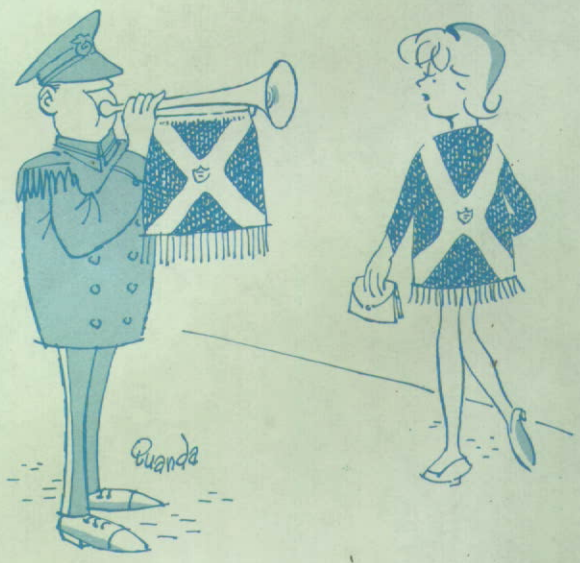
MAY 1968 ★ One Shilling and Sixpence

SOLDIER

SOLDIER

MAY 1968 Volume 24, No. 5

Contents



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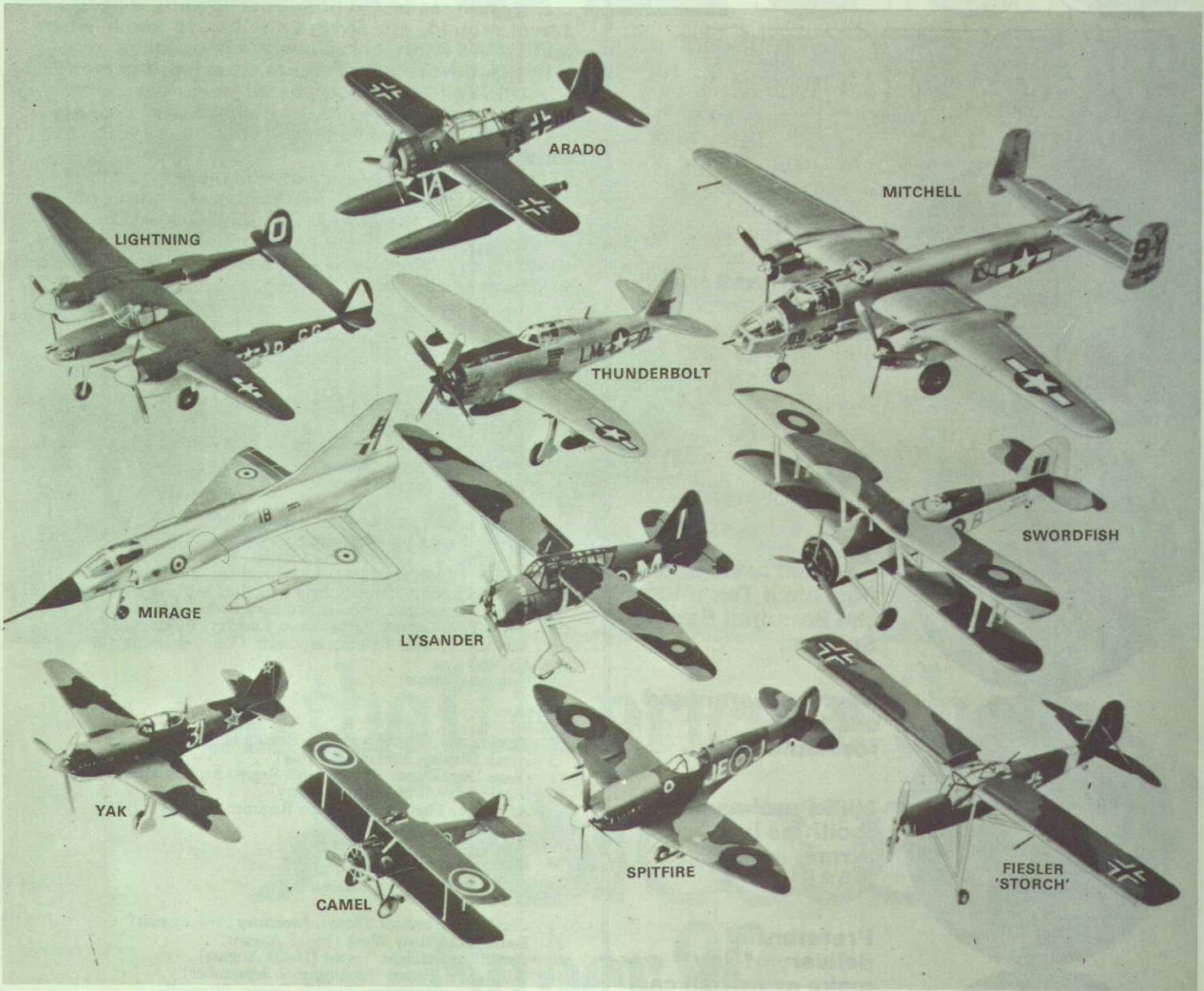

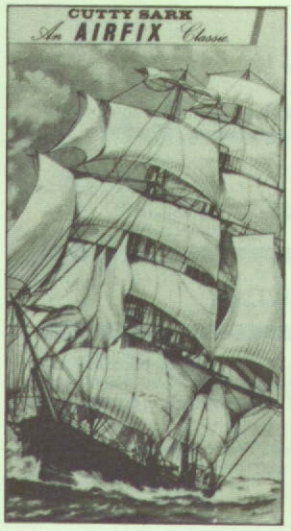

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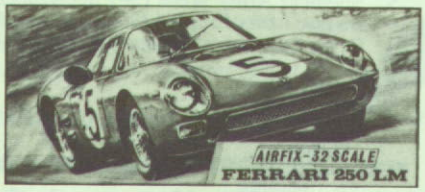

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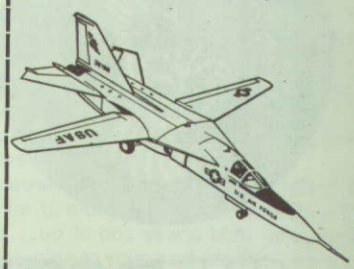

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See-the-Army

DIARY

SOLDIER readers at home, particularly those who travel around, are always anxious to know when and where Army occasions are happening.

In this new regular feature, starting this month, SOLDIER will keep you posted up-to-date. Events will be listed up to a year ahead and repeated monthly. Any amendments will be indicated in bold type.

To make this feature as valuable as possible to the reader, SOLDIER invites the co-operation of organisers of tattoos, Army displays, exhibitions, at homes, open days and similar occasions on which the public is welcome to see the Army's men and equipment.

MAY

11 Machine Gun Corps observance, Hyde Park Corner, London
14 Disbandment, The Cameronians, Douglas, Lanarkshire
19 Tidworth Tattoo
19 Open Day, Royal Military Police Training Centre, Chichester, Sussex.
30 Massed Bands Household Brigade beat Retreat, Horse Guards, London

JUNE

1 Open Day, 36 Engineer Regiment, Maidstone
7 Sidcup Tattoo and Trade Fair (7–8 June)
8 Trooping the Colour, Horse Guards, London
13 Suffolk Tattoo, Ipswich (13–15 June)
15 Aldershot Army Display, 1pm to 8pm (15–16 June)
23 Royal Tournament parade, Battersea Park, London
26 Royal Tournament, Earls Court, London (26 June–13 July)
26 Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Earls Court, London (27 June–12 July)
29 Swindon Tattoo

JULY

1 Vesting day, The Royal Irish Regiment
3 Army Display, Bristol (3–7 July)
7 Open Day, Depot The Queen's Regiment, Canterbury
10 Vesting day, The Light Infantry
11 At Home, The Royal Anglian Regiment (11–13 July)
13 Cadet Corps Fête, Frimley
18 Colchester Tattoo (18–20 July)
25 Dover Army Week (25–27 July)

AUGUST

1 Combined Services Tattoo, Inverness (1–7 August)
13 Darlington Army Week (13–17 August)
16 Cardiff Searchlight Tattoo (16–24 August)
18 Edinburgh Tattoo (18 August–7 September)
24 Open Day, Yorkshire Brigade Depot, Strensall

SEPTEMBER

4 Keighley Army Week (4–9 September)
5 Sheffield Army Week (5–7 September)
10 Belfast Army Display (10–21 September)
14 Open Day, Royal Military School of Engineering, Chatham

NOVEMBER

9 Festival of Remembrance, Albert Hall, London

Collectors' Corner

J M Cahill, 38 Drummond Place, Edinburgh 3.—*Wishes to purchase cap badges of British cavalry regiments pre-1922 amalgamations, also North Irish Horse, South Irish Horse and pipers' badges of The Queen's Own Highlanders and Irish Guards.*

H Thomas, Seventeen, Blackacre Road, Dudley, Worcs.—*Offers Commonwealth cap badges for exchange, correspondence welcome.*

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Each year about 20,000 officers and men leave the Army. Nearly all seek a second career. The problem is being aggravated by the accelerated run-down of the Forces. Many will be prematurely retired under redundancy terms. Here SOLDIER examines the resettlement service for those who say . . .

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

GUNNER M——, aged 23, is leaving the Army after a six-year engagement and two years' boy service. He is on a police studies course at Catterick Resettlement Centre; a police job back home in Northern Ireland awaits. "Pretty bright" is his forecast of the future for his wife, himself and their boy of three.

"Most men," stated this year's Defence Estimates, "leave the Forces at an age when they must look in civil life for a second career. We recognise that it is important for them to be prepared in advance for resettlement and to be given advice, training—if what they have received in the Service has not fully fitted them for civilian employment—and help in finding jobs . . ."

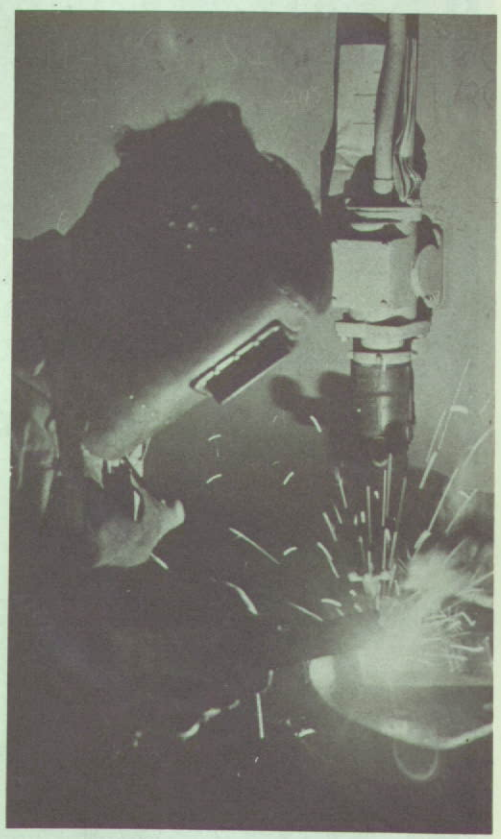
Major G——, aged 39, unmarried, is studying commerce and book-keeping at Catterick. After 22 years' service he is leaving the infantry on voluntary redundancy to start farming in the West of England. He thinks the course will help him to keep accurate accounts and records. After it he plans to work as a trainee on a farm for six months and attend an agricultural college for a year. He views the future "not with great optimism"—"It's going to be hard painstaking work."

Hipswell Lodge, Catterick, once a divisional headquarters, now houses 1 Resettlement Centre.

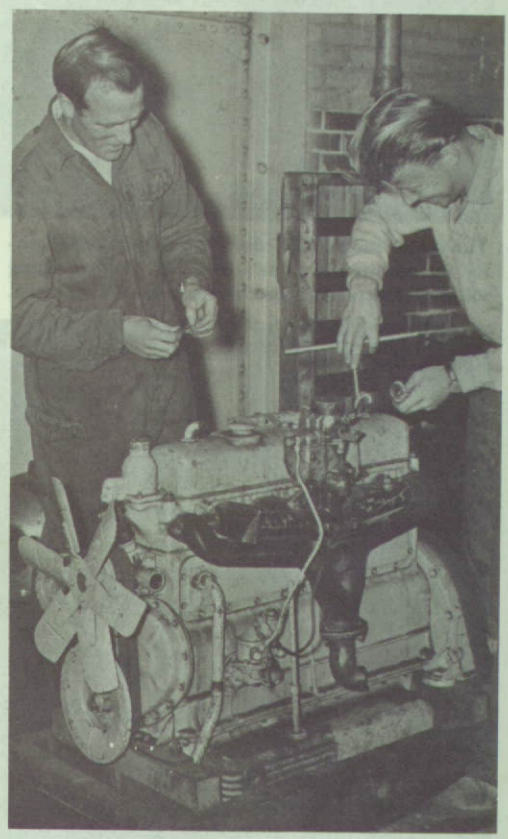
The White Paper goes on: "Such assistance is given through the Forces Resettlement Service. This is run by the Service departments, the Ministry of Labour and the voluntary organisations that cater specially for the employment of ex-officers and of former sailors, soldiers and airmen."

The Army's resettlement information and advice service is run by the Royal Army Educational Corps and covers a wide range of resettlement problems.

Voluntary organisations are the highly-successful Regular Forces Employment Association (see SOLDIER, March 1967) with its network of dedicated jobfinders throughout the country, and the Officers'



Welding course students learn electric welding (above) and gas welding (below). Subsequently they move on to a government training centre.



Above: Reassembling an engine on the course for motor mechanics. Below: Fixing a central heating radiator—many men go straight to heating firms.

The motor mechanics course affords an opportunity for maintaining one's own car. Below: Using an acetylene cutter in the Centre welding shop.

Below: Installing a toilet suite is another art taught on the plumbing/central heating course.

Building frames (above) in the carpentry and joinery course at Hipswell Lodge. Building a brick wall is by no means as simple an operation as it looks. It requires tuition and practice (below).

Association, which works in close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour to find jobs for officers. The Ministry's Professional and Executive Register and employment exchanges also help in the job-finding work. SOLDIER is making its own contribution in its new Services Jobfinder section.

White Paper: "Advice is given, mainly at personal interviews, well in advance of the date of the man's leaving the Service. It deals with every side of the return to civilian life, eg housing and, particularly, the choice of employment and training courses."

All Regular soldiers are interviewed by a careers advice board between 18 and 12 months before leaving the Army—the board comprises a unit officer, an RAEC officer and, in the UK, a Ministry of Labour official. A resettlement board six to three months before leaving goes into the problems in greater detail and links the man with job-placing agencies. Resettlement interviewing panels cater for officers and for soldiers whose needs cannot be met by resettlement boards.

"Many Servicemen," adds the White Paper, "acquire skills which have an accepted value in civilian life. Over a period of years, arrangements have been made with professional bodies and with the trade unions to recognise Service qualifications. Men are also encouraged to study to obtain qualifications for civilian appointments.

"For example, one course, which lasts two years, leads to the Higher National Certificate in business studies. Another, in systems analysis, has recently been introduced. The courses are financed partly from public funds and partly by the individual."

The number of potential supervisors courses for warrant officers, run by the Ministry of Labour in London, has been increased from five last year to seven this year. Intake has increased from 20 to 40 per course. The six-week officers' business training course at certain colleges has been expanded to meet redundancies. At similar colleges are courses in computer training and programming, personnel management and industrial training.

White Paper: "The Forces also offer short pre-release courses in a wide variety of technical and general subjects for those who want training at the end of their service. These may be taken either at a Forces resettlement centre or by attachment to a civilian firm where appropriate."

There are two resettlement centres in this country. They have been taking between them some 3000 students a year. This figure is being expanded to 6000.

At the Catterick Resettlement Centre—Warrant Officer II S—— (41), Royal Army Pay Corps, leaving the Army after 24 years' service. Last station was in Northern Ireland and he has acquired a house there for his wife and son. He is on the salesmanship course, hopes for a job in personnel management or salesmanship, has had promising interviews. The future? "Not really worried."

"The courses (at resettlement centres) may be complete in themselves or they may be preliminary to the post-release courses at Government training centres. The latter are run by the Ministry of Labour and ex-

Do-it-yourself painting and decorating is a money-saver. Above: Cutting to size. Below: Pasting.

RESETTLEMENT'S EVOLUTION

Resettlement for Servicemen is not a new idea. Israelites beat their swords into ploughshares; the Roman Army encouraged its veterans to settle in remote parts of the Empire; and Cromwell resettled the Ironsides by an order in council.

During the last century thought was given to resettlement for the British soldier but nothing came of it. Then in 1906 soldiers were admitted to evening technical classes and vocational classes were opened in some garrisons.

But this was little more than an experiment—only £500 was allowed to cover it.

In 1914 a committee for industrial training of soldiers was established. It recommended that "a complete system of education, training and technical instruction should be organised within the Army"—and that the last three months of a soldier's service should be spent at vocational classes.

World War One nipped this plan in the bud.

In 1918 a resettlement section of the newly-formed Army Educational Corps staffed Army vocational training centres at Hounslow and Catterick.

The former specialised in engineering, the latter—which had market gardens, arable land and a dairy farm—provided basic training for smallholders. After attending the Catterick course a number of soldiers emigrated with their families to Australia; each received 100 acres of land.

During the 1920s some 2000 men a year attended the centres—but this was still only a seventh of men leaving the Army. And in 1932 the Ministry of Labour took over the Army centres.

The 1945 to 1948 period saw a tremendous upsurge of interest in resettlement and pre-release courses.

Many units began instruction in a wide range of subjects. Instructors were specially trained. A scheme began to enable Servicemen to continue interrupted studies at Government expense.

In 1948 the Wiles Report changed resettlement from a matter depending on goodwill and charity into a state responsibility. As well as suggesting that all large employers had a responsibility towards former Regular Servicemen, the committee advocated the establishment of a comprehensive resettlement advice service—and the Royal Army Educational Corps got the job.

Servicemen are eligible to take them."—White Paper.

These Ministry of Labour courses are in great demand. Now the Ministry has agreed to give Servicemen a six-months' priority on the waiting list.

Another problem covered by the Army's resettlement service is housing. It gives information and advice on house purchase, private renting, applications for council houses, accommodation in new towns, employment with accommodation and other housing matters.

Under the "Save While You Serve" scheme, launched in 1962, a Regular soldier can have deductions made from his pay and credited to a building society account. A deposit for a house is built up and the soldier gets special consideration from the building society.

White Paper: "Now that the Government has decided to accelerate the rundown of the Forces we have to examine very closely the adequacy of current arrangements. A committee of officials from the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Defence is to review resettlement arrangements and consider where they need strengthening. The regional resettlement committees set up for the 1957-62 rundown are being reactivated where necessary . . ."

Sergeant A—— (22), Women's Royal Army Corps, is improving her shorthand during her Catterick course. Her last Army job was personal assistant to the Governor of Gibraltar's military assistant. She is leaving the Army after a four-year engagement.

Like thousands of others leaving the Army her farewell to arms—thanks to resettlement policy—will not be painful.

The commerce course (above) helps those with a bent for office work. Below: Careful "cutting-in" saves the bother of cleaning up the glass.

Story by JOHN WRIGHT

"About 50 per cent of the Centre's value is that it enables the chap to make a better-informed decision about what he is going to do. The other 50 per cent is actually giving him some useful preparatory training." Lieutenant-Colonel C A Reeves talking about 1 Resettlement Centre, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire—one of the two Army resettlement centres in this country.

The other is at Aldershot and there are two centres in Nepal for officers and men of The Brigade of Gurkhas.

Courses at Catterick last for 18 working days—and the present intake is some 250 men and women, including some from the other two Services, per session. There are ten sessions a year. Instructors are civilians, accommodation has to be found locally.

The courses include:—

HOUSE MAINTENANCE—Very popular. You can't turn a man into a joiner in such a short time but you can show him how to put a shelf up and 100 similar things.

BUILDING TRADES—Strictly for people going on to learn a trade.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—A hit with Women's Royal Army Corps personnel and nurses.

PLUMBING AND CENTRAL HEATING—Very useful, not only as a prelude to a Government training course—many men secure jobs with central heating firms straight after this course.

MOTOR MECHANICS—Students have a great time pulling their cars to pieces.

WELDING—There is a welding shop.

RETAIL BUSINESS—For older officers and warrant officers planning to go into a shop or a hotel. Teaches them the pitfalls.

SALESMANSHIP—Several firms have approached the Centre to employ men straight after the course.

POLICE—The bottom has rather fallen out of this course as a result of the recent cut-back in police recruiting.

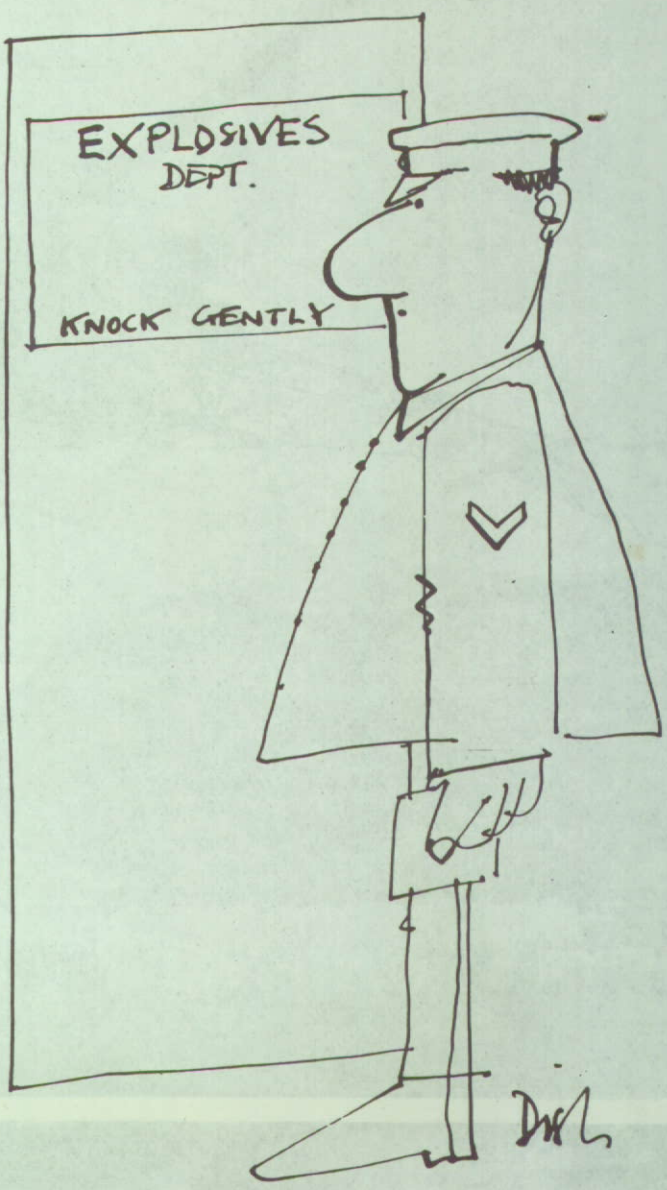
PRISON SERVICE—Students visit nearby Northallerton Prison.

And there are some soldiers doing nothing but maths . . .

The house maintenance course is extremely popular and attracts quite a number of senior officers. One titled brigadier admitted he had never used his hands before except to ride a horse—and his first effort at joinery attracted this comment from a staff member: "You have never seen anything like it."

All ranks work together. One team of two got on famously together in the house maintenance course. One of them was a corporal whose favourite name for his colleague was "Mate." He got quite a shock at the end of the course when his "mate" turned up in uniform—that of a lieutenant-general!

" Where's the man who wanted to transfer to the Dental Corps? "



HUMOUR

Decorations will be worn . . .

" A pygmy chief gave me that one when I saved his life, sir."

" And now, 'Marche Militaire.' "

" He's nobody. I just hire him to wear the rest of my medals! "

Mauritius was unsettled as the big day approached. But British troops helped to make it . . .

INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT TEARS

Independence dawned quietly, preceded by mob violence quelled with the help of the Shropshires.

THE red, blue, yellow and green flag soared to the masthead. The Union Jack was hauled down. And Mauritius was independent after 150 years of British rule.

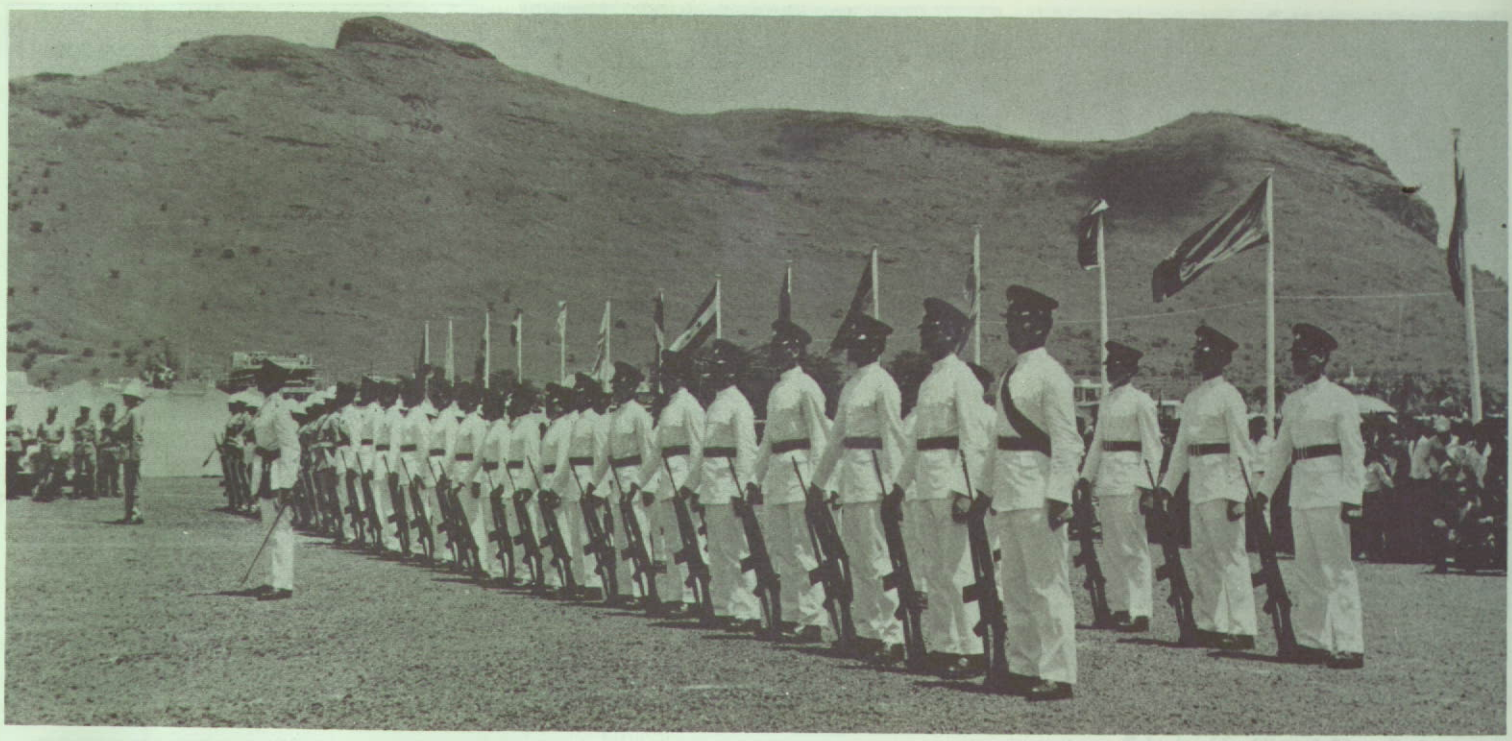
It happened peacefully on a day in March. But there was underlying tension. An outbreak of violence in January had sent B Company of 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, rushing the 4000 miles from Singapore (see SOLDIER, March)—and as independence came the Shropshires were still keeping inter-community strife in check.

The trouble had resulted in killings—had stopped Princess Alexandra from attending independence celebrations. The British troops were taking no chances.

The guard that took part in the flag-raising ceremony on Champs de Mars racecourse at the capital, Port Louis, was on patrol just before the parade—and back on operations immediately afterwards.

A Far East Land Forces spokesman said of the Shropshires (B Company was later replaced by C Company): "There is no doubt that their hard work, good humour and impartiality helped enormously to keep the situation under control as Independence Day, 12 March, approached."

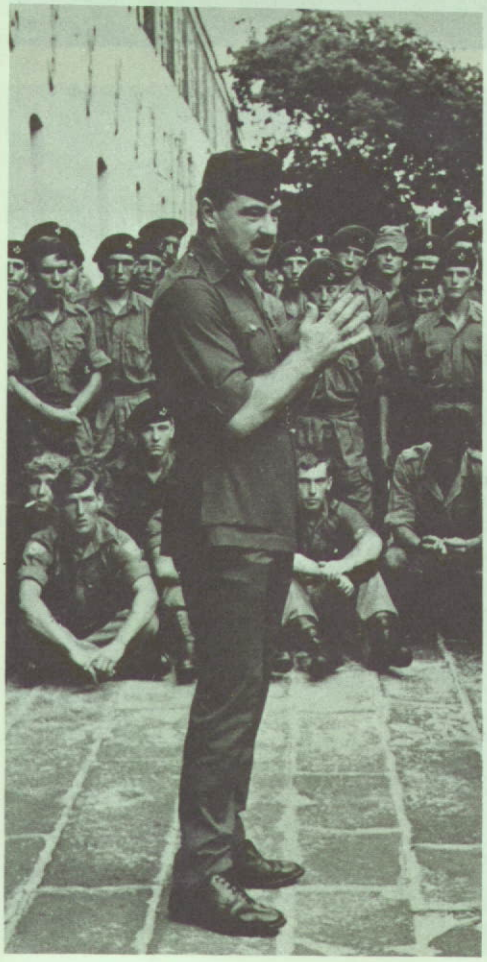
Now SOLDIER tells in pictures the story of the part the Shropshires played in independence celebrations—and their work in the stormy days leading up to this momentous event in the island's history.

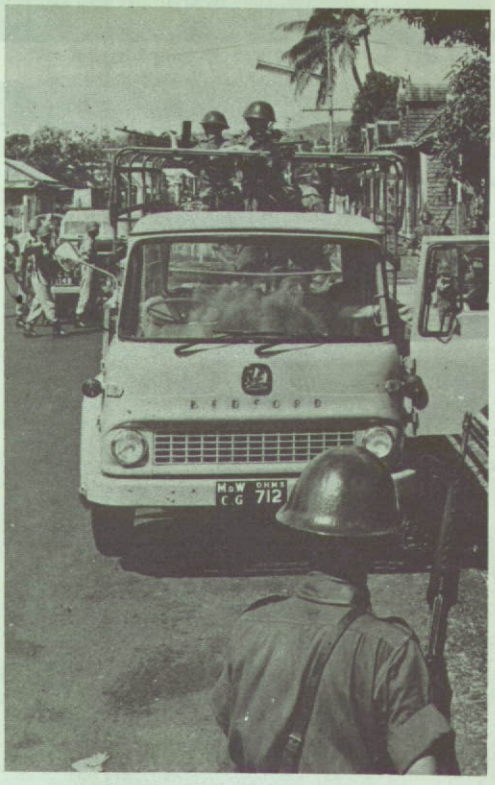


Above: Men of this 33-strong KSLI guard at the flag-raising were on patrol before the ceremony and then immediately after it.

Opposite page: A highlight of Independence Day celebrations was a "Dance of the Choppers" staged by the Battalion Air Platoon.

Right: The Independence Day display by the KSLI band and bugles brought applause and then cheers as it ended with "Tiger Rag."





Left: Lieut-Col John Ballenden flew from Malaya to visit his men. Above and right: Cordon-and-search in Port Louis. The KSLI worked closely with the civil police and Special Mobile Force to stop mob violence.

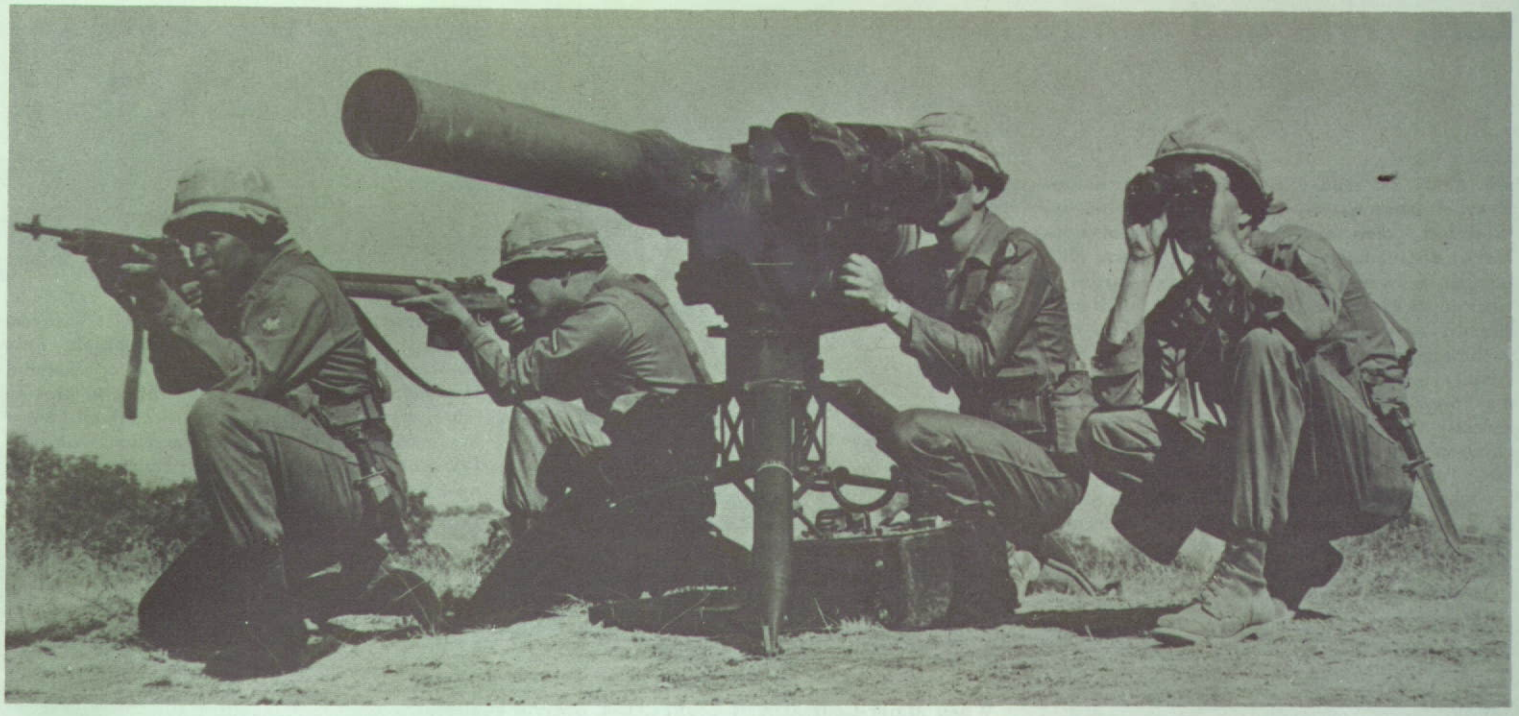
Left, right and centre

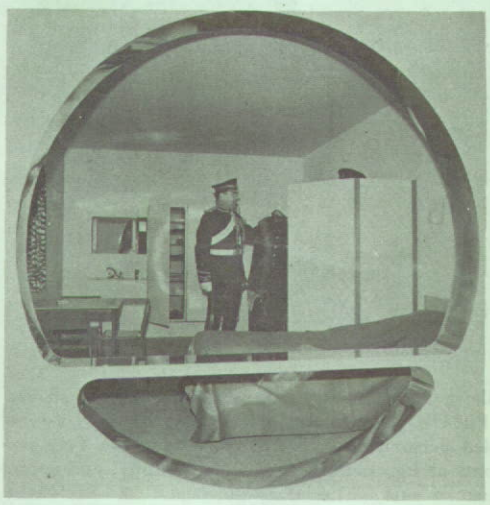
To the aid of a town came 108 (Welsh) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, a unit of T & AVR II. Bridgend, Glamorganshire, needed a bridge to divert traffic from its busy narrow streets. So the sappers built a 65-foot "double-single" construction Bailey bridge across the fast-running and deep River Ogwy in under eight hours. It was just one of the many construction and demolition jobs this active squadron has undertaken for civil authorities throughout South Wales area.

The Duke of Edinburgh presents a leek to a Welsh Guardsman at the traditional St David's Day parade at Victoria Barracks, Windsor.

It looks (below) like a soldier's nightmare—it is, in fact, a picture of some of the regimental sergeant-majors attending a four-day Royal Signals RSMs' convention at Catterick Camp.

The stretcher-bearers below are Army chaplains. Twenty of them, all serving in the Strategic Reserve, went on a three-day exercise—on Chaplains' Chase, in Aldershot area—designed to show them some of the military tasks and problems they may face when operating with troops in the field. The chaplains spent 48 hours under canvas with soldiers of the Strategic Reserve and received instruction in a variety of skills—making a bivouac with a *poncho*, using the 24-hour ration pack, map-reading and helicopter techniques.





These GIs (above) are demonstrating TOW—a new high-speed, wire-guided missile developed for the United States Missile Command by the Hughes Aircraft Company. TOW has scored hits on tank-size targets a mile away moving at up to 30 miles per hour. To fire the weapon the gunner aims with a telescopic sight, holding the crosshair on the target—the missile is automatically guided to the spot at which he aims.

A feature in the January 1968 SOLDIER about Army housing was reproduced in leaflet form for the Daily Mail's Diamond Jubilee Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, London. Ten thousand copies were distributed from the Army stand which included a modern barrack room (left).

Recently about 30 British soldiers joined the German Bundeswehr for ten days. A platoon of 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, became an integral part of 4th Company of 193 Panzer Grenadier Battalion. At Hohne training area the British learned about German weapons, equipment and methods—and taught the Germans about theirs. And at the end of the attachment there was a German brigade exercise. Contact between the two regiments began last year and in July was officially recognised as an inter-unit association. Picture (right) shows Private David Topliss getting the feel of a German machine-gun.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who is Chancellor of London University, inspects (left) a guard of honour mounted by the University of London Officers Training Corps as she arrives at the Royal Albert Hall to preside at the University's presentation ceremony for degrees.

This painting (right) by Colonel Peter Hutchins shows members of 7th Armoured Division Provost Company (The Desert Rats) manning a traffic post at a Bailey bridge during World War Two. The Company signed the route over which the Division moved from El Alamein to Berlin. The painting was originally planned by the Corps of Royal Military Police at the end of the war but has only just been completed. Recently it was unveiled at the Corps Depot, Chichester, by General (now Field Marshal) Sir James Cassels, retiring Chief of the General Staff and retiring Commandant of the Corps. The artist is best known for his painting of the Queen dining with officers during her visit to Rhine Army in 1965. Colonel Hutchins was their Deputy Director of Public Relations at Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine. The central figure in his painting is Sergeant Jack Lindridge, who died last year.

continued over ▶

His Army file reads: Number—001; surname—Bear; christian name—Yogi; sex—male; height—three feet; colour of eyes—grey; colour of hair—black; distinguishing marks—long claws. He is paid three coconuts a week and was awarded the General Service Medal for service in Borneo. Three-year-old Yogi, who has the rank of sergeant, is the mascot of 53rd (Louisburg) Battery, Royal Artillery, stationed at Towyn, North Wales. He was presented to the Battery in Borneo—and recently he appeared on the BBC Television children's programme "Blue Peter." Picture (right) shows Yogi taking light refreshment before his television *début* with handler, Gunner Gilbert Christopher, and some "Blue Peter" performers.

Two men of 39 Engineer Regiment (Airfields) Royal Engineers, based at Waterbeach, near Cambridge, went to the Jane Walker Hospital Nayland, Suffolk, early one morning to provide emergency power after falling trees brought down overhead electric cables. Sergeant Anthony Clarkson and Corporal William Smith (above) set up a generator to supply light and heating to one of the two main hospital blocks. The staff had been using candles and hurricane lamps until the sappers' arrival. Corporal Smith stayed at the hospital for two nights until new cables were laid.

When Major-General A R Leakey, last General Officer Commanding Malta, left the George Cross island he presented his jacket (right) to Battery Sergeant-Major Ferrante, who received it on behalf of 3/11 Regiment, Royal Malta Artillery, a Territorial unit. In turn, the sergeant-major presented the General with a tankard. General Leakey, last of a line of Malta GOCs dating back to 1936, was succeeded by Brigadier R E C Price, whose designation is Commander British Troops, Malta. Also in the picture is Lieutenant-Colonel A L Pace Bonello, commanding 3/11 Regiment.

Over the years, 27 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery, based at Devizes, Wiltshire, built a strong link with its affiliated Territorial Army unit, 383 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. Before Reserve Army reorganisation last year the Regulars provided permanent staff instructors for the Terriers, who had headquarters at Portsmouth and detachments at Fareham, Petersfield, Havant, Lymington, Bournemouth and Fordingbridge. Now, 383 Regiment is part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Territorials—but old friendships have not been forgotten. Recently a silver replica of a 4.2-inch mortar was presented (left) by Major Tony Saxton (right), commanding B Company, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Territorials, based at Hilsea, Portsmouth, to Lieutenant-Colonel B W Smith, commanding 27 Medium Regiment, to mark the past association of the two regiments. In the centre of the picture is Lieutenant-Colonel A L Marshall, last commanding officer of the old 383 Field Regiment RA.

It was, said Major-General E H G Lonsdale, the Transport Officer-in-Chief, a sad occasion. Recently at Royal Air Force, Tangmere, 16 (Air Dispatch) Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, was disbanded. General Lonsdale took the parade and (left) handed a gold and silver Arabian dagger—presented to the unit in Aden for its work in the former South Arabian Federation—to Lieutenant-Colonel D Cardle, commanding 14 Air Dispatch Regiment, for safe keeping. The Squadron was formed in 1878 as a horse transport company. In 1921 it became motorised and was disbanded for the first time in 1954. In 1960 it was re-formed as an air dispatch company and went to Kenya. The unit was involved in famine relief work in the Congo and Kenya and also saw service in Zanzibar, Kuwait, Somalia and Tanganyika. Most of its last work was in Aden. After an inspection General Lonsdale watched the Squadron's last sortie—two one-ton containers were dropped on the airfield from an Argosy aircraft. All the men of 16 Squadron have been posted to other air dispatch units.

Vaux Breweries have renamed a pub, at Gilesgate in Durham City, The Durham Light Infantryman. Many serving and ex-soldiers of the Regiment attended a ceremony (above) to mark the event. It is the second pub named after the Regiment—the other is The Silver Bugle at Gateshead.

Blackboards, boring teachers, reluctant students, uncomfortable classrooms and distractions outside the window. All are obviated at Manorbier's . . .

Teach-in Dome

YOU cross the gurgling stream, brush aside palm fronds and lianas and enter the *atap* hut. There are chirping cicadas and croaking tree frogs. It is typical South East Asian jungle—set in Wales.

This mini Malaya is contained within a 40-foot-high dome at the School of Artillery, Manorbier. The dome—probably unique in the world—is an environmental trainer for future anti-aircraft weapons. It is at present equipped with a simulator for

Story by HUGH HOWTON, Pictures by TREVOR JONES

the Army new Rapier surface-to-air missile (hence its name of Rapierdome) but can be adapted for other systems such as Vigilant and Blowpipe.

Most of the inner surface of the dome, representing sky, is in fact a cinema screen. Film images of aircraft are projected on to the "sky" via a mirror and the aircraft's height, course and speed can be varied by moving this mirror. The student locates and hits the target using the actual Rapier tracker, a kind of electronic periscope. The tracker is linked to another projector and mirror, synchronised with the first, which projects the Rapier missile and the explosion on interception. A tape recording of screaming jets accompanies the film and a firework explodes at the moment of impact.

"What makes the Rapierdome unique is that we can create atmosphere and psychological tension that the soldier might experience in battle," says its inventor, Colonel Denis Ewart-Evans. "We can observe how steady he is and how quickly he reacts."

No other simulator has ever got so close to the real thing, he believes. The School of Infantry has used a cinema screen simulator for small arms training and the Royal Navy has mounted a ship's gun to give the effect of rolling seas, also with the target on a stationary cinema screen.

The Rapierdome represents the intermediate stage between "dry" runs, without ammunition, and live firing. Its most obvious advantage is economy—a complete operation on the simulator costs a few shillings worth of electricity and a sixpenny firework, the real thing many thousands of pounds (with the radio-controlled drone a complete write-off).

It is more significantly an instructional breakthrough on a par with the language laboratory. Gone is the day of the blackboard, boring teacher, reluctant pupil and distractions outside the window. The only window in the dome is that of the *atap* hut and here several students can sit for a grandstand view.

By closed circuit television these spec-

Top right: Behind the scenes, a projector is loaded with a film. Closed circuit television, dashboard panels and the proper tracker have yet to be installed. Above: A real waterfall!

Above: Colonel Denis Ewart-Evans, inventor of the Rapierdome. Right: A WRAC private cuts out one of the 40,000 paper leaves. The dome is a third of the size of that of St Paul's Cathedral.

tators can even see the hands (out of sight in an enclosed compartment) operating the tracker controls. Each student takes turns at operating and commenting on other students' performances.

"The student will not just sit with arms folded. He will have to concentrate because he knows he will be asked questions," Col Ewart-Evans points out. "We are instructing by stages, asking questions at the end of each stage. By this method we will know exactly where we are and will not proceed to the following stage until all the students are with it. In a classroom the instructor is not able to check every student. Some do not always grasp what is said and are afraid of asking questions for fear of looking silly. This system is a complete check on the progress of everyone." Not only that, says the Colonel, it is "exciting and good fun."

The projector can be programmed with a series of sound films, each accompanied with analog cams (eccentric metal discs) which revolve to operate the mirror. Each film is a separate exercise, increasing in difficulty from a slow-moving helicopter to aerobatic jets.

The dome fulfils another important function—aircraft recognition. Aircraft silhouettes are outdated. The School is building up a whole library of aircraft films including the latest Hunter, Mystère and Mig 21 fighters. "The targets start at up to six kilometres away and appear first as a white dot," explained the Colonel. "Not only can we tell if the student identifies the aircraft correctly but also at what range he identified it. Some of them are quite tricky too—the VC 10 and Trident look much alike from a long way off.

"Senior Army and Air Force officers often pop in for a 20-minute briefing on Rapier. This would take much too long with lectures and slides. But in the Dome we can stage a whole engagement sequence at short notice." There is a specially prepared programme for this, with the permanent staff acting out a hypothetical dawn action in South East Asia with a blow-by-blow commentary and authentic battle noises on a pre-recorded tape.

The "sky" can also be used as a normal cinema screen to show films of, for example, low-level napalm attacks and the air and ground portability of Rapier.

Colonel Ewart-Evans, Chief Instructor of the School's Light Wing, became interested in teaching machines when he was deputy project manager for the Mauler weapon system (later scrapped by the Pentagon) in the United States. He learned the binary code, the numerical system used by computers, in 45 minutes using a teaching machine—a task which would take a couple of days in a classroom. It was this, combined with his outstanding cinematograph talents—he has won international amateur cine competitions and has had films shown on television and at London's National Film Theatre—that gave him the idea for the Rapierdome.

Although the credit for its invention goes to him, it was the enterprise and initiative of the School's permanent staff which brought the dome from model stage to completion in less than eight months. Leading Illustrator Eric Bradforth and his colleagues designed the jungle setting and "props," Major Colin McNaught, a retired officer who is chairman of Pembroke County Drama Committee and a leading light in the local Tenby Players, spoke the commentary on the tape, girls of the Women's Royal Army Corps cut out 40,000 leaves from paper and polythene and gunners mixed and laid 20 tons of cement. Reeds were collected from Tenby Marshes, a creeper came from a local graveyard and tropical trees were made from cotton waste bound with wire netting left over from a rabbit hutch built by Assistant Instructor Warrant Officer II James Stevens. Sergeant-Major Stevens, who has served in Malaya, said: "It's really a quite authentic jungle. There is one thing, though. The coconut trees have banana tree leaves. But I don't suppose anyone would notice."

Although they have ingenious ideas that would do credit to the stage manager of a London theatre—carbon dioxide fumes for cloud effects and special lighting to give the impression of depth—the gunners still have one problem to overcome. The battery of electric heaters installed in the dome is no match for the chill, force eight gales that blow along the craggy coast at Manorbier, and the permanent staff Rapier crew has to wear sweaters and denims instead of olive-green uniform. Nevertheless Gunner Nicholas Bredon speaks for the rest of the crew in describing the Rapierdome as "fabulous."

Front and Back COVERS

The Rapier, new surface-to-air missile, knocks out an enemy aircraft over the jungle. But the trees are made of paper and cotton waste, the cicadas and tree frogs tape-recorded, and the Rapier tracker and missiles are dummies. It is all contained in the Rapierdome, an environmental trainer for the Rapier, at the School of Artillery, Manorbier, South Wales. SOLDIER photographer Trevor Jones took the picture.

How observant are you?

These two pictures look alike but they differ in ten details. Look at them carefully. If you cannot spot the differences see page 33.

2ND BATTALION, THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS (THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS)

MOOSE-HUNTERS WERE THEIR FOREBEARS

MILITARY manuals written in Whitehall were useless. The redcoats, announcing their presence by fife and drum, rallying round the Colours and fighting in neat squares, were easy targets for the buckskinned French and their Red Indian allies.

Britain was going under in the battle for the New World. Then in 1755 the tide turned. A new regiment was formed from American settlers, skilled in hunting moose in the dense forests and trackless wastes, many of whom had had their wives and children murdered and their farms burned down by the savage redskins. It was named the 62nd (soon changed to the 60th) Royal American Regiment, and comprised four battalions each of 1000 men.

These sharpshooters adopted inconspicuous green clothing, rapid movement and loose skirmishing formations, a more tolerant discipline and no Colours. These traditions are reflected today in the regiment's successor, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (The King's Royal Rifle Corps), which marches at 140 paces to the minute (20 more than normal infantry), doubles on ceremonial parades, bears its battle honours on the soldiers' cap badges and officers' crossbelts (instead of on the Colours), and carries rifles at the trail (sloped arms caught in the trees).

The new regiment soon gained distinction in the field. Its men were instrumental in the defeat of the French and redskins at Quebec in 1759 and Montreal in 1760. Praise from General James Wolfe gave rise to their motto "Celer et Audax" (bold and swift).

The 60th—their major role was skirmishing and scouting ahead and at the flanks of the main army—were the first to be issued with rifles in place of muskets. The rifle was longer than the musket and had a longer bayonet which looked like a sword. In the Regiment to this day bayonets are still called "swords" and are never fixed on ceremonial parades.

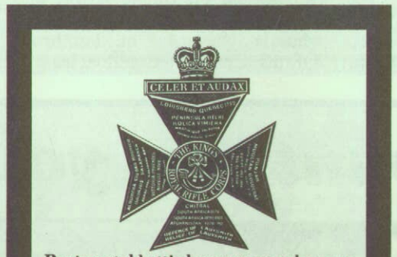
The Regiment was renamed "The 60th, Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps" in 1824 in honour of its colonel-in-chief. Soon after it was changed again to "The 60th, The King's Royal Rifle Corps."

At the start of the Indian Mutiny, the 1st Battalion was called out when mustering for a church parade. Marching into action they came across the body of an English lady, who had nursed their wives and children, lying dead and mutilated by the roadside. They swore to be revenged. Their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel John Jones, was later to be nicknamed "Jones the Avenger." He and his men fought with grim determination. Seven won Victoria Crosses at the Siege of Delhi alone. The green jackets became such a symbol of valour that the King of Delhi offered a reward for them, and admiring Gurkhas who fought alongside the British asked, and were granted, permission to wear similar jackets.

Gallantry in the Indian Mutiny was echoed at the turn of the century. Lieutenant The Hon F H S Roberts, of 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, only son of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts VC, won the VC at Colenso during the South African War. There are only two other instances of the Victoria Cross being bestowed on both father and son.

Even the cadets distinguished themselves. South Africa—the only battle honour ever worn by a cadet battalion—was won by 1st Cadet Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, most of whom served in the South African War.

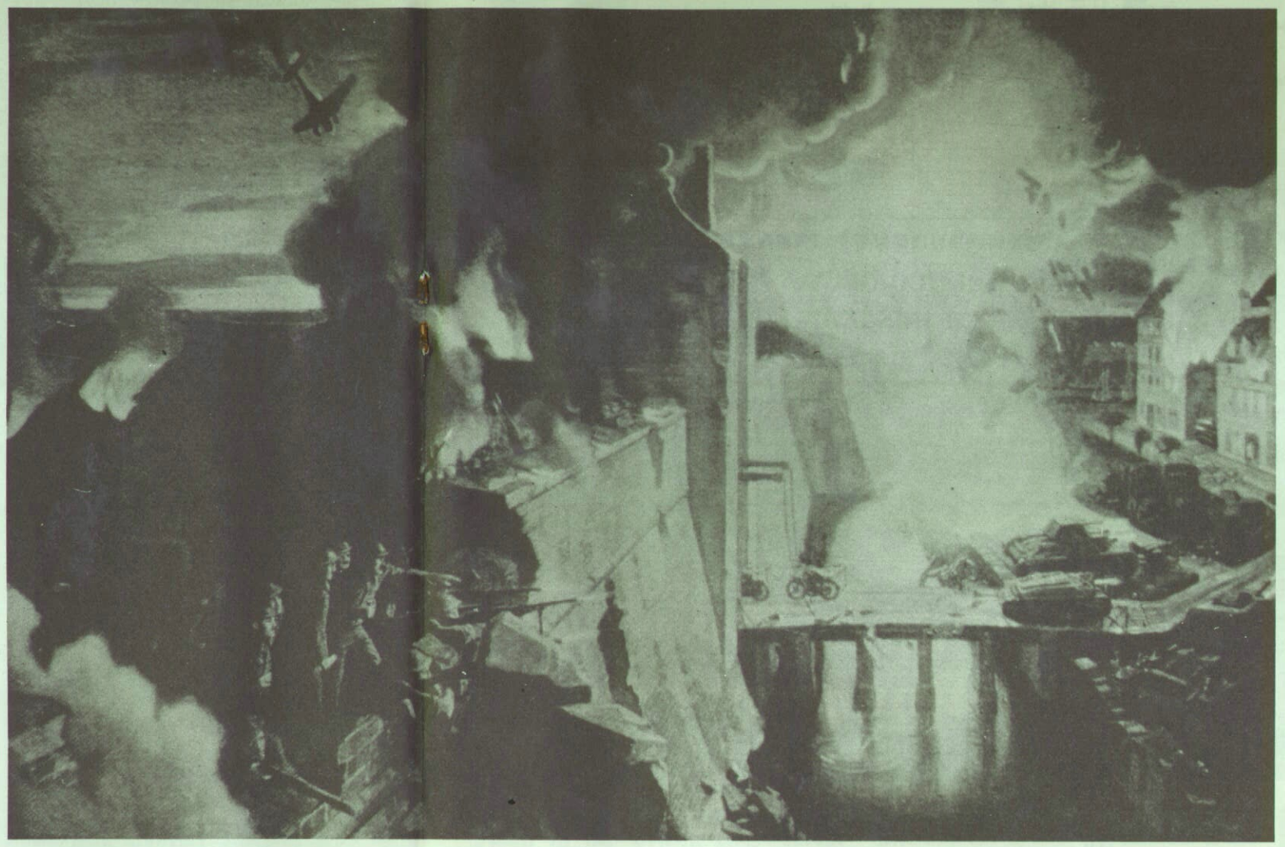
The riflemen, who had become renowned for their speed and mobility, pioneered mounted infantry in Egypt and South Africa in the 1880s and motor battalions—with their traditional flank-protecting role—in World War Two.



Regimental battle honours were born on The King's Royal Rifle Corps cap badge.

History was re-echoed in 1941 when 17 Americans joined the Regiment before the United States entered the war. They all became officers and four were killed.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks, in a preface to a history of the Regiment, tells of the infantryman's aversion to having such a battalion on the same parade ground: ". . . without any warning the band would suddenly accelerate to almost double time, thus causing chaos in our well-ordered ranks, with everyone suddenly out of step." But he adds in a serious note: "The quick step influenced their whole way of thinking—the tempo of their lives was faster than in the ordinary battalion. This had to be because throughout history they have always been given the most difficult and dangerous job in war, armed reconnaissance in front of the main line of battle which requires quick thinking, mobility, and mutual confidence."



Above: Painting of The King's Royal Rifle Corps holding Calais against two German panzer divisions. Left: On parade, marching at the double.

Below: Former officers of The King's Royal Rifle Corps at the House of Commons in 1950, including the Earl of Avon (as Sir Anthony Eden, he was Prime Minister in 1955-7) and Sir Gerald Nabarro.

They called him the "Red Fox of Colditz." Copper-haired Lieutenant Albert Michael Sinclair, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, was probably the greatest escaper of all time. His first escape from a German prisoner-of-war camp took him through Poland, Slovakia and Hungary, but he was caught on the Bulgarian frontier. His most daring was when he impersonated the mutton-chop moustached sergeant-major at Colditz nicknamed "Franz Joseph."

Lieutenant Sinclair, who always spent months in preparation, had a perfect disguise—right down to a moustache made of bristle from a shaving brush. He fooled some sentries but was shot at point-blank range by a suspicious guard. Fate saved him. The bullet glanced off his ribs out of his body.

A year later, on 25 September 1944, he was killed making his ninth attempt. Suddenly, without warning, he broke away from a group of officers taking a stroll in the pleasant autumn sunshine. He vaulted the trip wire, clambered over the main fence of barbed wire and sped towards the outside brick wall before the sentries opened fire. Their aim was inaccurate. But this time Fate was not kind. A bullet glanced off his elbow inwards to his heart.

Ironically, the senior British officer at Colditz announced on parade days later: "It is no longer an adventure to get out of this camp. Anyone escaping will get home too late to take part in the war anyway."

It was this dangerous job that cost them 13,000 dead in World War One. Inevitably they were called on to cover the retreat of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk in 1940. Part of a Green Jacket brigade group, they held Calais, without adequate anti-tank weapons, against two German panzer divisions. They held on for four gruelling days, suffering heavy losses, until their ammunition ran out. King George VI, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th, said the defence of Calais was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Regiment and marked "a glorious page in its history."

In 1958, three years after its bicentenary, the 60th joined The Green Jacket Brigade as its 2nd Battalion (the 1st being the former Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and the 3rd the former Rifle Brigade). Eight years later they were renamed the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (KRRC). Recent active service has been in Sarawak and British Guiana. The Regular Battalion is at present in Münster, West Germany.

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Caribbean Volunteers

IT could be a Reserve Army drill hall in the British Isles—except that the part-time soldiers are coloured and they drill on the dusty square outside in a temperature in the high 80s.

For the moment the Union Jack still hangs limply above the headquarters of the British Honduras Volunteer Guard. Soon, here on the harbour front of Belize City, it may be replaced by the blue flag of an independent Belize (see SOLDIER April 1968).

Opposite the headquarters is the building where Mr Albert Johnston works as the country's Comptroller of Customs. On the Monday and Thursday drill nights he walks across the road to become Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston commanding the Volunteer Guard.

There have been citizen soldiers in the colony since its earliest days when they were organised to protect the settlers from Indian attacks. They defeated Spanish invaders in 1754 and played the main part in routing a huge sea-borne assault by the Spaniards in 1798. In 1817 the Prince Regent awarded the force the title "The Prince Regent's Royal Honduras Militia."

The present force (establishment 212) has been called variously the British Honduras Territorial Force and the British Honduras Home Guard. During both World Wars it provided men for units of Allied forces.

In World War One they fought under General Allenby in Mesopotamia. One of these men is still a serving member of the Guard. And in World War Two they fought in North Africa and Italy.

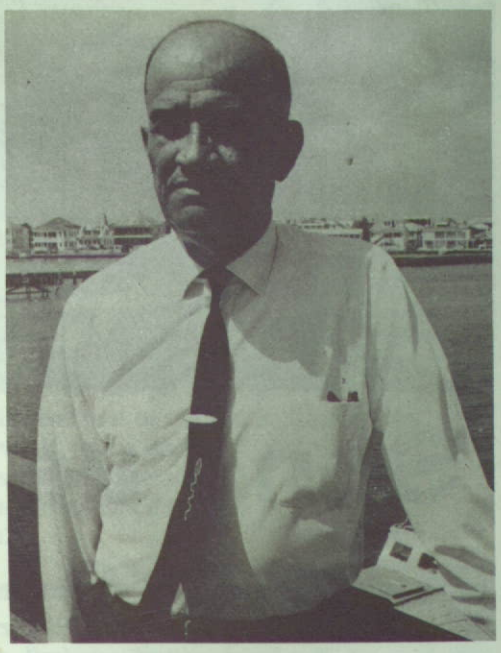
They have been called out during the hurricanes that plague the tiny country—to locate, identify and bury the dead, feed the hungry and clear the débris. They are ready to help to defend their country and aid the police in any civil disturbances; and they take part in ceremonials on the Queen's Birthday and National Day in September.

Recruits sign on for three years with 40 drills a year plus a two-week camp held in the remote and rugged Mountain Pine Ridge area. They receive from £6 to £8 a year, excluding pay for annual camp.

The armoury contains mainly the old .303-inch rifles, Bren and Sten guns, but the Guard has a few modern self-loading rifles and sub-machine carbines. The men are formed into two rifle companies. Naturally, promotion is slow. "I have been in the Guard for 30 years and it was 13 years before I got a commission," said Colonel Johnston.

The current British Regular company at Airport Camp near Belize provides instructors. Doing the job during the recent tour of 2 Company 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, was Lance-Sergeant Eric Bishop. He said: "They are very intelligent, very keen to learn. I would say they are slightly above the standard of the men of an average British Army Reserve unit."

When British Honduras becomes independent it will need a regular military force of its own. The quality of the members of the Volunteer Guard augurs well for the success of any such force.

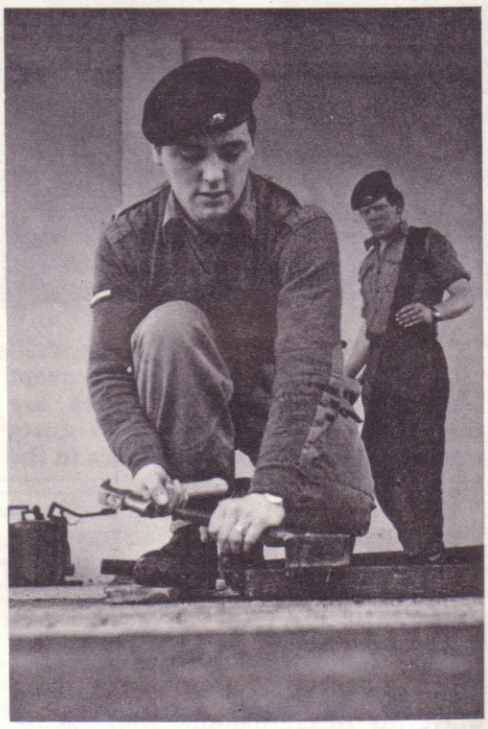


Above: By day—Customs Comptroller; and in the evening, twice a week, leader of his country's part-time soldiers—Lieut-Col Albert Johnston.

Top: As the sun sets over the Caribbean, men of the British Honduras Volunteer Guard parade on the square of their harbour-front drill hall.

Preparing an old wireless station for use as an infantry training field camp was the biggest task for the sappers. At work on it above are Sapper Bill Mears (left) and Sapper John Scullion. Below: Sapper Mathew Ross, who is a plant operator in civilian life, enjoys a busman's holiday on a 'dozer.

Above: In civilian life he is a Paisley paint-sprayer—Sapper James Munro on air compressor Below: Store manager Lance-Corporal J Buirds.



Send us more!

SOME 150 unique "Every-Ready" sappers who went to Cyprus for annual camp tackled their work programme so enthusiastically that they ran out of tasks—and other jobs had to be found to keep them busy.

The 102 (Clyde) Field Squadron (Volunteers) is unique as the only independent Royal Engineers unit in Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve category one.

One main task of the unit's first overseas camp was turning a former wireless station at Paramali in Eastern Cyrpus into an infantry company field camp for training. This involved building of a cookhouse, washhouses and accommodation. Another job was constructing two miles of track, including four major culverts, in the same area.

Major-General D L Lloyd Owen, GOC Near East Land Forces, called the sappers "a fine advertisement for the Ever Readies" while a spokesman for Commander Royal Engineers, Cyprus, said: "We would certainly like to see more Army Reserve units out here if this a sample of their work."

The squadron is part of 71 (Scottish) Engineer Regiment (Volunteers), formed in April last year and the only Royal Engineers Volunteers regiment in Scotland. The squadron is descended from 102 Engineer Regiment (Territorial Army).

As the flag flies daily at Near East Land Forces Headquarters at Episkopi—where the squadron also did work for the Royal Air Force—it will mark another of the Volunteers' projects. They prepared the base and garden area for a new flagstaff.

Story and pictures by Army Public Relations, Cyprus.

You're well set for Orienteering,
(With leg-guards and compass for steering)
So strive for the finish
By thinking of **GUINNESS**
And down one before they've stopped cheering!

Paul Swales (16) is training as an electronics technician.

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A welcome on the FLIPSIDE (of the world)

NEW Zealand overwhelmed the Joneses, Harrises, Robertses and Jenkinses with hospitality—after all, it's not often that Welsh troops visit the little country. And perhaps the warmest welcome came from expatriate Welshmen demanding news of home.

A hundred and twenty men of 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, went from Hong Kong to Kiwi-land by Royal Air Force VC 10 for a month's exercising with 2nd, 3rd and 7th Battalions of The Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment.

A welcome by the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, a welcome by crowds as they marched through Auckland, a welcome—war dance type—by Maoris . . . It was welcomes all the way.

But there *was* work to be done—tough work in the vast training area between South Auckland's Kaimanawa mountain range and the snow-capped 9175-foot volcano Ruapehu —work pictured here . . .

Report by Army Public Relations, Hong Kong; pictures by Joint Services Public Relations, Hong Kong.

Welshman in Waiouru—name of the training area in which he and his colleagues harassed the Kiwi troops with ambushes, hit-and-run raids and encircling movements aimed at demoralising them.

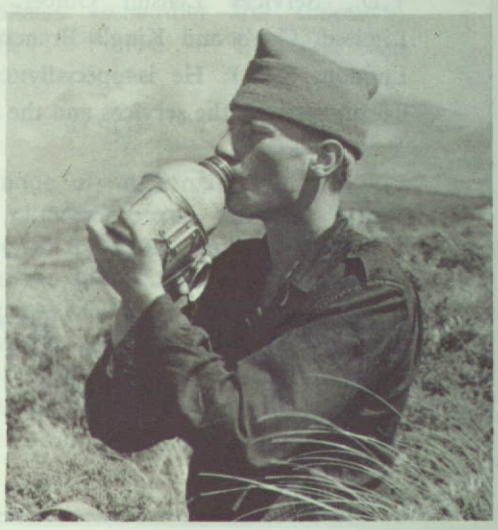
An Iroquois helicopter airlifts men of The Welch Regiment to a forward position while others wait their turn. The Welshmen acted as terrorists against the New Zealand infantrymen.

"Come and get me!" Private Michael King taunts New Zealanders with his bugle playing. He was waiting in ambush for a company of Kiwis combing the mountainous bush for Welsh "insurgents."

If he walked around at home—that's Monmouthshire—like this he would cause quite a stir. But Private Brian Badge's rig is just the thing for a Welsh "terrorist" on the world's flipside. ▶

Sergeant John Wrangham swiftly redeploys one of his sections during an attack on the 7th Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment. The Kiwis learned a lot about counter-insurgency operations.

This is Lance-Corporal Truby King the Third—mascot of 6 Independent Field Squadron, Royal New Zealand Engineers. Marked similarity between him and Taffy, The Welch Regiment's goat.



Pause for a drink for Private Peter Jackson. ▶

COMPETITION 120

Over to you

DOODLING is for everyone—the great and the not-so-great, and this month for every SOLDIER reader. Pencil at the slope and off you go.

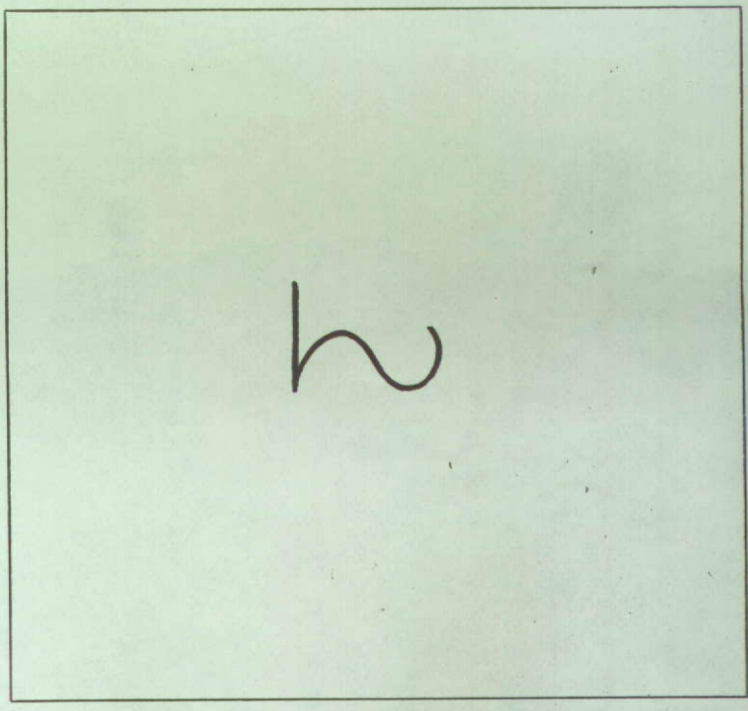
In the square below is a simple doodle. Can you turn this into a drawing? Originality and simplicity will be the prize-winning factors. Complicated drawings are not required, nor is artistic ability needed—and the subject need not be military.

The doodle can be used anyway up, as in the examples by Art Editor Frank Finch, but must not be reversed. The drawing can be any size and is not restricted to the confines of the square.

To avoid mutilating your copy you can trace the doodle. Send your drawing, with your name and address and the "Competition 120" label, by letter or postcard to:

The Editor (Comp 120), SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road, London N7

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 22 July. Winners' names and drawings will appear in the September SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 120" label.



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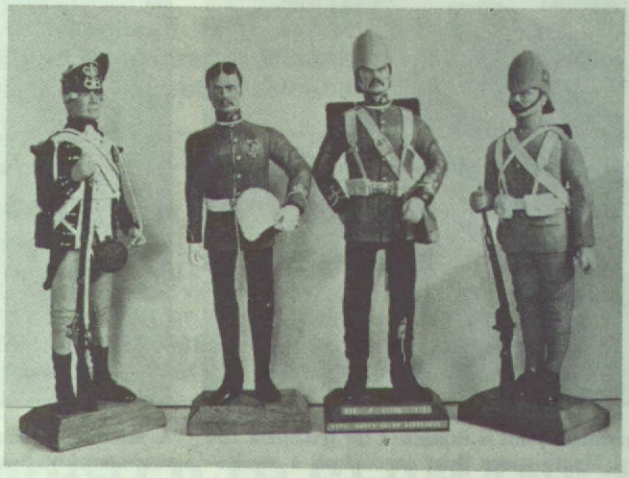

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Potatoes come ready peeled and chipped in polythene bags, while for the figure-conscious there are grapefruit, tangerines or even avocado pears

For the trencherman and the gourmet

This gammon joint is examined for freshness and quality. Meat—more than seven tons a week—must be up to standard or else it is returned.

A mouth-watering array of pastries: 25,000 are made weekly. Such mass production saves work especially in small units with only one cook.

Above: Sausage rolls—one of many items sent out ready for the oven. Right: Carcasses are cut up here saving uneconomic unit butcheries.

A NEW streamlined catering system being pioneered at Aldershot is ensuring that the soldier not only gets a square meal but one that is nutritionally well-rounded with a menu specially tailored to his taste.

Under the normal system a cook corporal in a small unit has to cater for up to a hundred hungry trenchermen, a messing officer with no specialised catering knowledge supervises him, and separate accounts have to be kept for each mess (some with only two or three living-in members). Army Catering Corps officers have no executive responsibility for feeding; their function is advisory and administrative.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Williams, commanding Headquarters Group Catering Aldershot, has taken personal charge of all aspects of catering for the Army in the Aldershot district. He is responsible for the feeding of 5000 and is backed by a team of culinary, nutrition and financial experts.

The basis of this new system is that rations—issued to the basic value of 5s per head per day—are converted into cash. Thus Colonel Williams has a basic daily budget of £1250 for the 5000 men. On top of this sergeants normally contribute 6d and officers 2s 6d a head a day for extra messing. His one account replaces the 42 individual ones of messes in Aldershot.

From contacts in Covent Garden and Smithfield, his staff and the Naafi produce liaison officer can find out what is currently the best value—anything from Jaffa oranges to fresh strawberries. A bulk order means concessional prices. If the consignment is not of a sufficiently high standard it can be sent back. "Recently I refused a whole day's supply of potatoes," he said. "The contractor made good the cash value and we got some more from another source."

Under that system there is a fixed scale of 58 food items. But more than 1000 are handled at HQ Group Catering. They have never been stumped: whether for an afternoon snack at a cricket match or a full-scale royal banquet. For Princess Margaret's visit to the new Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps centre the menu, approved by Buckingham Palace, listed braised Norfolk duckling stuffed with fresh green olives. There was an import ban at the time on olives from South Europe, the main source of supply, so they were obtained from North Africa through a trade contact.

A highly efficient food factory is run at the Headquarters. Carcasses of meat are cut down into joints, steaks and chops and the remainder minced and made into pies and hamburger steaks—all ready for the oven. A gargantuan 25,000 pastries a week are made and distributed. Many cooks, released by the lightened work load on units, do a three-month tour at the factory.

"The system is much more efficient," said Colonel Williams. "If a cook specialises he can produce up to three times as much as normal. The unit cook could make only two or three varieties of cake a day; here there are 30. It also means consistent quality."

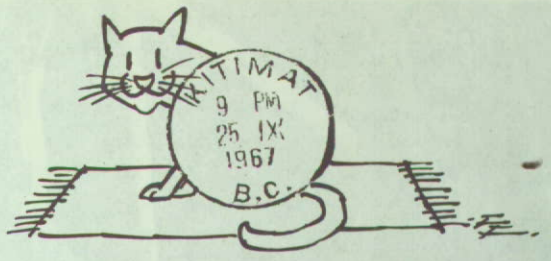
Produce and provisions are delivered by a fleet of six lorries on a milk-round basis. Previously, the 16 units in the area each had to collect from a central ration store.

To ensure food reaches units as fresh as possible, the vegetable and fruit store opens at 6.30 am when lorries make deliveries from farms and wholesalers. A night shift is planned for the butchery and baking departments.

Under HQ Catering Group are several sub-groups, each of an Army Catering Corps captain and warrant officer I. They are responsible for catering standards and make regular visits to messes, tailoring menus to the members' tastes, inspecting kitchens, planning parties and dinner nights and helping with accounts. They ensure the best use is made of resources; for example, if few come in to breakfast the money saved can be ploughed back into buying steaks for supper.

The scheme has worked so successfully—with an estimated saving in operating costs of about nine per cent—that it is to be expanded in 1970 to a 25-mile radius of Aldershot taking in 120 messes of all ranks with a feeding strength of 15,000. Proposals to set up group catering in other large centres such as London District and Catterick are being considered.

Story by HUGH HOWTON
Pictures by TREVOR JONES



LETTERS

Any others?

When I joined the British Army in 1962 I was told by an officer that I was possibly the only soldier in the British Army wearing the United Nations Emergency Force ribbon. Since then many soldiers have been curious about it.

I was awarded the medal for serving with the United Nations Force in the Gaza Strip 1959-60, being at that time a member of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. The ribbon consists of a sandy coloured background with horizontal stripes of green, black and blue running across it.

I should be interested to know if any other soldier serving in the British Army holds this award.—**L/Cpl P J Toms, 8 Pl, C Coy, 1st Bn, The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Quebec Barracks, BFPO 36.**

The Light Brigade

Your interesting information (September 1967) on the new film "The Charge of the Light Brigade" gives the impression that all the extras are Turkish troops. This quarter's edition of the Household Brigade's magazine shows photographs of The Life Guards taking part in the charge being filmed at Mytchley.

I thought you might like to know this for I must admit that these pictures of Life Guards in hussar uniforms came as a big surprise to me, and clearly indicates that parts of the film were actually made in England.—**H Sutherland, The Limes, Thetford, Norfolk.**

★ *Woodfall Film Presentations confirm that only the battle scenes in "The Charge of the Light Brigade" were filmed in Turkey. This was the only part of the film-making covered by SOLDIER's team.*

Vickers machine-gun

I read with great interest the piece about the Vickers machine-gun (Left, Right and Centre, February).

I was stationed at Harrowby Camp, Grantham, the HQ of the Machine Gun Corps at the time, and remember quite vividly the testing of that gun, although it was back in 1916. The hut we occupied was about twelve feet from a bank cut into the high ground overlooking the camp. In this small space a Vickers was mounted on its Mk 4 tripod and was fired continuously for seven days and nights. The gun stopped firing only for reloading, a stoppage, renewing a broken part or changing barrels. While a team of instructors took turns to man the gun another team noted the times and frequency of stoppages, water and oil consumption etc.

At times the gun looked like a miniature steam engine with its condenser bag trying to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed; not for prolonged continuous bursts of fire as stated in the article, but for short bursts of fire. I have a hazy recollection of a two-gallon petrol tin replacing the condenser bag at times, just as we did on the Somme in 1916. To maintain such a heavy rate of continuous fire an enormous amount of water was required, which occupied the time of more men, while the refilling of belts and removal of empties occupied another team.

At the end of this impressive performance a cavern large enough to house a GS wagon had been excavated in the bank, which had continually fallen in as a result of the flailing of 600 rounds a minute for seven days and nights!

As for we chaps who had to sleep within a few feet of that clanking, hissing monster—we waited in apprehension each time the gun stopped, only to resign ourselves to more torture when it restarted, for at the time we did not know the duration of that test. When the test ended the silence was for a time more painful than the firing!

Incidentally, my recent copy of the MGC/OCA journal, *Boy David*, carries some information about the history of the Vickers and its predecessor, the Maxim, from 1881 to January 1968, when the former was withdrawn.

I would be grateful if any SOLDIER reader could inform me of any source-books or journals containing information about the Machine Gun Corps. I have already referred to the book by Arthur S White.—**A H Dall, 33 Trafalgar Rd, Newport, IOW.**

Wrong island!

Your Tommies (February, page 14) have lost their way! They were photographed marching along the Esplanade, St Peter Port, Guernsey, and not through the streets of Jersey as stated in the caption.

I remain, a rather indignant Guernseyman.—**H W White, 20 Beech Hill, Wellington, Somerset.**

★ *The photograph was a contemporary one, supplied to SOLDIER by an agency in May* 1945, *and captioned "Jersey Liberated." Apologies to reader White, to Guernsey and Jersey.*

Drums on record

I have just received the Fontana LP record of the Corps of Drums of 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, which I believe is the first LP record ever made by a proper corps of drums of a regiment in the British Army.

I use the word "proper" to differentiate between one or more ranks of side drums and possibly tenor drums marching in front of a regimental band, and the traditional corps of drums where one finds drums and fifes combined to form a musical body separate and apart from the regimental band.

Before the turn of the present century, B flat and F flutes replaced the fife and melody was replaced by harmony. The Scots Guards are to be congratulated on the 2nd Battalion's fine Corps of Drums and also on their initiative in having this recording made. I hope that other Guards battalions and Line regiments with corps of drums will follow their example.

I have had the pleasure of hearing all the British Army regimental bands and the pipes and drums, both Scottish and Irish, which have usually accompanied them on tours in Canada and the United States. The last tour had, in addition to the band, pipes and drums, a drill team from the Welsh Guards.

Here in Canada we have a high standard of military and pipe bands in the Armed Forces and so, while touring bands from the United Kingdom are always well received, they follow much the same pattern as we find in our own military tattoos, such as the Centennial

Tattoo of last year. The pattern is massed military bands and massed pipe bands which play separately and together. A real novelty and a pleasant change would be a tour by a British Army band accompanied by a proper corps of drums.

The Scottish and Irish regiments are permitted to retain their pipes and so perhaps the time is overdue for English regiments to return to the once well-known corps of drums, perhaps better known as the drums and fifes.—**R S Cox, 162 Parkview Street, Winnipeg 12, Manitoba, Canada.**

Theirs, not ours

In the December SOLDIER there was an article on my regiment, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, training in Australia. The armoured personnel carriers reported to have been ours were, in fact, a troop of M113s from A Squadron, 3 Cavalry Regiment, Royal Australian Armoured Corps. They stayed behind in the Shoalwater Bay training area after the Australian contingent had returned home in order to exercise with us on our battalion training.

A very close liaison existed between us and the troop and, as SOLDIER gets a wide reading in Australia, we would like to put the record straight.—**Maj R Holworthy, 1st Bn, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Terendak Camp, c/o GPO Malacca, Malaysia.**

★ *And duly put straight. Sorry, Major Holworthy. The story and pictures were supplied to SOLDIER by Army Public Relations.*

M/16 = AR/15

Reference the picture of Sergeant Flannery's patrol (SOLDIER, February, page 24). Is not the weapon the sergeant is carrying a US Army M 16 automatic rifle? And are we by any chance evaluating it for use in the British Army?—**D M Thom, Bredon Hall, Worcester College, Henwick Grove, Worcester.**

★ *The weapon shown is indeed that known in the US Army as the M 16, but in the British Army it is the Armalite (AR 15). This rifle is on issue to British troops in the Far East but not elsewhere at present.*

Covenanter (we hope)

The picture accompanying my letter on page 32 of the February SOLDIER is again wrong—it shows an A 13 (cruiser tank Mk IV) and not a Covenanter.

I enclose cuttings from the recently published 50th anniversary edition of the *Tank* for information and guidance.—**Maj L Jones (Rtd), Army Careers Information Office, 48 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, London E7.**

★ *Nothing is more hazardous than a correction—as the final sentence of a newspaper's correction once observed: "These careless mastakes are regretted." Apologies and thanks to Maj Jones—and fingers crossed!*

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(*see page* 19)

The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1 *Foreleg of far left cow.* 2 *Large piece of rubble in truck.* 3 *Bottom right of bird's nest.* 4 *Chimney cowl of hut.* 5 *Legs of man leaving hut.* 6 *Front axle of truck.* 7 *Driver's left hand.* 8 *Window of hut.* 9 *Support of notice board.* 10 *Slope of hill at extreme left.*

ACROSTICODE

Montgomery of Alamein (the words formed in two of the acrostic's verticals) was the source of the coded message in SOLDIER'S Competition 116 (January 1968).

His message read: Strategy is the art of war; tactics are the art of fighting in battle.

Answers to the acrostic clues were:

P O M P A D O U R
S O R T O F
F I N A L E
T I A R A
G A G G L I N G
G O A T M A J O R
M A X I M A
P R E L A T E
R A F F I A
Y E A R N

Prizewinners:

1 Cpl J H Nairn, RAPC, Regimental Pay Office (RA), Preston Barracks, Brighton BN2 4AR.

2 Cfn M M Clarke, LAD REME, 3rd Bn, Royal Green Jackets, BFPO 23.

3 Mrs G K Stapylton, 98 Paignton Avenue, West Monkseaton, Northumberland.

4 WO II R Beardon RGJ, MOD AG2, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex.

5 Peter Salvesen, Regular Forces Employment Association, RE Yard, Mount Street, Taunton.

6 Miss H Thornton, Transport Branch, HQ Scottish Command, PO Box 85, GPO Edinburgh 1.

7 Maj H Charlesworth, Frog Hall, Wokingham, Berks.

8 Sgt J M Rabjohns RCT, 26 Regiment RCT, BFPO 31.

9 G Millard, Dawn Mist, 2 Roslyn Avenue, Milton, Weston - super - Mare, Somerset.

10 MWO M C Tennant, 742 Communication Squadron, 14207-101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

11 Mrs P A Gregson, Cyclops Squadron, 2 RTR, BFPO 30.

12 Mrs Joan Mahood, 32 Ward Avenue, Bangor, Co Down, N Ireland.

REUNIONS

XIVth Annual Armourers Reunion, Saturday, 25 May, at The Royal Green Jackets Hall, 56 Davies Street, London W1, 6.30pm. Open to all past and present armourers or artificers weapon in RAOC or REME. Details from Capt G W Walker, HQ Eastern Command, EME Branch, Hounslow, Middlesex. Applications close 22 May.

York and Lancaster Regiment. 12th (City) Bn (1914-1918) annual dinner, Saturday, 29 June, followed by annual 12th (City) Bn service in Regimental Chapel, Sheffield Cathedral, Sunday, 30 June, 12 noon. Details from RHQ, York and Lancaster Regiment, Endcliffe Vale Road, Sheffield S10 3EU.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Annual reunion, Saturday, 18 May, 6.30pm at HQ, 4th (Vol) Bn, The Royal Green Jackets, 56 Davies Street, London W1. Details from C H Siddle, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants.

The Rifle Brigade. Annual reunion, 5th (Terr) Bn, The Royal Green Jackets, Drill Hall, 24 Sun Street, London EC2, on Saturday, 18 May, at 7pm. Admission free, no tickets required.

XVIIIth Royal Irish Regiment and South Irish Horse. Annual general meeting and reunion dinner, Chevrons Club, Dorset Square, London NW1, Saturday, 8 June, at 7pm. Annual parade and service, Cenotaph, 11.15am, Sunday, 9 June. Meet Horse Guards. Details from P J Boyle, Attarapultan, 13 Sticklepath Terrace, Barnstaple, N Devon.

The Worcestershire Regiment. Annual reunion starts 2pm, Saturday, 29 June, at Norton Barracks, Worcester.

The Middlesex Regiment. Albuhera Service of Remembrance, Sunday, 19 May 1968 at 1100 hrs, Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill, London NW7. Reunion at TA Centre, Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex (Tel: 952-2625) after Service.

New field-marshal

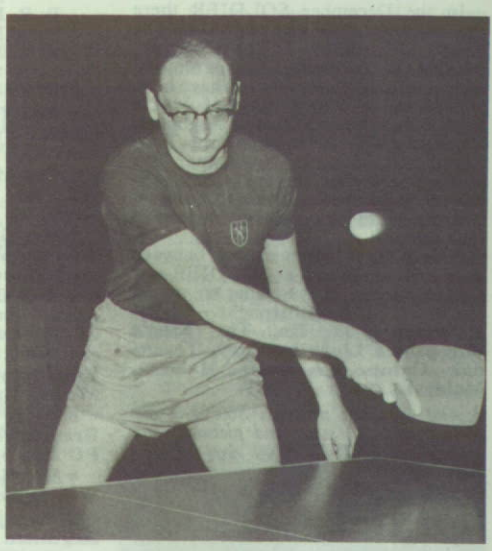
General Sir James Cassels (left) was promoted field-marshal on the day he retired as Chief of the General Staff. He joins 13 other field-marshals of the British Army. They are, in order of seniority: Duke of Windsor (appointed 21 January 1936), Earl Alexander (4 June 1944), Viscount Montgomery (1 September 1944), Sir Claude Auchinleck (1 June 1946), Viscount Slim (4 January 1949), Duke of Edinburgh (15 January 1953), Lord Harding (21 July 1953), Duke of Gloucester (31 March 1955) Sir Gerald Templer (27 November 1956), Sir Francis Festing (1 September 1960), King of Nepal (17 October 1960), Emperor Haile Selassie (20 January 1965) and Sir Richard Hull (8 February 1965). **General Sir Geoffrey Baker** is the new CGS.

Pay sergeant with added interests

Few of the 250 soldiers of Headquarters 2nd Division, in Rhine Army, knew that **Sergeant Tony Lewing** (right), their pay sergeant, trebles up on his job in the Royal Army Pay Corps as a top table-tennis player and successful author.

He is Rhine Army singles champion and doubles runner-up and also plays in a local German club. He began writing 15 years ago and has had published some 60 short stories, mainly westerns but including thrillers and boys' adventure tales.

After National Service in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Sergeant Lewing rejoined the Army in 1958.



PURELY PERSONAL

Crown and seaxes

He designed the sign for the new Southern Command. **Bandsman Roy Hunt** of The Queen's Regiment T & AVR Band is congratulated (above) by the Command's General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, **Lieutenant-General Sir David Peel Yates,** Bandsman Hunt, whose hobby is heraldry, wins £10. His design—a Saxon crown and axes—is particularly apt as the new Command covers what was predominantly a Saxon part of Britain. The seaxes of the Middle and East Saxons (Middlesex and Essex) are on a red field, red being the colour of Kent.

Shared service

Both are staff car drivers. They met a year ago when they joined the Motor Transport Platoon at Headquarters Southern Command in Salisbury. Now **Lance-Corporal David Adams,** Royal Corps of Transport, and **Private Sue Wiggins,** Women's Royal Army Corps (above) are married. The ceremony was at Tewkesbury.

Drop with dad

Seventeen-year-old **Steven Dempster** is glad he has his father to show him the ropes (above). Especially when he made his first parachute drop at RAF Abingdon, Berkshire. Steven, who recently completed his training with the Junior Parachute Company at Aldershot, was accompanied by **Sergeant "Chick" Dempster.** They jumped from the same aircraft.

For father it was just one of his annual quota of parachute descents.

Hot spot shot

Staff-Sergeant Peter Hamp (above) is ambidextrous. He can shoot with both hands —a Sterling sub-machine gun in his left and a Rolleiflex camera in his right. Staff-Sergeant Hamp, a Public Relations photographer with Headquarters Far East Land Forces, needed both when he accompanied troops to trouble-torn Mauritius.

Many of his still pictures appeared in the British Press and some of his film was shown on television.

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   Model: .....

   Extras and Accessories required: .....

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3. Address for delivery .....

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   .....

4. The Car is for Home use

   The Car is for Export use in .....
   (state country)

5. I wish to pay for the car by cash in full
   I wish to use the Naafi Car HP Scheme
   I wish to trade-in my present car if possible

   Make ..... Year .....

   Delete whichever is NOT required

6. (a) Rank: .....

   Name (Block Letters) .....

   (b) Address for reply (Block Letters) .....

   .....

   .....

7. Date .....

From a picture by F Matania in THE SPHERE

MAY 1918

He was last seen holding out against overwhelming odds . . . So recorded the *London Gazette* on 22 May 1918 of the action in which Second Lieutenant John Buchan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, won the Victoria Cross.

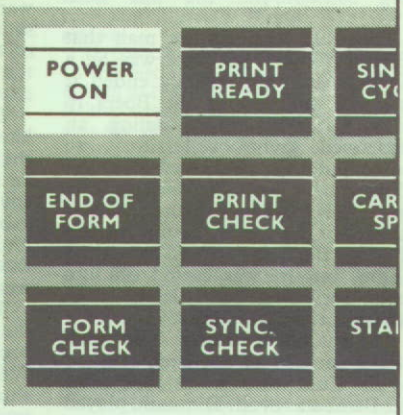
Although wounded, he remained with his men cheering and encouraging them while they were heavily shelled by artillery and raked by machine-guns. Eventually his position was almost completely surrounded, so he gathered the remnants of his platoon and prepared to fight his way back to the supporting line. The Germans suddenly rushed the shattered line shouting, "Kapitulieren!" "To hell with surrender!" was his reply—followed up with a volley from his pistol. The Germans fell back, and the decimated British platoon fought its way to the supporting line where it held out until dusk. Hours later the British were cut off again and the order to withdraw could not reach them.

Such was the grim determination and epic gallantry of British troops in World War One—eight other VCs were won on the same day alone in Northern France.

It was at the Aisne (scene of Nivelle's failure in 1917) that the Germans launched a shock attack on 27 May. French troops there had hardly fired a shot in anger for a year. Villagers had even cultivated rose arbours in the trenches. Five British divisions, exhausted by fighting in Flanders, had been sent there for a rest. The enemy artillery pounded them with flame, gas and shrapnel and the German infantry drove a 10-mile deep wedge into the Front on the first day. By 3 June the Germans had reached the Marne, 56 miles from Paris.

SERVICES JOBFINDER

Engineers



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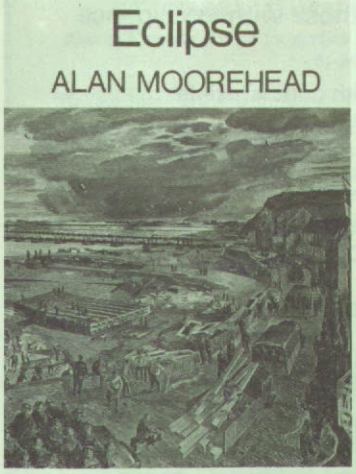
BOOKS

FRONT-LINE CORRESPONDENT

"Eclipse" (Alan Moorehead)

Alan Moorehead was one of the greatest correspondents of World War Two. He made the most of the opportunities its speed and mobility offered for front-line reporting. He was never far from the front and his eye-witness accounts were authentic



and memorable.

When the war ended one of the first books to be published covering the defeat of the Third Reich from the Western viewpoint was "Eclipse." It was hailed as one of Moorehead's greatest achievements.

Taking his section headings from astronomy he described the First Quarter—collapse in the south, Italy; the Second Quarter, France; the Third Quarter, the Rhine; and finally Total Eclipse, collapse in the centre, Germany.

Here, through the eyes of a trained observer, were dramatic and personal accounts of the Allied landings in Sicily, then Salerno, Anzio and Cassino. He moved north for D-Day, the liberation of Paris and Brussels, the nine-day tragedy of Arnhem. He witnessed the Rhine crossing, was with the fighting soldiers to the final German surrender—and at Monty's headquarters for the surrender.

It was an unforgettable book—and it now reappears in a new revised and lavishly illustrated edition. It is a book which is much more than history; it is alive, as it all happened, recorded as it happened.

Not only the campaigns and battles attracted Moorehead's attention. One of his great gifts is his ability to capture atmosphere. His description of shattered Cologne is a masterpiece; but the feeling of remorse it evokes is dispelled by the account of a visit to the notorious Belsen concentration camp.

But perhaps the most memorable picture is that of the scramble to surrender once the link-up of the Anglo-American armies and the Red Army was just a matter of time. There is the picture of an inspired Monty feeling his way with the German surrender plenipotentiaries, then the drama of the signing.

The illustrations, running into hundreds, each a cameo of the war, were selected by Lucy Moorehead. In one or two instances more attention could have been paid to caption writing. There is one picture showing a cheering Eindhoven being entered by British troops without a battle. On the facing page is a picture captioned "The Luftwaffe returned to Eindhoven." Maybe it did, but certainly not in four Dakotas each towing a glider!

Hamish Hamilton, 50s **J C W**

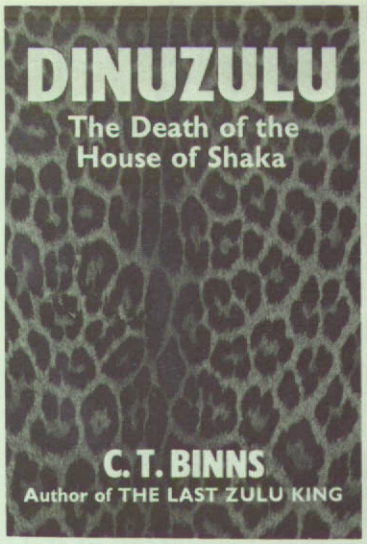
HEIR TO CETSHWAYO

"Dinuzulu: The Death of the House of Shaka" (C T Binns)

The Zulu nation, that great military empire which dominated South Africa and shamed the British Army at Isandhlwana, has been the focal point for authors in recent years.

"Dinuzulu," in which Mr Binns rounds off the history of the House of Shaka, is a tragic yet compelling tale—one which has been repeated in comparatively recent years.

When Cetshwayo died in 1884, Dinuzulu was only a child and, though rightful heir to the Zulu throne, was never fully acknowledged. It was the time of the great African land rush, with the Boers casting envious eyes on the Zulus' rich farmlands. Britain wanted to maintain her influence without too much expense, certainly not wishing to get involved in another costly Zulu war.



Dinuzulu was not the man that Cetshwayo was, still less was he a Shaka. After the regency ended it was not difficult for the Boers to trick Dinuzulu into signing an undefined grant of territory, so unscrupulously undefined that the Government was forced to step in and declare most of the country subject to the Queen. Dinuzulu was the man the Zulus turned to in their plight, but he was carted off into exile, returning years later as an adviser on native affairs.

He was not a success. The spirit of the nation had not been crushed by the Zulu wars and in 1906 came the Bambata revolt. Dinuzulu played a minor part, but he was the heir of Cetshwayo and was charged with rebellion, treason and murder.

He was fined £100 and jailed for four years. With the advent of the Union of South Africa, Dinuzulu's old friend Louis Botha, the Union's first premier, released him and settled him on a farm where he died in 1913.

Longmans, 45s **J C W**

CRYPTOLOGICAL HISTORY

"The Codebreakers" (David Kahn)

For nigh on 4000 years men have been coding messages—and for just as long have been trying to pierce the veil of secrecy.

This monumental volume—1164 pages including index — romps through the history of cryptology with the speed of a James Bond story, holding the reader equally fascinated.

Mr Kahn's thesis is that code-breaking is the most important form of secret intelligence in the world today and he produces the first full account of cryptology (the science of codebreaking).

The recorded history of cryptology began on the Nile at Menet Khufu when a scribe, sketching out hieroglyphs telling the story of his master's life, departed slightly from practice with unusual symbols recording the monuments his master built for the pharaoh.

The author rivets attention as he shows how cryptanalysts have sometimes determined the outcome of battles and diplomatic talks. He gives much technical detail but by far the best parts of the book are those citing individual instances of codebreaking coups.

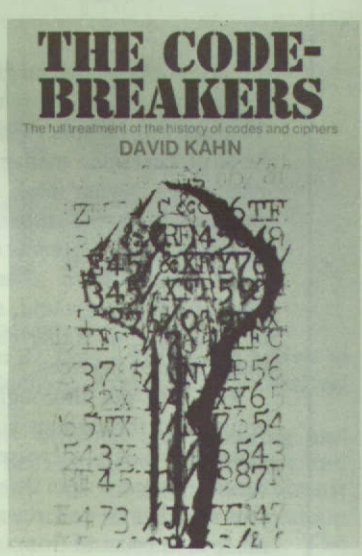
Of hundreds of instances in this book these few are examples:

American codebreakers were so successful between the two world wars that when the Japanese Ambassador presented the Note breaking off diplomatic relations with America the Secretary of State already had the text from Tokio.

The vital message which would have pinpointed for the Americans the fact that Pearl Harbour would be attacked was sent by a Japanese spy in a "broken" code by ordinary cable. It gave the dispositions of the United States fleet but the cable was thought to be of low priority and was not decoded until too late.

The most important feat remains the Zimmerman telegram which propelled the United States into World War One. The "double shuffle" arranged by Admiral Hall to conceal Britain's ability to read German codes still takes the palm in a world where computers can smash a code in seconds.

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £6 6s **J C W**



PRECURSOR OF PEARL HARBOUR

"The Russo-Japanese War" (Christopher Martin)

The events of 1904 and 1905, though they ended with the Treaty of Portsmouth (New Hampshire) after American mediation, were still in the reckoning in 1945 when Japan's dream of Asian domination was finally shattered.

Before 1900 Russia had Cossack troops in what is now North Korea; she owned Sakhalin, the huge island to the north of Japan; she had large forces in Manchuria.

When the Soviet Union insisted on entering the war against Japan, Stalin was doing what the Tsar would have done in the circumstances—he recovered Sakhalin, the southern half of which was ceded to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth.

And when Russian engineers stripped the vast industries which Japan had built in Manchuria, in their view they were merely reclaiming their own property, also lost to the Japanese. It was the same with Korea. Control of this peninsula passed to Japan in 1905; and today there is a Red republic north of the 38th Parallel.

The American military and naval authorities of 1941 might have found a close study of the Russo-Japanese War profitable. Had they done so, Pearl Harbour, virtually a repeat performance of 1904, might not have happened. There were no aircraft in 1904 but the Japanese surprise attack on the Russian Far East Fleet at Port Arthur was essentially the same. While Japanese diplomats talked in St Petersburg, Admiral Togo, with war yet undeclared, launched his attack. Three Russian capital ships were seriously damaged and ran aground, and four other warships were also damaged.

In Japan the jingoists blamed America. And in the Treaty of Portsmouth were sown the seeds of hate which were to grow until they burst as bombs and torpedoes at Pearl Harbour. So much for the lessons of history. The war itself is full of interest both from the military and naval points of view.

Mr Martin gives an account of admirable clarity though the standard of some of his maps could have been higher. He sets the conflict against its historical background then goes closely into strategy and tactics. And he does not neglect to discuss the men who fought in the war.

Abelard-Schuman, 25s **J C W**

SOLDIERING AND POLITICS

"The East German Army" (Thomas M Forster)

The Russians laid the foundations of the East German Army immediately after World War Two, under the guise of police. It had its first totalitarian-style purge in 1949.

As in other Communist forces, politics play a dominant part in its life. All but three in every 100 officers are party members, eight in every ten regular non-commissioned officers, and 35 in every 100 conscript NCOs, but only one in ten of rank-and-file conscripts.

Recruits spend a quarter of their

working day on political education and learning how to behave on and off duty, and later in their units have four hours a week of politics.

The author finds the "threshold of personal endurance is overstepped to such an extent that it results in obtuseness and scepticism." Even the frontier troops, specially selected for political reliability, lose at least one soldier a day to the West.

A curious feature of the Army is its spurious tradition which takes in German military history from 1525 but excludes the millions who fought for the Nazis while making much of the few "anti-fascists" who co-operated with the Russians in World War Two.

Including soldiers, sailors and airmen, East Germany can find some 728,000 regular, conscript and para-military troops, well-armed and having weapons capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Despite the dishonesty and despondency created by the politically controlled system, the author considers they would not be without fighting value. The Russians have placed them in the first echelon of Warsaw Pact troops to make contact in the event of war.

This comprehensive guide to the East German forces is clear and readable except that a handy reminder of initials earlier explained would make some chapters more easily digestible.

Allen and Unwin, 50*s* **RLE**

LIKE NO OTHER ARMY

"*The Chinese People's Liberation Army*" (*Samuel B Griffith II*)

One can think of few authors better fitted than General Griffith to tackle the daunting task of presenting a reliable and authoritative work on the Chinese People's Army. Unusual among soldiers, he is an academic student of Chinese history. As a United States Marine, he served long years in China.

Written in great depth, his book covers both foreign policy and Chinese domestic developments. Perhaps its greatest value lies in the perspective it provides for appreciating the dynamics of Chinese power in the past and for assessing Chinese capabilities in the future.

The People's Liberation Army came into being a few hours before dawn on 1 August 1927 at Nanch'ang in Kiangsi Province. It was to march a long and bitter road—the end of which is not yet in sight. For the PLA is like no other army in the world. It has never existed "merely to fight." It is the Party personified, a mechanism for agitation, organisation, and control of the masses. For a third of every year it is engaged in non-military Government projects under the slogan "Use the army to supplement government."

The soldiers, sailors and airmen of the PLA grow their own food, raise their own livestock, build their own barracks, arsenals and airfields. Non-military tasks include planting and harvesting rice to aid the peasants, afforestation, terracing, flood control and irrigation.

An important point made by General Griffith in the face of speculation over the Red Guards and the Great Cultural Revolution is the disposal of the thesis that Mao created the Guards to act as a balance to the PLA. Rather, he states, the PLA has taken a firm position in support.

General Griffith asserts that China is determined to break out of the encirclement in which she is held by the United States. Asia, in her view, must be for the Asians. For some time to come she will be unable to deploy the political, economic, psychological and military means to effect this. Indeed her attention for many years will be absorbed in the accumulation of resources to achieve this end.

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 63*s* **JCW**

IN BRIEF

"*Tank Data*"

Technical facts and figures on World War Two tanks, evaluated at America's Aberdeen Proving Ground, have been tabulated for convenient reference in this book.

Some of the British tanks tested and described arrived in America as scrap metal in "reverse Lease-Lend." Other Allied and enemy tanks were picked up on battlefields. This method of collection inevitably leaves gaps and only three tanks and one self-propelled gun represent Russia's World War Two armour.

In the United States section there is an interesting heavy tank designed in Britain in 1917 but built in America with British armour plates and gun. There is also the rare Locust, designed for airborne operations and use by British airborne troops in Normandy.

Of the Sherman the editors say controversially, "This design saw many versions but primarily it was the tank with its 75mm guns with which America was to win the war, having actually more than the enemy could destroy. It was not a remarkably fine tank."

WE Inc, PO Box 131, *Old Greenwich, Conn* 06878, *USA*, $8.50

"*German Military Uniforms and Insignia* 1933-45"

The commentary to this book is confusingly written in the present tense, even starting off, "The Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces or Wehrmacht is the Führer and Chancellor, Adolf Hitler."

Illustrations are its main feature and the scores of line drawings are all the connoisseurs of uniform minutiae could ask. The half-tones showing complete outfits lack clarity.

A brief mention of the official regulations relating to the Order of Uniforms for Special Occasions says these included instructions on what to wear at race meetings, concerts, unveiling of memorials and dedications of buildings. There is a special paragraph on dress "When Attending the Laying of Foundation Stones."

The German fighting man, the author concludes, was "in the happy position of finding it quite unnecessary to use his own judgement, even in the apparently simple matter of what to wear and when to wear it." Those who were aware of the Wehrmacht's fighting prowess will think that "even" makes the statement unacceptably sweeping.

WE Inc, PO Box 731, *Old Greenwich, Conn* 06878, *USA*, $7.95

"*Daggers of the Third German Reich* 1933-1945" (*Andrew Mollo*)

This is the first military publication of the Historical Research Unit, an advisory service for films, television and theatre.

In his introduction the author modestly says that he is not attempting to list every known type of German dagger nor to describe every variation of a model, but has set out to provide a reliable basis for further research.

This he does very neatly and clearly, dagger by dagger, with copious photographs and some drawings and well set out notes on the weapons, their hangers and knots. He lists 52 daggers or knives of the Reich's armed forces, Hitler-Youth, National Political Education Institute, police, fire service, customs, railways, postal services . . . and even the Red Cross (the German Red Cross). Who in uniform who was anybody did not have a dagger or knife?

To complete this much more than a basic publication are index, bibliography, notes on the wearing of daggers and notes, with colour illustrations, on the knots.

Historical Research Unit, 27 *Emperors Gate, London SW7*, 50*s*