'
18.30 'ATLANTIC SPOTLIGHT'
Flashes between Britain and America
19.00 LIGHT MUSIC
19.15 NEIGHBOURLY NEWS AND FARM REVIEW
(Relay from the C. B. C. Studios in Montreal)
19.30 'COMMAND PERFORMANCE'
(By arrangement with the American Forces Network)
20.00 CANADIAN FORCES NEWS
20.05 'MOVIE SPOTLIGHT'
What's on in Germany and film gossip
20.15 'SATURDAY NIGHT OUT'
B. B. C. entertainment round-up
21.00 NEWS
21.10 SUMMARY OF TOMORROW'S PROGRAMMES
21.15 'THESE BANDS MAKE MUSIC'
21.45 'DESERT ISLAND DISCS'
Roy Plomley's investigation into the problem of choosing the eight most suitable discs for a lifetime on a desert island
22.15 MUSIC FROM THE MOVIES
Louis Levy and the Gaumont British Orchestra
23.00 NEWS
23.10 DANCE MUSIC
23.30 CANADIAN DANCE BAND
24.00 CLOSE DOWN

NOTE

Many of the broadcasts listed in this programme sheet have been scheduled from information supplied considerably in advance to B.F.N. by the other broadcasting organisations which contribute to this radio service. There are bound to be some unavoidable alterations after this issue has been published. Adverse atmospheric conditions will also affect the programmes because if interference is too great at the B.F.N. receiving stations, relays from the B.B.C. will be cancelled.