

JANUARY 1959 ★ 9d

SOLDIER



PATROLLING THE IRISH BORDER

(See page 23)

Colour Photograph: SOLDIER Cameraman PETER O'BRIEN



A MESSAGE from the Chairman of HER MAJESTY'S FORCES SAVINGS COMMITTEE

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GCB, KBE, MC, DFC, MM.
Chairman, H.M. Forces Savings Committee
1 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

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QUEEN ANNE

RARE SCOTCH WHISKY

In a 50,000-word document which reflects the views of men and women in units all over the world, a committee of seven experts tells the Army a few home truths and draws up a plan to make life in the Services more attractive than ever before

A NEW DEAL FOR THE ARMY

THE soldier of the future will be better off than ever before and the conditions under which he lives will be vastly improved.

He will get higher pensions and allowances and his pay and pensions rates will be reviewed at least every two years.

He will live in better barracks, wear better clothing and use better equipment.

He will have greater opportunities for promotion within the ranks and to commissioned rank and many of the present "pointless formalities" will be swept away.

These are just a few of the recommendations, already accepted by the Government, proposed by the advisory Committee on Recruiting in a remarkably searching and down-to-earth report designed to make the Services more attractive. Some of the proposals will come into force almost immediately; the rest will be introduced as rapidly as possible and most of them by 1963.

The report—one of the most important documents ever written on the fighting Services—is the work of seven civilians under the chairmanship of Sir James Grigg, a former War Minister, and was compiled as a result of personal interviews with soldiers of all ranks in many units in Britain, Germany, Cyprus, Malaya and Malta. Its object was to "examine the factors bearing on the willingness of men and women to serve in the Armed Forces and to make recommendations." Its conclusions will have far-reaching effects on the future of the Services and raise the status of Servicemen and women to a higher level than ever before.

Since the Army's recruiting problem is greater than in the other two Services, the Committee deals at length with complaints and suggestions made by hundreds of soldiers and puts forward suggested remedies.

Pay for both officers and other ranks, says the report, was now satisfactory and generally "people in the Services are a little better off than they would have been in civil life." But disturbance allowances and education grants should be increased and steps taken to ensure regular reviews of pay.

The low level of pensions for other ranks was "a serious deterrent to re-engagement" and these, with family pensions, should be

increased. Officers' pensions, however, were reasonable.

Discussing the problem of the recruiting of officers, the Committee says the biggest single cause of difficulty was that only a few can expect a career up to an age of retirement normal in civil life. Young men could no longer afford to enter a profession where there was a more than even chance of retirement at 45, an age at which prospects of taking up a civilian career dwindled. Since the recent axing of officers and NCOs more and more young men and their parents were wondering if the Services could still offer the security they once did. Higher pay, allowances and

pensions were not the answer; in the Committee's opinion the solution rested partly in the introduction of a scheme whereby officers had the choice of retiring in their late 30s or early 40s or of carrying on until they were 60. The field for recruitment of officers should be widened.

The Committee found little wrong with Army discipline and says there were few complaints from Regular soldiers. In fact, voluntary recruiting was best in units which exacted strict discipline and insisted on a high degree of smartness.

However, "breeders of discontent" were the holding of unnecessary parades (including pay parades), guard duties which have no obvious purpose, over-frequent kit inspections and excessive fatigues. There was also a feeling that military discipline was allowed to interfere over-much with a soldier in his free time and, on duty, there was a long-standing grouse that not

enough time was spent on interesting training.

Training, says the report, is the *raison d'être* of the Services in peacetime and should be realistic and interesting. Recruits would not be forthcoming if they were not given something worth while to do. At present Servicemen had a long working day but were under-employed for part of it. A shorter day and more intensive employment would benefit both efficiency and morale.

The quality of equipment, which the Committee considers a vital factor in recruiting, also comes in for drastic criticism. It seemed, says the report, that an increasing portion of the Army's budget was being spent on personnel and less on equipment. In Cyprus, for instance, one unit was expected to operate vehicles which were over a quarter of a century old and in Germany some units had borrowed equipment from other armies so that they

OVER . . .

THIS IS OUT

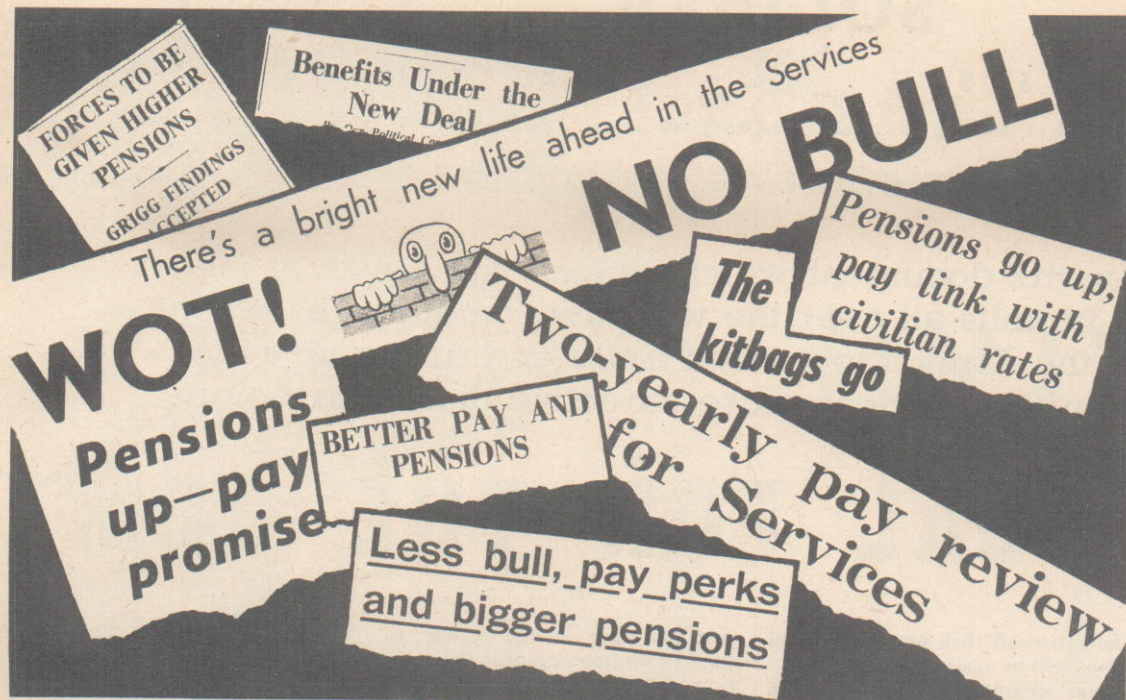


Left: The "sausage-shaped" kit-bag has had its day. Soon it will be replaced by a "robust hold-all with handles."

SO IS THIS



Right: Soldiers will no longer carry their "eating irons" to meals; all messes will be equipped with their own cutlery.



The announcement of the New Deal got off to a good start in the Press. Typical editorial comments were: "Just what the troops needed"; "A sensible attempt to make life in the Services more contemporary"; "Good news . . . good sense."



Sir James Grigg, a former War Minister, was chairman of the Advisory Committee of seven.

THE FIRST STEPS

As a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Recruiting, the Government have already decided that:

- 1 There will be an automatic review of pay and pensions at least once every two years, the first to take place in time for any change to come into force on 1 April, 1960.
- 2 Rates of disturbance allowance for other ranks will be increased from 1 April, 1959 from £12 to £25 for those occupying Service quarters and from £22 10s. to £50 for those occupying private accommodation. Rates for officers will go up to £40 and £80 respectively.
- 3 The education allowance for children of both officers and other ranks will be increased from 1 April, 1959 to £150 for the first child, £175 for the second and £200 for the third. The allowance for children boarded out with friends or relatives will be increased to £50.
- 4 Pensions for other ranks and family pensions will also be increased from 1 April, 1959. (Details in panel on page 7.)
- 5 The Army will aim to get a larger proportion of Regular other ranks from boys and apprentice units and additional training facilities will be provided. The possibility of creating an entry at a suitable status (but not as officers) for grammar school boys holding the GCE ordinary level, will be studied.
- 6 Every effort will be made to obtain a significant proportion of officers from the ranks and to obtain the maximum number of entrants to officer cadet units from every available source. A proposal to run Welbeck College as an inter-Service school is being studied.
- 7 Promotion in the ranks in future will depend not so much on a man's academic qualifications as on his ability to carry out the duties of the higher rank.
- 8 An investigation will be carried out to find ways of making an officer's career more attractive.
- 9 Recruiting offices will be set up in better premises than at present.
- 10 Soldiers will soon be issued with a raincoat and the kit-bag will be replaced by a robust hold-all with handles.
- 11 Messes will be equipped with cutlery so that soldiers do not have to carry their own knives, forks and spoons.
- 12 A probationary period will be introduced in the Women's Royal Army Corps and the present engagement structure will be reviewed.
- 13 The Women's Royal Army Corps will have a new uniform and blouses or dresses for summer wear. A proposal to abolish collars and ties is being considered.
- 14 Consideration will be given to improving the standard and design of furniture in WRAC accommodation and efforts will be made to increase opportunities for more members of the Women's Services to serve overseas.

NEW DEAL *continued*

could make a passable showing on combined exercises. "In the long run the Army cannot hope to get recruits unless they are an efficient and properly equipped force."

On uniforms, the Committee found that the battledress was unpopular. "It was not good for hard training or fighting and was quite unsuitable for parades and walking out. Denims were shapeless and shabby and "when it rained the soldier was expected to protect himself with a rectangular piece of waterproof which doubles the role of groundsheet." Similarly, the soldier travelling about "festooned with webbing equipment and carrying a sausage-shaped kit-bag which cannot conveniently be picked up or carried in any way we can discover, is neither a contented member of the Forces nor an advertisement to attract potential recruits."

The Committee severely criticises Army accommodation which it believes is a powerful factor in inducing men to sign on. Many barracks in Britain were old, depressing and lacking in rudimentary comforts. Some married quarters had stood condemned so long that the "D" painted on their sides to mark them for demolition had worn off! Unsatisfactory accommodation should be scrapped and replaced by new buildings as soon as possible.

The design of barrack blocks and married quarters was not always as imaginative as it might be and married quarters ought to be planned to include modern domestic appliances like washing-machines and refrigerators and be equipped with garages.

Other points made by the Committee were:

MESSING

The general standard of food was satisfactory but some units suffered from antiquated and depressing dining halls. Other ranks still had to carry their knives, forks and spoons to and from meals. This should cease and each dining hall be equipped with its own cutlery.

PUBLICITY

More should be done to make known to officers the importance of public relations and courses at cadet and staff colleges should include lectures on the subject. Every facility should be provided for parents, school-teachers and children to visit units.

SCHOOLCHILDREN

No child should get a worse education because his father was in the Services and for this reason every family should be assisted financially to ensure that children received the best education possible.

PROMOTION

The ending of National Service would lessen the chances of promotion for the Regular soldier unless positive action was taken. The Army should adopt a more liberal attitude towards commissioning from the ranks.

In the Army, too much importance seemed to be attached to academic educational tests as a qualification for promotion within the ranks. Rigid academic tests could result in the loss of good material for positions of command and responsibility, especially in the combat arms.

CENTRALISATION

The administration of the Services was too centralised and many officers felt that not enough was done to delegate financial authority. There was too much paper work which took up too much time and led to excessive delay in reaching decisions on urgent matters bearing directly on the welfare of Servicemen. Commanding officers should be given a sum of between £100 to

SOLDIER

t o s o l d i e r

"It's the very latest idea—a dartboard with no bull."



£500 to spend at their own discretion within their units.

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Not enough women were being employed to do jobs like driving staff cars and operating telephone switchboards so that the Services could reduce their requirement of men.

To assist recruiting the engagement structure should be overhauled and girls in the Women's Royal Army Corps given the right to leave during a probationary period of not less than two weeks. The minimum age of entry should be lowered to 17, pensions rates increased to 85 per cent of the men's rates and gratuities improved. A schools and university liaison organisation should be set up to help recruitment.

An attractive uniform was essential and it was important that it should be fashionable. Smaller stocks of uniforms should be kept to allow changes to be made more frequently. Girls should also be given blouses or dresses for wear in summer.

Barracks in which girls lived were generally more attractive than men's barracks because of the efforts they put in to make them so, but too many were living

in huts. More permanent buildings, with small rooms to house between two and six girls each, should be built.

More women should also have the opportunity of serving overseas.



One of the Committee members was Dame Felicity Peake who served in the Women's Royal Air Force and was the first woman to receive the OBE (Military Division).

THE NEW PENSIONS RATES

The improved scales of pensions and terminal grants for other ranks which come into force on 1 April, 1959 are as follows (present rates are shown in brackets):

	Annual Pension		Terminal Grant	
	22 years	37 years	22 years	37 years
	£	£	£	£
Warrant officer	243 (180)	575 (396)	729 (330)	1,725 (810)
Staff-sergeant	210 (144)	496 (367)	630 (275)	1,488 (635)
Sergeant	186 (124)	439 (318)	558 (225)	1,317 (525)
Corporal	143 (105)	338 (288)	429 (175)	1,014 (400)
Private	114 (86)	270 (255)	342 (125)	810 (305)

Members of the Women's Services will receive 85 per cent. of the men's rates.

Family pensions will be increased to give widows one-third of the pension the husband was receiving or, if still serving, the pension he would have drawn had he been invalided.

THE report of the Advisory Committee on Recruiting—an outspoken document that ought to be made compulsory reading for every serving soldier and prospective recruit—has blown the keen, refreshing wind of reform through the Armed Forces.

Its chief merit, SOLDIER believes, is that it attaches as much importance to improving conditions of service—the everyday things that help to make a contented soldier—as it does to pay, pensions and allowances.

It may not be entirely to the liking of every old soldier who sees nothing wrong with carrying his cutlery to the cookhouse and has no objection to humping a "sausage-shaped" kit-bag, but the vast majority of Servicemen will welcome its sensible ideas for making the Armed Forces more attractive.

Not the least unexpected result of the Committee's investigations is the discovery that "bull" is less of a problem in the Army than boredom. SOLDIER has long believed that boredom breeds "bull" and that the most efficient and contented units are those in which men train the hardest.

★ ★ ★
LISTENING to the BBC's Welsh Region programme, "The Fighting Welshmen," on the history of the 53rd (Welsh) Infantry Division, it occurred to SOLDIER that here was a dramatic way of recording regimental history.

Armed with tape-recorders, the producer, Mr. John Griffiths, and the script-writer, Mr. J. Mansel Thomas, had ranged Wales, interviewing past and present members of the Division.

There was one who recalled his landing at Gallipoli; another with a vivid memory of the day the Turks set fire to the scrub in which he and his section were hiding. There were reminiscences of the Normandy beaches, s'Hertogenbosch, the Reichswald and Hamburg. The voice of the Mayor of s'Hertogenbosch told what his townsmen felt about their liberators.

It was history with a difference, history still alive in the memories of the men who had made it. No book, no lecturer working from books, could bring it so close.

Any regiment intent on impressing its future recruits with its glorious past would do well to buy a tape-recorder. There is still time to catch the memories of World War One, and even of South Africa, as well as of World War Two. In future campaigns, there could well be a tape-recorder stored in the rear echelons, to capture the voices and impressions of men hot from battle.

Generations later, young men would hear the tale—at first hand.

★ ★ ★
IN which weekly publication would you expect to find advertisements by six different Cavalry regiments, two tank regiments, two Guards regiments, ten Infantry regiments, three corps and two infantry brigades—all in one issue?

You could guess away for a long time before you hit on *The Melody Maker*, organ of Britain's pop, skiffle and jazz addicts. The regiments which take space (at eightpence a word) are all in search of bandmen of various kinds, and their inducements appear cheek by jowl with those of jazz groups, provincial ballrooms, summer concert parties and saloon lounges.

The Grenadier Guards want talent—and so does Billy Smart's Circus!

"Join the Band that Tours the World!" said the Black Watch in a recent issue. The Border Regiment drew attention to the fact that it was stationed in Berlin, and added: "Excellent opportunities exist for tuition by members of leading Berlin orchestras." The Royal Scots Greys laid discreet emphasis on "Musical duties." Some regiments said "National Servicemen considered"; others say "National Servicemen welcomed." The Forester Brigade pointed out that its Junior Bandmen's Training School offers "good pay, regular leave, coaching to GCE level in education, all games and sports taught." Several regiments appeared to be especially hard up for dance musicians.

Join the Army—from Tin Pan Alley!

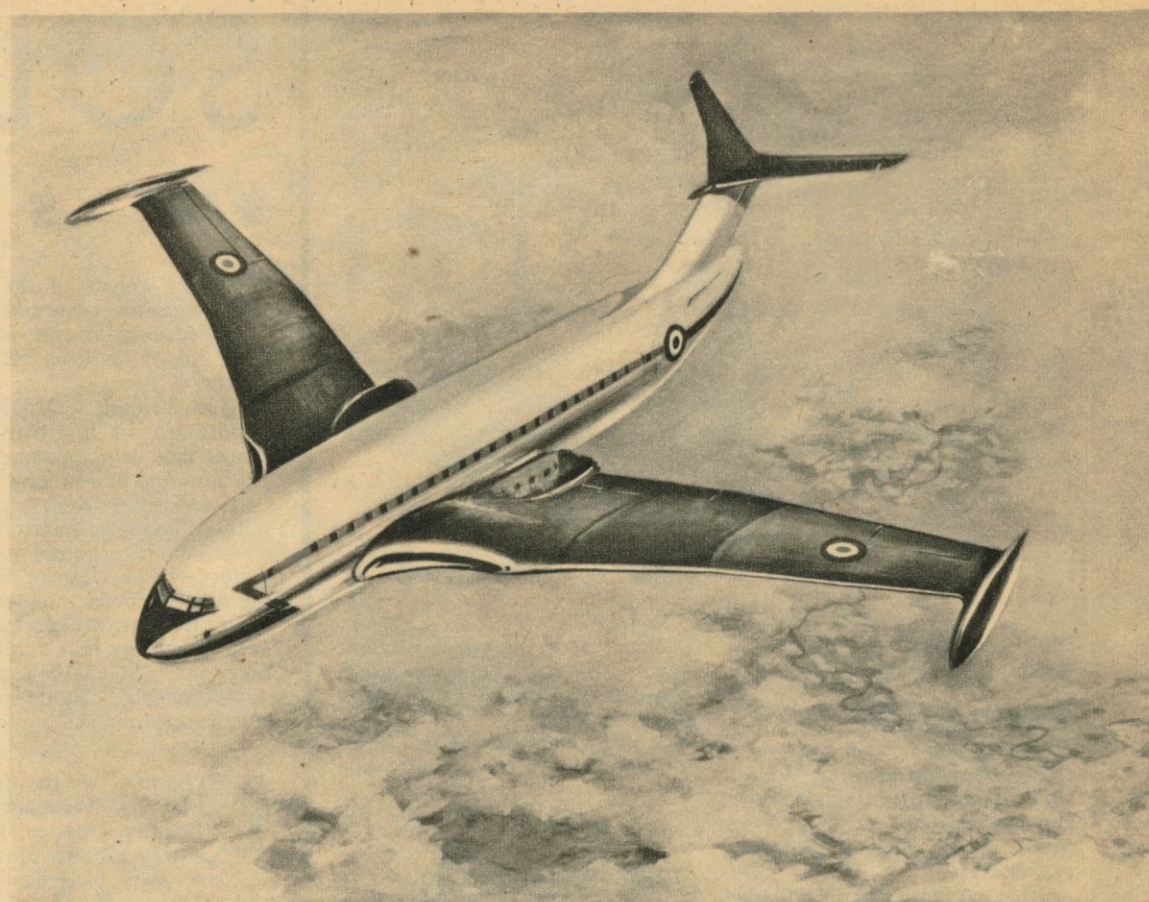
★ ★ ★
NOTICE anything unusual about SOLDIER's front cover this month?

Yes, correct, that regular reader in the back row—the title is different. We like it because it's bolder and brighter than the old one.

What do you think?

An artist's impression of the Handley Page "Treble One," which could lift 200 soldiers or 27 tons of equipment nearly 4000 miles without refuelling. It will fly at nine miles a minute.

THE ARMY OF THE FUTURE
WILL NEED BIGGER, FASTER
AND LONGER-RANGE AIR-
CRAFT TO CARRY TROOPS TO
ANY PART OF THE WORLD
IN A FEW HOURS. ALREADY
TAKING SHAPE ARE NEW
GIANT TRANSPORT PLANES
WHICH WILL GET THERE...



"THE FASTEST WITH THE MOSTEST"

AN all-important requirement which must be met—and soon—if Britain's new defence policy is to succeed is the ability to move strong military reinforcements rapidly to any part of the world where trouble may break out suddenly.

Recent experience has indicated that present resources are likely to be inadequate in a serious emergency, but this may no longer be the case in the not-too-distant future.

Giant, long-range aircraft carrying more troops, more equipment and flying at faster speeds than present transport planes used

by the Army may soon be brought into service to replace the medium-range "Beverley" and "Hastings."

Among the new designs now being considered by the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Ministry of Supply are the Handley Page

all-purpose "Treble One" (which the makers say could be ready in 1962), the Blackburn B.107A and the Short "Britannic."

The "Treble One," the design of which is based on the sonic Victor-Bomber, could carry out both inter-continental strategic and tactical rôles. In its strategic rôle it could lift 200 soldiers or nearly 27 tons of equipment over 3800 miles, flying at 540 miles an hour—or nine miles a minute.

This means that a full load could be flown to Aden, by way of Cyprus and Bahrain, in 10 hours and to Singapore, with staging posts in Africa, and on to Hong Kong in under 24 hours. Over a distance of 5750 miles it could carry 90 soldiers or nearly 13 tons of freight.

The aircraft has four Rolls-Royce jet engines mounted in crescent-shaped wings. It measures more than 130 feet from wing-tip

to wing-tip and its fuselage is over 15 feet in diameter and 127 feet long. Troops would travel in a pressurised, air-conditioned cabin and bulky equipment would be dropped through doors, opened in flight, under the rear fuselage.

In its tactical rôle, as a front-line aircraft, the "Treble One" is equipped to carry 120 paratroopers, who would jump four at a time, to a dropping zone 1000 miles from base. Alternatively, paratroopers and equipment could be dropped together.

Among the heavy equipment the "Treble One" could carry are a 25-pounder, its 3-ton truck and 40 soldiers; five Land-Rovers and trailers and 37 men; or two 1-ton armoured trucks and 40 men. It could also deliver loads of up to 15 tons 850 miles away and land them on small, rough airstrips only 1000 yards long and close to the spot where they would be needed.

Blown flaps—operated by a flow of air tapped from the jet engines—and powerful reverse-thrust give the "Treble One" a remarkably slow airfield approach speed and braking power for such a fast jet plane.

In the recent Cyprus airlift, the biggest since the Berlin Blockade, 45 different types of aircraft took 120 hours to transport 3500 soldiers and more than 90 tons of stores.

The same job could have been

done in only seven hours, say Handley Page, by 27 "Treble Ones" which would also have been able to carry 16 tons of guns. Six "Treble Ones" could have finished the operation (carrying the guns as well) in 49 hours—well under half the time taken by the 45 assorted aircraft.

The "Treble One" could also be equipped for use as an air ambulance.

The Blackburn B.107A, which could be in service in 1963, is also an all-purpose aircraft, designed for long-range strategic and short-

range tactical operations and as an air ambulance. Its predecessor, the "Beverley" (see SOLDIER, October, 1956), was constructed primarily for short-range operations.

The B.107A is faster, can carry more troops and equipment and is larger than the "Beverley." Its four Rolls Royce Tyne engines give it a maximum cruising speed of 350 miles an hour and it can haul 108 fully-equipped soldiers a distance of 3700 miles (the "Beverley" carries only 94 for a distance of 1200 miles). It is

124 feet long and has a wing-span of 166 feet 8 inches.

The B.107A is designed to carry a wide variety of heavy loads, some of them attached to platforms for parachuting. It could, for instance, carry two Saracen armoured cars, a Ferret scout car and 24 men; a 5.5-inch gun, a 10-ton tractor and 12 men; or two 1-ton trucks, three Land-Rovers, 3400 lbs of stores and 16 men.

As a paratrooping aircraft, the B.107A has room for 75 paratroopers and three despatchers who could be dropped 1840 miles from base, the aircraft returning home without refuelling.

Equipped as an air ambulance, the aircraft could transport 92 patients on stretchers and nine medical orderlies in a pressurised cabin for 3600 miles.

The B.107A has large front and rear doors for easy loading, the rear door opening in flight for dropping heavy equipment. Paratroopers jump simultaneously from two side doors. This aircraft could also operate from 800-900-yard landing strips.

The "Britannic," which exists only on the drawing board as yet, is a turbo-prop freighter similar to the "Britannia" air liner. It is designed to have a fuselage half as big again as the "Britannia" and an enormous freight hold—80 feet long, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide—which could carry 30 tons of military equipment over a range of 1000 miles.

The maximum range of the "Britannic" may be in the neighbourhood of 3000 miles and the maximum cruising speed well over 350 miles an hour.

Another aircraft which may be used as a troop transport plane is the Hawker Siddeley Group's four-engined AW 660, designed to carry 44 paratroopers or men and equipment weighing 10 tons over a distance of about 1400 miles.

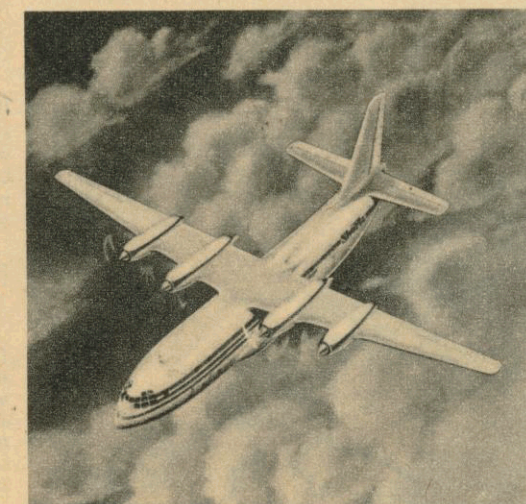
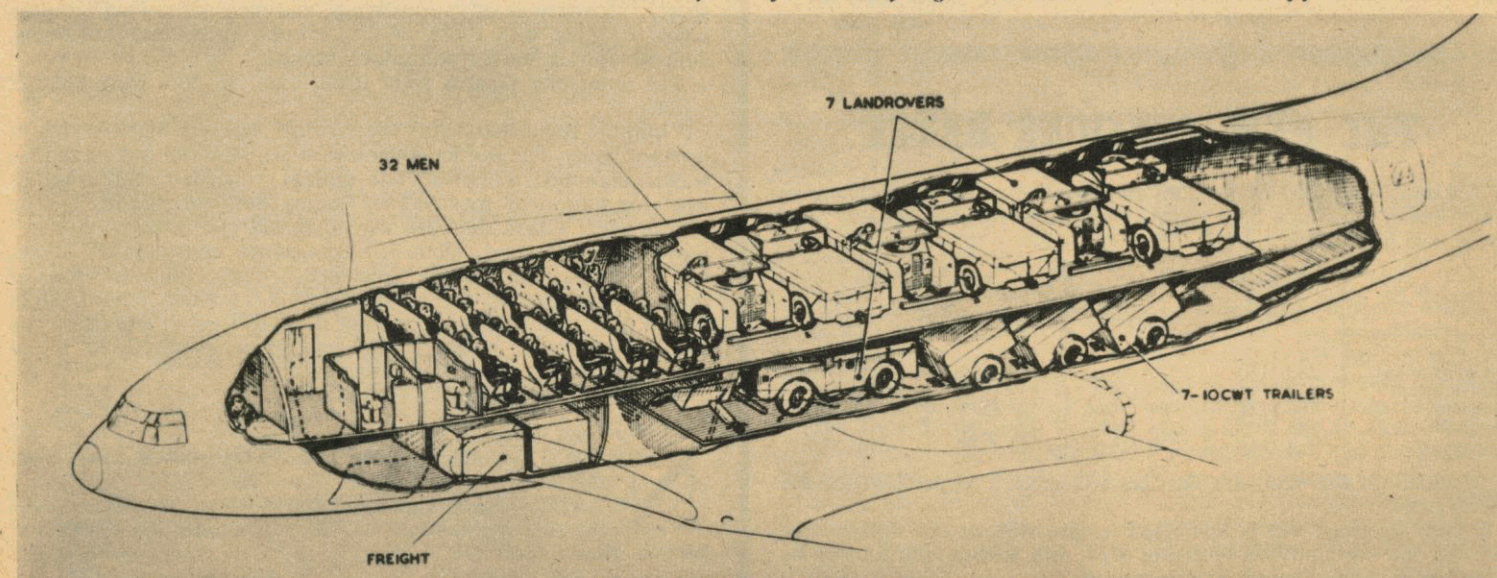
The day may not be far off when, equipped with such aircraft, the Royal Air Force will be able to whisk hundreds of soldiers and their weapons to the most outlandish places in the world in a matter of hours.

K. J. HANFORD

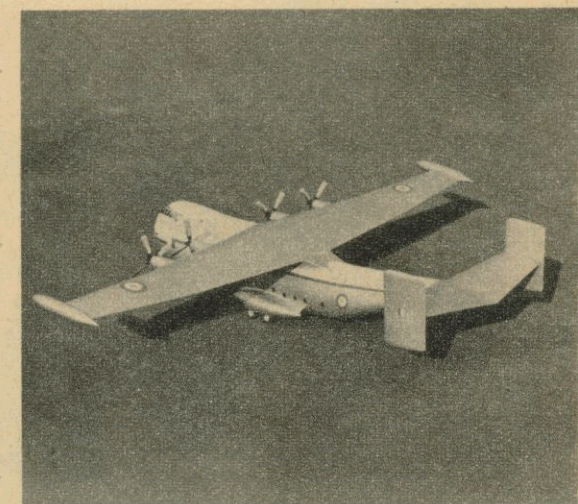


As a troop carrier the "Beverley," here shown carrying men of the Cameronians to the Persian Gulf, has done a first-class job, but faster planes with a longer range are needed.

A cut-away view of the Handley Page "Treble One" with a load it could fly to Aden in ten hours.



An artist's impression of the Short PD18 "Britannic," a turboprop heavy freighter of the future. It is similar to the Bristol "Britannia" with an 80-foot-long fuselage.



A model of the new Blackburn "107A," faster and larger than its predecessor, the "Beverley." It can carry 108 fully equipped soldiers a distance of 3700 miles.



Between Camps Two and Three the route passed over ice-cliffs and crevasses and there was always danger from overhanging snow. One of the climbers takes a rest during the ascent.

myself—started out again for Camp Two on 8 June. Two days later we overcame the Gendarme. This fine blade of rock, ice and snow rises abruptly from the ridge like a dorsal fin and presents probably the most difficult obstacle on the whole route. The attack was finely led by Sims, with myself in support, while Banks and Deacock roped the route in our wake. The following day we pushed on still farther, carrying a tent and food, to the site of Camp Three, at the foot of the Monk's Head.

In the meantime, the other climbers, with the porters, carried on doggedly with the lift of stores. On 14 June, Brooke, Patey, Grant and Sims leapfrogged ahead to begin the task of roping the Monk's Head. By the 18th the roping was completed by Brooke and Patey, assisted by Deacock and myself, and the now fully stocked Camp Three was occupied by the whole expedition.

In one lift, on 20 June, the seven British climbers, with five Hunza porters, climbed the Monk's Head, carrying all stores and food for the attempt on the summit. Here, at just over 21,000 feet, Camp Four was set up and the porters departed, leaving us to carry out the final assault.

The Hunza porters deserve the highest praise. Their fine and loyal service had enabled us to reach this point from which we

might attain the summit. This was due in no small way to the leadership and example of Shah Khan, himself a Hunza. The foundation of any success which the expedition might have had been well laid by these courageous men, whose country, the small autonomous state of Hunza, is dominated by Rakaposhi.

Above us, three giant steps rose to the summit. On the top of the first two we hoped to place Camps Five and Six. From Camp Six Banks and Patey would make their bid for the peak.

For two days we were confined to our tents by a blizzard and it was not until the 23rd that we were able to begin the assault. Deacock, Sims and I, by carrying loads in support of the other four, enabled them to camp at about 23,000 feet on top of the first step. Brooke and Grant made the supporting carry for the summit pair to the top of the second step on the following day. At just over 24,000 feet, with the summit tantalizingly near, Camp Six was established and Banks and Patey were left in their small, lone tent.

An icy, raging wind ushered in D-Day, 25 June. Undeterred, Banks and Patey struggled to the summit through deep snow in the teeth of the blizzard. They did not stay long. Exhausted and frost-bitten (Patey's right hand was badly affected) they were only able to descend as far as Camp Six instead of

Camp Five as had been planned.

That night the wind ripped the tent at Camp Five in which Brooke and Grant were waiting. With the tent filling rapidly with driven snow they were forced to abandon it and on 26 June they retreated to Camp Four.

The situation now became serious with no support party, or tent, between us, in Camp Four, and Camp Six, and an anxious day was spent hoping that no disaster would befall the summit pair. Evening came and there was still no sign of them. The raging wind of the last two days had dropped to a whisper and a thick mist spread its grey shroud over the snow. We decided that if Banks and Patey did not appear that night we would go up to Camp Five, taking with us a tent to replace the ruined one there.

Above us, the weary summit pair were stumbling blindly through the "white out" caused by the mist, down the steep slopes towards Camp Five. They had left Camp Six early that morning after a night made sleepless by the racket of the wind as it tore at their tent. The mist had made route-finding uncertain and dangerous on the featureless steep slopes, slowing their pace to a crawl. Near Camp Five Patey narrowly escaped falling into a crevasse but, ironically, the presence of crevasses enabled them to get their bearings. Knowing now that they were on the right course, they continued the descent.

The sight of the empty, useless tent shocked them. Now they must reach Camp Four before nightfall, or risk a night in the open on the mountain. In their exhausted state with no food this might prove fatal so, staving off their fatigue with dexedrine tablets, they moved on downwards through the murk.

Dusk began to shade the mist and in Camp Four we were about to brew up a last drink, when Brooke heard a sound. Far above us and quite remote, a human voice was calling. We rushed outside. I grabbed the cine camera and we began walking towards the voices. Suddenly they emerged from the mist; two

figures moving unsteadily towards us. Patey waved an axe and pointed upwards. "We got up," he shouted. The expedition had been successful.

We quickly made a tent ready and got them inside. In their "dehydrated" and exhausted state they ate ravenously and drank pint after pint of cocoa, lemonade and soup. Banks's feet were only slightly touched by frostbite, but Patey's hand needed urgent attention. While Banks held a flickering candle, Grant injected Heparin direct into a vein in Patey's arm. It was the first time the drug had been used to combat frostbite and was successful.

The weakening effects of living and working for a week at high altitude on a meagre assault ration, were beginning to tell on us. The rations taken to the two higher camps had been abandoned and for breakfast on the 27th we ate the last of the food. We had to get down to Camp Three if we were to survive.

That morning we moved off, making slow and weary progress in soft snow and mist, to the top of the Monk's Head. Just below the start of the fixed rope a dozen or so feet of bare ice was exposed and while negotiating this Deacock slipped into a shallow crevasse. His exasperated swearing expelled his false tooth into the offending abyss!

Down we stumbled, like drunken marionettes, being saved from a serious fall time and again by our waist loops, and at last reached Camp Three where we were met by the Hunzas.

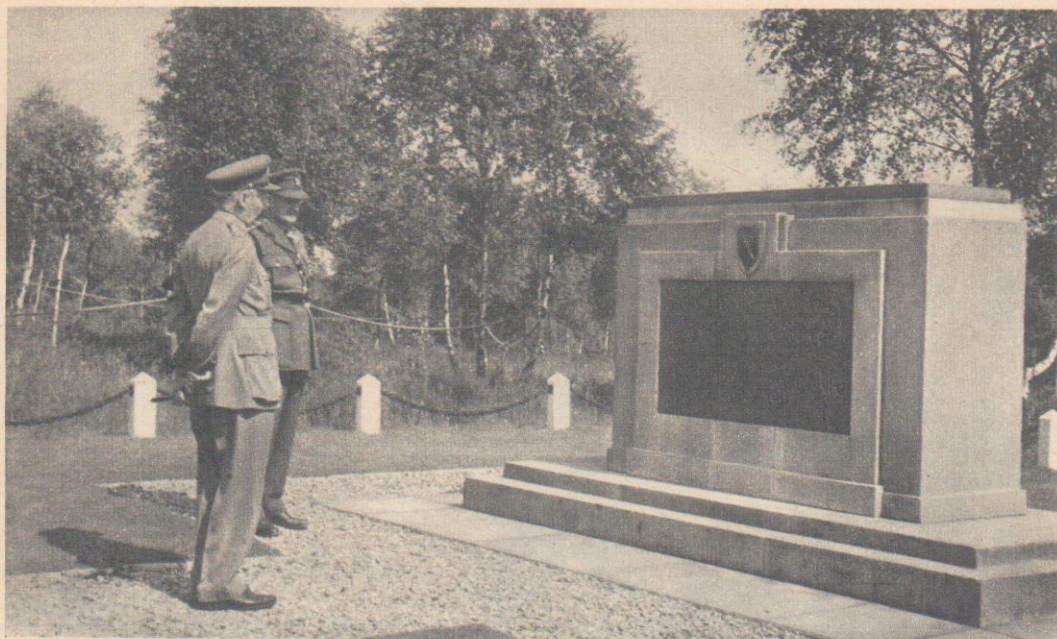
Carrying all we could shoulder, the descent was made the next day to Base Camp where on the now flowering turf, we were greeted enthusiastically by Raja and the signallers who led us through a decorated triumphal arch they had made.

After several days of doing nothing but sleep and eat we began the march out.

So the adventure ended. Perhaps it is the beginning of many more such expeditions which we hope our experiment in inter-Service and Commonwealth co-operation will inspire.



These are the men who conquered Rakaposhi. In the centre row (left to right): Lieut-Commander F. R. Brooke, RN; Captain E. J. E. Mills; Captain Raja Aslam, Punjab Regiment; Captain W. M. Deacock; Captain M. Banks, Royal Marines (the leader); Surgeon-Lieut. T. W. Patey, RN; Flight-Lieut. J. R. Sims, RAF; and Captain Shah Khan, Northern Scouts. In the front row are the Hunza porters and in the rear row the Signallers and cook.



On the spot where he took the German surrender in 1945, Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery surveys the Victory Stone during his farewell visit to Rhine Army. The monument now occupies pride of place at Sandhurst.

A MEMORIAL FOR SANDHURST

"Here at 1830 hours on 4th May 1945 a delegation from the German High Command surrendered unconditionally to Field-Marshal Montgomery all land, sea and air forces in north-west Germany, Denmark and Holland."

THE seven-ton granite block with the bronze plaque which bears these words no longer stands on wind-swept Victory Hill in the heart of Germany's Luneburg Heath.

It has been uprooted and now, mounted on its original six-ton plinth, occupies a more imposing setting—on the edge of the parade ground facing the New Building at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

Moving 13 tons of memorial across three countries and the North Sea was no easy task and one which required the help of many soldiers, three cranes and a 20-year-old, 10-ton Army truck called "Genevieve" before the Victory Stone found its resting place at Sandhurst.

The bulk of the work fell on the Royal Engineers. On the morning the Victory Stone was due to be moved, Sergeant R. F. Rand and a team of drivers from 5 Company Headquarters, Army Group Transport Column, Royal Army Service Corps arrived with "Genevieve" and two three-ton lorries to find that the monument had already been "crated" by the Garrison Engineers Department at Luneburg.

Sappers of 43 Field Park Squadron, Royal Engineers then went into action to lift the monument bodily on to "Genevieve" but the task proved too much for one seven-ton crane and two had to be used. Finally, the Stone was loaded safely aboard "Genevieve" and the plinth on to a second truck. (Into the third lorry went another war memorial from Luneburg Heath—the 30 Corps bronze boar which is to be re-erected in the grounds of the Staff College at Camberley.)

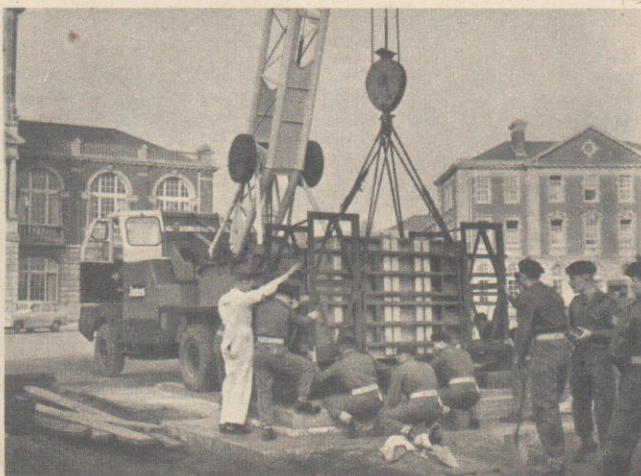
Under the watchful eye of Staff-Sergeant J. W. Hall, RE, of the Chief Engineer's Office in Rhine District, the Victory Stone and the bronze boar went by road to Antwerp and

from there across the North Sea to Tilbury Dock. The next day "Genevieve" and the lorry containing the plinth arrived at Sandhurst and were handed over to No. 2 Troop, 17 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers. Within a few hours the monument had been re-erected with the aid of a ten-ton crane borrowed for the occasion from Southern Command's bridging camp near Weymouth.

Later, paving stones and a 10-foot carriageway were laid round the monument and all was ready for the re-erection ceremony, attended by Sandhurst cadets, representatives from the Royal Naval College at Greenwich and the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell—a reminder that the Victory Stone commemorates the achievements in World War Two of all the Armed Forces.

FOOTNOTE: On the night the Victory Stone arrived at Sandhurst Field-Marshal Montgomery was given back the lance-corporal's stripe he lost for misbehaviour when he was a cadet there half a century ago. He was presented with a silver plaque which said: "Gentleman Cadet B. L. Montgomery, demoted from Lance-Corporal in 'Bloody B' Company, Sandhurst, October 1907. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO, reinstated Lance-Corporal, Alamein Company at Sandhurst, October 23rd, 1958."

Sappers, with the help of a ten-ton crane, lower the Victory Stone into position on its plinth facing the New Building at Sandhurst.



ON THE ROAD TO LUNEBURG

THE removal of the Victory Stone to Sandhurst calls to mind other memorials of Hitler's War, less celebrated and less imposing but each recording the events that led to victory.

The kilometre stones along the roads to Paris from the West are memorials to the troops who passed that way in 1944, each, with its flaming torch and inscription "Voie de la Liberté" marking a stage on the long march to Luneburg.

General Patton's crossing of the Seine at Vilvaines (over a Bailey Bridge which is still the only link for miles between opposite banks) is commemorated by a plaque erected by his men. On mairies, churches and in the open fields are the memorials to the men and women of the Resistance and



This French kilometre stone on a road at Fontainebleau is one of thousands which commemorate the Liberation of France, symbolised by the flaming torch of freedom and the words "Voie de la Liberté."

hostages shot for their part in bringing about the final surrender.

There are, too, newly-carved additions to the long lists of names on 1914-18 village war memorials, roadside military cemeteries and the memorial in Senlis Cathedral to the men of the Commonwealth who lost their lives.

There are also some less formal reminders of war, like the two scrolls in a Dutch café near Eindhoven, one recording that it was once a sergeants' mess and the other that a Royal Air Force Unit held its farewell party there. They are the simple records of the lighter side of war, reminding us that our men were more than welcome on the road to Luneburg.

S. W. LANE

Boulder-strewn paths and tangled undergrowth made patrolling through the Sarawak jungle a slow and exhausting business.

FAR EAST-1

Men of the Cheshire Regiment thought soldiering in Malaya was pretty grim until they spent three weeks in the jungle and swamps of Borneo, home of the head-hunters



IT'S TOUGH IN SARAWAK, TOO

THE men of the 1st Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, all seasoned jungle fighters, used to be convinced that Malaya was the toughest training ground in the world.

Now, after spending three weeks among the primeval forests, the jungle-covered mountains slashed with fast-flowing rivers and the mosquito-ridden swamps of Sarawak, a British colony in Borneo, they are not so sure.

The Cheshires—a company of

them, accompanied by the Regimental Corps of Drums—soon found that Sarawak, too, can

justifiably claim to be a pretty rugged place and their exercise turned out to be a grim test of endurance.

Soon after arriving from Singapore on board the New Zealand frigate HMNZS *Rotoiti*, the Cheshires set out from their camp at Kuching, Sarawak's capital, on

combined Army-Police patrols, penetrating deep into the thick jungle.

Part of the way they went by boat along the turbulent rivers but most patrols were done on foot, each man carrying his heavy pack and equipment (in Malaya troops almost always leave their packs behind at a base camp).

Thus burdened, the Cheshires made slow progress along the steep and tortuous, but clear-cut, jungle paths. They waded chest-deep through swirling water, sloshed through swamp, clambered up and down precipitous rocks and gingerly crossed the flimsy bamboo bridges that span the innumerable rivers.

In the open country there was no protection from the pitiless sun; in the jungle, the paths, though generally free from tangled undergrowth, were so numerous that they caused confusion even among the best map readers. It was not surprising that, during the first week, the Cheshires' patrols covered only some eight or nine miles a day and that the men often arrived at their camp for the night almost completely exhausted.

In spite of the tough going, the Cheshires found time during their patrols to make friends with the primitive tribes who inhabit the interior, some of them direct descendants of notorious head-hunters.

Often, the troops were invited to stay the night in long-houses, the traditional communal homes of the Dyaks, and it was not long before they had organised a sing-song, an unfamiliar entertainment for the Dyaks.

In a native boat steered by a Dyak policeman, the men of the Cheshires set off on a patrol.



In one village Corporal Tony Buck discovered an old guitar and treated the delighted Dyaks to a session of skiffle, rock-'n'-roll and old-time sentimental ballads. Private John Bakewell then demonstrated the intricacies of jive and soon the whole tribe had joined in. In return the Dyaks performed their own native dances to the accompaniment of cymbals, gongs, drums and a miscellaneous assortment of unusual wood instruments.

The next morning, when the Cheshires left, the entire village turned out to wave good-bye, and some of the younger Dyaks insisted on carrying the soldiers' packs for several miles. (That kind of thing, incidentally, never happens in Malaya.)

During their stay in Borneo, the Cheshires were taught by the Sarawak Constabulary Field Force (composed of some 200 soldier-policemen responsible for patrolling the Sarawak-Indonesia border) how to survive in the jungle and among other useful tips learned how to obtain pure water from creeping vines and to produce a tasty meal from edible roots and fruits.

One aim of the Cheshires' visit was to teach the men of the Sarawak Constabulary the technique of jungle fighting—a job which the Cheshires, with a record of 12 Malayan terrorists killed and 100 arrested, were well equipped to do.

The Cheshires also showed the Police how to prepare dropping zones for air supplies, demonstrated Infantry weapons and took part in a realistic night attack on a "Communist" jungle camp.

While their comrades were on patrol, those left behind at Kuching played a large part in fostering good relations. They played soccer (winning every game), hockey, badminton, basket



Sarawak's innumerable streams are difficult to negotiate but this one provided a cooling drink and a wash.

ball and table tennis against local teams and organised a triangular shooting contest between the Army, the Police and the local civilians.

The Regimental Corps of Drums was highly popular, being in great demand for social functions. They Beat Retreat on five occasions and became the first Christian band to lead a Muslim festival procession through the streets of the capital. They also visited several outlying villages.

—From a report by Sergeant D. WATERSON, Army Public Relations.

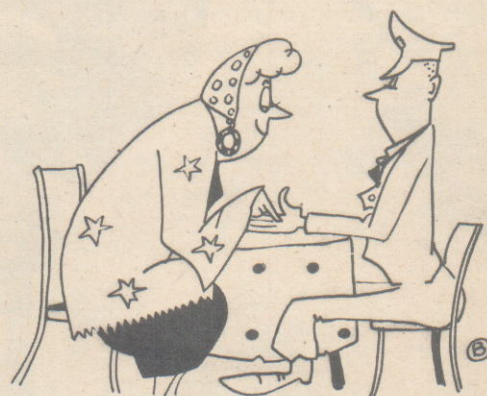
Photographs by Sergeant A. GREEN.



The Cheshires also taught the Sarawak Constabulary how to fight jungle bandits. Company Sergeant-Major R. England here demonstrates a self-loading rifle.



Below (left): The Regimental Corps of Drums march through Kuching, Sarawak's capital. They also visited outlying villages and played at many social functions.



"Your life is greatly influenced by Taurus the Bull."

KNOW YOUR JUNGLE —AND SURVIVE



Air despatchers of the RASC get ready to parachute stores to their comrades. They face the ever-present hazard of being marooned in the Malayan jungle if their plane crashes.

At a school in Singapore, Servicemen in Malaya learn the art of staying alive in the jungle. They are taught how to make tents out of parachutes and to hunt for their food

IN the early hours of the morning a twin-engine Valetta droned low over the Malayan jungle. On board were men of a Royal Army Service Corps (Air Despatch) company with supplies for an Infantry patrol hacking its way through the dense undergrowth nearly 100 miles away.

Suddenly, one of the engines went dead and the aircraft crash landed. No one was hurt—but the soldiers and the air crew were in a desperate plight.

Stranded in inhospitable jungle with no chance of rescue for several days at least, with very little food and no means of transport except their feet, they had only a remote chance of survival. If they were to live they would have to fight the jungle and make their own way out.

Happily, incidents like this are not common in Malaya but they have happened and for the men who fly daily over the endless sea of jungle they are a permanent hazard.

Today, however, a crash landing in the jungle holds fewer terrors than before for the men who provide the vital supply link with Malaya's ground forces, thanks to the training and advice they receive at the Royal Air Force's Jungle Survival School at Changi, Singapore. At this school, men from all units of the Commonwealth and South East Asia Treaty Organisation forces learn how to stay alive in the jungle, if necessary for weeks on end.

Many men from 55 Company, Royal Army Service Corps (Air Despatch) at Kuala Lumpur have

passed through the School and some have already had cause to be grateful for the experience. One former pupil who put his knowledge to good use was Driver Lee who survived 12 days in the jungle after escaping unhurt from a Bristol freighter which crash landed.

Early in the course, which lasts for two weeks, the students are taught how to build camp sites and shelters from materials they can find in the jungle—such as bamboo canes, leaves and vines. They are also shown how to make the best use of the equipment they normally take with them on their air supply missions, particularly their parachutes and nylon rigging lines which are just the thing for making tents, hammocks and shelters.

They are then given lectures on jungle plant life, navigation and the best methods of travelling through thick jungle and also visit the Raffles Museum in Singapore to learn about the many types of edible animals, fish and insects found in Malaya and the customs of Malayan aborigines whom they might meet in their journeys.

After a week in Singapore, the pupils move to a jungle camp in southern Malaya, run by Flight-

Lieutenant H. Gant DFM, the School Commandant, with the help of several NCOs. Here they are taught how to live off the country by harvesting their own fruit, trapping wild animals and fish and detecting edible roots and fungi from poisonous ones.

They also make their own lean-to "bashas" with a raised sleeping platform, from saplings roofed with palm leaves.

To give additional realism to the course, the training area is sited in heavy jungle through which the students have to hack their way with machetes for more than two miles.

The final test, which soon separates the man who is most likely to survive in an emergency from those who have much more to learn, comes on the last night of the course when each man, alone, has to fend for himself in the jungle.

Says Flight-Lieutenant Gant, who spends half his life in the jungle training others to understand and defeat it: "The jungle is a place where familiarity should never breed contempt. Its problems are tremendous but they can be overcome by common sense, courage, knowledge and training. The jungle is only neutral to the extent to which you know it."

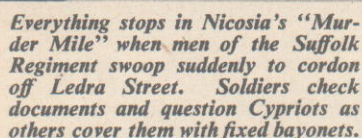
—From a report by Sergeant JOHN WOODROW, Army Public Relations, Malaya.



Left: A useful shelter can be made from bamboo poles and parachute panels. On every mission the air despatchers carry five parachute panels and 30 feet of nylon rope.



Right: Take a machete, cut a length of bamboo, make a hole in it and block both ends—and the answer is a jungle kettle, ready for a brew-up.



EOKA
ON
THE
RUN

As a result of this action one of the most powerful terror gangs in Cyprus was smashed.



SAPPERS REMOVE THE SIGNS OF WAR

Territorials did a useful job destroying wartime fortifications in the Channel Isles, 300 miles from their homes in Manchester

Below: No stevedores were available at St. Peter Port so the Sappers had to unload their own equipment, with the help of a 20-ton crane and the advice of an ex-Merchant seaman in the Plant Troop.



Left: With compressor tools, the Sappers break down stone and rubble fortifications left by the Germans.



Below: The demolition troop blows up part of a strong point on the cliff top.



EVEN the most imaginative of Territorial Sappers in rain-soaked Manchester would have dismissed as sheer fantasy the thought of spending annual camp in the sun-drenched isle of Guernsey.

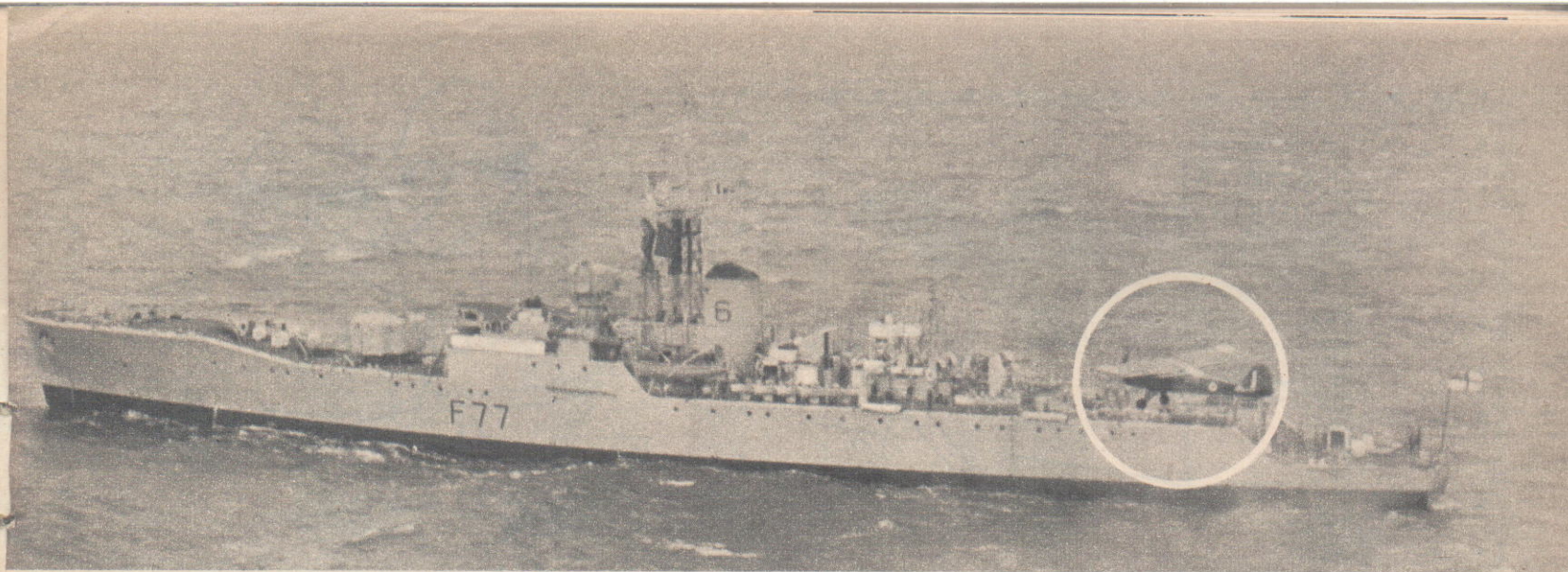
But this wildest of dreams came true for a detachment of 123 Field Engineering Regiment, Royal Engineers (TA) when the unit's training major, looking around Wyke Regis camp area for real jobs which the Regiment might undertake during its camp, heard that German earthworks and fortifications in Guernsey needed clearing.

Forty all ranks, including (with an eye to recruiting) newly-joined Sappers, were selected from all the squadrons in the Regiment and formed into two plant and demolition troops. Reaching Wyke Regis a day early, key personnel drew stores and plant for the expedition and from a beaching hard loaded them in a tank-landing craft.

At the end of a calm crossing the detachment disembarked in St. Peter Port, set up camp in huts and made detailed reconnaissances of its tasks. The demolition troop went to work at Fort Hommet, on the western side of Guernsey, using compressor tools and explosives to break down large pieces of rubble ready for bulldozing. Bulldozers cleared fortifications at Fort George, near St. Peter Port, then moved to Fort Hommet to clear the area softened by the demolition troop.

Off duty the Territorials enjoyed the hospitality of the island and made firm friends with the tank-landing craft's Royal Army Service Corps crew.

The worst channel storm for years delayed the return journey by a day, but after a rough voyage the Sappers rejoined the Regiment more knowledgeable than their fellows in amphibious operations and with the satisfaction of a useful job well done.



An Army Air Corps Auster flies over HMS Blackpool as the ship prepares to fire her main guns.

These Gunners Spot for the Navy

THE Royal borough of Windsor on the Thames and industrial Leeds in the heart of the West Riding have little in common, but they are linked militarily by a unique unit of the Territorial Army. Each is the home of a troop of 881 (Independent) Amphibious Observation Battery, Royal Artillery, a unit which by virtue of its rôle has the unusual ratio of 17 officers to only 48 other ranks.

The Battery's task is to spot for naval gunfire engaging enemy military targets on land. In an assault landing men of 881 Battery go ashore with the first waves of Infantry, taking their few vehicles—mainly Land-Rovers fitted with wireless. In the beach-head the Battery can establish up to a dozen artillery observation posts, staffed normally by a forward observation officer, two driver-operators and an observation post assistant, whose duties are interchangeable.

When the Army ashore asks for naval support to destroy perhaps a strongpoint or concentration of enemy tanks, the request goes to the headquarters ship where the Battery Commander is a member of the Joint Fire Support Control which allots a ship to carry out the required bombardment.

Ashore, the observation post calls for support fire, on its wireless link, describing the target, giving its location and reporting the positions of friendly troops.

The Naval Gunfire Support Liaison Officer, the Army's only representative on board the allot-

ted ship, receives the message in his corner of the ship's operations room where he works closely with the naval Gunnery Officer and acts as the Captain's military adviser. The Battery Officer's immediate task is to convert the bearing from observation post to target to a bearing from naval guns to target. Wireless communication between ship and shore is based on a compromise between Naval and Army procedure.

The Battery's organisation has to be extremely flexible. It might go ashore by helicopter, in tank, Infantry or assault landing craft, perhaps in a ship's boat, or make a more comfortable landing by driving off dryshod on a jetty or pier. Observation parties need to be practised in day or night landings, in scrambling up cliffs and in being self-dependent for up to 48 hours. In addition, they may be called on to spot for artillery regiments.

Although a unit of the Royal Artillery, 881 Battery is unusual in possessing no artillery weapons, though the majority of the officers and men who form it have served

with conventional artillery regiments. Weekly drill nights concentrate on achieving a high standard of wireless operating and in making every member proficient in the triple duties of observation officer, signaller and driver.

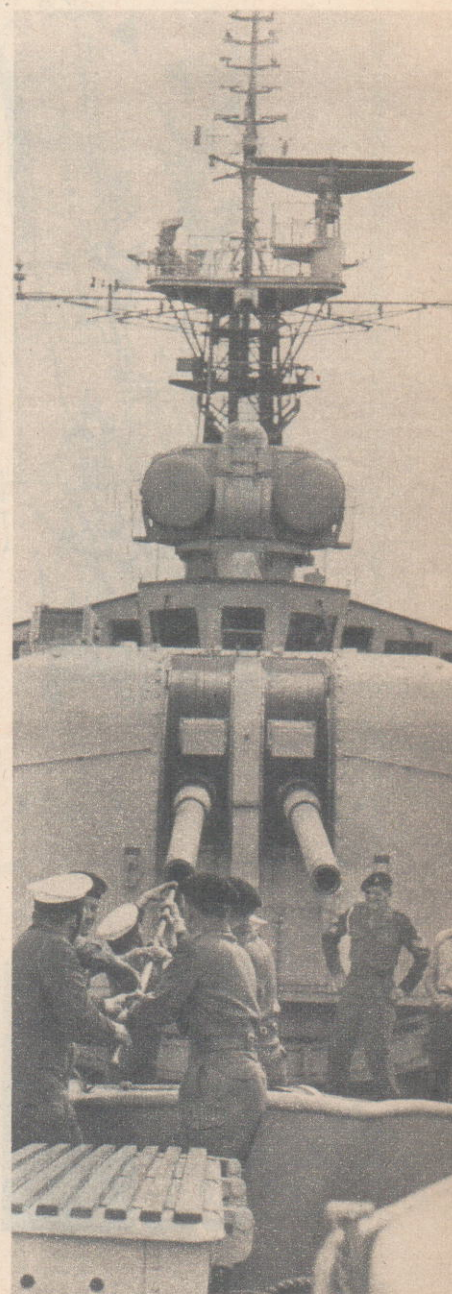
Another unusual feature of life in 881 Battery is that the unit holds annually *two* 14-day camps. For its first camp this year the Battery travelled to the North of Scotland to work with ships of the Royal Navy at the Cape Wrath Live Bombardment Range. Three officers spent a much warmer fortnight in the Mediterranean acting as naval gunfire support liaison officers for NATO's Exercise "Shotgun." Two were assigned to Italian destroyers which took part in the landing of British and Italian Commandos on the rugged south coast of Sardinia.

On a training week-end on Salisbury Plain recently members of the Battery were flown "ashore" by helicopters and during the second annual camp, at Poole in Dorset, they were taken up in Austers to watch a frigate of the Royal Navy firing its 4.5-inch guns while the Battery's observation post spotted from St. Alban's Head. Four officers and 12 other ranks spent the previous day on board the frigate, HMS *Blackpool*, learning their way about the ship and finding their sea-legs in choppy weather. The training programme also included day and night-time assault landings.

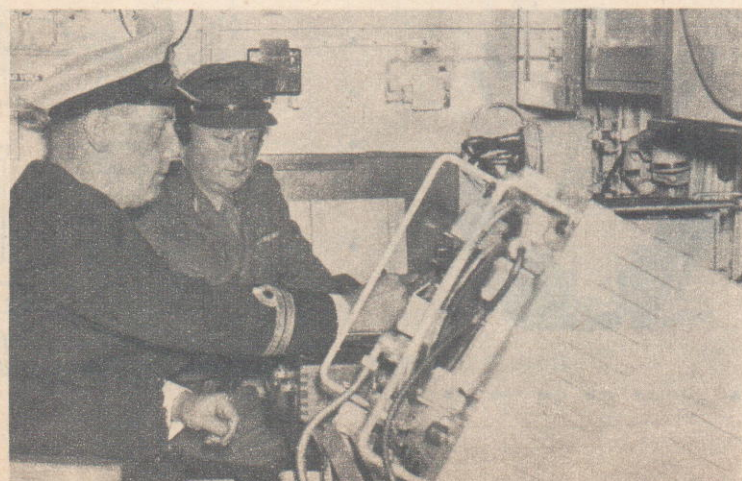
Life in 881 Battery reflects the new policy of making training more adventurous in the Territorial Army and the unit's Mountaineering Club combines adventure with bringing men up to the required standard of physical fitness. Members of the club have climbed at Tunbridge and in Snowdonia, and during the Cape Wrath camp they scaled Ben Hope and trekked into the rugged countryside of Sutherlandshire.

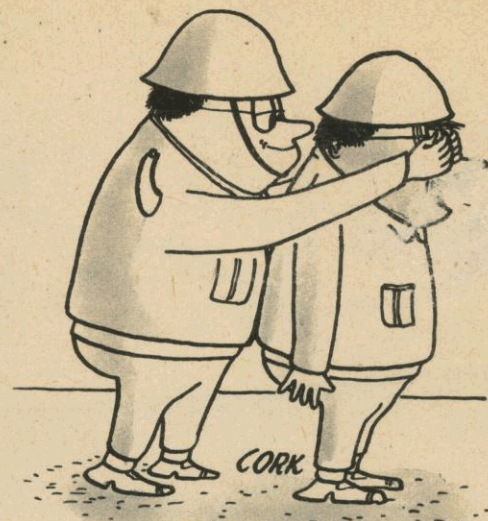
PETER N. WOOD

Following tradition, the Army gives the Navy a hand in cleaning the barrels of the 4.5-inch guns after the shooting trials.

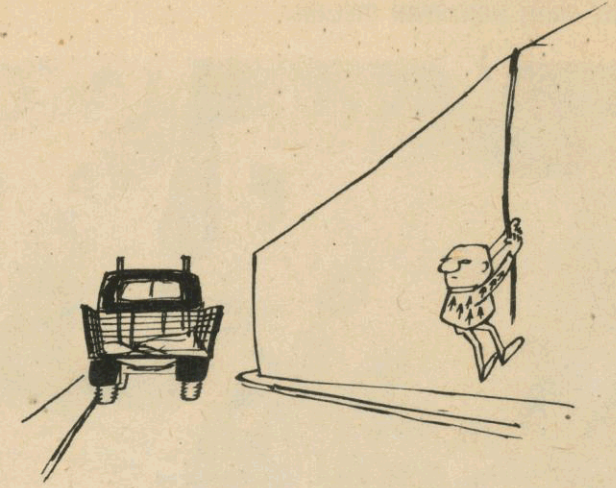
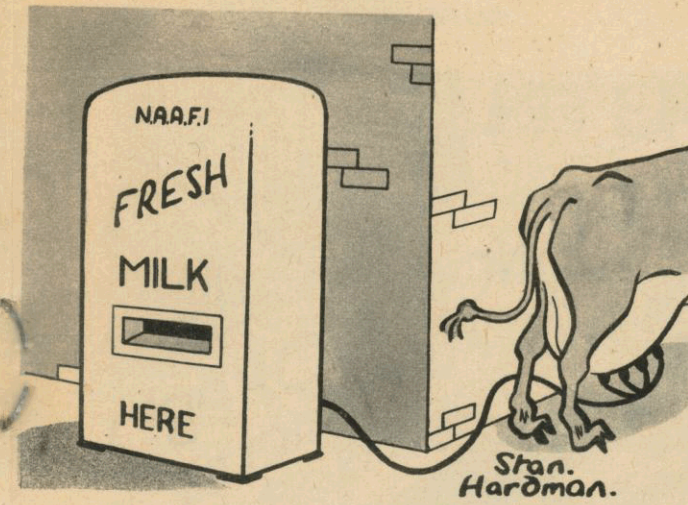


The Army's Naval Gunfire Support Liaison Officer and the Navy's Gunnery Officer work out a gun bearing in the "Army's corner" of the operations room.

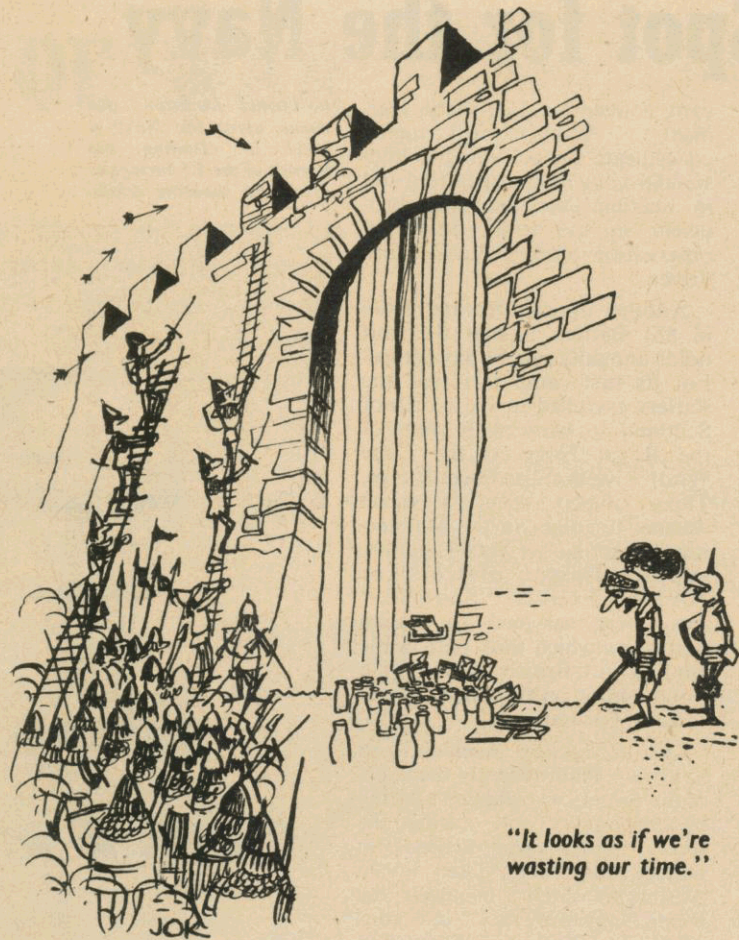




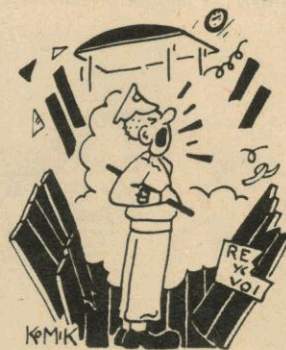
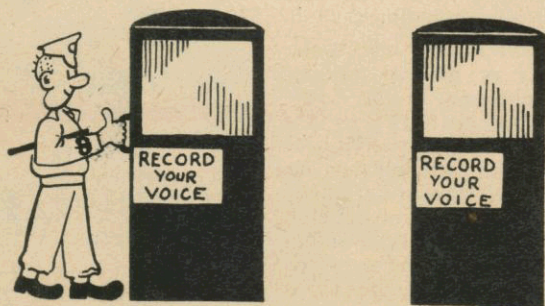
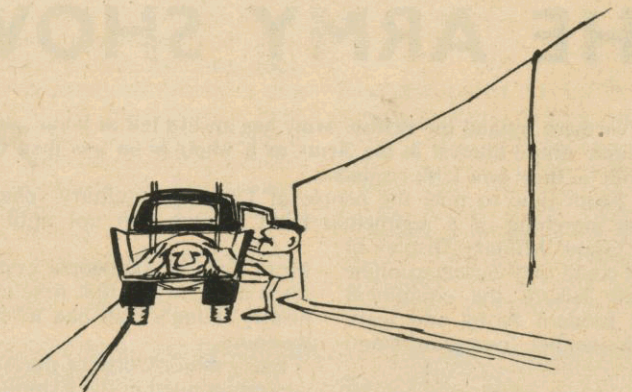
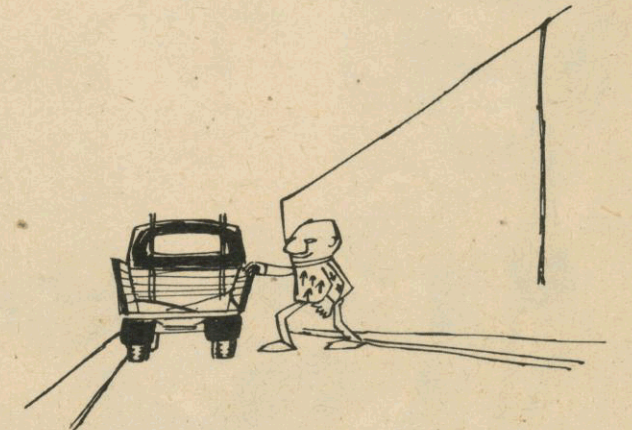
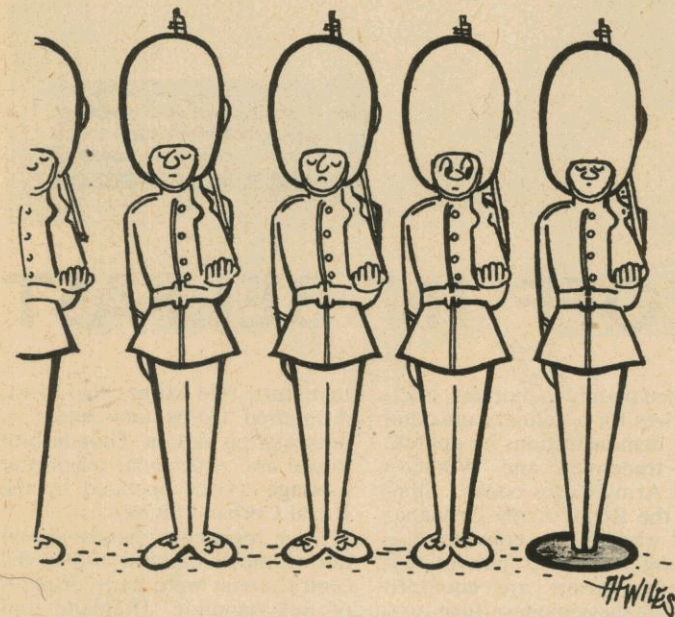
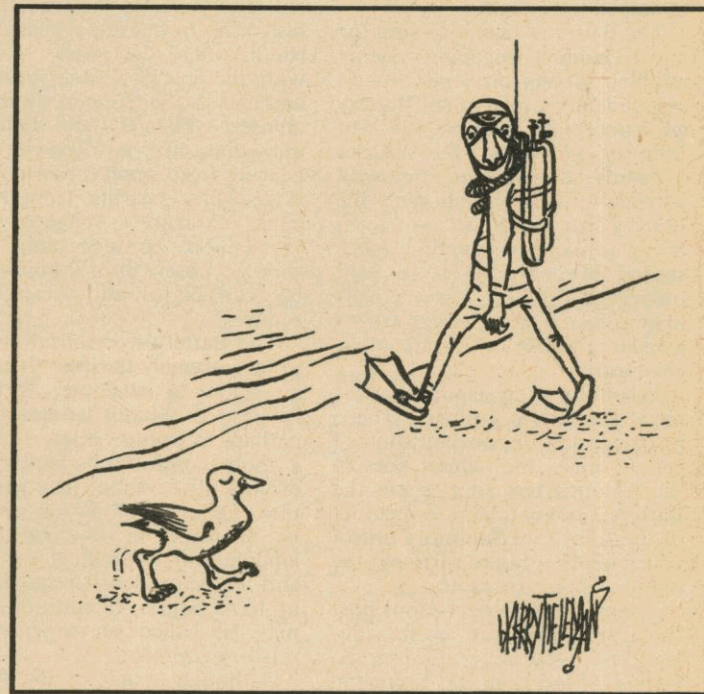
"3104261 . . . No it isn't, it's 4378925."



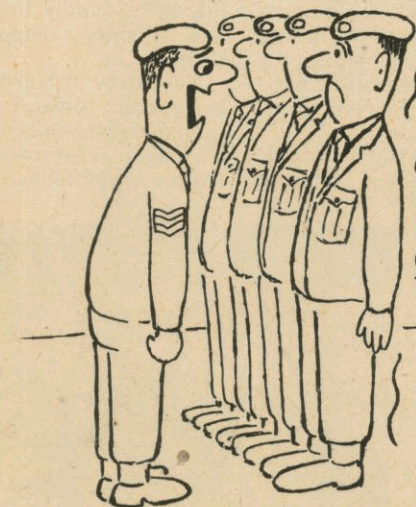
SOLDIER HUMOUR



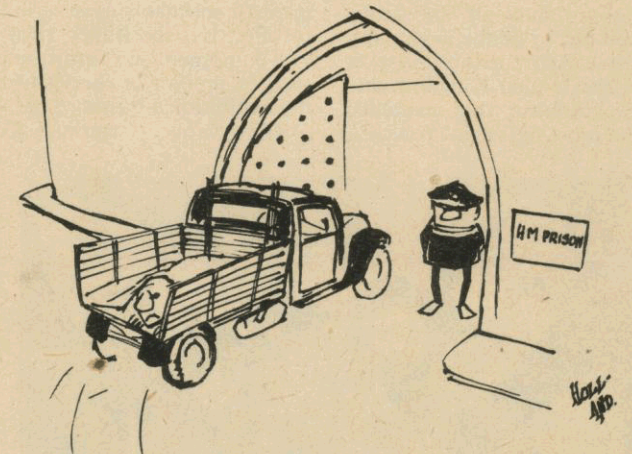
"It looks as if we're wasting our time."

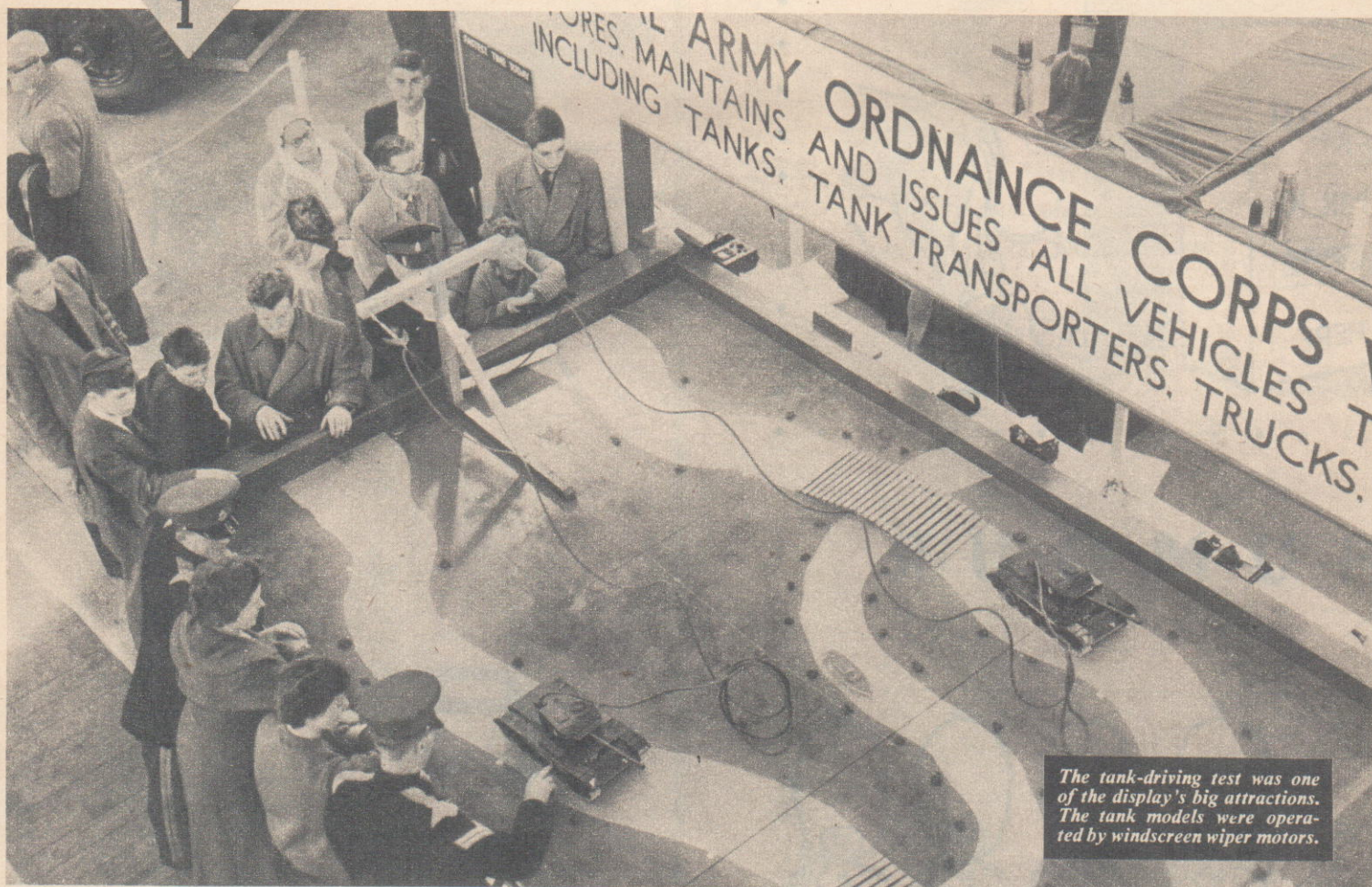


"Well, if you look for mistakes you'll always find them."



"Who gave you permission to tremble?"





The tank-driving test was one of the display's big attractions. The tank models were operated by windscreen wiper motors.

THE ARMY SHOWS OFF IN BELFAST

IN Northern Ireland the British Army has always felt at home among people whose interest in the Army as a whole is no less than their pride in their own Irish regiments.

From time to time the people of Ulster see military vehicles, soldiers marching or a regimental band playing, but not until the recent Grand Military Display in Belfast could they closely examine at their leisure the equipment of the modern Army and learn how the soldier lives, works and plays.

The display, which was held at King's Hall, Balmoral, some five miles from the city centre, was not intended to be a recruiting campaign but to "show off" the Army. It turned out to be the most comprehensive Army exhibition ever held in the United Kingdom and drew a response that exceeded even the most optimistic forecast.

More than 57,000 people went to see it and, for the first time in its history, King's Hall had to close its doors.

Every major Corps of the Army was represented in the Exhibition. The Royal Army Chaplains' Department, making one of its rare public appearances, had no intricate mechanisms or gimmicks to offer, but the Bibles, field service equipment and furniture were seen by a sixth of the visitors on the exhibition's busiest day.

The Army Catering Corps

appealed mainly to mothers, offering prizes for a culinary quiz and giving demonstrations by apprentices, tradesmen and Women's Royal Army Corps cooks. Similarly, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps was able to convince disbelieving wives and fiancées that married quarters are equipped with high-class modern furniture.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army Air Corps wore for the first time the Corps' new sky-blue beret. For the first time, too, the people of Ulster saw the Centurion tank, the Corporal and Thunderbird guided missiles, the Saladin armoured car and "Skeeter" helicopter.

Many stands had a "do-it-yourself" motif—the Infantry

miniature rifle range, the Royal Armoured Corps tank shoot, a tank-driving test, a Thunderbird model and a personal teleprinter message service operated by the Royal Corps of Signals.

Four regimental bands played during the Exhibition and in the central arena were daily displays of dog handling, Highland and Irish dancing, silent drill, physical training and gymnastics, a radio-controlled Jeep, mechanical handling and assembly, bridge building and Infantry weapon competitions.

The Army in Northern Ireland is looking forward to another similar display in the near future and has ideas for staging Northern Ireland's first military tattoo.



Left: A soldier describes a weapon of the future to possible soldiers of the future. The layout of a "Corporal" guided missile regiment fascinated the youngsters.



Right: Hundreds of delighted children—and one woman of 62—dropped from the Parachute Regiment's tower.

AUSTERS AND ALSATIANS

OUTLAWED by both Ulster and Eire and pitting themselves against an ever-increasing vigilance by British troops and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, members of the Irish Republican Army have lately become a diminishing menace to the peace on Northern Ireland's border.

The British Army has played a large part in bringing about this encouraging state of affairs by strengthening its already close co-operation with the police forces and by introducing two weapons

new to the operations in Ulster—dogs and aircraft.

Austers of 651 Light Aircraft Squadron, Army Air Corps, on call to the police, have made themselves indispensable in a

dozen ways. Familiar with every one of the 3000 tracks across the border, the pilots direct Army patrols, keep troops in line during a sweep and fly company commanders to make rapid ground reconnaissances. Police officers are also flown in Austers to familiarise themselves with their areas and check border roads in which craters have been blown—a task which on the ground would mean weeks of work and much “dead” mileage up and down the roads.

On border patrols the Austers fly only ten feet above the ground, following tracks and paths as they keep station on a course just inside the frontier.

On occasions the squadron detachment has provided aerial cover for military and police convoys and once its Austers tracked fishing vessels which were thought to be carrying arms and ammunition. The aircraft have also co-operated on brigade and battalion exercises, escorted Royal Air Force helicopters on air-sea rescue operations, controlled road traffic and saved valuable hours for senior officers by providing a “taxi” service.

In Fermanagh, a county in south-west Ulster where the Irish Republican Army is most active, the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars supplement their armoured car patrols by using dogs. The Regiment has formed a dog troop at its headquarters near Omagh, with 33 men, including eight non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, who handle some 20 dogs.

The Regimental handlers, all volunteers and trained by the Regiment, look after the guard



Cover Picture

SOLDIER's front cover photograph shows men of the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars on patrol in Northern Ireland.

The Regiment carries out internal security duties in south-west Ulster, providing armoured car and dog patrols in co-operation with the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

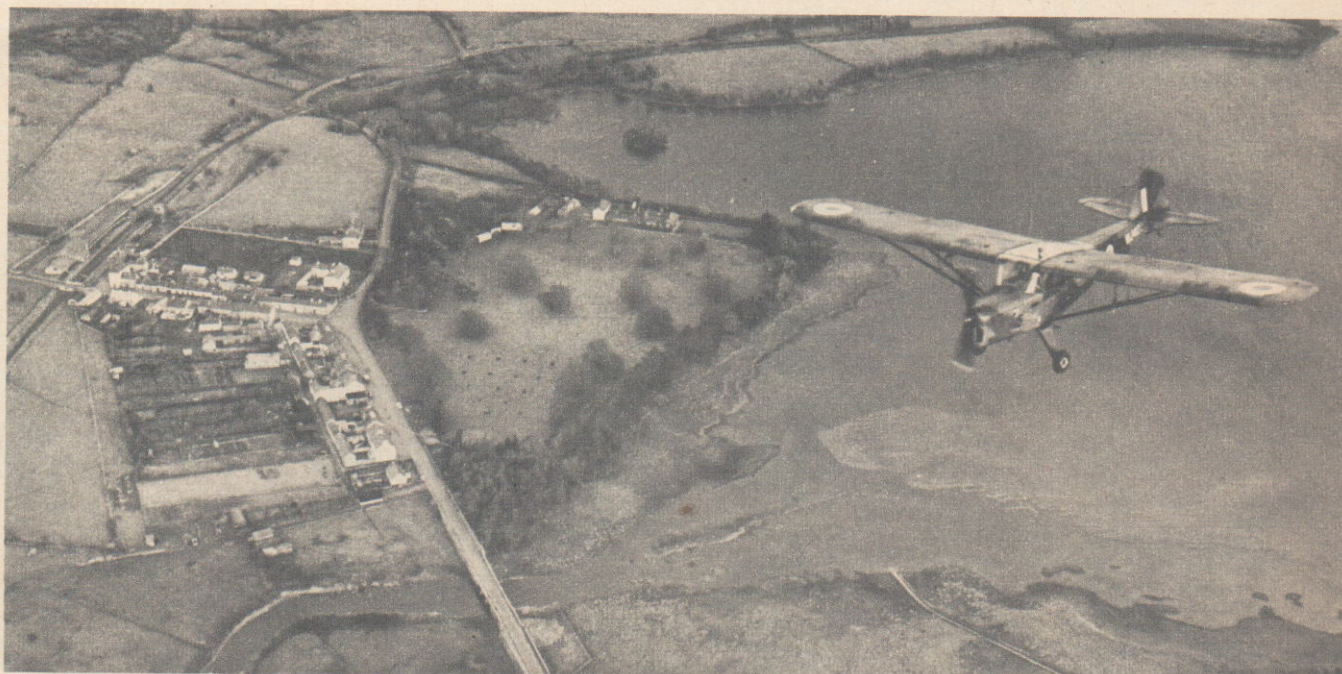
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dogs that patrol the camp. The men of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps handle the tracker dogs and those that search out arms and ammunition. The dogs, all trained at the Royal Army Veterinary Corps depot in Melton Mowbray, include Alsatis, bloodhounds, Labradors and an Old English sheepdog.—PETER N. WOOD

A handler of the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars holds his Alsatian in leash as it springs at the camera. On night patrol these ferocious dogs are a formidable deterrent to prowlers.



Right: A spotter aircraft, on an Army co-operation scheme with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, flies over Lough Macnean Lower, in County Fermanagh. The road in the centre foreground leads to the Ulster-Eire border.



With the news from Berlin once again making headlines **SOLDIER** turns the spotlight on the British soldiers who keep watch on the zonal border, the men of the . . .

BERLIN

EVERY year more than 100,000 refugees pour across the zonal border to seek sanctuary in West Berlin, a tiny island of hope and freedom set in the middle of a red sea.

For many, the first sign that they have reached safety is the welcome sight of British Military Policemen in their red caps and white equipment, patrolling the border in immaculate black scout cars.

Day and night the whole year through, the men of 247 (Berlin) Provost Company—they justifiably claim to be the smartest soldiers in Berlin—keep ceaseless watch on the 22-mile long border between the Soviet Zone of Germany and the British sector of Berlin, working closely with the German police. They are ready, at a moment's notice, to rush to the scene of any border incident.

The border, some parts of which are still in dispute, is based on the pre-war municipal boundary and is no respecter of persons or property. It cuts clean through the middle of farm houses, dissects a restaurant (the locals joke that you can buy only beer in one half and only vodka in the other) and in many places runs down the middle of streets.

At one spot, where the patrols are always more than welcome on their daily visits, farmers till their land in an area surrounded by the Russian Zone—the only connecting link with the British sector is a narrow track several hundred yards long.

Dotted along the border at intervals of several hundred yards are the red, white and black signs of the Military Police, bearing warnings in English and German that "Beyond this point is the Russian Zone."

The boards are numbered and marked on a map in the Military Police Control Room so that

This farm house is cut in two by the zonal border. East German look-outs in the dummy chimney (ringed) watch as Sergeant J. H. Grandison checks that the boundary warning sign has not been moved.

Part of the border follows a stream and could not be covered by patrol cars until this bridge, built under the direction of RSM H. Burden, solved the problem in 1954. RSM Burden is now a Lieutenant (Quartermaster) at the Royal Military Police Depot.



Left: The sectors of Berlin. The broken lines show the border between the British sector and the Russian Zone.

Cement posts in the middle of the road mark the zonal border. The grass on the right of the patrol car is in the Russian Zone.

BORDER PATROL

Photographs: **SOLDIER** Cameraman FRANK TOMPSETT

in an emergency reinforcements can be sent quickly to the scene. The men in the scout cars can speak directly with the Control Room by radio-telephone.

Each patrol normally consists of two men in a scout car—a driver and a radio operator—who tour the boundary looking for signs of unusual movement on the other side of the border, checking with German police posts and inspecting all military signs for damage. Almost always they are under constant surveillance from the Russian Zone.

When **SOLDIER** recently accompanied one Military Police patrol, observers with field glasses were seen moving about in dug-outs, watch-towers and in the woods which in many places skirt the border. At one point, an observation post had been set up in a dummy chimney on a farmhouse on the boundary. Incidents are rare, although attempts have been made to puncture the tyres of patrol cars.

Each patrol lasts for eight hours and reliefs are carried out on the boundary line so that the border is never left unwatched.

Before setting out for their border patrol the Military Policemen—more than half are National Servicemen—are carefully briefed on how best to deal with the unexpected, for on them rests a heavy responsibility to avoid, if possible, incidents which might have serious political repercussions.

Another important duty which falls to the men of 247 (Berlin) Provost Company is ensuring the safety of British military and civilian vehicles which use the 102-mile long Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn, the international road lifeline to Berlin from Western Germany.

The autobahn is under Russian control and special passes are needed to use it. The Military Police have check points at each end of the corridor, responsible for marking each British vehicle in and out and giving drivers an estimated time of arrival the other end. If a vehicle is long overdue a Military Police patrol car sets out from Helmstedt, where the Provost Company has a detachment, to trace it and, if it has broken down, to recover it.

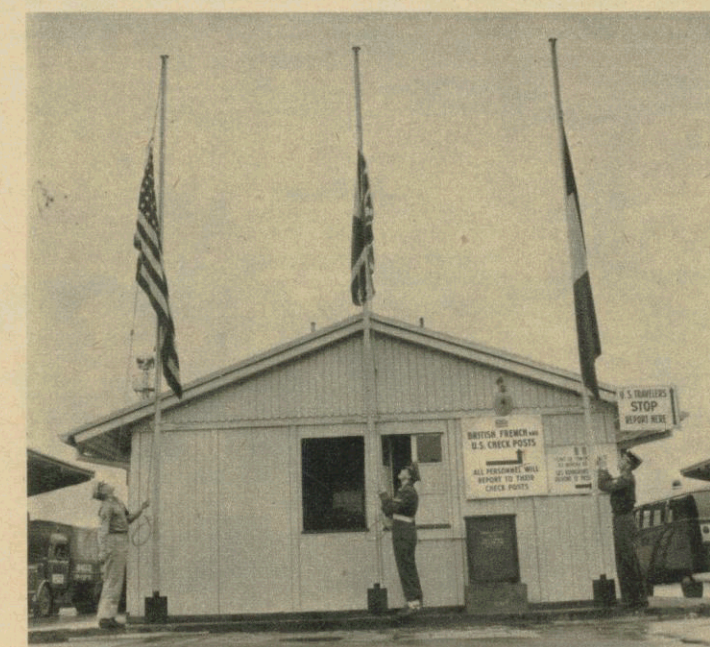
As befits the smartest soldiers in Berlin—every man has his uniform individually tailored—the men of 247 (Berlin) Provost Company live in a new barracks. Each barrack room is equipped with a wireless set bought with the profits of the unit's pig farm which is run by the men in their spare time.

The Provost Company also has a proud sporting record, having won the Berlin Brigade's swimming, water polo and cricket championships, the Berlin minor units' athletics and Corps small bore shooting contests last year. More recently, competing against teams from units many times its size, No. 247 (Berlin) Provost Company won the Rhine Army water polo championship.

K. J. HANFORD



The bright lights of the Kurfürstendamm, the Piccadilly of West Berlin, make a welcome change from the barbed wire of the zonal border for this Military Police patrol.



At the Allied Autobahn check point in West Berlin, Lance-Corporal H. D. Houldin raises the Union Jack beside the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolour.



British troops charge up the rocky slopes covering Ladysmith before the final relief. It was on terrain like this that the Manchesters held off the Boers.

Below: From the outposts of beleaguered Ladysmith, British troops concealed among the rocks search the countryside for signs of the relief force.

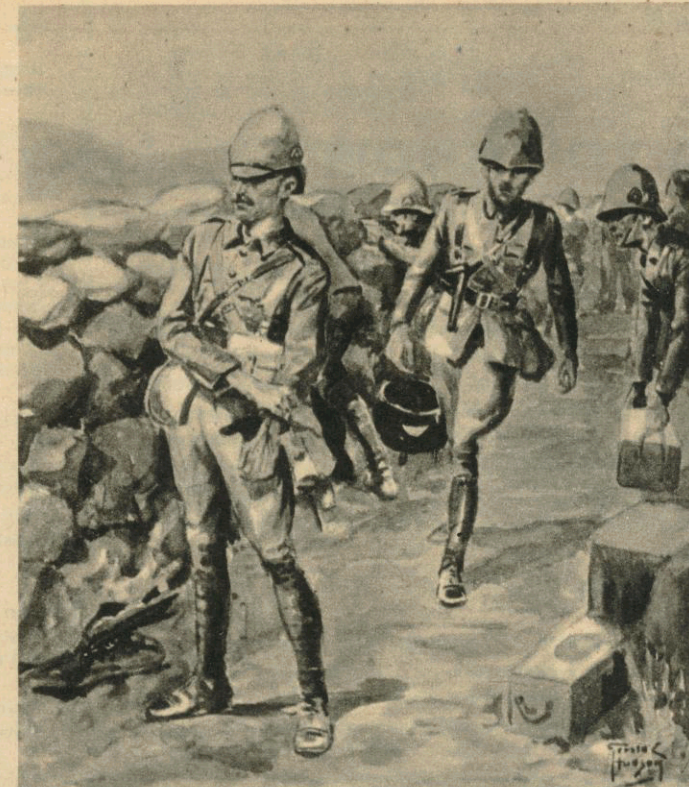


HOURS OF GLORY

13

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Under incessant and deadly accurate enemy fire on a scrub-covered ridge before Ladysmith, the men of the Manchester Regiment stood firm against the Boers and helped to win a famous victory



Men of the Manchester Regiment take up position behind a barricade of rocks at Caesar's Camp, the key to the defence of Ladysmith. The ground was too hard for trenches to be dug.

HELD ON AND WON

WITH the experience of two frightful world wars etched deeply in their memories, it is not uncommon for most people today to think of the South African War of 1899-1902 as "something of a picnic."

It was, of course, nothing of the kind. In fact, it was a series of strenuous campaigns fought over enormous areas of mostly primitive country in which the British Army moved great distances, living on scanty rations and enduring great extremes of heat and cold.

Trained only for movement and for battle in close order, the British soldier constantly found himself, without warning, under murderous fire from brave Boer marksmen, hidden sometimes half a mile away.

It was in that hard and bitter school that the British soldier first learned the real art of fieldcraft and camouflage and the value of straight shooting at which the Boers were always the masters. These were the lessons on which, after the war was over, the field training of the British Army was based.

It did not take the British soldier long, however, to settle down to this new way of fighting and his hard-won experience was soon to be put to the test—at Ladysmith, the Natal town which had been under siege by the Boers since shortly after the outbreak of the war in October, 1899. He came

through successfully and with an enhanced reputation for courage and stubbornness.

Outstanding among the regiments which held Ladysmith was the Manchester Regiment which, with other units of 7th Infantry Brigade, occupied Caesar's Camp, the key to the town's defences. Caesar's Camp was a rocky ridge covered in scrub on which the defenders were unable to dig continuous trench lines. Instead, they dug small rifle pits and built rock sangars, ten to 20 yards apart and each with room for three or four men. Every position was skilfully camouflaged by bushes and high grass.

On 6 January, 1900 the scattered groups of men at Caesar's Camp waited grimly and silently in their rifle pits and behind their rocky breastworks for the Boer attack they knew was coming soon.

At 3 a.m. it came. The Boer guns began furiously to bombard nearby Wagon Hill and then switched to Caesar's Camp, causing heavy casualties among the men of "C" and "A" companies

of the 1st Battalion, the Manchester Regiment within the first half-hour of the battle.

Soon afterwards a party of enterprising Boers crept round the left of the ridge, between the Manchesters and the Natal Police, climbing to the crest along a gully. When challenged at the top they replied "Town Guard" and a moment later shot down their challengers from behind.

Some of the Boers got among the rocks on the crest and stayed there until ejected at bayonet point by a company of the Gordon Highlanders.

Others occupied some sangars on the left flank of the ridge and remained there nearly all day. At one time they captured a subaltern of the Manchester Regiment who was moving alone and unsuspecting near them, and held him prisoner for about three hours. Eventually, however, these impudent invaders were shifted by gunfire from a British field battery.

All day, on that scrubby ridge, the scattered groups of defenders held out under incessant shell-fire and deadly accurate rifle fire, seeking shelter where they could among the rocks. Nothing could defeat them and the grimly mounting casualties served only to make them more determined.

Finally reinforcements arrived—among them men of the Gordon Highlanders, the Rifle Brigade and the Devonshire Regiment—and as evening came the Boers were beaten back, their violent attacks outmatched by the courage, discipline and skill of the dour defenders.

That day the Manchester Regiment lost 34 killed and 40 wounded—but every position had been held intact.

Two days after the battle, the Manchesters' Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Curran, received a message from the Brigade Commander, Colonel (later General Sir Ian) Hamilton conveying to all ranks his admiration of the courage and determination displayed during the action. "The Battalion," he added, "has invariably come to the front when called upon to show the enemy and the world how stubbornly an Englishman can fight."

Later, when on his way back to England, General Sir George White VC, who had commanded the troops in besieged Ladysmith, said, "During the attack on Caesar's Camp a remote corner was held by 16 of the Manchester Regiment who fought from three in the morning until dusk when the Devonshires reinforced them. Fourteen of the little band lay dead and of the two survivors one was wounded. But they held their position."

During the days following the battle the Manchesters buried their dead under spasmodic shelling from the Boers and to the distant thumping of the guns of General Buller's force striving to get through to the relief of Ladysmith.

In due course many in the besieged town read in a stray copy of a South African newspaper that the Boer casualties in the action numbered only 17 while the Manchester Regiment had 1,000 killed and wounded!

After magnificent service in the two World Wars, the Manchester Regiment recently ended its independent existence when it was amalgamated with the King's Regiment (Liverpool) to form The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool). New Colours were presented to the newly-formed Regiment last November.

ERIC PHILLIPS

In memory of those who fell in the defence of Ladysmith, the Manchester Regiment erected this monument at Caesar's Camp.



WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

HOW would you like to win three recently-published books to help pass the time these long winter evenings?

All you have to do is answer the questions set out below and submit your solution to reach SOLDIER's editorial offices by the first post on 23 January, 1959.

The winner will be the sender of the first correct solution to be opened. He or she will be invited to choose any THREE of the following books: "The Greatest Raid of All" by C. E. Lucas Phillips; "Rider on a Grey Horse" (a life of Hodson of Hodson's Horse) by Barry Joynson Cork; "The Battle of the Ardennes" by Robert E. Merriam; "Traitors' Gate" by Dennis Wheatley; "The Lady is a Vamp" by Maurice Dekobra; "Essays on Music" by Alfred Einstein; "The Wanderings of an Elephant Hunter" by W. D. M. Bell; "World Cup 1958" by John Camkin; "Finney on Football" by Tom Finney; "The Rainbow and the Rose" by Nevil Shute; "They Fought Alone" by Maurice Buckmaster; and a bound volume of SOLDIER 1958.

RULES

1. Entries must be sent in a sealed envelope to
The Editor (Competition), SOLDIER, 433, Holloway Road, London, N.7
2. Each entry must be accompanied by the "Win THREE Books—8" panel printed at the top of this page. Entries which do not have the panel affixed will be disqualified.
3. Competitors may submit more than one entry but each *must* be accompanied by the "Win THREE Books—8" panel.
4. All readers—civilians as well as Servicemen and women—are eligible to compete.
5. The Editor's decision is final.

1. The Royal Army Medical Corps was formed in: (a) 1788; (b) 1838; (c) 1918; (d) 1898. Which?
2. A country in Africa recently underwent a bloodless revolution as a result of which a general became president. Which country?
3. Who was the famous soldier featured in the World War One recruiting posters which said, "Your Country Needs You!"?
4. Three of these words are mis-spelled: nautical, disoluble, comprehensible, liqorice, opposum, and seminary. Which?
5. What are the new names of the following amalgamated Infantry regiments: (a) West Yorkshire Regt. and East

Yorkshire Regt.; (b) Royal Scots Fusiliers and Highland Light Infantry; (c) The Royal Norfolk Regt. and the Suffolk Regt.?



6. What is the name of this film star?

7. Irving Berlin was (a) an Australian politician; (b) an American song writer; (c) a Swedish author; (d) an English doctor of medicine who discovered a cure for rabies. Which?

★ The winner of SOLDIER's "What Do You Know?" competition in November was:

Sergeant STREET, RAEC, 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, B.F.P.O. 36.

The correct answers were: 1. (a) 64; (b) 49; (c) 10; (d) 22. 2. (a) niece; (b) igloo; (c) Friday. 3. Any four of the following: Comet, Conqueror, Churchill, Centurion, Crusader, Cromwell, Cavalier, Centaur, Challenger, Valentine. 4. Dick Whittington and Joan of Arc. 5. A toxophilite. 6. All are false. 7. Captain (Royal Navy). 8. Staff Captain, Sub-Conductor, Company Sergeant-Major, Bombardier, Trooper. 9. Wightman Cup. 10. Lindbergh (Spirit of St. Louis); Columbus (Santa Maria); Bligh (Bounty); Drake (Golden Hind); Scott (Discovery).

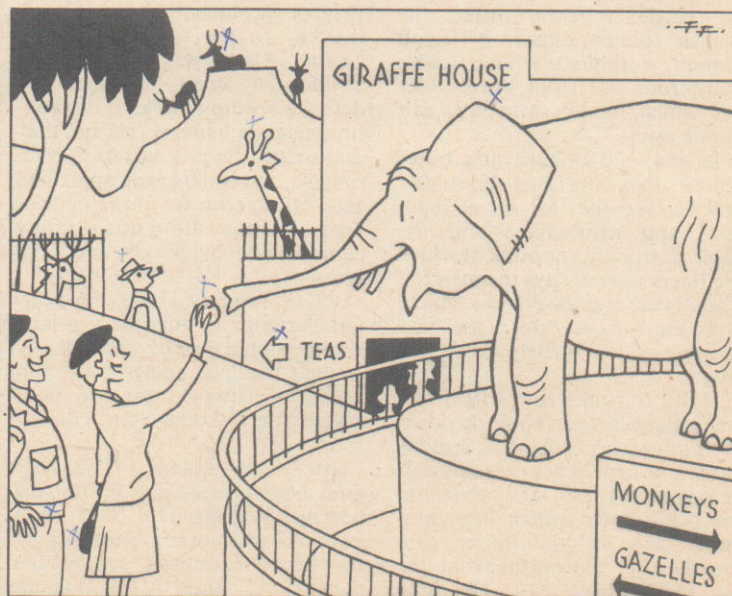
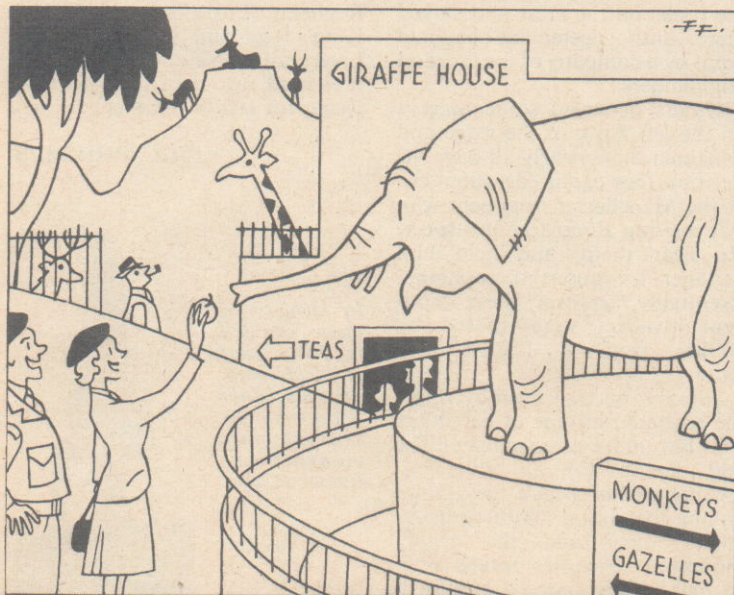
The answers to SOLDIER's Christmas quiz and the Christmas crossword will be given in the February edition and not in this issue as previously stated.

8. Two cricketers were recently flown to Australia to join the MCC. Who were they and for which counties do they play?
9. Which is the intruder here: Kidderminster, Wilton, Brussels, Stilton, Axminster.
10. Which is the "Eternal City" (a) Copenhagen, Delhi, Rome, Berlin or Padua?
11. In a pack of playing cards one of the Kings has no moustache. Which one?
12. Which of these cities is nearest the equator: Madrid, Naples, Ankara, New York or Los Angeles?
13. What are the official currencies of the following countries: (a) Denmark, (b) Greece, (c) Turkey, (d) Finland and (e) China.
14. The name of the prototype for the first British tank was: (a) "Clanking Annie" (b) "Little Willie" or (c) "Battling Bertha." Which?

(The answers and the name of the winner will appear in SOLDIER, March, 1959)

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

These two pictures look alike but they vary in ten minor details. Look at them very carefully. If you cannot detect the differences see page 38.



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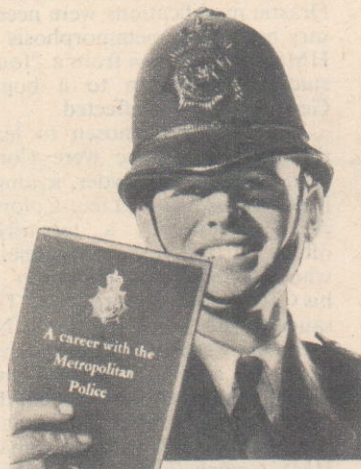
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THE SAUCIEST JOB SINCE DRAKE

"OF all the operations with which I was concerned in the late war, the successful raid on the battleship dock at St. Nazaire is perhaps the one I am most proud to have been associated with," writes Earl Mountbatten in his foreword to "The Greatest Raid of All," by Brigadier C. E. Lucas Phillips (Heinemann, 18s).

This brilliant exploit took place 16 years ago and we have had to wait until now for a full-dress account of it. It was worth waiting, for the author tells an inspiring story.

St. Nazaire in 1942 was of special significance because it contained the Normandie Dock, the only one on the Atlantic seaboard capable of accommodating the giant new German battleship *Tirpitz*, then skulking in Norwegian waters. Destroy the Normandie Dock and the *Tirpitz* would almost certainly not venture out into the Atlantic to wreak havoc among Allied shipping, as had her sister ship, the *Bismarck*, before being sunk in May, 1941.

The Germans were fully aware of the immense strategic importance of St. Nazaire, and the port was guarded by 60 guns and 6000 troops. But Mountbatten and his planners discovered one flaw in the defences: small vessels could sneak into the port over the mud flats of the Loire estuary at the highest spring tides.

A plan took shape. Under the diversion of a bombing raid, a small fleet of motor launches and an old destroyer, packed with

Could It Happen?

A FEW years hence Britain may be writhing under the Russian heel, occupied by a Russian Army working hand in glove with Communist sympathisers to destroy the last vestiges of democratic freedom.

This is the frightening theme of a compelling novel—"Head In The Sand" (Arthur Barker, 13s 6d)—in which the author, Ewart C. Jones, imaginatively traces the gradual spread of Communism throughout Europe until Britain, as she did in 1940, stands alone.

Before long, however, complicity leads to a "phony" election and a Communist Prime Minister who promptly asks for Russian help in maintaining law and order over an increasingly disillusioned populace. The Russian Army arrives and then follows the all-too-familiar pattern of events leading, after an abortive rising, to the swift gaining of complete control of the country by the Russians. Britain becomes a satellite, hopeless and doomed to slavery.

The author, who escaped from a German prison camp in World War Two, dedicates his book to the Hungarian people "who fought for freedom but lost it; which is not to say we may not have better success when the time comes if we learn to value freedom not as a word but because of the blood already shed for it."

The over-complicit who think "it could never happen here" would do well to read this book.

PAGE 30



Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Newman VC, of the Essex Regiment, led the Commandos in their daring raid on St. Nazaire. He was one of five to win the Victoria Cross in that action.

time-fused explosives and loaded with Commandos, would approach the port. The destroyer would ram the great dock gate, and the Commandos swarm ashore to blow up their targets.

The destroyer selected for this grim task was HMS *Campbeltown*, one of the 50 ancient American destroyers for which Britain had bartered away the use of certain Caribbean ports for 100 years. Drastic modifications were necessary before the metamorphosis of HMS *Campbeltown* from a "four-stacker" American to a bogus German ship was effected.

The two men chosen to lead this bold enterprise were Commander R. E. D. Ryder, a tough little sailor, and Lieut-Colonel A. C. Newman, a territorial officer of the Essex Regiment, who described the operation to his Commando volunteers as "The sauciest job since Drake." No survivors were to be expected, but when the colonel told them they could withdraw if they wished, the unit collectively replied "Gurteh."

By using bogus German signals HMS *Campbeltown* got to within a mile of her objective before the defenders realised that this was no friendly German force. Then the storm broke. In the brilliant glare of searchlights HMS *Campbeltown* ran down the German colours and broke the White Ensign. In the face of blistering fire she raced on at 20 knots to ram herself on to the gate of the great dock. From HMS *Campbeltown* and the surviving motor launches the Commandos poured ashore and, despite savage resistance, brilliantly achieved the great majority of their objectives in less than 30 minutes.

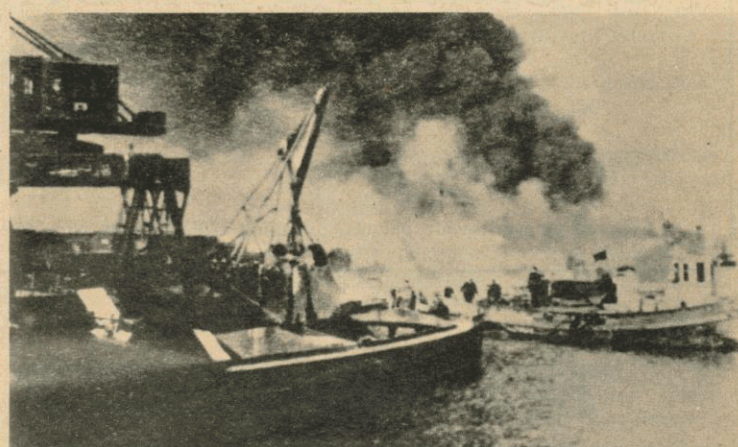
The next morning, while the Germans were sorting out their prisoners, a terrific explosion shook the port—the time-fuses in HMS *Campbeltown* had done their work. The explosion ren-

dered the great Normandie Dock useless for the next ten years, and killed more than 100 German souvenir hunters who were aboard the British destroyer.

Despite heavy casualties the operation was a great strategic success. It might have been even greater, maintains the author, if the Admiralty had provided a second destroyer in support of the small ships, and if support from the air had not gone awry. Only four of more than 60 aircraft actually dropped bombs. Anxiety to spare French civilian lives placed "inflexible instructions" on pilots and, though the Royal Air Force was not to blame, the failure of air support on this occasion will provide a perennial bone of contention for armchair strategists.

Five of the force of 611 men

The scene at Normandie Dock as HMS *Campbeltown* goes up, her destiny fulfilled. This picture was taken a few minutes after the explosion which helped to render St. Nazaire useless for the rest of the war.



Troopers Paid to Join His

THE "Ligoniers" were proud of their colonel. Their reputation was second to none in the Army. Their regiment, the 8th Horse, was so popular that men paid 20 or 30 guineas to join it as troopers.

For two centuries, his name was a household word in the regiment which became the 7th Dragoon Guards, yet Field-Marshal Earl Ligonier, Britain's most famous soldier at the time of the Seven Years War, is today almost forgotten.

As a labour of love, Rex Whitworth, a former commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards (of which, also, Ligonier was once Colonel), has written "Field-Marshal Lord Ligonier" (Oxford University Press, 42s). It is a scholarly description of the man and of the Army between 1702 and 1770, when Ligonier served in it.

Ligonier was a penniless religious refugee from France, who engaged as a volunteer in the Army of the country of his adoption, and spent much of the rest of his life fighting the country of his birth. He distinguished himself in Marlborough's siege of

Liège, and soon afterwards bought himself a company in what was to become the Lincolnshire Regiment. How he obtained the £300 for this purchase is a mystery. He may have won it at cards, for he was a successful gambler.

His progress from then on was steady and due, not to the influence and wealth which advanced many other officers, but to ability, courage and hard work. After Dettingen, he was knighted in the field by George II. At Fontenoy, he led the Infantry's glorious advance, and their scarcely less notable retreat. He was then 65, but two years later he led 60 British squadrons of Cavalry which threw 140 French squadrons into disorder at Laffeldt, in one of the greatest cavalry encounters in history.

It was Ligonier's last battle, but not the end of his career. As Commander-in-Chief, he shouldered an immense amount of work during the Seven Years War, with no General Staff and few civil servants to help him. The author considers him one of the greatest chiefs of staff of all time. At the age of 86, the

BOOKS

who raided St. Nazaire won the Victoria Cross—a measure of the heroism of all who took part. They were Lieut-Colonel Newman, Sergeant T. F. Durrant, Royal Engineers and No. 1 Commando (posthumously), Commander Ryder, Lieut-Commander S. H. Beattie and Able Seaman W. A. Savage (posthumously).

In early 1942 there was still a long road to travel before the significance of combined operations was fully understood. St. Nazaire provided one of the clearest signposts to the final triumph.

When The Mobs Ruled London

FOR nearly a week in the summer of 1700 a reckless armed mob roamed the streets of London, burning down and looting houses and chapels, destroying gaols and setting free hundreds of thieves and murderers. They attacked the Houses of Parliament, shops and breweries and the Bank of England.

London was under mob rule for the first and only time in its history and the Army had to stand by, powerless to act because no magistrate could be found courageous enough to give the order to fire.

At the eleventh hour the King himself authorised officers to use their own discretion and order their troops to disperse the mobs by force. Within a few hours the Army had regained control and London's terror was at an end—but not before some 850 people had been killed and many thousands injured.

This dark chapter in the history of London is the story of the infamous Gordon Riots, brilliantly told in "King Mob" (Longmans, 21s) by Christopher Hibbert, a former officer in the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Gordon Riots—so-called after the central figure in the drama, Lord George Gordon—began harmlessly enough with a demonstration by 50,000 Londoners who marched to the Houses of Parliament to petition against an Act granting relief to Roman Catholics. Unfortunately, among the demonstrators were gangs of toughs and drunks who seized the opportunity to vent their spite on officialdom. As Members of Parliament drove to the House their carriages were overturned and smashed and their occupants rolled in the mud.

Some were beaten up and had their pockets rifled. The Lord Chief Justice had his wig torn from his head, the Bishop of Lincoln was seized by the throat and the Archbishop of York was forced to shout "No Popery" before the mob would let him go.

This was the spark that set off the conflagration. Parliament refused to amend the Act and, using this as an excuse, the mob, now in the hands of unscrupulous thugs armed themselves with pick-axes, hammers, staves and shovels and ran riot. They burned down Roman Catholic chapels, and, gaining confidence, destroyed houses, looted shops and attacked the gaols. Newgate Prison was burned down and the prisoners were released to join the thugs and feather their own nests while they could.

In spite of the terror which gripped the city the Army, now being rapidly enforced from Kent and the Midlands, could do little more than watch. One young Ensign of the Foot Guards sent to disperse a mob in Leicester Fields could find no magistrate to give the order to fire. He made a speech himself, only to be greeted with ribald laughter and

In the glare of burning houses, troops bar the way to mobs in Broad Street.—A contemporary painting.



cat calls, so he ordered his men to march off, which they did "with the mob clapping the soldiers on their backs as they passed."

It was now, and not a moment too soon, that the King decided to act, ordering the military through the Privy Council to use their own initiative and not to wait for orders from the civil magistrates.

That night the mob decided to attack the Bank of England but found the troops ready. Cannon were mounted in the courtyard of the Bank and hundreds of soldiers stood ready with loaded muskets. Undeterred, the mob charged up Threadneedle Street and 20 fell dead from the first fusillade of shots. Other groups were dispersed by fire as they tried to attack the Bank from Princess Street and Bartholomew's Lane.

Baulked by this unexpected turn of events, the mob turned

their attention again to the prisons and succeeded in destroying several before the troops arrived on the scene to shoot the rioters down. Cavalry were called in to reinforce the foot soldiers, and volunteers were sent in to restore law and order.

All through the night the fighting went on (the Bank of England was attacked twice more, with heavy losses to the rioters) and as dawn broke the mob was beaten. Piles of dead lay in Holborn, scores more were laid out in rows at Blackfriars Bridge and many hundreds more staggered the streets, dead drunk from looted gin.

So ended the Gordon Riots—but it was not quite the end of Lord George Gordon, a dissolute megalomaniac who had unwittingly set London ablaze. He was acquitted of high treason, embraced the Jewish faith and died in the rebuilt Newgate Gaol.

Regiment

veteran protested vigorously at being retired.

Ligonier was a bachelor and man of fashion, whose love affairs, even when he was in his eighties, were the talk of London. The only time he contemplated marriage was when he was worried about his financial future and that of his dependants. Then he sought out a rich widow. His courtship was going well when a newspaper reported his death at the age of 81. The report of his death was wrong, but the age was right, and the lady, who had judged her sprightly suitor to be 74, broke off the match.

Ligonier was, more than most officers of his day, concerned with the health of his men. He paid for doctors for his regiments out of his own pocket, was anxious that his men should have spare shoes, and recommended the first issue of blankets. He introduced commissions for engineers in the Army and the idea of acting and temporary ranks.

He fought in nine pitched battles and 23 sieges without receiving what he called a "reasonable" wound, and died, covered with honours, in his 90th year.

All the answers?

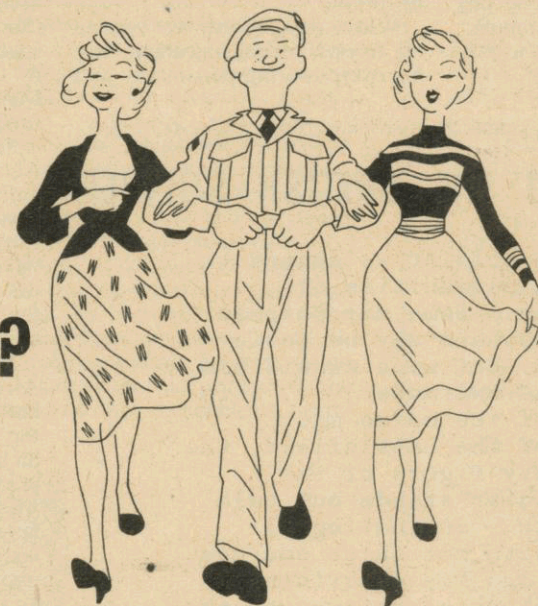
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MONTGOMERY TELLS HIS STORY

"I HAVE often been a controversial figure," admits Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein in the introduction to his memoirs.*

It is not difficult, after reading the 544 pages of intimate, outspoken, jauntily-written autobiography that follow, to see the reason why.

His story is a vivid, honest-as-I-see-it account of the life of a dedicated soldier and great leader of men set down by one who, in his own words, has "never been afraid to say what I believed to be right and to stand firm in that belief." It was the same supreme self-confidence of the man that endeared him to his troops that also led him into trouble with his fellow generals and the politicians.

Monty the author is as uncompromising as Monty the soldier. He says, too frankly for some, precisely what he means (an Italian has already challenged him to a duel for his disparaging remarks about the Italian Army) and makes no secret of the fact that he enjoyed being popular. He admits, too, that he is a difficult man to get along with.

The reader may resent Monty's egoism but few can fail to be disarmed by his forthrightness and hitherto unsuspected boyish sense of humour. It will astound many to learn that at Sandhurst Monty once set fire to a fellow cadet's shirt tail, an episode that lost him his lance-corporal's stripe!

To the soldier the chief interest in the book lies in the chapters devoted to the defeat of Rommel in Africa, the invasion of Normandy and the subsequent campaigns in North-west Europe.

When he arrived in Africa to take over Eighth Army Monty found them "brave but baffled... the situation was dangerous." He acted immediately, taking over command against the orders of General Auchinleck, the Commander-in-Chief, two days before he should have done and issued his now famous exhortation: "If we cannot stay here alive then we will stay here dead. There will be no surrender." He appointed new men to his staff, among them General de Guingand, "a brilliant Chief of Staff. I doubt if such a one has ever before existed in the British Army or ever will do so again." This is a generous tribute for Monty is sparing with his praise.

Within days, Monty was visiting his troops, revitalising them with his overpowering personality and

building up a legend of invincibility. "It seemed to me that to command such men demanded not only a guiding mind but also a point of focus; or to put it another way, not only a master but a mascot... to obey an impersonal figure was not enough." Monty admits that he deliberately sought to become a mascot, wearing an Australian slouch hat and later his beret with two badges, and that he found it an enjoyable experience.

The author says it was he who laid the plan for the battle of Alem el Halfa—a claim that has since been disputed—and graphically describes the subsequent overwhelming defeat of Rommel's Afrika Korps at Alamein, a feat for which he claims most of the credit: "If I had not stood firm and insisted that my plan would be carried through we would not have won at Alamein."

He is sharply critical of some of the officers who served under him in Eighth Army and in a list of lessons he learned at Alamein takes a mighty side-swipe at generals he thought were inefficient: "Generals who become depressed when things are not going well... are worse than useless—they are a menace." (Some may feel he devotes less space than should have been given to the story of the build up of Eighth Army into a force three times stronger than its opponents.)

Throughout the story of his triumph in North Africa, the author's almost boyish pride and tremendous confidence in his Eighth Army shines through: "The soldiers began to think they were invincible and by the end of the campaign would have done anything I asked."

With the fighting in North Africa over, Eighth Army now had to learn to fight in Europe and the first step was the invasion of Sicily, an operation for which seven plans had been made before Monty was consulted. Typically, he scrapped the lot and presented his own plan. At first he ran into opposition from the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force and then from the Americans. Finally, he got his way, after cornering Eisenhower's Chief of Staff in a lavatory in Algiers and convincing him that no other plan would succeed!

Brought home from Italy to command the Allied armies for the invasion of Normandy, Monty produced his "master plan," based on one prepared by General Morgan. His confidence in the ultimate victorious outcome was unbounded, so much so that when Mr. Winston Churchill expressed alarm at the proportion of fighting men to vehicles Monty forbade him to interfere!

Monty, once and for all, disposes of the oft-repeated allegations that the British and Canadian armies deliberately held back around Caen and left all the fighting in the Normandy break-out to the Americans. "It was a fundamental object of my strategy on the eastern flank to establish a force strong in armour to the south-east of Caen... and thus helped the American expansion on the west," he writes. "There was never at any time any intention of making the break-out from the eastern flank."

This misunderstanding was to lead later to further dissension between the Allies and played a large part in General Eisenhower's rejection of Monty's plan to launch a thrust with 40 divisions on a 100-mile front into Germany. American generals—in particular Patton and Bradley—saw this as an attempt by Monty to take over the star role for himself and wanted an advance on a much broader front. Subsequent events (particularly statements from German generals) suggest that Monty's plan was right and if it had been followed the war might have been over six months earlier.

As it was, Monty was permitted by Eisenhower ("it was always clear to me that we were poles apart when it came to the conduct of the war") to attack at Arnhem. The attack failed to achieve all its objectives, due as Monty admits partly to his own mistakes but also to the failure of the Americans to give him the logistical support he had been promised.

The Field-Marshal believes that Allied strategy north of the Seine will become one of the great controversies of military history. A hard blow then, he says, would have finished off the Germans but "we had no plan and concentration of effort."

Less dramatic, but no less revealing, is the author's account of his term as Chief of the Imperial General Staff ("my least happy theatre of war") after the war. With relish he describes his rows with Ministers and reveals that he was prepared to resign if Mr. Ernest Bevin did not withdraw a remark that he had been "let down by the Army" in Palestine. Less creditable is the occasion when Monty asked the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Air Staff to make a combined approach with him to the Prime Minister to get rid of the Minister of Defence who "always sat on the fence... and never gave a decision."

Monty concludes his memoirs with an account of his 12 years as Deputy Supreme Commander at SHAPE, and here, too, he has much to say that is controversial. In his opinion NATO needs to be drastically reorganised: "It is top-heavy, expensive and does not work well... the staffs of the major headquarters have grown beyond all possible peacetime needs."

* *The Memoirs of Field-Marshal Montgomery (Collins, 35s).*

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH SOLDIER

The British soldier is second to none in the communities of fighting men. Some may possess more élan, others may be better disciplined; but none excels him in all-round character... In the midst of the noise and confusion of the battlefield, the simple homely figure of the British soldier stands out calm and resolute - dominating all round him with his quiet courage, his humour and his cheerfulness, his unflinching acceptance of the situation. May he never be forgotten by the nation for which he has fought so nobly!

"I shall take away many impressions into the evening of life. But the one which I shall treasure above all is the picture of the British soldier - staunch and tenacious in adversity, kind and gentle in victory - the man to whom the nation has again and again, in the hour of adversity, owed its safety and its honour."

—From the closing sentences of
Field-Marshal Montgomery's
memoirs.

The News You Might Have Missed

At Dane's Dyke, an old fortification near Flamborough Head, Yorkshire, Royal Engineers of Northern Command have built a road to the sea which may open up a new holiday beach. The Sappers moved tons of earth with bulldozers, built culverts to prevent a stream from flooding, and constructed a road down which cars can now drive to an ideal picnic spot.

The United States Army has developed an electronic earphone to shut out battle noises that might interfere with communications. The gadget reduces a loud roar to a whisper by creating noise artificially in the earpiece. When the opposing sound waves meet they cancel each other.

A prize of £20 has been awarded by a Sunday newspaper for this reader's letter: "The silliest thing I saw in Caernarvon was the British Army clearing up after a parade. The grass had turned brown where a dais and carpet had been standing and a corporal sent a private over to paint it green again!"

To commemorate Jubilee Year, British Railways have named Locomotive No. 70048 "The Territorial Army 1908-1958." The title will later be transferred to a new diesel-electric engine in the Midland Region.

Although there is now no British Regiment in Korea, the 1st Battalion Green Howards, stationed over 1000 miles away in Hong Kong, supplies 14 men for the "Honour Guard" mounted at the United Nations' Headquarters in Seoul.

The new German Army has honoured Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery by giving his name to a shield presented for the best individual marksman in the NATO Leclerc Trophy shooting contest. The trophy's donor, Sir Eugen Millington-Drake, has offered a "Rommel" Trophy to the German Army.

Lieutenant-General J. H. N. Poett, the new GOC-in-C Southern Command, was commissioned into the Durham Light Infantry in 1917. He commanded 5th Parachute Brigade in the Normandy landing and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and bar and the United States Silver Star. His predecessor in Southern Command, General Sir George Erskine DSO, has retired after 40 years in the Army and has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.



THEIR NAMES ARE CARVED WITH PRIDE

As the final notes of the Last Post die away pipers of the Scots Guards break into their lament. The memorial, built by the Imperial War Graves Commission, is a circular colonnade of Portland stone surrounding a central grass court.

THEY died in the bitter fighting of Commando raids, in the grim squalor of concentration camps, in torpedoed transports and in aircraft that never came back. To them the fortune of war denied a known and honoured grave.

But the names of those 3547 men and women of the Commonwealth Land Forces who gave their lives in World War Two are commemorated for ever on the green slate panels of a memorial in the peaceful quiet of the Surrey pinewoods. Standing in a clearing of the Military Cemetery at Brookwood, the Memorial honours the last of the 600,000 who died on active service—those who lost their lives in raids and missions mounted from the United Kingdom or outside the main theatres of war.

Their names recall the gallantry of the Norwegian campaign, the Dieppe and St. Nazaire raids, the sacrifice of those who para-

chuted into occupied countries and the heroism on board a sinking hospital ship. Recorded too is the breadth of the Commonwealth's contribution to the war in the names of men from Canada, India, Pakistan, Africa, Burma and a solitary West Indian of the Leeward Islands Battalion.

The Calgary Highlander, the padre, the matron lost at sea, all were remembered when diplomats, Servicemen and ex-Servicemen, members of the Royal Family and 3000 relatives joined the Queen in tribute as she unveiled the new memorial.

In the pale sunshine of an autumn afternoon and to the roll of drums the Commonwealth flags fell away to reveal the hallowed names. The Queen paid tribute to those who served alone, in small forces and in large armies, but for whom, had they not stood fast in the face of tyranny, the Commonwealth and all that it represents would have perished.



After the ceremony, the Queen talked to relatives, many of them widows and mothers proudly wearing medals and regimental badges. Later, until after dusk, they moved forward in turn to pay their own personal tributes at the shrine.



"This is how we do it at Southend." Alan Dicks, the Southend and former Chelsea player explains a move to men of the Grenadier Guards.

SOCCKER: THE ARMY LOOKS AHEAD

The Army Football Association's big headache is how to replace the professionals when National Service ends. One way out may be the new coaching scheme which aims to improve the general standard of play

Guardsman R. Jamieson, of Queen's Company, Grenadier Guards, is about to learn from Alan Dicks how a defender should move in to tackle.



THE decision to abolish National Service poses many big problems for the Army's sports authorities, not the least of which is how to maintain the present high standard of representative soccer teams when the young professional footballers are no longer available to the Army after 1962.

The complete answer may not be possible to find but the Army Football Association has high hopes of achieving considerable success with a new scheme designed to improve the all-round ability of the Army's amateur players.

For the first time in history, the Army is employing football coaches provided by the national Football Association. The aim is to build up by 1962 an all-amateur Army eleven, composed entirely of Regular soldiers, which can hold its own with most other civilian amateur teams and some professional teams as well.

No one will question the urgent need for this scheme (a brain child of Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Mitchell, Secretary of the Army Football Association), for the fact is that not one Regular

soldier today can secure a place in the Army's amateur eleven, let alone the British Army team which consists entirely of professionals.

At present the Army Football Association depends almost exclusively on National Servicemen for its three teams: the British Army (Professional), the Army (Amateur and Professional) and the Army (Amateur) elevens. Some of the amateur players are already on the books of professional clubs.

The coaching scheme, which may be extended later, at present applies only to those units likely to produce first-class footballers ready to take their place in the Army's teams after 1962—the Army Apprentices schools, Junior Leaders regiments, Infantry Brigade depots and Guards bat-

talions. The Guards have been chosen because they already have a high proportion of Regular soldiers. The Army Football Association intends to extend the scheme to major units in Rhine Army but it is unlikely to be introduced elsewhere abroad.

As SOLDIER went to press, nearly 30 coaches—among them past and present professional footballers—had taken up their duties with the Army. During the season they will give 12 football lessons to major units and six to minor ones. Among those who have already begun to put the scheme into operation is Alan Dicks, the former Chelsea and present Southend centre-half. He is helping to train the Grenadier Guards at Chelsea. Charlie Rutter, the former Portsmouth professional has taken over the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Junior Leaders School.

So far, the Army has had a fairly successful soccer season, having won four of its nine matches. The British Army (Professional) eleven beat Glasgow Rangers 1—0, Aberdeen 2—1, and Hibernian 6—1, drew with a Scotland eleven 1—1 and lost to Newcastle 1—4 and to Falkirk 2—3. The Amateur team beat Cambridge University 4—3 and lost to London 2—4, and the Army (Amateur and Professional) eleven drew with Essex County 4—4.

A remarkable feature of this season's British Army team is the number of Scotsmen who have been selected. Among them are Corporal R. Slater (Scottish Command Signal Troop and Falkirk), Sapper J. McTurk (6 Training Regiment, Royal Engineers and St. Mirren), Private J. Plenderleith (3rd Training Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps and Hibernian), Private R. Kennedy (Royal Army Ordnance Corps and Kilmarnock), Private A. Scott (Royal Army Pay Corps and Glasgow Rangers), Corporal C. Mulhall (7 Training Regiment, Royal Signals and Aberdeen), Sapper D. Wilson (Royal Engineers and Glasgow Rangers), and Gunner P. Quinn (21st Medium Regiment, RA and Motherwell). Private Scott is a full international and Slater, Plenderleith, Kennedy and Quinn are Scottish under-23 internationals.

Two other outstanding players are Welshmen—Lance-Bombardier G. E. Williams (17th Training Regiment, Royal Artillery and West Bromwich Albion), one of the best full-backs in Britain, and Private J. S. Williams (Royal Army Medical Corps and Plymouth Argyle).

Of the forwards, only Lance-Corporal G. Hitchens (The Welch Regiment and Aston Villa) played regularly for the Army last season.

A recent newcomer is Johnny Smith, for whose replacement West Ham United paid Leyton Orient £30,000. The man who took his place was Phil Woosnam, a former officer in the Royal Artillery, who once played for the Army Amateur eleven.



A simple test for a cartilage injury. Alan Dicks shows Guardsman F. Gibson, Grenadier Guards, how to diagnose the trouble by pressing a foot against the suspect leg. Watching points is Company Sergeant-Major R. Woodfield.



Lance-Corporal G. A. Hitchens, of The Welch Regiment, is the only forward who also played regularly for the British Army team last season. He is an Aston Villa inside forward and an England "B" international.



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Letters

WOODEN ENEMY

I wonder if the young soldiers training at Sennelager, Germany ("The Enemy Is Made of Wood," SOLDIER, November) realise that they are doing precisely the same as soldiers did in Aldershot in 1901?

I have seen pictures in the now defunct *Strand Magazine* showing "dummy" enemy running across country, pulled by wires. There were no tanks but there were imitation maxim guns, an armoured train and a realistic "cavalry charge." Electrically detonated mines simulated shell bursts and the effect must have been very much like the real thing.

The war in South Africa taught the British that an enemy will not stand up in the open to be shot at and the Aldershot plan seems to have been the first attempt to supplement target shooting on the ranges.—Major W. Gardner, Woodside, 3 Osborne Gardens, Beltinge, Herne Bay.

OFFICER TYPES

Which European general made the following observations on "Four categories of officers" (a) the brilliant and industrious; (b) the brilliant and lazy; (c) the stupid and lazy; (d) the stupid and industrious?—Sergeant First-Class Robert P. Ozenne, 2nd Heavy Tank Battalion, 33rd Armoured Regiment, United States Forces.

★ He was a senior member of the Prussian general staff from 1900-14 but what he said applied only to Prussian staff officers generally. SOLDIER does not know his name but this is what he is supposed to have said:

(a) these men, being brilliant, work with penetrating insight and obtain accurate results; being industrious they are willing to labour with tedious details. They make excellent officers.

(b) These men, being brilliant, also are accurate in their deductions; but being lazy they seek the simple solution, which is always best in war. They make the best commanders.

(c) These men, under proper super-

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Anonymous or insufficiently addressed letters are not published.

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

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

vision and exhortation, can perform many useful menial tasks. They may be retained.

(d) These men, being stupid, almost always attack the ill-advised with great zeal, bringing about catastrophe. They must be eliminated.

DUNKIRK

The heading to your review of von Manstein's book (November)—"The Fuhrer Fumbled . . . and Manstein Missed the Boat"—helps to perpetuate the myth that the Dunkirk evacuation was made possible largely by errors of judgment on the part of the German High Command.

In the official history by Major Ellis "The War in France and Flanders 1939-40," General Guderian is quoted as saying: "A tank attack is pointless in the marshy country. . . The Infantry forces are more suitable than tanks for this kind of country." Guderian was Germany's outstanding tank commander and it may be assumed that his opinions were echoed by his colleagues.

The true reasons for the British Expeditionary Force's return to British soil are summed up in the same book as "the fighting qualities of the Allied armies."

The truth of the matter is that at the end of the campaign the triumphant German soldiers met the exhausted British and French Infantry for the first time without overwhelming tank support. Not only were they held but the losses they suffered were one reason for the indefinite postponement of Operation "Sealion," the plan for the invasion of Britain. Dunkirk was a soldier's battle and the better soldier won.—Richard A. Lauder, 16 Aikman Place, East Kilbride, Glasgow.

BENEVOLENT FUNDS

Having been connected for many years with one of the Service charities, I have noticed that soldiers, both past and present, are usually at a disadvantage when it comes to applying for grants-in-aid.

The Royal Navy and Royal Air Force benevolent funds are centralised and make grants direct to the individual. They are, therefore, in a better position to deal with cases where a rather large grant is necessary.

The Army Benevolent Fund, on the other hand, disperses its income by means of block grants to regimental funds which, especially in the case of Infantry units, are rarely able to afford a grant of more than a few pounds in any one case. This usually is quite insufficient to meet the need.

As many units are now amalgamating, this is a good time to reconsider the problem.—Major A. N. Wyncoll (rtd.), Coombe Orchard, Farnham.

PITY THE PRIVATE

Your excellent article "The Army's Deep-Sea Sailors" (October) recalled many amusing memories of World War One when the Army Service Corps did not really know the difference between a rifle and a carbine.

During that war, when I was a sergeant, I was put on a charge for "having a broken rifle in my unit and failing to report it." I promptly put a private in arrest for "having the broken rifle in his kitbag and not



reporting it." The grim joke was the rifle was in fact a carbine of the 1884 Egyptian War, broken during the retreat from Mons.

The officer in charge had ordered the private, who was, of course, a driver, to "throw it away, as it is the fortune of war." Instead, the soldier put the parts in his kitbag to take home as a keepsake. The result was he was fined £12 15s., the price of a new Lee-Enfield rifle and bayonet.

The corporal who "found" the broken carbine in the private's kitbag was promoted to sergeant and, later, to company sergeant-major. Such were the fortunes of war!—W. L. Bailey, Storth Cottage, Stockdale Marton, Blackpool (aged 81).

EVEN YOUNGER

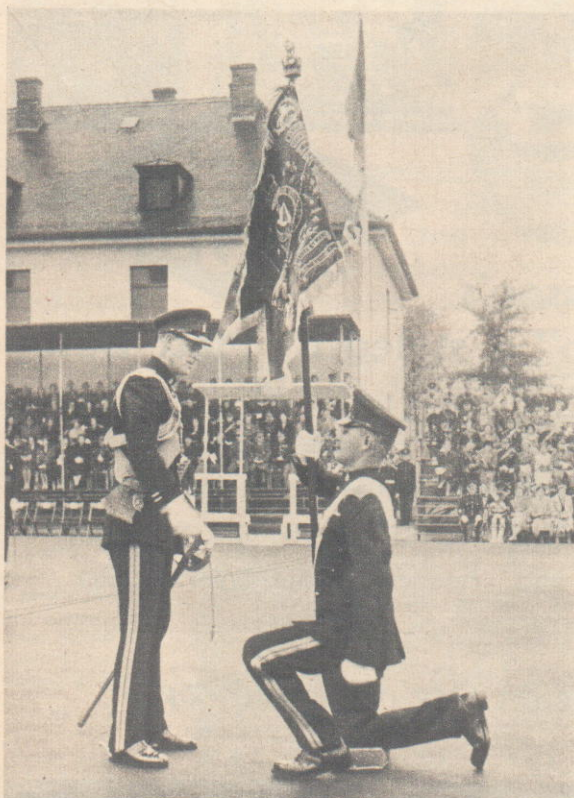
I enlisted in the Army on 18 June, 1920, and two days later attained my 14th birthday. I was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal two days before my 32nd birthday.—Ex-WOII E. E. Warner, RA, 134 Burley Grove, Downend, Bristol.

★ This beats CSMI Ainger's claim (Letters, October) by two days.

TWO GS MEDALS

Am I wrong in wearing two General Service Medal ribbons, one for Iraq and the other for Palestine?

I served in the Army before joining the Royal Air Force in 1919 and went to British Somaliland and Iraq. I was released from the Royal Air Force on compassionate grounds in 1921 and re-enlisted in the Army the following year. Part of my subsequent service was spent in Palestine.



The Duke of Edinburgh presents the guidon to Squadron Sergeant-Major F. Rowan MM on a barrack square in Germany.

AND TWO BECAME ONE

THE 4th Queen's Own Hussars and the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—two famous cavalry regiments which between them have a history spanning more than 500 years and which have fought side by side in numerous campaigns—have been merged to form the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars.

The amalgamation took place in Germany, where both regiments had served for the past six years, in the presence of the new Regiment's Colonel-in-Chief, the Duke of Edinburgh, who presented the amalgamated regiment with a new guidon.

It was a stirring and colourful ceremony. After the four squadrons of both regiments, dressed in their "Blues," had marched on to the parade ground, the two commanding officers arrived, mounted on chestnut horses. The two Regimental Colonels—Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, and Brigadier J. Scott-Cockburn—then inspected their men and the Regimental flags were lowered as the Last Post was sounded. The two

regiments then marched off in slow time.

Ten minutes later the new Regiment was on parade for the first time, the officers and men now wearing their new cap badges and collar dogs and led by the combined band of the old regiments playing the march "The Entry of the Gladiators."

On the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh the new Regiment formed hollow square for the consecration and presentation of their new guidon which the Duke handed to Squadron Sergeant-Major F. Rowan MM.

Among the spectators were many old comrades of the two old regiments who were flown from Britain. One was 87-year-old Mr. Sidney Hallaway who served with the 4th Hussars from 1892-1904 and was a troop sergeant in the troop commanded by Sir Winston Churchill when he was a lieutenant.

The new Regiment's first Commanding Officer is Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. O. Butler, DSO, MC, who formerly commanded the 4th Queen's Own Hussars.—Report by CAPTAIN I. S. RUTHERFORD, Military Observer.

Having already been awarded the General Service Medal by the Royal Air Force I put in a claim for the "Palestine" clasp and was told that I was entitled to a second General Service Medal as the first had been gained while with another branch of the Service. Therefore, I have both medals with my name and number inscribed. I joined the Territorial Army in 1949.—"Sandy."

★ No man may wear two General Service Medals or medal ribbons. In this case the correct procedure would have been to wear the "Palestine" clasp with the first medal.

If any reader has details of interesting post-1915 Navy, Army or Royal Air Force General Service Medals, with clasps for a mention-in-despatches or gallantry award I would like to hear from him.—A. Bye, a member of the Medal Research Society, 4 Council Houses, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead.

Gaelic Rock

I enjoyed your article "The Russian Wave Broke on Gaelic Rock" (October) but you did not mention three very interesting points.

First, the Russians were charging the British battery, not the 93rd whose surprise appearance did the trick. Second, Sir Colin Campbell's order to lie down had never before been given to British troops in action. Third, had Colonel Ainslie been in sole command he would undoubtedly have attempted to form square, which was the accepted formation to receive a cavalry charge. The delay would have been fatal. Sir Colin Campbell, whose wide experience of warfare gave him a quick appreciation of any situation, grasped the essential "time and distance" factor.

The original picture "Letters from Home" used to help illustrate the article, was bought by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders some years ago and I was asked to do a little research on it. A descendant of the artist told me the title (something we did not know until then) and that Robert Gibb, the painter, was very friendly with the officers of the 93rd when they were in Edinburgh in 1871-73 and had later painted many of his battle pictures from sketches of the officers and men. He did not, however, say that those two figures in the painting, "Letters from Home" (painted 1885), represented Ainslie and Dawson (his adjutant).

Incidentally, the picture has been retitled "My goodness! I've lost the company cashbox."—"XCI"

★ SOLDIER did mention a comment made by more than one observer that Sir Colin Campbell had such complete trust in his Highlanders that he "did not even trouble to form square to receive the Russian charge."

The writer of the article did not know that the Russians were entirely ignorant of the presence of the Highlanders when they took off on their charge but this fact was indicated in parts of the account given by the Russian officer to Dr. Munro and other British officers later in Simferopol.

SOLDIER believes that the order to the 93rd Foot to "lie down" was not the first to be given to British troops in action. At Waterloo the 2nd and 3rd First Guards, forming Maitland's 1st Guards Brigade, were ordered to lie down in line under the French cannonade which preceded the final attack by the Imperial Guard. As the Imperial Guard came within close range Wellington cried: "Now Maitland, now's your chance." Maitland ordered "Stand up Guards." The Guards at once rose in line, fired and swept the head of the French column away. The incident gave rise to the story that Wellington said "Up Guards and at 'em."

Collar Dogs

How did the expression collar "dog" come about?—Musician E. Littler, Royal Engineers Band, Chatham. ★ SOLDIER is stumped. The expression has been in general use in the Army for years although the official designation is a collar "badge."

You said (November) that the collar dog for the 3rd East Anglian Regiment

is completely new. This is not so as the Essex Regiment have always worn an eagle on their buttons and as a collar dog in blue patrol uniform. It is also shown on the Regiment's flags and stationery. The collar dog depicts an eagle over the number 62 on a broken staff commemorating, I believe, the capture of an eagle standard of the French 62nd Regiment.—RSM H. W. Aldridge, 37 Field Engineer Regiment.

★ In many amalgamations the old symbols of regiments have been incorporated in new designs. The eagle on the collar badges of the 3rd East Anglian Regiment is not the same as previously worn by the Essex Regiment. The new design shows an eagle looking left instead of right and is perched on a pedestal and not on a wreath.

THAT £250

Although in a few months I will have completed 25 years' continuous service, I am not due for discharge until 1961. Having had the offer of a good job, I intend giving three months' notice to leave the Army. Will my terminal benefits include the £250 resettlement grant and 28 days' leave?—"RSM."

★ No.

I ended my 24-year engagement by giving three months' notice and fully expected to get the resettlement grant. I did not get it. Was this because I did not complete 25 years' service as promised? If so, why the difference between myself, and the man who volunteers to become redundant? He qualifies for the resettlement grant.—"Ex-RSM."

★ The man who leaves at his own request breaks his contract; the man who accepts redundancy helps to implement War Office policy although he may not necessarily want to go. He deserves to be compensated.

Royal Americans

When I was soldiering the Army List showed the King's Royal Rifle Corps with, in brackets, the words "The Royal Americans" (Letters, November).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps was raised in 1754 by a remarkable man named Rogers and the Regiment was known as "Rogers' Rangers." A tough bunch of men they were, too. Not only were they trained in Regular Army ways of the period but in Indian warfare. Indeed the Rangers took scalps. Their historic fight was when, from British territory, they travelled miles into French America and wiped out the French and Indian training establishment at St. Francis in 1757. Rogers, however, fell on hard times; he was a difficult commanding officer to control and eventually he disappeared with some of the regiment, trying to find the north-west passage.

The commanding officer who "made" the 60th Royal Americans the fighting unit they became was Bouquet, the Swiss. Many professional soldiers in Colonial Service at that time were Swiss. On the revolt of the Colonies in 1775 the 60th broke up, some of the men serving Britain, the others joining Washington.—Lieutenant-Colonel The O'Doneven, Gold Mead, Lymington, Hampshire.

FOR THE RECORD

The British Army was my late father's ruling passion. He collected cuttings, prints, photographs and so on and had everything listed according to regiments. In some instances the records went back to the time a regiment was raised.

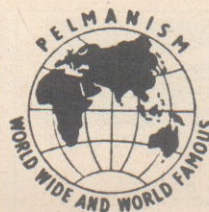
It seems a pity that such a fine collection should be scrapped. Can SOLDIER suggest what should be done with it?—W. Whiteley, 34 De-Lacy Mount, Kirkstall, Leeds 5.

★ Anyone interested should get in touch with Mr. Whiteley.

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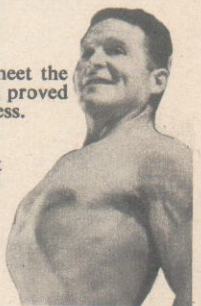
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When can I apply to join the Territorial Army?—P. W. Turner, 77a Surrey Street, Norwich.

★ *Not until you have completed your Section "A" Reserve liability.*

"WILD GEESSE"

Recently, a SOLDIER correspondent stated that one of Napoleon's top generals bore the Irish name of MacDonald. I would point out that although Scotland and Ireland share much in Gaelic nomenclature, Marshal MacDonald, Duke of Tarentum, was a Scot, the son of a Highland Jacobite who fled to France after the 1745 rebellion was crushed at Culloden.

It was said of Marshal MacDonald that Napoleon would not send him to fight in Spain because "he could not be trusted within earshot of the bagpipes of Wellington's Scottish troops."

As well as Ireland's "Wild Geese," many Scots Jacobite exiles took service with the continental armies. Robert Louis Stevenson's character Alan Breck in *Kidnapped* typifies these true soldiers of fortune.—W. MacGregor, 1 Summerfield Villas, Restalrig Road, Leith, Edinburgh.

BROTHERS-IN-ARMS

The Royal Ulster Rifles has always been very much a family regiment and there are a number of instances of brothers serving together. Here are a few examples: Cranston (five), McMillen, Oliver, Price, Gilchrist and Southam (four each). The McMillen brothers were all Army boxing champions; the brothers Price and Gilchrist have joined the regiment within the last two years.—Major C. W. B. Purdon, Depot Royal Ulster Rifles, Ballymena.

BOXER'S BADGE

Serving with the Bedford branch of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regimental Old Comrades' Association is ex-Private Charlie Kentish, aged 52. As a boxer he was champion of all-India in 1931, Imperial Services and Territorial Army champion in 1938. As an ex-Imperial Services champion is he not permitted to wear a badge signifying this?—Captain F. W. Boutwood, Biddenham, Bedford.

★ Yes, obtainable from the Army Sport Control Board, Stanmore, Middlesex, price 4s.

RIPE BALLAD

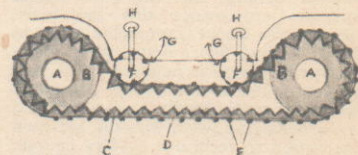
When I was a young soldier, way back in the 1920s, the old hands used to sing a ripe kind of ballad which, so far as I recall, started with the words:

"Sergeant-major,
Hollow ground razor,
Queen Victoria very good man. . ."
Do other readers remember this ballad and is it, by any chance, ever sung in the Army to-day?—Pat Walsh, 21 Norfolk Road, Brighton.

SOFT GOING

I was surprised on reading the article "Greenjackets in the Sahara" (SOLDIER, August) to learn of the difficulty experienced by Land-Rovers in crossing loose desert.

I enclose my diagram of a tank-like device which I think might help solve the problem. If light wheeled vehicles could be made more manoeuvrable in the desert they would be ideal for carrying raiding parties.—L. J. Lippmann, 2nd Battle Group, 8th Infantry, United States Forces, Germany.



★ This correspondent's diagram (above) shows his idea for fitting an endless belt to the front and rear wheels. Legend: A. wheel hub; B. tyre; C. dragons-teeth flange; D. continuous belt; E. gripping ribs; F. cogwheel to take up slack, allowed to swing upwards if necessary at G and locked in down position at H.

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(See page 28)

The drawings differ in the following respects: 1. Position of middle black deer. 2. Girl's hair at back. 3. Girl's handbag. 4. Length of "Teas" arrow. 5. Hat of man watching giraffe. 6. Height of "Monkeys" notice. 7. Soldier's belt clasp. 8. Angle of giraffe's head tuft. 9. Length of elephant's trunk. 10. Position of top point of elephant's ear.

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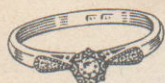


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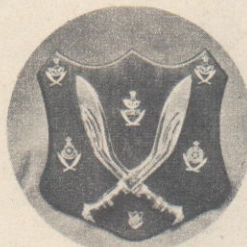
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