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ARMY CATERING CORPS AT WAR

by DIK (page 37)

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Write in. There's more facts and figures we haven't even touched on.

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See-the-Army

DIARY

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

In this regular feature SOLDIER will keep you posted up-to-date. Events will be listed up to a year ahead and repeated monthly. Amendments and additions are indicated in *italics*.

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.

APRIL

- 14 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, "Fall in the Stars" at London Palladium.
- 25 Anzac Day, Horse Guards Parade and Cenotaph, London.
- 26 Burma Reunion, Albert Hall, London.
- 27 Burma Remembrance Parade, Horse Guards, and annual service, Cenotaph, London.
- 27 Laying up of Colours, 6th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, Rochdale Parish Church.

MAY

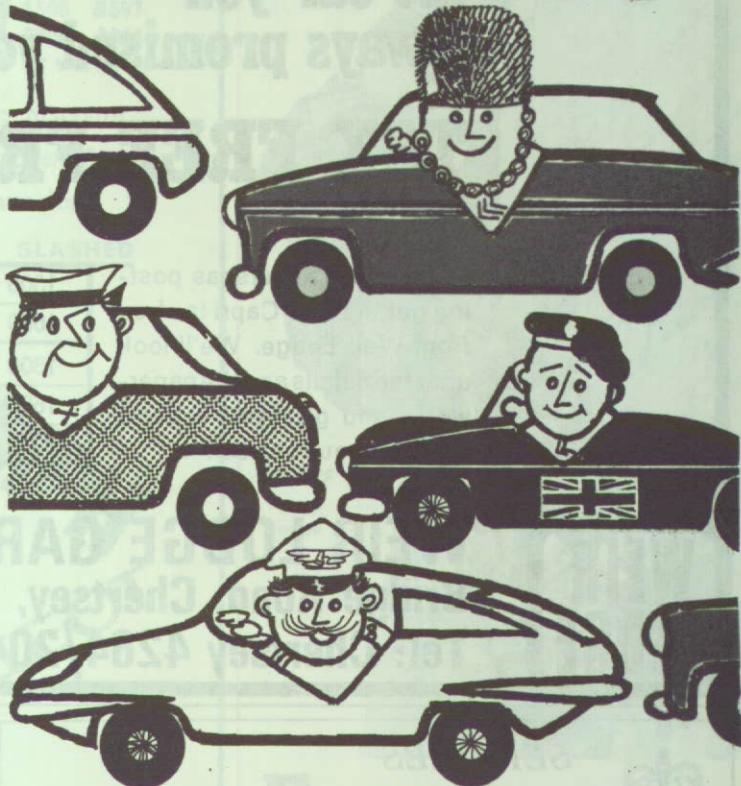
- 4 Cavalry Memorial Parade, Hyde Park, London.
- 10 British Week, Lüneburg, Germany (10-18 May).
- 10 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, gala concert, Royal Festival Hall, London.
- 11 Music festival, Le Bourget, France.
- 16 Tidworth Tattoo (16-18 May).
- 17 Lord Mayor's Show, Belfast.
- 26 New Addington Fair.
- 26 Reigate and Redhill Show.
- 26 Surrey County Show, Surbiton.
- 27 Military display, Enniskillen (27-28 May).
- 28 British Week, Dortmund, Germany (28 May-4 June).
- 31 Devon Traction Engine and Veteran Car Rally.
- 31 Trooping the Colour rehearsal, Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 31 (Provisional) Open Day, King's Division Depot, Royal Irish Rangers, Ballymena.

JUNE

- 3 Massed bands Household Division beat Retreat, Horse Guards Parade, London (and on 5 June).
- 5 Recruiting display, Glasgow (5-11 June).
- 6 25th anniversary Normandy landings, Normandy beaches and Portsmouth Cathedral.
- 7 Army Display, Catterick.
- 7 Machine Gun Corps observance, Boy David Memorial, Hyde Park, London.
- 7 Trooping the Colour rehearsal, Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 11 Amalgamation of The South Wales Borderers and The Welch Regiment into The Royal Regiment of Wales, Cardiff Castle.
- 13 Essex Show, Chelmsford (13-14 June).
- 13 Recruiting display, Edinburgh (13-15 June).
- 14 Trooping the Colour, Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 14 Aldershot Army Display (14-15).
- 16 NATO Stiching Taptoe, Arnhem (16-21 June).
- 19 Recruiting display, Dundee (19-21 June).
- 20 Suffolk Tattoo, Christchurch Park, Ipswich (20-21 June).
- 20 Bexley (Sidcup) Tattoo (20-21 June).
- 21 (Provisional) 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, Open Day, Kirke Barracks, Colchester.
- 21 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, Musical Pageant, Empire Stadium, Wembley.
- 23 NATO Stiching Taptoe, Brussels (23-26 June).
- 24 Dover Tattoo, Crabble Ground, Dover (24-26 June).

continued on page 7

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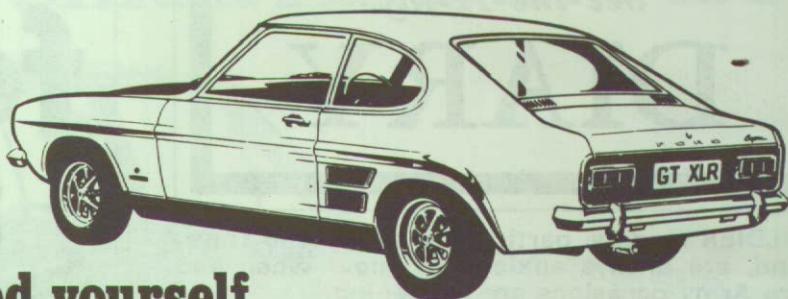
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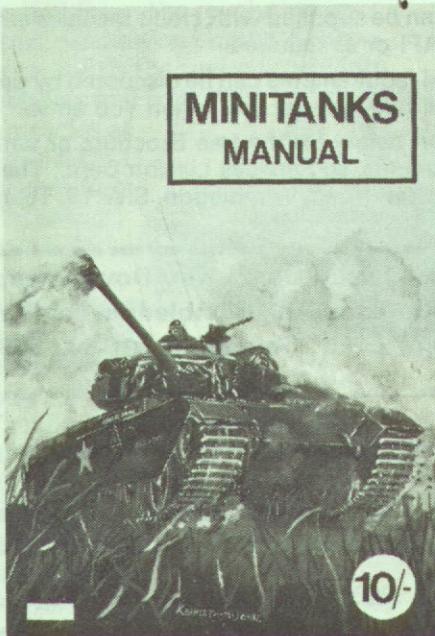
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**MINITANKS
MANUAL**



DIARY

continued

JUNE

- 26 Carisbrooke Castle Tattoo (26-28 June).
- 26 Army Display, Belle Vue, Manchester (26-29 June).
- 28 North Wilts Army Cadet Force Tattoo, Swindon.

JULY

- 1 Investiture of Prince of Wales, Caernarvon Castle.
- 2 Royal Progress through Wales (2-5 July).
- 4 Recruiting display, Kilmarnock and Ayr (4-9 July).
- 4 Recruiting display, Coventry (4-6 July).
- 5 Open Day, 39 Engineer Regiment (Airfields), Waterbeach, Cambridge.
- 6 Open Day, Depot The Queen's Regiment, Canterbury.
- 8 Recruiting display, Stoke-on-Trent (8-9 July).
- 9 Royal Tournament, Earls Court (9-26 July).
- 11 Cheltenham Tattoo (11-12 July).
- 12 Summer Show, Croydon.
- 12 Basingstoke Tattoo.
- 12 Recruiting display, Liverpool University (12-13 July).
- 12 Dagenham Town Show (12-13 July).
- 12 1 and 3 Training Regiments, Royal Engineers, At Home and RE Association Weekend, Southwood Camp, Cove, Farnborough, Hampshire (12-13 July).
- 16 Recruiting display, Liverpool Show (16-19 July).
- 19 Larkhill Day.
- 21 Army Week, Dover (21-26 July).
- 25 Nottingham Army Display (25-27 July).
- 26 Christchurch Tattoo, Bournemouth.
- 26 Army Air Corps Open Day, Middle Wallop.
- 30 Colchester Tattoo, Castle Park, Colchester (30 July-2 August).

AUGUST

- 1 Cardiff Tattoo (1-9 August).
- 2 Strensall Army Display (2-3 August).
- 2 Chatham Army Display.
- 3 Royal Armoured Corps Open Day, Bovington.
- 11 Army Week, Darlington (11-16 August).
- 15 Edinburgh Tattoo (15 August-6 September).
- 23 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, Gymkhana and Field Day, High Gosforth Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 27 Army Open Days, Plymouth (27-29 August).
- 29 Army Week, Leeds (29 August-2 September).

SEPTEMBER

- 3 Army Week, Keighley (3-7 September).
- 4 Army Week, Sheffield (4-6 September).
- 5 Recruiting display, Glasgow (5-7 September).
- 6 Shoeburyness Garrison (including 36 Heavy Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery) At Home.
- 13 Recruiting display, Rochdale (13-14 September).
- 16 Recruiting display, Blackpool (16-18 September).
- 18 Military Band Festival, Berne, Switzerland (18-21 September).

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This is Jim Knall. Aged 41. Married with six children aged between 5 and 20. He lives at Abbey Hulton in Staffordshire.

He was 23 years in the army. When he left he held the rank of Staff Sergeant with the Parachute Regiment at Aldershot.

One of his main reasons for joining up was to move about—and this he did. He saw service in Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, Borneo, Malaya, Jordan, Egypt, Cyprus, Bahrain, Greece, Europe.

One of his main reasons for leaving was that recently he had been 'staying put' more than he cared for. He felt he might as well settle down in civvy street rather than stay in one place with the army.

There were problems attached to his decision. He'd be leaving a £1,500 p.a. army salary for what sort of money? He was used to controlling men. Could he get a comparably responsible job outside the army? And what kind of security did a civvy street future hold for him?

Last year, Jim Knall applied for a position as trainee supervisor with the Michelin Tyre Company at Stoke-on-Trent. He got the job.

Here he tells how his new career is shaping up:

Security . . . that's what I worried about most when I thought of leaving the army. But then I saw this Michelin ad and answered it—mainly because years and years ago I worked for them and had some knowledge of their standing as a company.

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Jim Knall is doing well in his civvy street career at Michelin. So are many other ex-servicemen. Michelin want more like them . . . men with an ambition to carve out a progressive management career in production, engineering, work study or personnel.

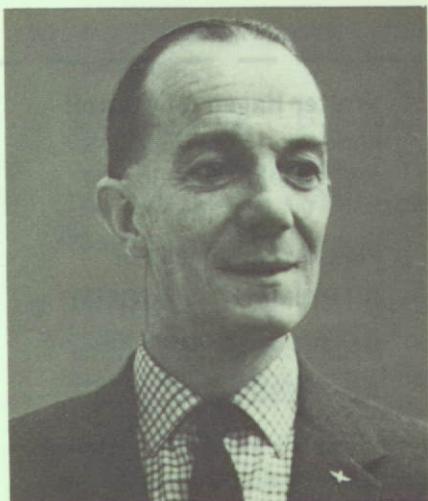
Please write now to the Recruitment Manager of the Michelin Tyre Company, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST4 4EY. He will arrange an interview at a time and place convenient for you (no need to wait until you've left—Michelin will see you up to a year before you finish).

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(This Army man did)



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A brilliant rosy-hued dawn was breaking in splendour as SOLDIER flew into Cyprus where the United Nations force, UNFICYP, is successfully

KEEPING THE PEACE

THE glory of the sun on this island of Aphrodite, goddess of love, could well have been a happy augury for the future, reflecting the new feeling of optimism. Two days earlier the second round of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots had ended successfully and—given much goodwill—a final settlement might be worked out.

Because of an easing of tension the Security Council of the United Nations reduced UNFICYP by about 1000 men last year to the present level of 3500 military personnel plus 175 United Nations civil police. During this period 50 of the 135 military outposts were withdrawn.

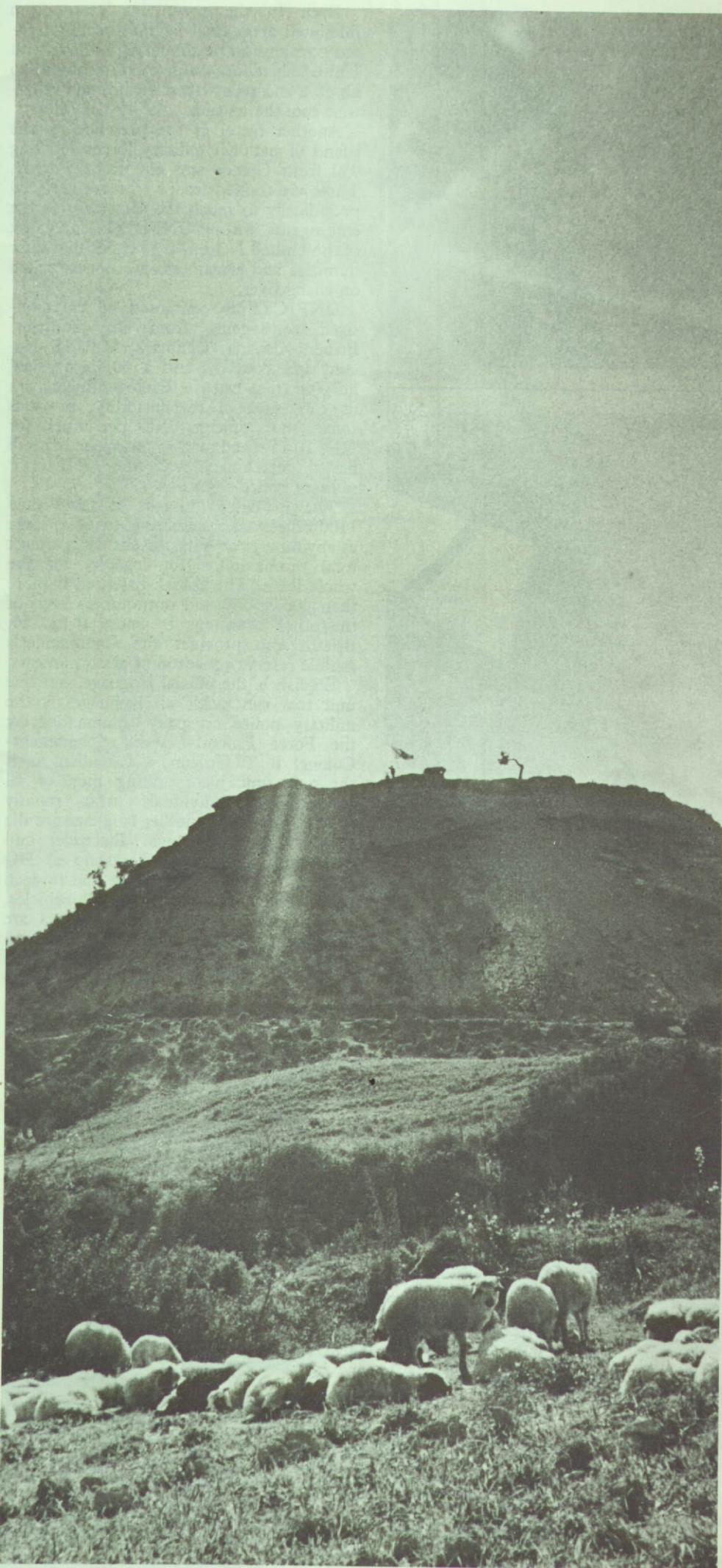
UNFICYP became operational on 27 March 1964, initially for three months, and is currently on a six-month mandate which ends on 15 June. It may continue in its present form or with reduced numbers—or could be enlarged. It might also be replaced by a UN observer corps.

In spite of any optimism that may prevail there is still the fearful fact that Cyprus is two armed camps. Not clearly defined in straight lines but comprising hundreds of scattered villages, each inhabited entirely by Greek or Turkish Cypriots, and a number of mixed communities within which the nationalities have set up defences against one another. In some places guards stand face to face and ruined houses, barbed wire and sandbags are evidence of bitter enmity.

The fact that Greek outnumbers Turk by four to one is not an advantage that can lead to a solution for there is political involvement and Turkey is only 43 miles distant while Greece is more than 500 miles away.

Story by GEORGE HOGAN
Pictures by TREVOR JONES

Symbolic of the hope of lasting peace—sun, sheep and the United Nations outpost at Mari.

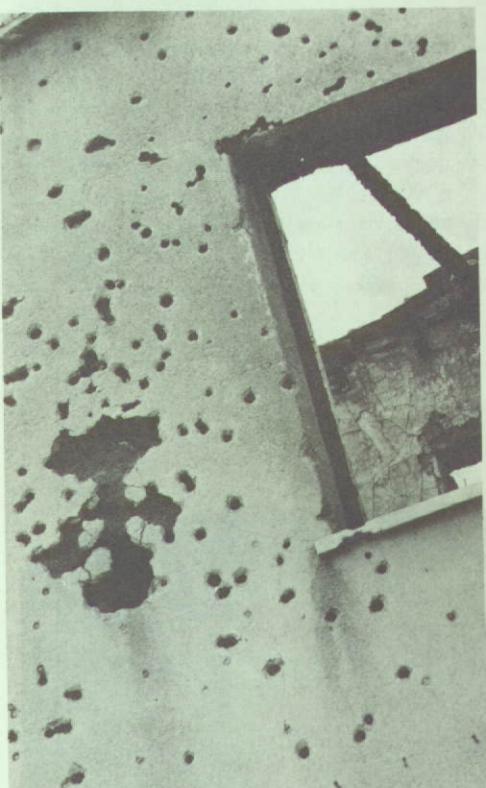


A Royal Signals' aerial at HQ UNFICYP means rapid radio communications throughout the island and teleprinter contact with Ireland, New York, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Canada.

No 644 Signal Troop, RCS, mans the communications centre which controls the radio, teleprinter and telephonic network for the force. Speed is one of the prime necessities.

Bullet holes in a house on the road which now marks the Green Line between Greek and Turk in Nicosia. A reminder of the early days of conflict in Cyprus.

Below: The areas for which the six national contingents are responsible with a battalion in each. Below right: Danish Lieut-Col A N Karlsen briefs his team in the ops room. As well as staff officers of the six nations a representative of the Australian UN police also attends for latest news.



Even in the mountains away from inhabited areas rival factions occupy dug-out positions on neighbouring hilltops with United Nations outposts interposed to observe and report their actions and otherwise cool the tension.

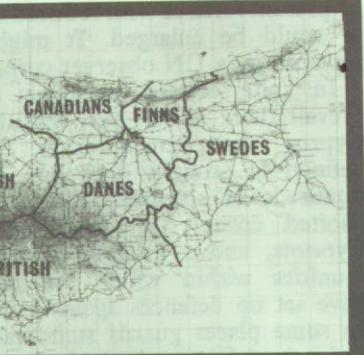
Another factor is the presence on the island of national military forces totalling 950 from Greece and 650 from Turkey. These are trained troops who are replaced periodically in much the same way as the contingents within UNFICYP. One task of the United Nations is to check that their numbers and armaments are not exceeded on changeover.

UNFICYP is composed of battalion-sized contingents from six countries: Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, and a 50-strong field hospital from Austria. Each contingent has its own area of responsibility, provides some staff officers and personnel for UNFICYP headquarters near Nicosia and has a detachment with the UNFICYP military police company.

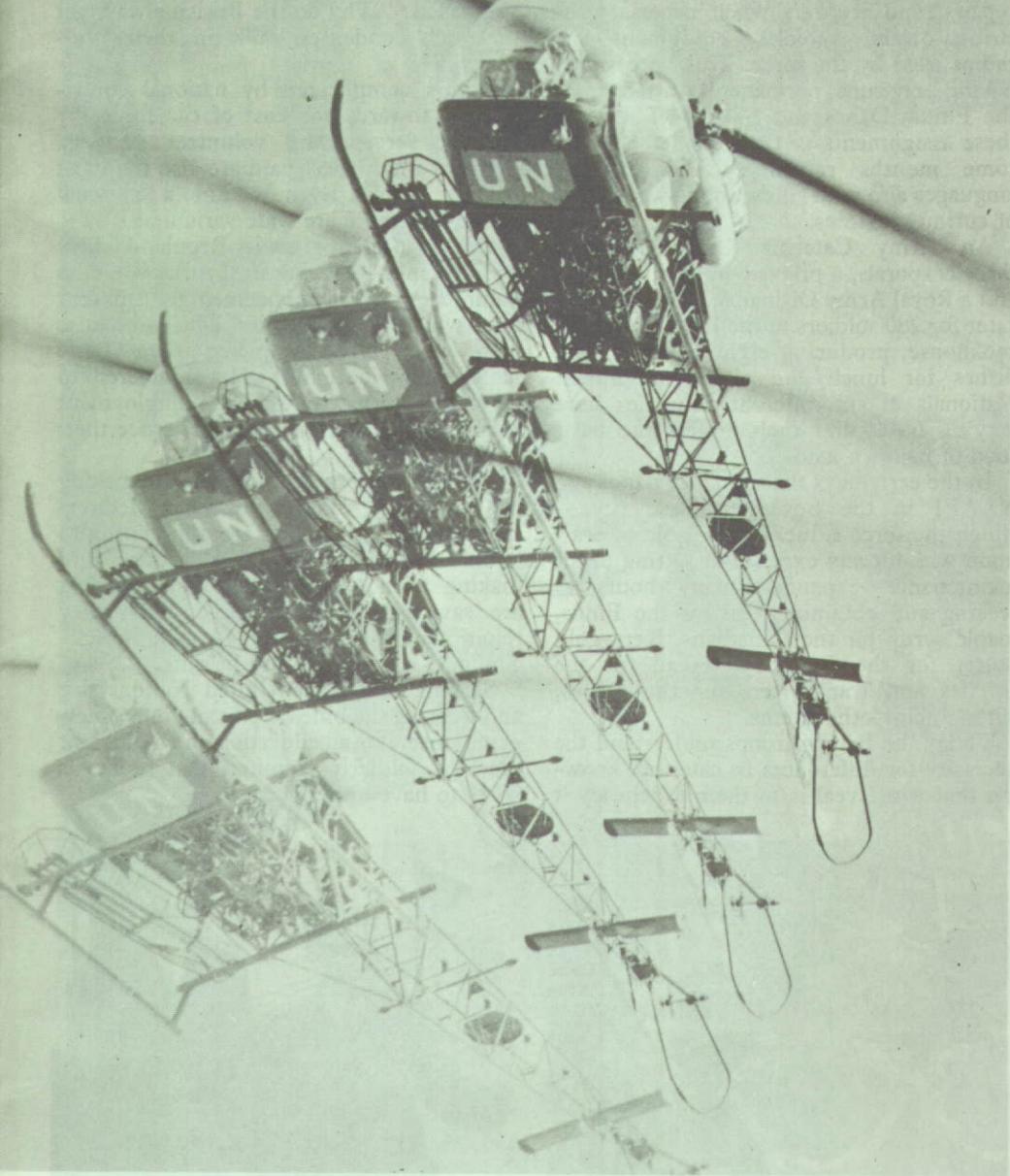
The British contingent of more than 1100 officers and soldiers is twice as large as any other, partly because it bears almost total responsibility for logistics for the whole force. The British battalion is more than 600 strong and outnumbers each of the other battalions by more than 150. Britain also provides the Commander's mobile reserve squadron of armoured cars.

English is the official language, but one unit that can tackle all languages is the military police company commanded by the Force Provost-Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel R T Grogan, a Canadian. It is the only unit incorporating men of all contingents. Individuals who rapidly acquire fluency in another language are the sergeants of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Workshop at HQ UNFICYP who are attached one to each contingent to service hired British vehicles.

Nerve centres of the headquarters are the operations room and the communications centre. In the ops room officers of the six nations work side-by-side under Lieu-



Multiple exposure of a Sioux helicopter, one of four of the Army Air Corps flight with UNFICYP. Fully employed for courier and observation duties the planes have been flying over 12,000 miles a month, ably supported by REME servicing.



FRONT AND BACK COVERS



The front cover shows motor mechanics of the Swedish battalion with the United Nations' force in Cyprus buying oranges near Famagusta. The Volvo 544 staff car was earlier used by a Swedish UN contingent in the Congo.

On the back—the ancient and beautiful Bellapais Abbey, Kyrenia, is one of many reminders of the long eventful history of Cyprus which attract UNFICYP soldiers in their off-duty hours.

Both covers were taken by SOLDIER's Trevor Jones.

tenant-Colonel A N Karlsen, a Dane. In the present easing atmosphere there are still aggravations to settle and an increasing number of economic plaints to solve.

Many of the troubles seem childish but each one solved is a yard or foot away from conflict and nearer to settlement. A slogan chalked on a wall, a newly filled sandbag, a yelled insult—each can lead to tension and retribution. The force has no power to order correction; it can only observe and report. The lance-corporal on the spot often prevents enlargement of a problem by exercising tact and reason.

It is because of the alertness of the junior ranks in the outposts and the speed with which reports are passed that many events, trivial in their origins, have not developed into major incidents.

In this respect the communications centre at HQ UNFICYP plays a very important part. Organised by 644 Signal Troop, Royal Corps of Signals, under Captain C J Rayner, it controls teleprinters, telephones, radio, including the excellent Motorola transmissions to cars, and a Land-Rover despatch service. During a recent strike by the Cyprus telecommunications

network the UN signalmen themselves maintained contact throughout the force by telephone and teleprinter.

There is a full-time teleprinter service between HQ UNFICYP and the national contingents and a radio teleprinter link with England, each of the countries represented in the force and to the United Nations in New York.

The speed of communications has produced an admirable and steady effect. A small incident that could be the nucleus for a major clash can be reported by a private soldier and go through section, platoon, district and zone headquarters right through to the Force Commander and on to New York in seven minutes. The response direct to the Cyprus Government can be quick enough to prevent escalation.

UNFICYP troops all wear the powder-blue beret with the United Nations badge showing the countries of the world in a wreath of laurels. No regimental cap badges or crests are worn although national emblems, such as the Canadian maple leaf, are in some cases displayed as shoulder flashes.

Very soon after arrival in Cyprus each

individual is thinking purely as a member of a neutral force. He knows that the task is to prevent fighting, to restore and then maintain law and order, and eventually, to gain a return to normal conditions.

The Cypriot recognises that a blue beret, a blue muffler and the blue United Nations flag and emblem displayed boldly at all headquarters and every manned outpost, on all vehicles and on each man's uniform, means impartiality and fair dealing. It also means alertness.

Back with HQ UNFICYP for a second tour is No 7 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, commanded by Major Roger Spencer. The 21 four-ton Bedfords of the "Shiny Seven" with their daily deliveries of rations, stores, laundry, newspapers, ordnance issues and the 101 other items that go into and out of quartermasters' stores, are welcomed all over the island.

Their four "Uggie" wagons, also, are cheered on their way as they clear the cesspools of detachments and villages. With three ambulances, a Land-Rover and two ten-ton fuel bowsers they travel some 40,000 miles a month manned by personnel of A Troop. The other half of the squadron,

B Troop, drives 110,000 miles a month in staff cars, Land-Rovers and minibuses.

The only ordnance unit of its kind in the British Army is a detachment of 15 soldiers under Captain Ken Barrett at HQ UNFICYP. Most ordnance units hold stocks and issue from them. This one maintains only a small emergency pile of tyres, wire, cleaning materials and components. Its main task is to progress stores direct from the British Sovereign Base to the various national contingents.

It supplies petrol of two grades, because of the many hired civilian cars, and puts its own men on the Shiny Seven's transport to draw and deliver rations all over the island. The personnel are held in high esteem for their ability to overcome all language difficulties, their acceptance of responsibility and their initiative.

The Army Air Corps Flight of four Sioux helicopters works with all contingents, flying commanders and other officers on observation duties, evacuating casualties and giving help when necessary to the civilian population. The commander, Major David Craig, belongs to the Army Air Corps, but his four pilots during SOLDIER's visit were all cavalrymen who controlled their manoeuvrable Sioux like their predecessors spurred their horses.

They have been flying about 12,400 miles a month, which has been possible only because of the excellent servicing by their REME support of a warrant officer artificer, sergeant and six technicians.

The Royal Air Force supplies a squadron of four Wessex helicopters which are kept busy visiting remote detachments and isolated outposts.

The UNFICYP REME workshop repairs, and recovers when necessary, all British-owned vehicles, equipment and radios used by the force. This necessitates having sergeants permanently attached to the Finns, Danes and Swedes. They take these assignments in their stride and after some months return speaking strange languages and with a new-found knowledge of curious customs.

An Army Catering Corps sergeant, three corporals, a private, six civilian cooks and a Royal Army Ordnance Corps butcher cater for 280 soldiers in the HQ UNFICYP cookhouse, producing eight separate main dishes for lunch and eight for supper. Nationals of six different countries have varying tastes and each prefers the basic food of his own land.

In the early days the ordnance depot and NAAFI in the Sovereign Base Area—which the force is lucky to be able to draw upon without any expense of setting up or maintenance—expended many hours in seeking and obtaining veal for the Finns, maple syrup for the Canadians, Kerrygold butter for the Irish, rye bread for the Swedes and frankfurters for the Danes, among many other items.

Today the British troops understand the necessity for differences in catering, knowing that while veal is to them a delicacy

is a commonplace must for the Austrians and Scandinavians. They do not understand why all other nationals in HQ UNFICYP have a carton of fresh milk with their lunch. On the other hand SOLDIER was asked: "Why do the British always get that rich condensed milk in their puddings?"

Pay is complicated by national contributions towards the cost of the force, by Regular service and volunteer systems. Some of the highest paid are also the most heavily taxed. Even within a national contingent there are wide variations.

One contingent gives its Regular soldiers an allowance for being in Cyprus while its volunteer national servicemen get different rates which may be higher. This is because men who have completed their basic national service and have volunteered to serve in Cyprus from civilian employment retain during their temporary service their civilian pay rate.

Soldiers of all the contingents are making the best of their stay on this warm Mediterranean island, travelling around, getting to know the troops of other nations and making friends with the populace. Most are saving against the time when they rejoin their families and all gain in self-confidence, tolerance and bearing.

Serving under the United Nations flag and wearing the blue beret is not only a new experience, it is an education and a different kind of soldierly training that none is sorry to have undertaken.



The military police company includes soldiers of all six nations in order to deal effectively and swiftly with language problems. The only fully integrated UNFICYP unit, it is commanded by a Canadian.

Above, right: The Force Commander, Lieut-General I Martola, commanded a Finnish division in World War Two. Col David Riddell-Webster commands the British contingent and is Deputy Chief of Staff.

Left: Sgt Bob Smith of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers is with the Swedish contingent where he has responsibility for the inspection, repair and documentation of 50 British-owned vehicles.



SOLDIER will also be publishing on-the-spot accounts of the UNFICYP contingents: The Royal Hampshire Regiment, the French-Canadian Royal 22e Régiment ("Van Doos"), the Danish Contingent Battalion, the United Nations Finnish Battalion No 10, the Irish 11th Infantry Group and the 41st Swedish United Nations Battalion.



CYPRUS BULLETIN
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93
A.C.

Always ready to move rapidly into action, the Ferrets of Zyyi responded swiftly to the Force Commander's call:

"ORANGE ALERT"!

THE six national contingents of the United Nations force in Cyprus have had their own areas of control since the force came into existence in 1964.

These correspond almost exactly with the civilian administrative districts, making

it easier for the military district commanders to maintain close and effective liaison with the civil authorities.

One unit, however, has a role which may take it to any part of the island at short notice and has therefore to be familiar with all areas and terrain. This is C Squadron, 3rd Royal Tank Regiment, equipped with 24 Ferret armoured cars and stationed in a pleasant compound a few yards from the sea at Zyyi (pronounced Zaggi) on the south coast.

When SOLDIER visited Zyyi, C Squadron had a troop of four Ferrets standing ready at the gate, fully manned and armed. An Orange alert had been in operation since 2.30 that morning and a few hours later the troops were actively patrolling towards Nicosia. Orange, highest of four phases of alertness, is next to full action, and there had been no such emergency for the squadron or its predecessor for at least eight months.

This unit is the Force Commander's mobile reserve. A similar squadron, provided by the Canadians in the north, left the island last year because of the lessening tension. C Squadron, commanded by

Major N H Fletcher, normally has two troops at half an hour's notice and two at two hours' with a fifth troop available in emergency and four more Ferrets in reserve. An assault troop of 38 "foot fighters" can be moved in support.

Unlike the outposts and the normal patrols of the six contingents, whose arms are available for self-defence but never conspicuous, the Ferrets of C Squadron move fully armed, completely stocked with ammunition and loaded with personal kits and rations.

They were alerted on this occasion because of a Turkish Cypriot complaint that a Cypriot policeman—all are Greek—was patrolling outside a Turkish enclave north of Nicosia. From such small beginnings serious trouble may develop on this touchy island and the UNFICYP reaction must be rapid and positive.

Because it has no specific geographical responsibility, C Squadron has not been able to build up a direct and continuing contact with the people of any area as have the infantry contingents. The whole island is its oyster in emergency and the five troops are normally kept busy patrolling

all districts, moving over all kinds of terrain and showing the flag in all areas. This is continuous training and C Squadron can never be said to be just sitting waiting for a call.

The troops on half-hour stand-by confine their patrolling and "coffee housing" to the Kophinou district. Others go further and can easily be directed as necessary through the squadron's radio network. They find the contingents of all nations very friendly and have close relations especially with the nearby British battalion, the Irish and the Swedes.

They have learned to be adaptable in a force which could be withdrawn from the island at any moment and which, because it has no permanency, has little funds for maintenance. For instance, the corporals could not entertain any girls from the Sovereign Base Area until they had built for them, from scraps, a special powder room—a really fine effort.

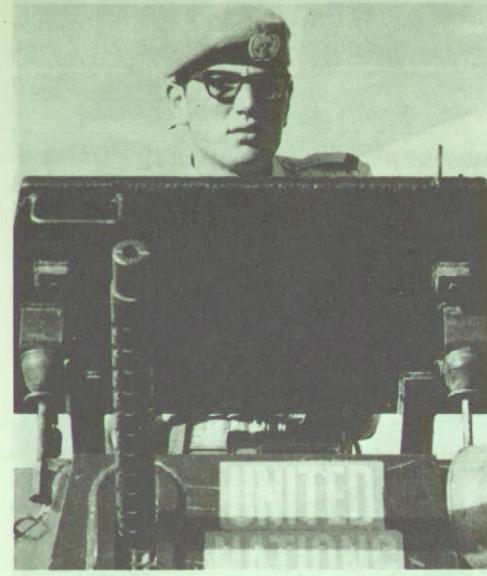
The four sailing boats and motor boat provided by the Nuffield Trust were in a sad state when they took them over in December 1968. A rapid repairing and repainting job has made some of them fit

for the hot weather ahead. Another relaxation is para-gliding, which they introduced to the island, and their commanding officer is aiming to create a height record.

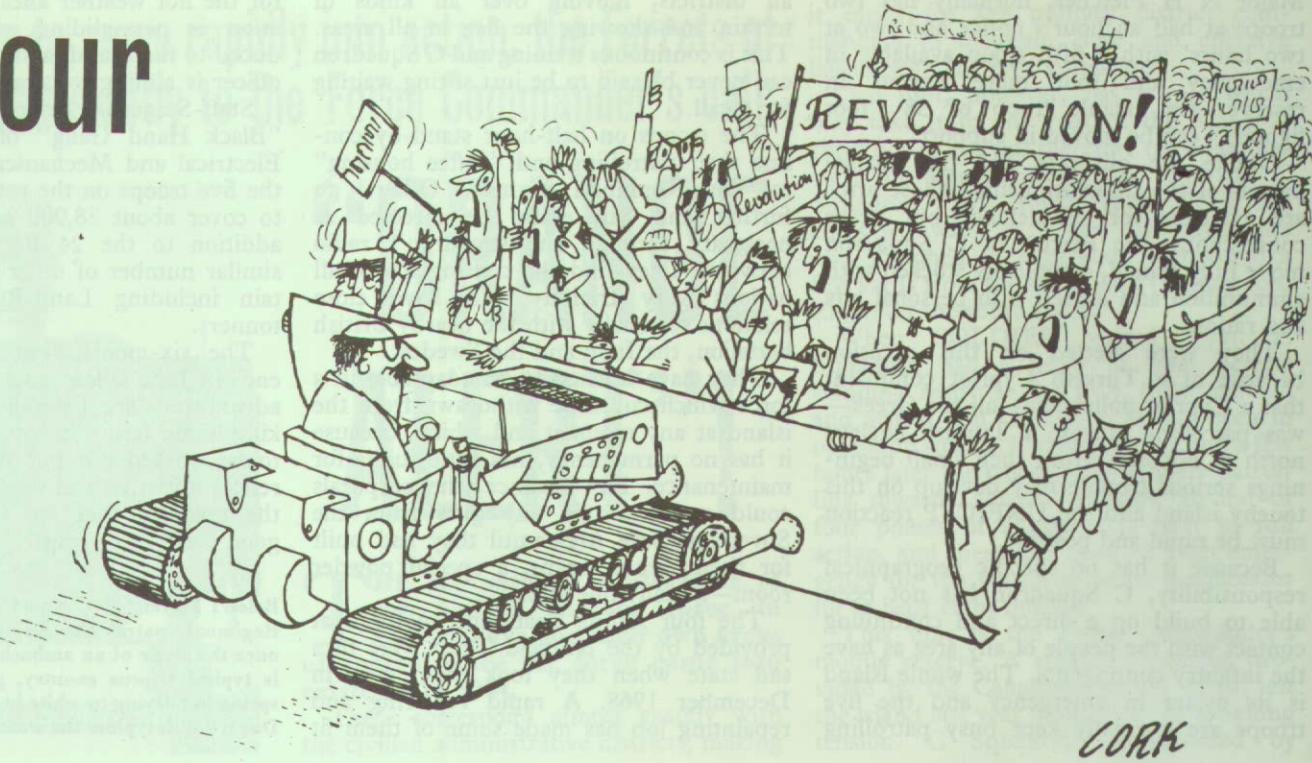
Staff-Sergeant Peter Wilton and his "Black Hand Gang" of 13 other Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers keep the five troops on the road, enabling them to cover about 38,000 miles a month. In addition to the 24 Ferrets they have a similar number of other vehicles to maintain including Land-Rovers and three-tonners.

The six-month tour with UNFICYP ends in June when some of the squadron's adventurers are looking forward to trekking home across Europe. Details have yet to be worked out but they are bound to reflect initiative and thoroughness—two of the qualities that are standing them in good stead in Cyprus.

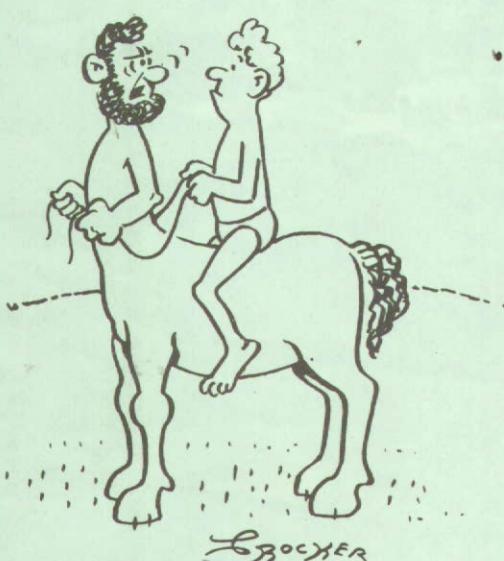
Below: Ferrets of C Squadron, 3rd Royal Tank Regiment, patrol the Kophinou-Limassol road, once the scene of an ambush and bloodshed. This is typical Cyprus country, green in winter and spring but drying to white in summer. Left: L/Cpl David Smith typifies the watchfulness of the force.



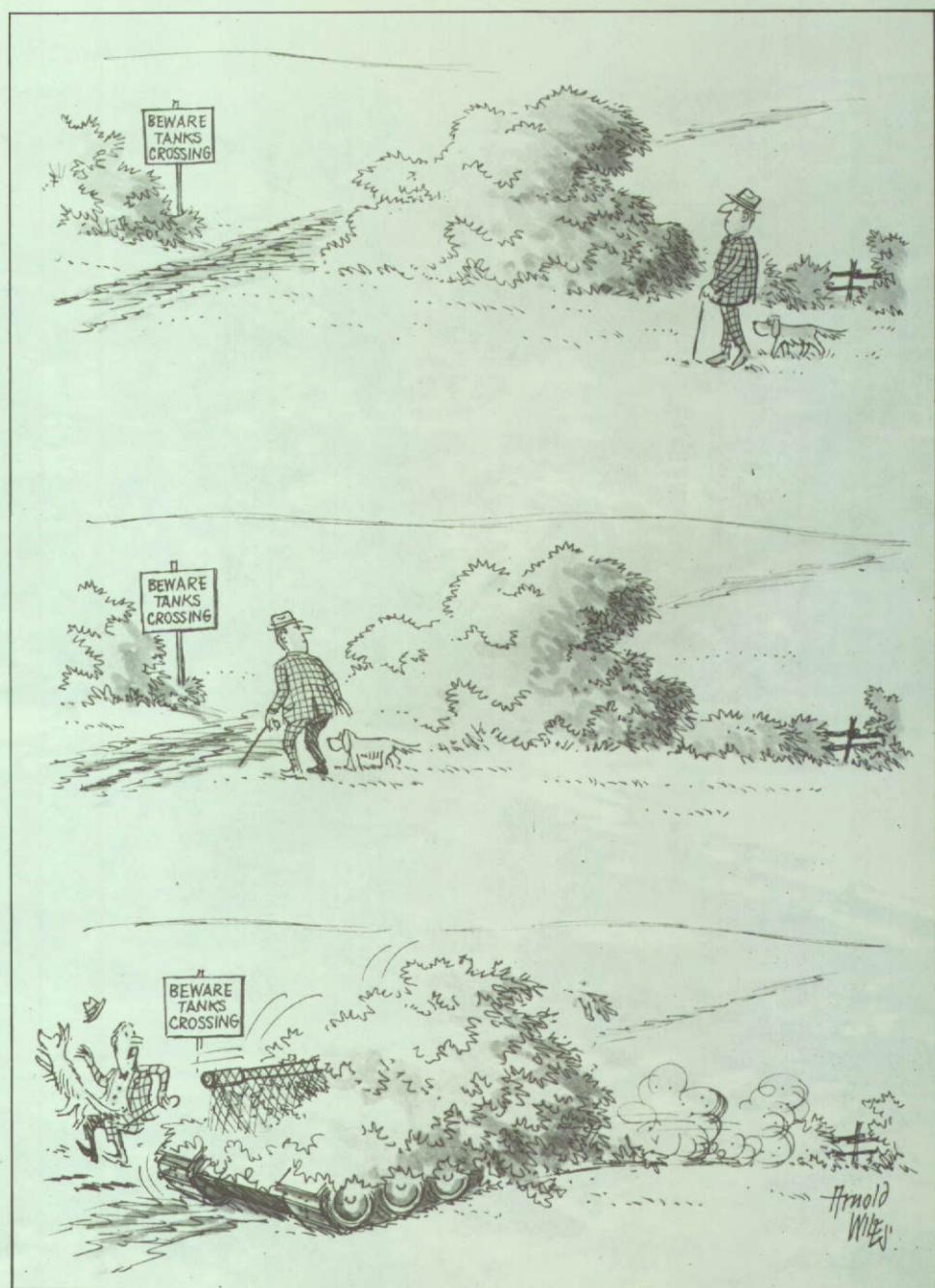
humour



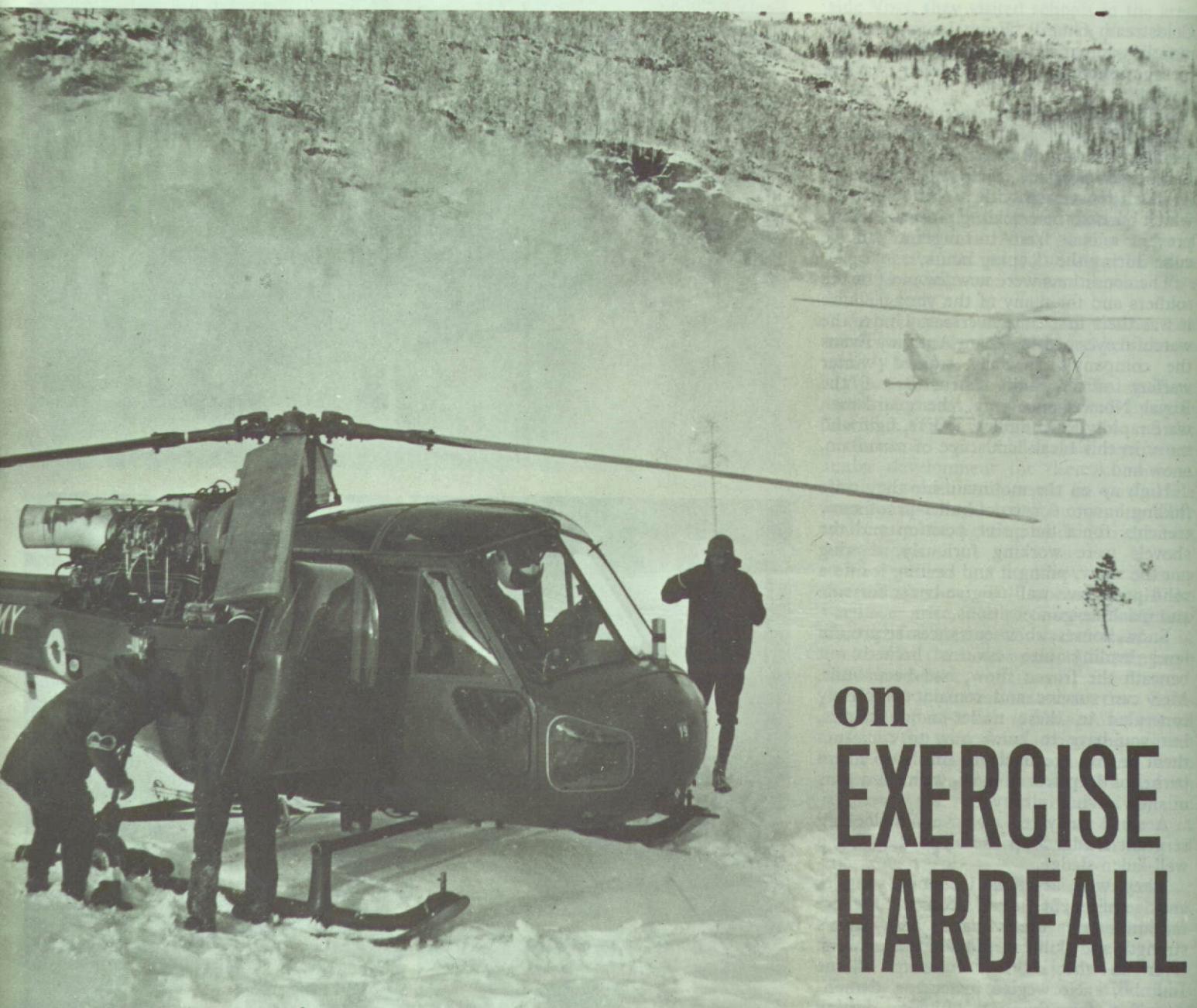
"Yes dear, of course dear,
if you say so, dear . . ."



"Who do you think you're saying 'Gee up' to?"



"Visiting the Arctic Circle" may sound like paying a social call on the Cold Sect, but it has a very different meaning for soldiers of Britain's Strategic Command training in the snow-covered mountains of Norway



on **EXERCISE HARDFALL**

WHY not take the boat from Newcastle to Bergen and motor up through Norway into the Arctic Circle for a holiday with a difference?" asked my Sunday paper. Why not indeed?

I followed this advice as far as Bergen then headed north by train to the picturesque little town of Voss and the Logistic Support Battalion base of the Royal Corps of Transport.

The base, at Tvedemoen Camp, just outside the town, provided the administrative backing for British units on Exercise Hardfall.

From 22 different units 300 soldiers were brought together under the command of 27 Regiment to form the Logistic Support Battalion.

They provided everything from special transport to fresh bread, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps field bakery producing golden, crisp-crusted loaves miles from base

in conditions which would scare the pants off the average snowman.

After the first day out in the mountains it was apparent that these tough, highly trained soldiers were certainly not in Norway for a holiday. To fulfil commitments to NATO the British Army is making sure that it can produce soldiers trained in all conditions of warfare. It is not just Arctic survival—they have to master the skills and difficulties of fighting and moving over a landscape which can be as deadly as any living opponent.

In temperatures normally only associated with the brass monkey your hands can freeze to your rifle in a moment. Shaking hands without gloves would be more than just a friendly gesture—you need to be selective as you are likely to become inseparable.

The soldiers of the Logistic Support Battalion, besides supporting the troops, were training to move on snowshoes or

skis and to live and fight in these tough conditions. Twenty instructors from the Royal Norwegian Army, skilled in mountain lore and experts in the arts of skiing and all forms of cold-weather warfare, were passing on their know-how to the soldiers from Britain.

Some 45 minutes from Voss the mountain railway delivers one to Mjölfjell in "the big snow country." Towering white mountains dominate the tiny station on one side; on the other the ground falls steeply for about 400 feet before levelling off and then rising again through white-crested pine trees to more mountain masses.

In this valley smoke drifted up into the shivering air from the tent stoves of a small encampment nestling in the snow—the mountain camp of 1st Battalion,

Story by Major L W Huelin RA
Pictures by Staff-Sergeant P Hamp RAOC

Coldstream Guards. From January to this month, companies spent three-week spells in the mountains for winter warfare training.

Before this they were on public duties in London. Now the magnificence of their dress uniforms was replaced by cold-weather combat kit, their warm barracks by small tents each with its little stove on which burned the crackling pine logs which prevent a man from turning into an ice cube during the sleeping hours.

The conditions were new for most of the soldiers and for many of the younger ones it was their first time overseas. Under the watchful eyes of Lieutenant Anthony Evans the company's specially trained winter warfare officer, and instructors of the Royal Norwegian Army, the guardsmen were rapidly learning how to live, fight and move in this bleak landscape of mountain, snow and ice.

High up on the mountainside they were finding how to construct bullet-proof snow trenches for a defensive position and the shovels were working furiously, digging out the snow, piling it and beating it into a solid protective wall to give cover for rifle and machine-gun positions.

Snow houses, their entrances at ground level leading into caverns hacked out beneath the frozen snow, had been built. Men can survive and remain completely concealed in these under-snow shelters, but you have to know how to construct them or you are likely to finish up like a packet of deep-frozen meat, with a few tons of snow caving in on you.

A small party led by a very fit-looking sergeant trudged up the slope dragging a well-laden sledge.

They were learning to move supplies and equipment over country where machines are useless and only man's strength and skill can provide the answers. Over to the right Lieutenant Bjarne Indrebø, a Norwegian instructor, demonstrated a few skiing techniques, darting about on his skis as though on a dance floor instead of ten feet of snow.

Down below, a Sioux helicopter of the Coldstream's Air Platoon zig-zagged its way through the mountain approaches. As it came in to land the rotor blades drew up a great cloud of fine snow, the tiny machine disappearing from view in a self-made blizzard. This can make landing a tricky operation so brightly coloured smoke grenades are let off on the landing area to indicate ground zero.

Helicopters play an invaluable part in country like this. They can get to inaccessible places where even snow vehicles cannot operate and where on foot it might take days of slogging over the mountainsides.

The three Sioux helicopters worked with

Scout helicopters (previous page) land after a successful mountain rescue practice in which they worked with two Norwegian Red Cross teams.



Above: Checking the route at 3000 feet in a temperature of 20 below. It is easy to get lost when the land is a white blanket.

Top: Loading gear on to a Volvo special snow vehicle after a night of movement. Driving the Volvo is part of the training.

Left: Dvr Phillip Dannatt, RCT, tries out the Volvo and receives expert advice from Norwegian instructor Major Knut Ström.



Lieut-Col Colin Wallis-King, Coldstream Guards, looks towards the peaks to check the weather.



L/Cpl Richard Clark, RAOC, collects freshly baked bread from the RAOC's 32 Field Bakery.

Top: A Norwegian instructor discusses the merits of the action with the guardsman in the snowhouse.

Below: Gdsm Haydn Young demonstrates how to keep cool in action aiming from a deep snowdrift.



three Scout helicopters of 3 Flight, Army Air Corps. The helicopters made a tremendous impression on the local Norwegians. Operating from Bomoen, a few miles outside Voss, they visited schools in the area, operated from the lakeside in Voss itself, again drawing large admiring crowds, and took part in a hazardous mountain rescue practice.

They left no doubt that a few helicopters permanently based in such locations would be of a great benefit for general communications and especially for mountain rescue. During holiday periods and especially at Easter many Norwegians make a cross-country trek from Alvik on the banks of Hardanger Fjord to Voss, some 14 miles of tough going over mountains which rise to 4000 feet.

An injury or sudden bad weather can result in tragedy unless lost trekkers can be quickly located.

Apart from the soldiers' training there were important by-products of Exercise Hardfall. Trials teams took note of the performance of vehicles and equipment under development for these conditions. Their research will result in worthwhile improvements which will increase mobility and equip the fighting soldier to the best advantage.

The soldiers get to know the country over which they would operate should the need ever arise. The pattern for each group allowed for about two weeks' training in basic skills, the third week culminating in a realistic exercise.

Before the final exercise the Coldstreamers paid a visit to Voss. After a stroll around the attractive shopping centre many stayed for an evening meal and dance at local hotels and restaurants. The British soldiers were very well received by the friendly Norwegians and this process of getting to know each other is in itself of enormous value.

Just as British soldiers have become second to none in the art of jungle fighting, so now they are mastering another specialised form of warfare.

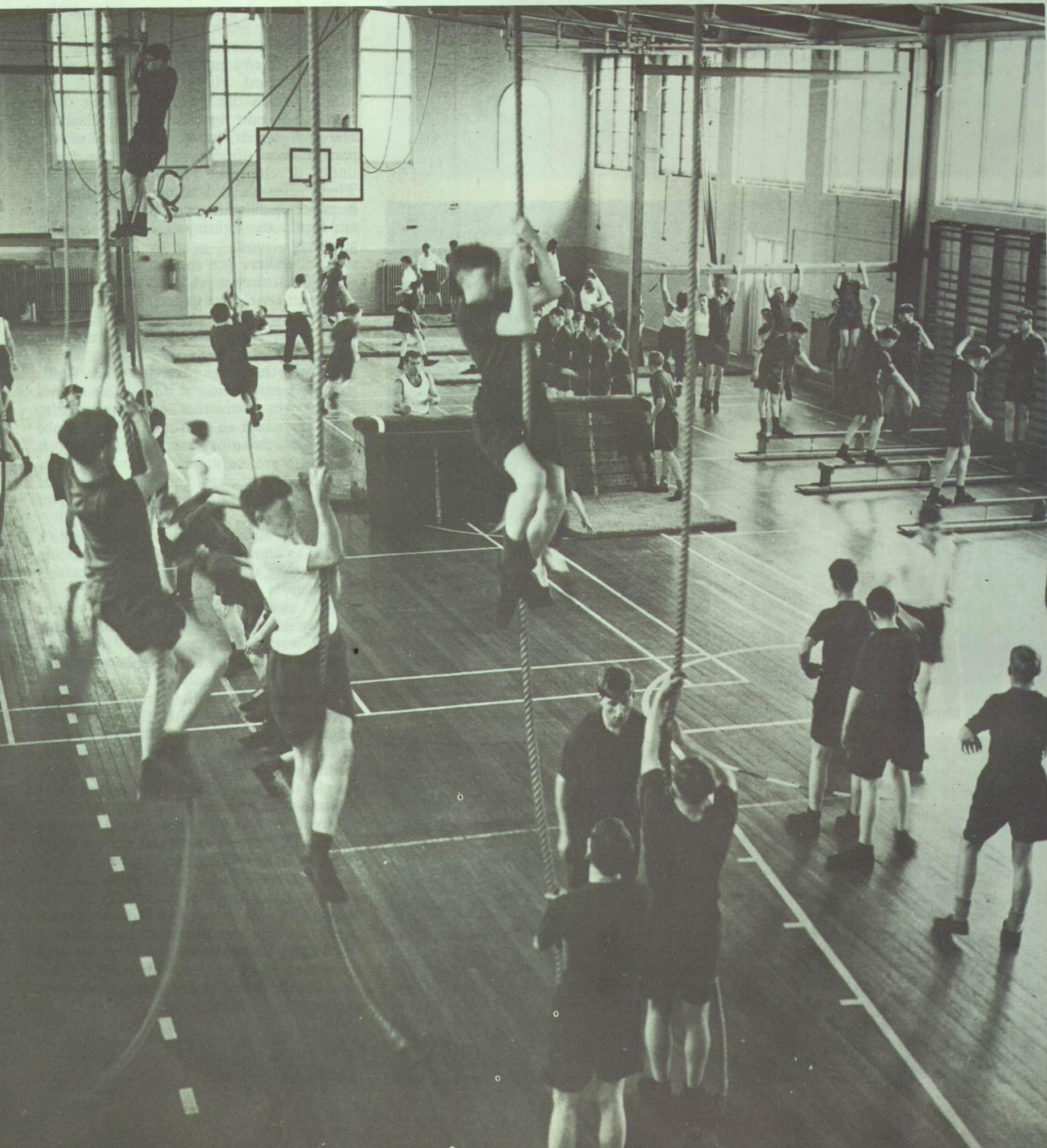
The mountains and fjords of winter Norway are among the most beautiful sights in the world but like so many things of beauty they have to be understood or they can be cruel and deadly.

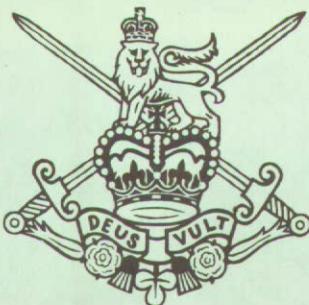
These soldiers of the Army's Strategic Command, serving with the ever-ready brigades of 3rd Division, returned to their bases in England with a better understanding of Norway, its way of life and its people than could ever be achieved in a lifetime of comfortable tourism.

If you do take that trip from Newcastle to Bergen and then travel north towards the Arctic Circle there is no doubt you will enjoy the view. But as you look out across the towering mountainsides from the warmth of your car or heated railway carriage, remember that out there, in that terrifyingly beautiful expanse of ice and snow there may well be soldiers from your own home town, really getting to know the country.

Redcoats trained there in 1800 for the expected invasion by Napoleon. Now Shorncliffe is the home of teenage soldiers. This month the first pass out from

The boarding school with no fags





Above: Cap badge with motto, "God wills it"—the rallying cry of the First Crusade. Right: Instruction on the Army's self-loading rifle.

THEIR school stands high atop the Kent cliffs, the motto is "Deus Vult" (God wills) and popular sports are rugby, skiing and fencing.

The uniform is not Eton collars and topers but berets and boots. For these are the pupils of the new £1,750,000 boarding school for junior infantrymen at Shorncliffe.

They are from less-privileged backgrounds—working-class homes and the B and C streams of secondary schools. When they were accepted by the Army they did not show the leadership potential necessary for the Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion or have the academic qualifications for apprentice and trade training. But two years at Shorncliffe will give them what one officer there describes as "a head start in the Army."

They have exchanged draughty Victorian schools with overcrowded class-

rooms looking on to outside lavatories for a purpose-built academy of glass and steel with central heating. Bracing ozone blows in off the sea and on clear days you can see the French coast. There is a heated swimming pool, fencing salon, a private ski slope and a pupil-teacher ratio better than most public schools.

Teachers here never need to attract the wandering attention of those at the back with a well-aimed blackboard rubber. The largest class is 20 and the instructors—mostly keen young officers and sergeants with athletic achievements—are well suited to making the most of their pupils. There are 650 boys to 131 soldier and 12 civilian instructors.

The *Daily Mirror* has called them "Britain's most cosseted schoolboys." But there are no fees. On the contrary these boys, aged from 15 to 17, are paid. They get

from £3 8s 3d to £6 6s 0d a week depending on what grades they have attained. But each must sign on for a minimum of six years from his 18th birthday. Although they wear the badge of the Junior Infantrymen's Battalion in their beret, they have been previously accepted by a regiment and have regimental collar dogs and stable belt. All junior infantrymen are now being trained at Shorncliffe except those in Northern Ireland, the Brigade of Guards and the Parachute Regiment. The 13 independent infantry depots will now be responsible for training only junior bandsmen and drummers.

The Junior Infantrymen's Battalion is a cross between a boarding school and basic training depot. Its aim is to turn the boys into soldiers and citizens. Only a quarter of the time is spent on formal classroom education but it is expected that



Above: The pen is mightier than the sword, it is said. At Shorncliffe they learn to use both. Left and right: Learning the ropes, in the gym and on the Battalion's cliff top assault course.





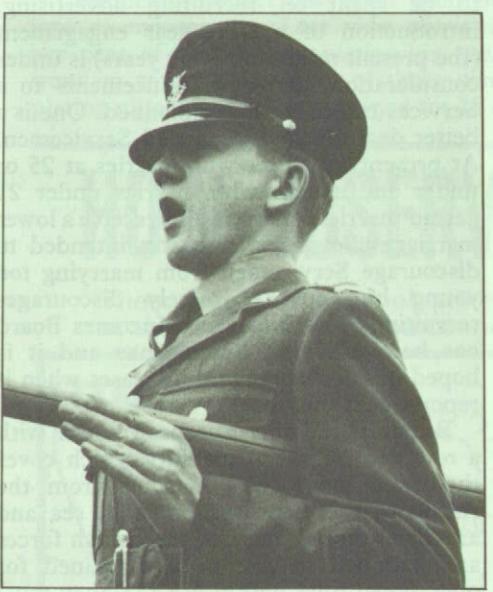
Left: Start of a cross-country run. They have beaten adult battalions at this event. Below: A typical bed-space. But there are no bedpacks. And those pin-ups are all of star footballers.



Far left: There are facilities for the medieval arts of fencing, archery and falconry—but the falcon flew off and was lost. Left: Scrimmed-up.



Below: A GPMG can give sustained fire. Sergeant Derek Sharpe shows how. Right: Junior Company-Sergeant-Major David Frederick falls them in.



more than two thirds will pass the Intermediate Certificate (equivalent to the Army Certificate of Education second-class which is the educational qualification for staff-sergeant). The rest will probably get the Junior Certificate (equivalent to ACE II—necessary for promotion to corporal). Some will pass the Senior Certificate (ACE I) and it is planned to allow a few to take the GCE in one or two subjects.

Formal instruction is kept to a minimum. Emphasis is on the boys finding out things for themselves. An example of this is the "project." They pick their own subject, research it thoroughly, make notes in a scrapbook and stick cuttings and pictures on the pages.

The young minds are sharpened by the cut-and-thrust of debate. The topics, for which extensive reading must be done, are "survival" (how to exist on a desert island), "co-operation" (how men depend on each other), "conflict" (causes and effects of war) and "change" (the effects of time and events on society). It stimulates verbal duelling, with the instructors merely standing by as seconds.

A significant educational advantage over many schools is in the system of grouping by ability and not age. For example, a pupil who is good at mathematics will study it with older boys yet be in a junior English class if he is below standard in that subject. "It is tailored to the individual," explained Major Edwin Dougherty, Royal Army

Educational Corps, the boys' "headmaster." Neither would ordinary schoolboys find "tank stalk" and "emergency resuscitation" on their curriculum. Junior infantrymen here get more comprehensive military instruction than did National Servicemen—who included a fair sprinkling of grammar school boys. Results have been encouraging, with an average of 73 per cent in the adult tests on the general-purpose machine-gun and 75 per cent on the self-loading rifle.

There have been camps at Snowdonia, Bodmin Moor and the Perthshire hills but most of the outdoor training is in Somme Fields, overlooked by the grey tombstones of Shorncliffe Military Cemetery.

What do the junior infantrymen think of it all? Said a junior corporal, in his last term: "It's just like school really in the classroom. But the military training is much more interesting. And you get 14 choices of grub for lunch."

Actually there are 11 hot and four cold meats for lunch on a typical day. They can have chicken every day and steaks and salmon almost as frequently. Junior infantrymen get ten per cent more ration allowance than an adult living-in soldier and an extra half-pint of milk a day. At each meal 750 portions are served to 650 boys.

And there are still a few Billy Bunters. "They start off with a main course and sweet, keep coming back for soup and bread until it pours out of their ears and stampede

for the hot plate when we shout 'Seconds!'" said Captain Derek Lynas, the catering officer. "The really fly ones begin at the cold meat counter, return to their barrack block, march round it three times, and then join the queue for the hot plate."

"They can help themselves to some things but we have to serve the chips ourselves otherwise each would clear half the tray. They eat two pounds of potatoes a day each—twice as much as a man. Those who like potatoes go to the roast counter where they can have as much as they like. You see a great pyramid of food on their plates with the last pea balanced on top. Because of all the outdoor exercise they are really hungry," said Captain Lynas. "Not only that, they are growing boys."

The medical officer estimates that the average boy gains about 3½ inches in height and 16 lbs in weight during his two-year stay. They must all be fit. Of the 16 per cent drop-out, half are weeded out in the first term on medical grounds. In the last term those who have made the grade are expected to march seven miles, scale a six-foot wall, jump a nine-foot ditch, carry a comrade on their back for 200 yards, and fire ten rounds with a minimum of five hits with a rifle at 25 yards' range—all within two hours.

Smoking is forbidden to the younger boys and strongly discouraged for those over 16. "We have no such thing as a smoke break here," stressed an officer, "and if

they do smoke it will probably be out of camp in their own time." Neither cigarettes nor alcohol are sold in the Naafi.

Nor are there human fags though the junior non-commissioned officers have a status comparable to that of boarding school prefects. Their duties include controlling the dining hall queue, filling in registers and sick reports and taking parades on the square. They can even charge fellow junior soldiers, but only with the permission of a permanent staff officer.

An offender, hat and belt off, appears before his company commander just like an adult soldier, and receives a similar sentence. Greater care is taken to discover the reasons for an offence, especially that of absence.

The junior soldiers are not allowed out of camp for the first six weeks. After two terms they can apply for a late pass. "We allow them out in sweaters and jeans as long as they are clean and tidy," explained Major John Hopkins, the second-in-command. "After all, a lot of young people are dressed like that these days and we do not want our boys to feel different!" Ostentatious gear like leather jackets and winkle-pickers is out but an in-fashion, sported by one boy on camp, is a lime-green silk tie and peppermint-rock pink shirt.

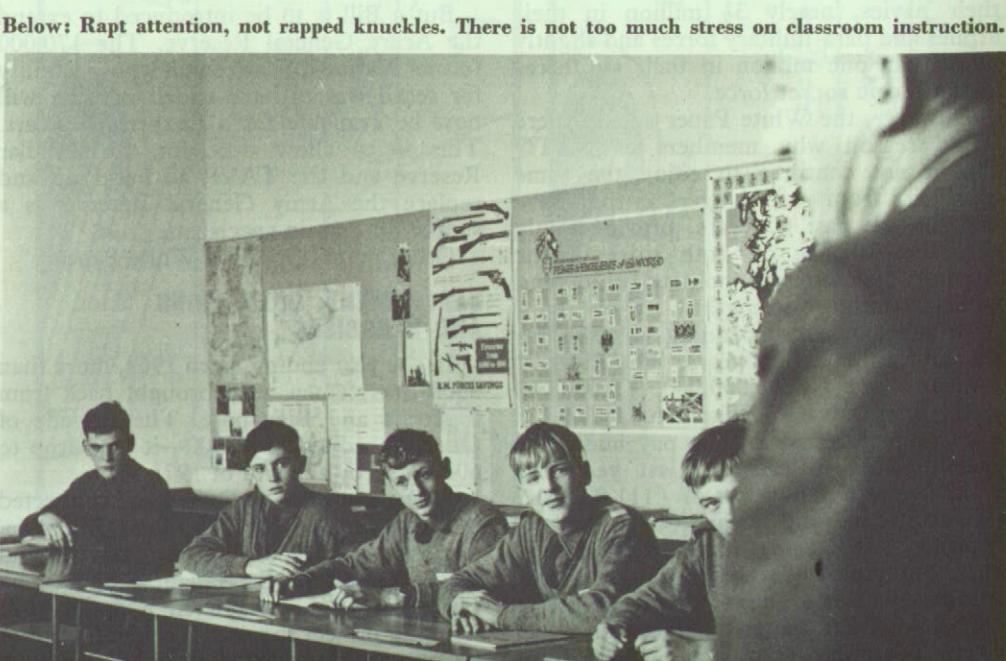
"Their tastes are quite colourful," says Mrs Mary Dennis of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. Mrs Dennis, widow of

a gunner officer, is the only woman on camp apart from the typists. She is "mum" to the 650 boys, going shopping for them once a week, running a club and a reading room, and providing tea and sympathy for those who are homesick.

"Many of them have never been away from home before and they are used to having mothers and sisters to look after

them. The new ones often come to me for a confidential chat. But soon they thrust out their chests and are swinging their arms like everyone else.

"Some burst into a room without consideration for anyone. But after a while, perhaps because they have seen an instructor doing it, they hold doors open for me. "They grow up very quickly here."



"STABILITY AND PROGRESS"

DEFENCE WHITE PAPER

RE-ORIENTATION of defence policy is now complete and the Armed Forces can look forward to a period of stability and progress, says the latest Defence White Paper.

Defence Minister Denis Healey, introducing the White Paper to the world Press at the Ministry of Defence in London, told them that it "set the seal on the transformation of Britain from a world power to a European power. We can withdraw our forces from the Far East and the Persian Gulf but we cannot tow the British Isles away from Europe."

An outline plan has been drawn up for the withdrawal from the Gulf by the end of 1971. There are now fewer than 7000 Servicemen there. But final arrangements for withdrawal must "wait upon political developments in the area." The East of Suez withdrawal—also to be completed by 1971—means that Britain has been able to improve substantially her contribution to the defence of Europe and the seas around it.

"In the past year, the advantages of concentrating our military effort West of Suez have been strongly underlined by the events in Czechoslovakia and the increase of Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean," the White Paper points out. The military power of the Soviet Union continues to grow—Russian defence estimates went up by six per cent this year. Defence spending in Warsaw Pact countries is nearly twice that of European members of NATO, in terms of percentage of the gross national product. Warsaw Pact countries have about half a million men in their navies, nearly 3½ million in their armies and para-military forces and slightly more than one million in their air forces and strategic rocket force.

However, the White Paper adds, "there is no reason why members of NATO should not continue to enjoy the same immunity from such dangers as they have had for the past 20 years, provided only that the Alliance on both sides of the Atlantic maintains its political unity and sufficient military strength."

Britain's defence spending is down for the first time in ten years. The 1969-70 estimates are £2,266,000,000 (£5,000,000 lower than last year). The actual saving is even greater. Allowing for pay and price increases of £106,000,000 last year, the estimates represent a cut of £111,000,000.

Uncertainty and change have hit recruiting, Mr Healey admitted. Not only that, but the fall in the birth rate in the middle 1950s and boys staying longer at school to obtain better qualifications mean fewer potential recruits and more com-

petition from industry. In 1968 to 1969 officer entries will probably be 85 per cent of requirements and only 28,000 men are expected to enlist against a target of 38,000.

To combat this, a further £1,000,000 is to be spent on recruiting advertising, introduction of a three-year engagement (the present minimum is six years) is under consideration, and new inducements to a Services career are being planned. One is a better deal for young married Servicemen. At present an officer who marries at 25 or under and a man who marries under 21 get no married quarters and receive a lower marriage allowance. This was intended to discourage Servicemen from marrying too young but now it merely discourages recruiting. The Prices and Incomes Board has been studying Service pay and it is hoped it will recommend increases when it reports next month.

Britain is the only European power with a role and military capability which cover the three main NATO fronts from the Arctic to the Caucasus on land, sea and air. Even though most of the British forces are stationed in Europe and trained for operational roles within NATO, they must still be able to operate outside Europe as required. Next year training will be carried out in 30 different countries.

The previous statement on defence policy announced a reduction in the Royal Armoured Corps. It is now confirmed that The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons) are to be amalgamated with the 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards) to form a new regiment.

But a Bill is to be introduced to extend the Army General Reserve. The 170,000 former National Servicemen whose liability for recall was to have ended in June will now be available for a further five years. This is to allow time for the Regular Reserve and the TAVR to build up and replace the Army General Reserve as a source for certain specialists.

Other points from the White Paper:

DEPLOYMENT, OPERATIONS AND EXERCISES

In the year ending April 1969, more than 5500 Servicemen were brought back from Malaysia and Singapore. The Brigade of Gurkhas reduced by 1500—it will drop to 6000 men by the end of 1971.

Sappers have co-ordinated and connected the mapping of Thailand and Malaysia, disposed of 3000 bombs, mines, and torpedoes left by the Japanese on Penang Island in 1945, completed a major road building project in north Thailand, built or reconstructed airfields in the Solomon

Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and El Adem. A survey troop helped to map the remote north-western area of Western Australia.

There were more than 200 operations of aid to the civil community last year. They included building an airstrip on Unst in the Shetlands, improvement of amenities to encourage tourism in Argyll and help in the construction of a youth centre in Glasgow. The Glasgow hurricane and flooding in south-west England involved clearance, demolition, repairs and bridge building by the Services.

COMBAT FORCES

Six armoured regiments now equipped with Chieftain tanks. Field artillery computer equipment (FACE) being issued to field gun units of the Royal Artillery. Infantry battalions in Rhine Army now fully equipped with FV 432 armoured personnel carrier. Some FV 432s will be adapted to fire the 81-mm mortar or Wombat anti-tank gun. Night fighting aids, devices giving warning of vehicles and men on foot, and unmanned reconnaissance aircraft able to identify targets and acquire intelligence in enemy territory will all be available in a year. The ability to surmount physical obstacles will be substantially improved by issue of the medium girder bridge, M2 amphibious bridge ferry and Class 16 air-portable bridge—all of which can be erected rapidly by hand.

RESERVE FORCES

The Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve II will be increased by about 6500 to 56,000. Many of the members and training centres of the disbanded TAVR III have gone over to TAVR II.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Major projects on guided weapons include Rapier (air-portable surface-to-air), Swingfire (long-range anti-tank) and Blowpipe (unit self-defence surface-to-air). On electronics—Clansman (net radio in the field), Mallard (tactical trunk communications being developed in collaboration with the USA, Canada and Australia), and weapon locating radar. Ordnance—lightweight close-support gun for the Royal Artillery; towed medium gun (in collaboration with West Germany); lightweight automatic cannon primarily for use against light armoured vehicles; armoured vehicle-launched bridge, armoured recovery and engineer vehicles all based on the Chieftain tank; amphibious combat engineer tractor; several air-portable armoured vehicles for reconnaissance, surveillance and fire support.

TRAINING AND SUPPORT

The two Schools of Artillery are to be amalgamated at Larkhill, and all apprentice training for the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers is to be concentrated at Arborfield. This means that the present establishments at Manorbier and Carlisle will be closed. The decision to transfer Thunderbird II firing to Aberporth and develop the Hebrides range for surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles means closure of the Trial Establishment Royal Artillery, Ty-Croes, in 1972.

Reorganisation of the Royal Army

Ordnance Corps is expected to save about 800 posts and £800,000 a year. There will be two new types of unit—regional depots (holding stocks for training and mobilisation) and ordnance support units (maintenance stocks of important and frequently required stores) close to major troop locations.

Reorganisation of pay and record offices—which will take “some years to complete”—will save 900 military and civilian staff and £750,000 a year. Pay offices are to be reduced and grouped with record offices at five locations—Brighton, Exeter, Leicester, Winchester and York. New computer equipment is being ordered for use in the Royal Army Pay Corps to replace existing machines at Worthy Down which become obsolete in 1970 and 1971.

Almost all personnel movements to and from the United Kingdom are now by air. There are expected to be about 395,000 single journeys by air in 1969-70. More than three-quarters of these, in terms of passenger miles, will be undertaken by Air Support Command. Movements for North-West Europe continue to be handled by civil charter. Six landing ships logistic are now in service, and with one exception all landing ships tank have been withdrawn. They are being transferred from commercial to Royal Fleet Auxiliary management but there will be no change in their employment.

The Directorate of Military Survey is continuing to co-operate in survey and mapping with the United States and other allied nations. Two British teams are taking part in the United States geodetic satellite programme. This will lead to a more exact knowledge of the size and shape of the earth, with consequent benefit to mapping and navigation.

RECRUITING AND RE-ENGAGEMENT

Total strength of the Army on 1 January 1969 was 181,580 (192,288 a year before). The three Services total 388,768 (410,002 last year). Trained or effective strengths of all three Services are below requirements owing to shortfalls in recruiting. This is particularly marked in the Army.

Officers—Up to strength in total numbers but individual corps have deficiencies or surpluses, for example shortages of junior officers in some technical and specialist corps. Annual target for special Regular commission and short service commission remains at 500. The special Regular commission has been in existence a year but is not attracting enough young civilians. In early 1968 applications for short service commissions dropped sharply but a scheme linking a short service commission to a future career in industry has produced more candidates. Sandhurst intakes are satisfactory, but 64 boys entered Welbeck College in 1968 against a target of 75. Only 23 university cadetships were awarded in 1968, against a hoped-for 65. About 25 graduates took commissions in combatant branches of the Army.

Other ranks—Adult recruiting in 1968 was 26 per cent below the 1967 level. Last year 11,473 male adults were enlisted, of whom 2599 were young soldiers aged 17 to 17½. The number of junior soldiers (15 to 16) enlisted decreased from 5604 to 5392.

Pilot schemes for centralised selection started last year are showing promising results. The schemes—incorporating carefully devised programmes of occupational guidance, aptitude testing, assessment and assignment—should reduce the high rate of wastage and lead to better matching of men and jobs, greater job satisfaction and better distribution of manpower.

Women's Services—Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps is 27 per cent below strength. The Women's Royal Army Corps is slightly under strength.

Cadets—Total cadet strength of the Army Cadet Forces and Army section of the Combined Cadet Force is 70,500. Regular Army training teams are of considerable value to the cadet forces and units in the United Kingdom and Rhine Army are helping to provide facilities for training and annual camps.

Considerable effort has again been put into re-engagement. Last year about 76 per cent of soldiers completing six years went on to serve for nine; of those completing nine, 53 per cent remained for 12 or

more; and of those reaching 12, 90 per cent stayed on for the full 22 years.

PERSONNEL AND FAMILY SERVICES

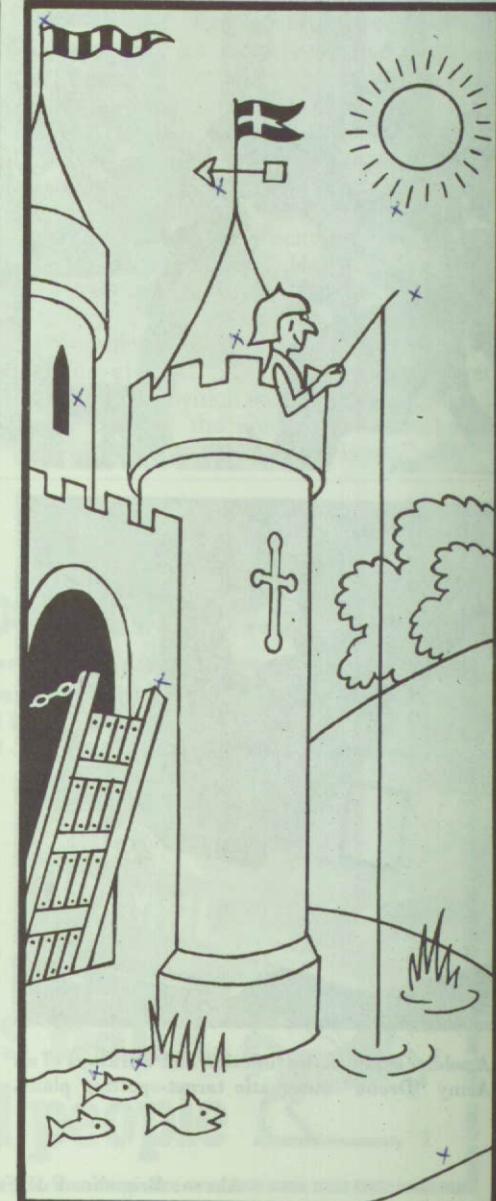
The special programme introduced in 1966 to provide housing for Servicemen and their families returning from overseas is nearly complete. Of the 8000 planned house purchases nearly 7500 have been bought or are under negotiation and of these 6200 are already occupied. There are now more than 82,000 married quarters for all three Services in the United Kingdom. A further 3500 are being built.

The health of the forces is excellent. In 1967 hospital admissions in the Army were the lowest ever recorded. Less than one per cent of men were non-effective for medical reasons. The Army and Royal Air Force medical services attended to nearly 4000 births in Rhine Army alone in 1967.

Redundancy for the year up to April 1969 was 497 officers and 1138 soldiers. Of those made redundant, 90 per cent of the officers and 77 per cent of the soldiers were volunteers.

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 36.



Today's soldiers neither die nor fade away. Both young and not-so-young quietly leave the Army for a job in civilian life

THAT SECOND CAREER

"YOU have people who are extremely well trained. Why is it necessary for them to retire? Why doesn't the Army keep them? Why offer them to industry which has the same problem?"

These were four quickfire and pertinent questions put by a Bristol industrialist to a panel of senior Army officers during the open forum which ended a one-day resettlement presentation by the Army to industry in South-West England.

In reply the panel chairman, Major-General T H Acton, Commanding South-West District, said the short answer was

that soldiering must be a profession for the young. And there were many soldiers who did not intend making the Army a full-time career.

The resettlement presentation, one of a series in industrial centres which included Colchester, London and Glasgow, aimed to show industrialists what the Army had to offer industry in skills and abilities. At each presentation there were talks by senior officers, an opportunity for the visiting industrialists to see some facets of the modern technological Army and meet on the 12 display stands the Army's men, and finally an open forum and discussion.

Dealing with the resettlement problem the first speaker, Brigadier P F Pentreath, Brigadier AQ of HQ Southern Command, emphasised that the Services provided a career for the young and that only a small proportion could serve to the age of 40 (soldiers) and 50 (officers).

Of the soldiers leaving the Army in an average year, 11 per cent were technicians and A tradesmen, in 18 technical and supervisory grades and 59 A grades; 37 per cent were B tradesmen, in 110 grades; and 52 per cent non-tradesmen. Many might think only the tradesman was an intelligent man, said Brigadier Pentreath, but the non-tradesmen learned a wide variety of skills.

A private soldier had self-reliance, initiative, skill in handling three or more weapons and possibly a radio, was very fit and could probably drive—in the old days he was regarded as unskilled.

The infantry corporal needed a great deal of intelligence. He might command seven men and an armoured personnel carrier costing £30,000. He had to take orders on a radio set, read a map and know the enemy's whereabouts, tell his driver where to go to make the best use of cover and know when to dismount and fight on foot. He had to have a strong sense of responsibility and self-reliance. In Aden and Borneo the Army had relied very much on its infantry corporals.

The young warrant officers and senior sergeants were the Army's middle management. They had organising and administrative ability and a very reasonable educational standard. "You would be surprised how very little they resemble pre-war sergeant-majors," said the brigadier.

Speaking on what the Army can offer, Brigadier H R W Vernon, Brigadier General Staff, HQ Southern Command, said officers with technical qualifications had little difficulty in getting civilian jobs, often starting at a higher rate of pay than in the Services.

The non-technical officer might begin his career with two years at the Royal Military Academy—half military training and half educational studies—followed by



A soldier explains the function and workings of an Army "Drone" automatic target-spotting plane.

Question time, and a corporal is ready with all the answers for a group of interested visitors.



In the cartography and lithography sections of the presentation new techniques are demonstrated.

Above: Brigadier F H Frankeom, Chief Education Officer, Southern Command, addresses the assembly.

regimental service, command of a platoon and a number of specialist courses. He changed jobs every two or three years between 18 and 32 and at 28 took a fairly stiff oral and written examination.

A pass in eight subjects would take him to the Staff College, Camberley, which aimed to widen the knowledge and understanding of selected officers and fit them to think, work and act logically and quickly. The Staff College was the father of all staff colleges and more and more industries were starting their own on the Camberley principles.

The officer might become a lieutenant-colonel in his late 30s or early 40s—a sound administrator and experienced instructor who could control staff and who had management and organising ability, done committee work and planning and had some knowledge of accounting procedures.

Army officers had experience in judgement, enterprise and drive and in the art of imparting knowledge—these were the Army's everyday business. They had also considerable knowledge of overseas conditions and wives and families were used to their husbands being away for long periods. They had experience of the need to take calculated risks and make unpleasant decisions. "Army officers are quite as capable of doing civilians' jobs as anyone else," said the brigadier.

Much of this equally applied to soldiers. Technical training in the Services was "pretty good" and tradesmen got their union cards and national certificates. Soldiers today had more complicated equipment and greater responsibility earlier in life.

Today's infantry battalion had its own flight of helicopters, anti-tank weapons, 200 radio sets and more tracked armoured vehicles than an armoured regiment had in World War Two.

Servicemen offered industry adaptability, pride of achievement and discipline, were extremely conscious of cost-effectiveness and were used to dealing with civilians—there were 400,000 Servicemen and 385,000 civilians in the Services.

The third speaker, Brigadier F H



Relaxed and confident, a warrant officer is interviewed by a television reporter. He had to cope with quickfire questions ranging from industrial training courses to pay rates and working conditions.

Frankcom, Chief Education Officer of Southern Command, detailed the methods of giving advice to men before leaving the Army, the training courses available and the four channels for job-finding—the Department of Employment and Productivity, Officers' Association, Regular Forces Employment Association and regimental associations.

One of the first questions put to the panel during the open forum was from a retired officer, Major E Loker, who is personnel officer of the Kleen-e-ze Brush Company, a Bristol firm with a turn-over of 50 salesmen a week. "Since the Army is the seller and industry the buyer, would the seller let the buyer know what he has to sell?"

In reply, Major-General L Wansborough-Jones, Regular Forces Employ-

ment Association, said it was very difficult to circulate details of 20,000 people a year (the Army's average outflow) to 30,000 firms in the Confederation of British Industry. But his Association had employment officers throughout the country who knew how to find the men.

Summing up, Major-General E F Foxton, Director of Army Education, said there was a need for a much better liaison between the people concerned in resettlement and the government and voluntary organisations involved. He would like to see a very much closer tie-up between the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Employment and Productivity.

"The greatest pity," he added, "is that the machinery which was so well established at the time of the golden bowler scheme ten years ago was allowed to lapse."

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Within two weeks of arriving in Germany, 1st Royal Tank Regiment began training at Soltau—in snow and sub-zero temperature. The regiment, from Catterick, replaces the 9th/12th Royal Lancers in Rhine Army.



They are nicknamed "The Gay Gordons." And 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, have been living up to it. With swinging kilt and the skirl of pipes, they provided the star turn at the "Musik-schau der Nationen" in Bremen. Their marching, counter-marching and sword dancing (left) was hailed with thunderous applause by 20,000 Germans who packed the town's massive Stadthalle. The battalion's Bavarian Band, "The Barbarians"—in alpine pantaloons of tartan and huntsman's hats with feather plumes—has become a firm favourite at functions in the local town of Minden since its formation 18 months ago. Hundreds of local people were invited to the Burns' Night celebrations at St George's Barracks. They watched a beating Retreat ceremony on the parade ground, waltzed and polkaed to music of The Barbarians and regimental dance band, partook of broth and haggis and really entered into the spirit of things—with Scotch whisky.

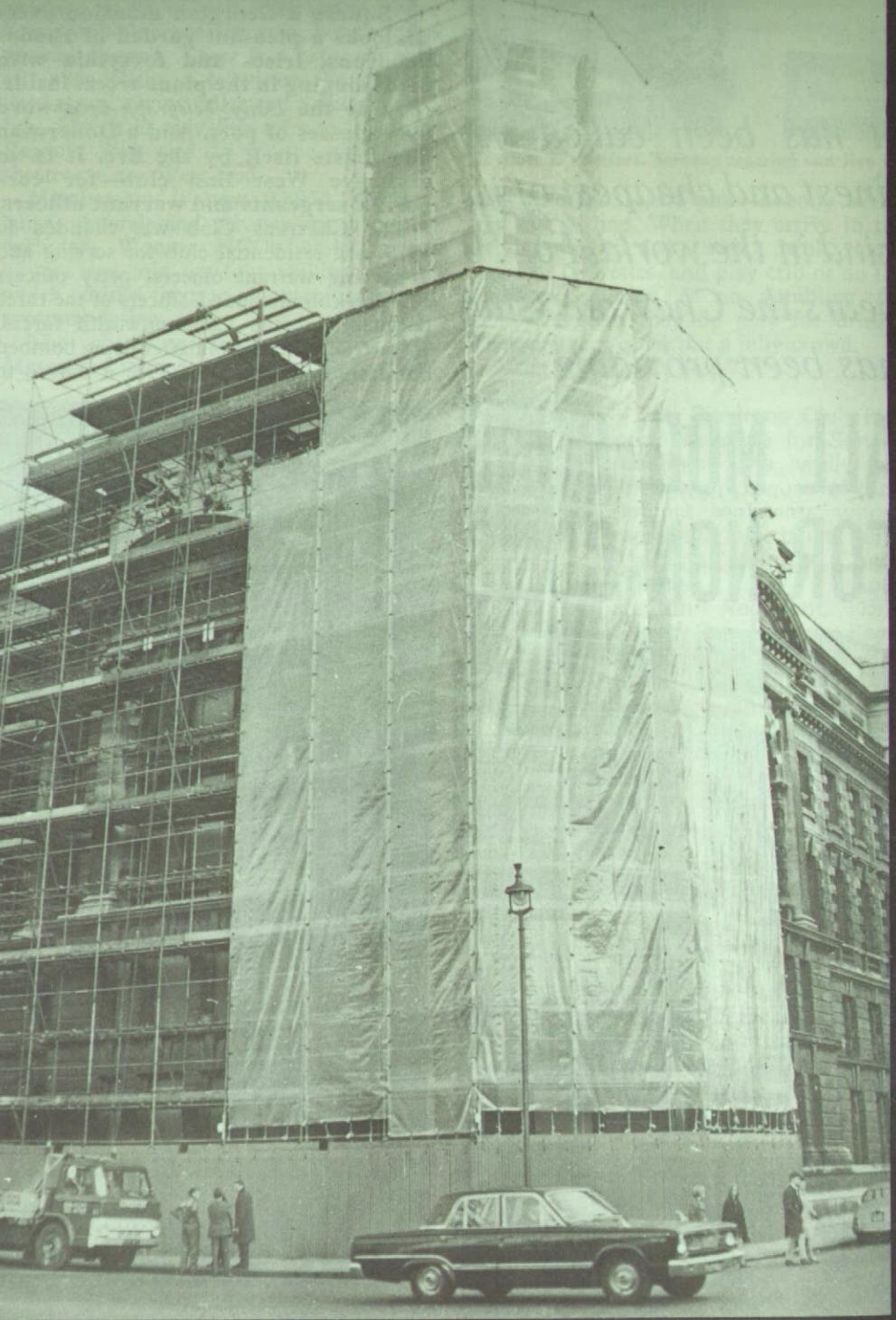
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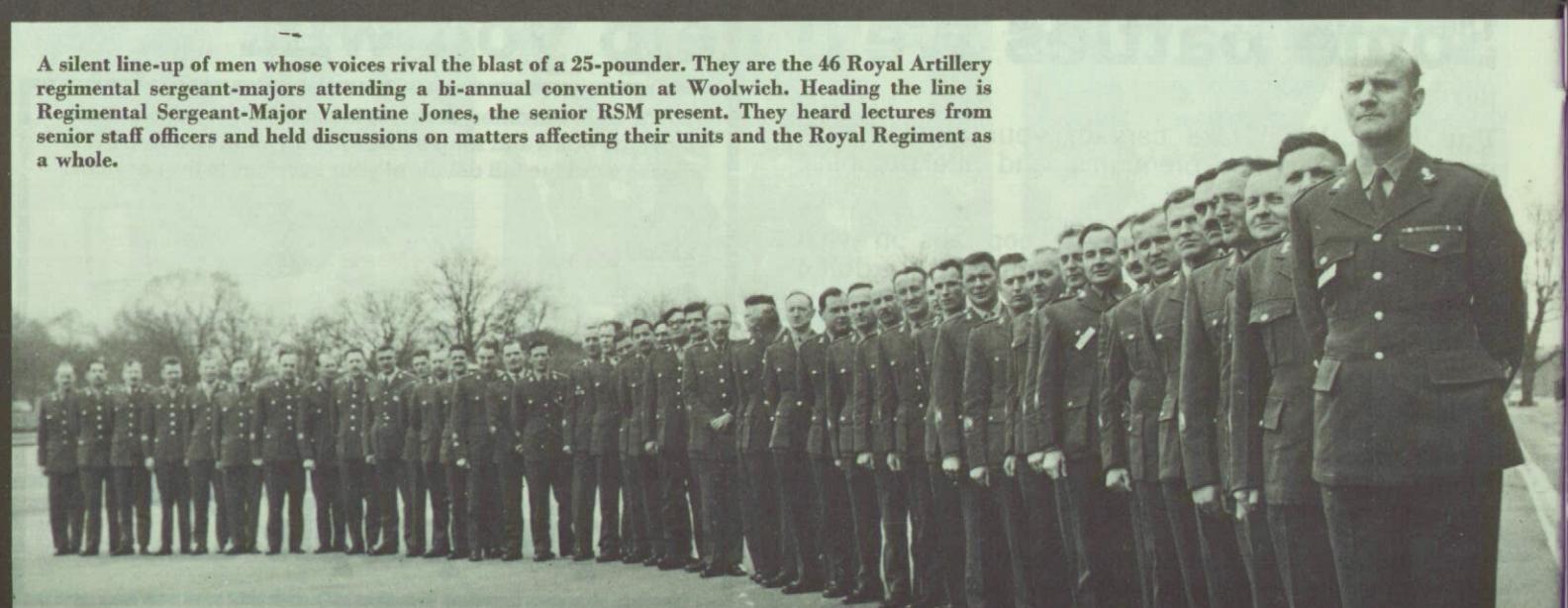
Browning Barracks, Aldershot—new Depot of The Parachute Regiment and Airborne Forces—have won a Civic Trust award. The award assessor described the barracks as "a superb example of the current renaissance in military building and a successful marriage of industrialised building technique and the military tradition." The barracks, which overlook Basingstoke Canal, have blue-grey buildings, avenues of trees and landscape gardens.



During a six-hour diplomatic visit to West Berlin, Prime Minister Harold Wilson found time to meet fellow Yorkshires of 2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry (left, he shakes hands with Private Tommy Bedford, of Leeds) and take the salute at a parade of 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment. East Germany had banned access to the city because of the imminent election there of the West German president. On television Mr Wilson told Berliners that Britain would do "all in her power" to defend their freedom. The temperature was appropriate for cold war politics. It was minus nine degrees centigrade.



The Old War Office building in Whitehall has been getting a face lift. The facade was cleaned, repaired and redecorated inside scaffolding and a polythene cocoon heated to working temperature. It is believed to be the first time in Britain that such a method has been used in the middle of winter.



A silent line-up of men whose voices rival the blast of a 25-pounder. They are the 46 Royal Artillery regimental sergeant-majors attending a bi-annual convention at Woolwich. Heading the line is Regimental Sergeant-Major Valentine Jones, the senior RSM present. They heard lectures from senior staff officers and held discussions on matters affecting their units and the Royal Regiment as a whole.



Rosenmontag, the pre-Lent carnival when Germany goes gay, was dampened this year by snow showers. But thousands of people turned out in Hilden to see the procession which included a float (left) of 34 Light Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery. The regiment, which was stationed in the town from 1965 to 1968, was specially invited to take part by the civic and military authorities in Hilden. Its former barracks are now occupied by the Bundeswehr.



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Simba (Swahili for "lion") was homeless when taken on as club mascot. A Doberman-Labrador, he is looked after by club secretary Mrs. Shelagh Woodward. Above: The club in Dorset Square is flanked by a hotel and wartime headquarters of the Free French. Right: Lounge with bar, easy-chairs, gilt chandeliers and occasional tables.



IN LONDON'S fashionable Dorset Square a Georgian mansion overlooks a pleasant garden of rhododendrons, irises and forsythia with birds singing in the plane trees. Inside, they do the *Daily Telegraph* crossword over glasses of port. And a Doberman dog toasts itself by the fire. It is an exclusive West End club—for corporals, sergeants and warrant officers.

The Chevrons Club was founded in 1918 as a residential club for serving and ex-serving warrant officers, petty officers and non-commissioned officers of the three Services and the Commonwealth forces. It started in Pimlico but after being bombed out early in World War Two it moved to

temporary accommodation in Chelsea and later transferred to a larger building in South Kensington.

The present premises were bought at auction in 1951 by club chairman Mr Edward Terrell QC, Recorder of Newbury (he was a wartime captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and invented high speed rocket bombs and plastic armour for merchant ships). The estate included the gardens in Dorset Square which was once part of the original Lord's cricket ground. Mr Terrell was prepared to give up to £100,000 but he soon realised the bidding would top this figure. So he told other would-be buyers: "I'm bidding for the Chevrons Club for sailors, soldiers

and airmen." And they withdrew. He got it for £13,100.

Today it is worth more than a quarter of a million. The Chevrons Club has the legal status of a charity, which means a reduction on rates and partial refund of selective employment tax. Hence it is able to offer a high-class London club service at transport cafe prices.

Subscription is 10s a year for serving members and 30s for non-serving. Bed and breakfast ranges from 18s 6d for a single room to 14s 6d in a small dormitory. The Somerset House Hotel next door makes an interesting comparison. There they charge from £3 to £4 10s.

The Chevrons Club has sleeping accom-

modation for 100. Double rooms for serving members and their wives have been available since last year, but children are not allowed. There is a ballroom with gilt chandeliers, a television lounge, billiard room, a wine cellar and a well-stocked bar. And it is only five minutes' walk to Regents Park and 15 to the shops and theatres of the West End.

Membership is now 23,950. Officers, lance-corporals and privates are, however, excluded. Women NCOs and warrant officers can join for four shillings a year which entitles them to all amenities except accommodation.

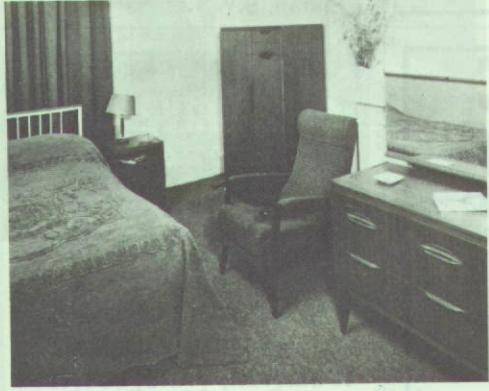
The charming Irish barmaid, Mrs Margaret Linnane, says of the club: "It is



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very different from a pub—nobody would step out of line. When they arrive in the evening they sit down with a drink, smoke cigars or cigarettes, and play crib or do the crossword. There is no gambling for money, though they do play for drinks. They are very quiet but a jolly crowd.

"It is quite select here."

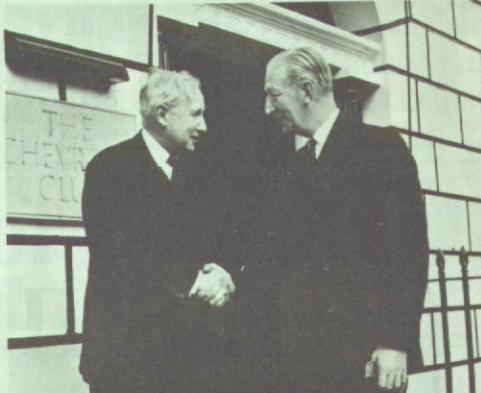


Fitted carpets, bedside lamps and modern Remploy furniture make up a typical room.

Above right: Whisky, port and vodka are sold at the bar, but beer is most popular.

Left: As Princess Elizabeth she opened the present premises in 1948. The Queen autographed her picture there last May.

Right: General (now Field-Marshal) Sir James Cassels is welcomed by Chairman Mr Edward Terrell on 50th anniversary visit.



A publicity poster for the Chevrons Club soon after it was founded in 1918. In those days bed and breakfast could be obtained for a shilling. The artist was Bruce Bairnsfather, renowned for his "Old Bill" cartoons of World War One. The most famous was of a dug-out under heavy fire—"Well if you know of a better 'ole, go to it!"

OTHER SERVICE CLUBS IN LONDON

Nuffield Club, Eaton Square, SW1. For serving officers and their wives and officers of Commonwealth forces.

Union Jack Club, Waterloo Road and Exton Street, Waterloo, SE1. For all ranks (except officers), wives, children, women's services, and foreign and ex-Servicemen.

Victory Club, Seymour Street, W2. For ex-Servicemen.

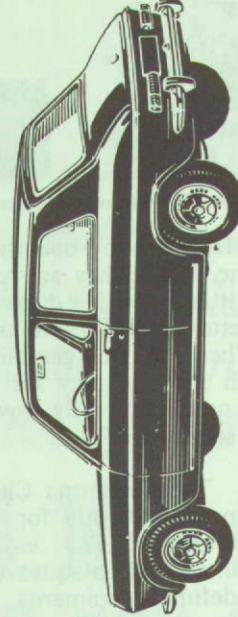
Salvation Army Red Shield Clubs, Hunter Street, WC1 (women all ranks), Buckingham Gate, SW1 (men) and Sussex Gardens, W2 (officers).

Service Women's Club, Lower Sloane Street, SW1. Accommodates all ranks in the women's and nursing services and husbands and children of members too.



The Chevrons Club is a popular venue for Service reunions. The walls are lined with plaques of long defunct regiments whose members still meet here: Machine Gun Corps, Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment, 19th County of London Regiment, London Rifle Brigade, Westminster Dragoons, 7th (City of London) Regiment, and the Reconnaissance Corps. One bears a brick wall and barbed wire motif with the motto *Sempre Domani* (Italian for "There is always tomorrow"). It was put up by an association of former prisoners-of-war at Sulmona in Italy in World War Two. "We had 500 Sulmona people, all ranks and all services, here at their last reunion," said club secretary Mrs Shelagh Woodward. "They are a pretty wonderful fraternity. If anyone is in trouble they collect money in a mess tin, and you can even see fivers going in."

An original World War One bicycle bell, instead of a gavel, is used to announce toasts at annual dinners of the 47th (London) Division Cyclists' Company. Last month saw the final meeting of the Salonika Association (Princess Marie of Yugoslavia used to attend regularly until her death a few years ago). But the 18th Royal Irish Regiment Old Comrades' Association had 101 at their recent dinner. "These old chaps have a greater *esprit de corps* than those of World War Two," remarked Mrs Woodward. "I don't know how they manage to get here. They are all in their seventies and eighties and many cannot walk upstairs."



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COMING IN . . .

New recruit **Maureen Rankine** smilingly accepted a token Queen's Shilling (right) from her father's commanding officer, **Lieutenant-Colonel G O Ewing**, in charge of the Rhine Army's Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Technical Services, when she enlisted in Düsseldorf, Germany. Head girl at Windsor Girls' School, Hamm, 18-year-old Maureen gained seven GCE O and three A levels. She becomes an officer-cadet at the Women's Royal Army Corps College, Camberley, and hopes to add fencing to her other interests which include sailing, tennis and singing. Dad is **Warrant Officer Class I Matthew Rankine, REME**, who was 14 when he enlisted in 1938. He has served overseas in Algeria, Tunisia, Hong Kong, Austria, Italy, Cyprus and Egypt.



He had settled down comfortably by the fireside to watch a television thriller. Then **Major Stewart Skelton**, Army Catering Corps, heard a scream outside his home in Aldershot. There he saw a burly young man attacking a 16-year-old girl with a dagger. When Major Skelton tackled the man he was stabbed in the chest. Despite acute pain, he threw the man judo-style.

Neighbour **Major Robert Clifford**—Commandant of the Royal Army Veterinary School—ran to their aid but was also stabbed when he tried to seize the dagger. The man got away and was found dead on a railway line an hour later. An open verdict was recorded at the inquest.

Major Skelton, who had to have an emergency operation, has been awarded the George Medal. Of the incident he said: "It was the first hand-to-hand fighting I've ever been involved in. This award is the first in the Catering Corps."

Major Clifford (left of picture above) has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

The girl, sixth-former Sandra Harman, had the last word: "I am more than grateful to the two majors. They undoubtedly saved my life."



BRINGING IN . . .

In 1794 the Duchess of Gordon, wearing a regimental jacket, persuaded men to enlist in The Gordon Highlanders. Today, at the Dumfries Army Careers Information Office, 23-year-old **Sergeant Josephine Cornwall** (left) persuades women to join the Women's Royal Army Corps and Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps. Publicity is not new to her for her photograph has appeared in a WRAC recruiting pamphlet.



LONG TIME IN . . .

She has been in uniform for 27 years. And because of her "good, valuable, faithful and meritorious service," **Warrant Officer II Alice Davey** has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. She served in the ATS from 1939 to 1949 and joined the Women's Royal Army Corps in 1950. The medal was presented (below) by **Major-General Errol Lonsdale**, Transport Officer-in-Chief, at a parade of 6 Training Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, in Yeovil, Somerset. Her mother, aged 93, was there to watch. WO II Davey is the third member of the WRAC to earn the MSM—the previous awards were in November 1966 and June 1967.



PUSSY BOOT

The Army stepped in where newsboys fear to tread. Villagers of Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, complained about local newsboy **Tim Wright** (left) clattering about in his hob-nailed boots in the early hours. So Tim—nicknamed "The General" because of his interest in all things military—was demoted to marking up papers. Sympathetic soldiers of 4th Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, offered him a pair of rubber-soled boots. He paraded up and down without a squeak, then dropped his bombshell—he wants to join the Royal Air Force.



You can't win!

It was the eve of an important kit inspection by a visiting general and at a rehearsal the platoon officer, noticing my two-thirds empty tube of toothpaste, told me to get a new one.

Came the day and the great man. He paused at my bed space frowning at the virgin toothpaste tube, finally growling "Don't you clean your teeth man?"—M Sutton, 7 Corfe Crescent, Keynsham, Bristol.

Bouquet from Holland

I am much interested in your Army because I think it is a good Army. Your Army is good, I think, because it consists of volunteers. That would be better for the Dutch Army! Our Army needs too much money. If our Army would consist of volunteers it would not cost as much as it costs now. That's my point of view. The British Army is really excellent!

I am still thankful for what your Army did for our freedom. The Battle of Arnhem 1945! It was great and many brave Tommies died for our freedom. Let's hope there will never be such a dirty war in Europe again.—H Kok, 3 Coehorn St, Arnhem, Holland.

Imperial Guard Grenadiers

I feel I must join battle with Mr C A Collins who replied in the January SOLDIER to my letter published last September concerning the Imperial Guard Grenadiers at Waterloo. He asks me how I think "the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards" came by their title and bearskin caps. I would have thought the explanation in my original letter was sufficient but to remove any doubts I will enlarge on the action in question and the events immediately preceding it.

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LETTERS

SOLDIER welcomes letters. There is not space however to print every letter of interest received; all correspondents must therefore give their full names and addresses to ensure a reply. Answers cannot be sent to collective addresses. Anonymous or insufficiently addressed letters are not published and **SOLDIER** cannot admit correspondence on matters involving discipline or promotion in a unit.

Bn 1st Chasseurs, 2nd Bn 2nd Chasseurs and 1st Bn 2nd Grenadiers.

The first troops to close with the English were the 1st Bn 3rd Grenadiers who captured two English batteries. They then forced back the left-hand square of Halkett's brigade only to be driven back in turn by the arrival of reinforcements. At the same time the 4th Grenadiers battalion was attacking Halkett's right-hand square. On their left the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd Chasseurs were approaching Mait-

land's brigade when they were suddenly confronted by 1500 men of the 1st Foot Guards whose deadly volleys first checked the Chasseurs in their tracks, then forced them to retreat in disorder at the point of the bayonet.

The left-hand battalion of the original French assault force, the 4th Chasseurs, advanced to support the hard-pressed 3rd as did the 4th Grenadiers who had withdrawn after their encounter with Halkett's brigade. The 4th Chasseurs reached the 1st Foot Guards, who had hurriedly re-formed after their charge against the 3rd Chasseurs, but with the 1st Guards in front and the 52nd on their left they broke and fled in disorder.

At no time during this action did the English 1st Foot Guards come face to face with an Imperial Guard Grenadier battalion. Their opponents were the two battalions of the 3rd Chasseurs and later a battalion of the 4th Chasseurs. Chasseurs and Grenadiers *en masse* would have looked almost identical in campaign dress, particularly to exhausted men who had withstood shot and shell and incessant attack for many hours. It is therefore understandable that the rank and file should have assumed that their opponents were all Grenadiers thus giving rise to the popular but erroneous belief that the 1st Foot Guards were facing French Grenadiers.—Maj C W T Lumby, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, Normandy Barracks, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

SOS from the IWM

May I appeal to **SOLDIER** readers for copies of Service newspapers and news sheets issued in both World Wars, particularly in the Middle East, Central Mediterranean and South East Asia, to help us build up once more the unique collection held by the Imperial War Museum Library which suffered so badly in the recent fire.

As a result of various appeals we have been fortunate in obtaining quite a large number of volumes in replacement

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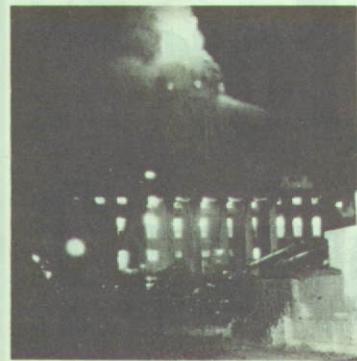
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of those damaged or destroyed. Many public-spirited donors have come forward with newspapers, magazine files and copies of books now long out of print which we dared not hope originally would ever be replaced. (SOLDIER generously gave us a complete set of The Sphere covering the period of World War One.)

There is one section of the periodical collection, however, which is going to be most difficult to rebuild—the wartime Service newspapers. Titles such as Balkan News, Basrah Times, Cologne Post, BLON, Burma Star, Canal Zone News, Crusader, Eighth Army News, SEAC, Tunis Telegraph and Union Jack to name but a few of which we had almost complete files. Many of these volumes are only charred remains or so badly damaged as to make it impossible



to rebuild them. Some volumes have been salvaged and will have special box files as they are unbindable.

Already many copies of several titles discovered by people in their attics and elsewhere have been sent to us and we would much appreciate any further copies which might still be reposing, forgotten and forlorn, or even long runs which their owners might be prepared to part with. In acknowledgement we shall be pleased to inscribe the names of donors on a Roll of Friends of the Imperial War Museum.—Miss Rose

E B Coombs, Librarian, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1.

On record

SOLDIER's "On Record" feature (January) appeals to me greatly. Of the records mentioned, I have three in my collection. My personal favourite, which you do not list, is "Trooping the Colour" (Decca PFS 34037)—the majesty of the slow troop, the scream of the senior drum-major and the tramp of the feet after the music has stopped.

For sheer beauty I like the Fontana TL 622 Scots Guards "Music for a Solemn Occasion." For the modern trend, "Black Watch Marching Downtown" (Columbia Two 170) while the Canadian 48th Highlanders, "Pipes," is intriguing with its unfamiliar pipe tunes. Incidentally, probably because of my fussiness, the best record shop in Bloemfontein has dubbed me the military music authority.

Finally, could you use your influence to discourage those who record the Royal Tournament from including so much applause. The recordings of the Edinburgh Tattoo are much kinder on our ears. The "Edinburgh Military Tattoo 1967" (Parlophone PCSJI) is excellent, particularly the voice of the commentator unlike one Royal Tournament record on which his words are unintelligible.—M B S Laing, PO Box 513, Bloemfontein, S Africa.

Winning Pattons

I have just read the caption in the December SOLDIER about the Canadian Trophy in which you write that the winners of the competition were the Belgians "with a new lightweight tank."

I wish to point out that the Belgian 1st Lancers were competing with their regular medium Patton tanks—old American tanks which have been in use in the Belgian Armoured Corps for more than ten years. Furthermore I would like to acquaint you with the fact

that, with the exception of the tank commander, the crew which took first prize was made up entirely of national servicemen of less than one year's service.—A F Kestelin (WO I (Rtd), Belgian Armoured Corps), DC 2 CMC, BPS 1—FBA, Belgium.

★ SOLDIER is grateful to Mr Kestelin for this information. The caption was taken from an official Press release issued by British Army Public Relations in Germany.

Blues and Royals

The Royal Horse Guards and The Royal Dragoons, both raised in 1661, amalgamated at Detmold on 29 March and, to mark the occasion, the newly formed Detmold Garrison Stamp Club has received permission to issue a special commemorative postal cover.

Profits from the sale of these covers will be divided between the Blues and Royals regimental funds and the stamp club. The cover, which is of special interest to both Service philatelists and historians, costs 3s and orders may be placed by writing to Detmold Garrison Stamp Club, BFPO 41, enclosing a cheque or postal order made payable to "Central Bank Blues and Royals."—WO II H F Vernon, Detmold Garrison Stamp Club, BFPO 41.

SINGAPORE

The British Forces Broadcasting Service wishes to contact people with memories of Singapore between the world wars or who have family memories going farther back in order to record their voices for two historical broadcasts to Servicemen in July during the period leading up to the 150th anniversary of Singapore. The loan of letters and documents would also be appreciated. Contact: Director BFBS, Box 1000 CMM, London SW1.

The objects of the Association are to keep alive the spirit of comradeship which existed in the Burma Campaign and to give "first aid" to Burma Star holders and their immediate dependents who may be in need. This spirit of comradeship is indeed very much alive today and is kept going by branch, area and association activities, largely of a social nature.

The association is fortunate in having the support and co-operation of the British Legion and other ex-Service organisations.

The Association's holiday bungalow in beautiful surroundings at St Leonards-on-Sea is available for disabled and convalescing Burma Star holders and their families, and for the widows and families of deceased Burma Star holders in need of a holiday but who could not otherwise have afforded one.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma is patron of the Association and Field-Marshal Lord Slim is its president. The BSA is administered almost entirely by volun-

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teachers, there being only one paid employee.

There are still many holders of the Burma Star eligible for membership who have not yet joined the Association. It is often thought that only former Army personnel are eligible. This is not so. All holders of the Burma Star are eligible and equally welcome. The current annual subscription is 10s. Membership application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Burma Star Association, 51 St Georges Drive, London SW1.—John K Edwards, Hon Sec Shepherd's Bush Branch BSA, 39 Mount Close, Castlebar Road, Ealing, London W5.

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 25)

The two pictures differ in the following respects: 1 Stripes of left flag. 2 Width of pointed window. 3 Back of angler's helmet. 4 Shape of wind arrow. 5 Length of fishing rod. 6 Top right end of drawbridge. 7 Fin of fish second from left. 8 Left reed at foot of tower. 9 Position of ray below sun. 10 Shoreline at bottom right.

**YOU CAN'T
SEE
THE WOOD . . .**

December's Competition 127, which introduced plastic kits as prizes in addition to cash prizes, attracted a very good entry.

There were actually nine varieties in the 54 Christmas trees—A x 9, B x 1, C x 4, D x 8, E x 10, F x 6, G x 8, H x 5 and J x 3, arranged as below:

C	J	E	G	D	A	F	E	H
D	A	H	J	E	D	G	A	C
E	F	G	A	D	G	E	H	D
G	A	E	J	B	H	A	F	E
C	E	D	G	F	C	E	D	G
H	A	E	F	D	A	G	F	A

Incorrect entries plumped mainly for eight or ten varieties though there were offerings ranging from one to 192.

Prizewinners:

1 Sgt Golding, Army Careers Information Office, 703 High Road, North Finchley.

2 J A Wooldridge, 143 Cemetery Road, Lye, Stourbridge, Worcs.

3 Maj A M Macfarlane RA, Allied Staff, Berlin, BFPO 45.

4 Christopher Low, 10 Clyne Crescent, Mayals, Swansea, Glam.

5 Capt J H Jessop RAEC, 50 AEC, BFPO 102.

6 E Charalambous, Manager, Naafi Family Shop, Limassol, Cyprus.

7 Maj J E Killick, 3 RHA, BFPO 41.

8 Cpl R Brightman, 99 Buxton Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

9 Rfn R Baillie, 1st RGJ, Lucknow Barracks, Tidworth, Hants.

10 G A Hewitt, St Anthony, 2 Upper St Michael's Road, Aldershot.

11 Tpr W S Morrison, SHQ Troop, A Sqn, 4 RTR, BFPO 15.

12 Cpl R B Evans, Recce Sqn, RAC Training Regt, Cambray Barracks, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

13 Gnr Parker, 49 (Inkerman) Bty, 42 Med Rgt RA, Hopton Barracks, Devizes, Wilts.

14 Mrs M E Wardell, QM Branch, School of Artillery, Larkhill, Wilts.

15 S/Sgt Farmer, 221 BVD Wksp REME, c/o GPO Johore Bahru, West Malaysia.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

W H Bloomer, 94 Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich, London SE22.—Will buy Scottish and Commonwealth Scottish cap badges or exchange for British cap badges, airborne and parachute cloth insignia and other items. All letters answered.

W Harding, 18 Carlwell Street, Tooting, London SW17.—Requires "Golden Arrow" (story of 7th Indian Division 1939-45) by Brig M R Roberts. Will pay good price.

L A Fairbank, 112 Castlecombe Drive, Wimbledon, London SW19.—Will purchase or exchange British Army cap badges for French or Algerian Army cap badges.

George Newark, 31 Archway, Heaton Grange, Romford, Essex.—Wishes buy

or exchange modern coloured postcards depicting European, American and African military uniforms and units.

R Livett, 24 Mary Elizabeth Road, Ludlow, Shropshire.—Will exchange three original Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders recruiting posters also one Nazi Foresters dress bayonet (no frog) for US Army shoulder patches, collar and rank insignia. Also requires cap badges Military Provost Staff Corps, Royal Marines (Staybright) and formation badges 1938-49 chart printed by Gale and Polden.

R Jardine, 329 East Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass. USA.—Requires helmets and other items for exchange or purchase relating to World War One, Czech and Polish Legion; post World War One Irish Republic, Yugoslav and Polish; Portuguese 1940 and Hungarian World War Two.

D K Owen, 73 Hagley Road, Rugeley, Staffs.—Collects British and Canadian cap badges and welcomes exchanges.

H MacKinnon, 1 Eastleigh Drive, Romsley, Halesowen, Worcs.—Requires World War Two USA Forces divisional signs, insignia, patches. All letters answered.

Mr P Smith, 32 Serpentine Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17—Requires pictures and any information on Austin "Champs" especially from 1955-63 SOLDIER magazines; will consider buying any back numbers showing these vehicles.

M Osborne, 9 Newlands, Ipswich Road, Elmsett, Ipswich, Suffolk.—Wishes dispose number of large coloured waterslide transfers depicting formation signs Combined Operations (original Commando) and Burma Chindits, also Confederate battle flag 1863. Ideal for display on car body work.

G Curtis, 7 Thames Road, AERE, Harwell, Berks.—Wishes purchase Japanese swords. All letters answered.

REUNIONS

10th Royal Hussars OCA. Farewell reunion and dinner 6.30 pm, 3 May, Penthouse Restaurant, Barkers, Derry Street, Kensington High Street, London W8. Parade in Hyde Park 10.30 am, 4 May. For further details apply Capt A Standing, Hon Sec, 1 Westminster Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

The Royal Scots Greys Association. London Branch annual reunion dinner, 3 May, Victory Ex-Services Club, Seymour Street, London W2. Inquiries to Pat O'Rourke, Tayside, Elm Grove South, Barnham, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

Military Provost Staff Corps Association. Reunion dinner, Saturday, 12 July, at Berechurch Hall Camp, Colchester. Further details from Hon Sec, MPSC Association, Berechurch Hall Camp.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Annual reunion, 6.30 pm, Saturday, 26 April, at Royal Green Jackets, 56 Davies Street, London W1. Full details from C H Siddle, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants.

Royal Military Police Association. Reunion and dinner, Saturday, 17 May, 7 for 7.30 pm, RMP Training Centre, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, Sussex. Tickets £1 5s from Secretary, RHQ/RMP, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester. Accommodation in Barracks available on written request to RHQ/RMP.

XVth Armourers Reunion, Saturday, 17 May, at Royal Green Jackets, 56 Davies St, London W1, 1830 hrs. Open to all serving or served as armourers or artificers weapon in RAOC or REME. Details and application forms (applications close 5 May) from Capt (AIA) E C Caldwell REME, HQ Southern Command EME Branch, Hounslow, Middlesex.

Combined Cavalry Old Comrades Association. Annual parade and service in Hyde Park, London, Sunday, 4 May.

RAOC Association. Annual reunion dinner at Victory Ex-Services Club, Carisbrooke Hall, Seymour Street, London W2, 26 April. Tickets £1 1s from RAOC Secretariat, Deepcut, Camberley, Surrey.

4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards Past and Present Association. Reunion dinner, Saturday, 3 May, Northumberland Grand, Northumberland Avenue, London WC2. Details from Home Headquarters, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, Bapame Lines, Segrave Road, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire.

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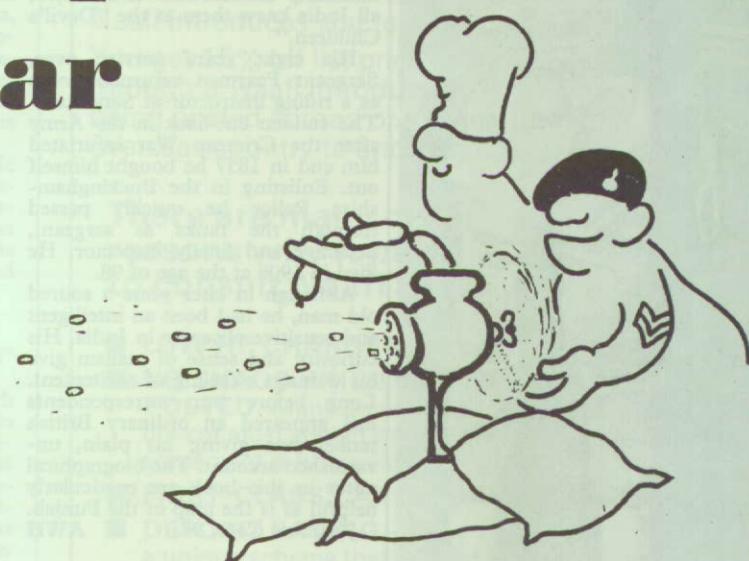
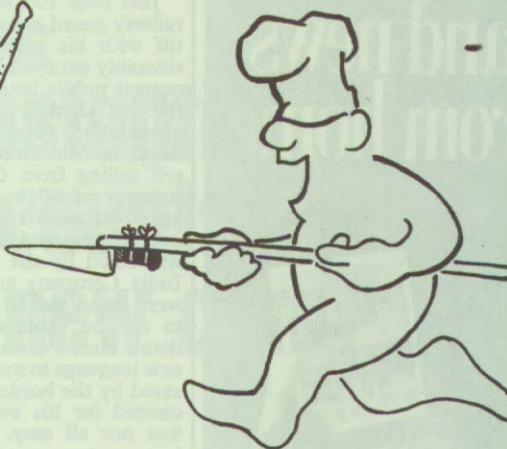
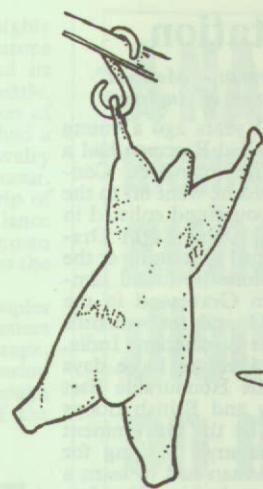
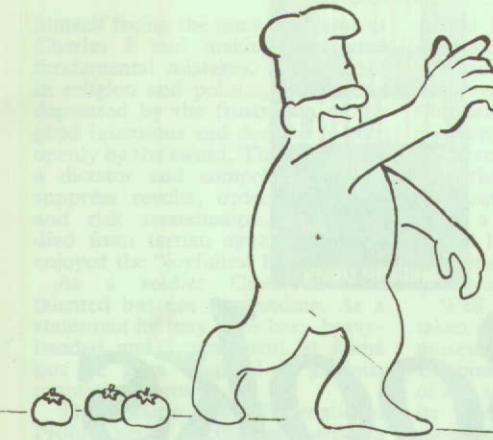
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"Sergeant Pearman's Memoirs"
(edited by Marquess of Anglesey)

Just over 100 years ago a young railway guard called Pearman had a tiff with his superintendent. Considerably annoyed he went off to the nearest public house and enlisted in the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons. After a spell of training at the depot in Maidstone he found himself sailing from Gravesend in the summer of 1845 and four months later reached his destination, India.

The sub-continent in those days was ruled by the Honourable East India Company and British troops were hired out by the Government to do the Company's fighting for them. Here Pearman had to learn a new language to make himself understood by the hordes of servants who catered for his every want. But it was not all easy. There were the heavy rains, excessive heat, brutal floggings, constant rum drinking, dead bodies floating in the Ganges, the speedy burial of cholera victims and the grisly sale of their kits.

Then there were the two wars against the tough Sikhs. The King's Own, however, did well—after Badawal, Chillianwala and Gujrat all India knew them as the "Devil's Children."

His eight years' service over, Sergeant Pearman returned home as a riding instructor at Sandhurst. The sudden cut-back in the Army after the Crimean War infuriated him and in 1857 he bought himself out. Enlisting in the Buckinghamshire Police he quickly passed through the ranks as sergeant, detective and finally inspector. He died in 1908 at the age of 98.

Although in later years a soured old man, he had been an intelligent and sensitive observer in India. His curiosity and sense of realism give his writings a feeling of excitement. Long before war correspondents had appeared an ordinary British ranker was giving his plain, unvarnished account. The biographical notes in this book are particularly helpful as is the map of the Punjab. *Jonathan Cape, 36s* AWH

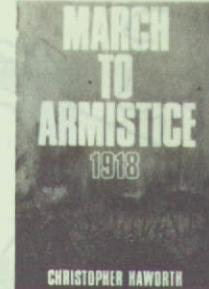
Fought with savage fury

"Battles and Generals of the Civil Wars" (H.C.B. Rogers)

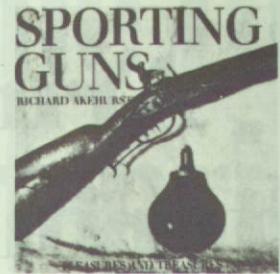
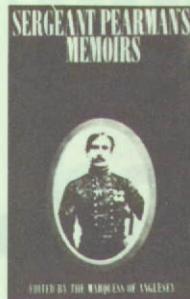
There is nothing more sad in a nation's history than civil war. Few readers may appreciate that the period 1642-1651 saw the British Isles convulsed by three civil wars fought with a savage fury and despair.

Based on contemporary manuscripts and drill books and on an exhaustive examination of the terrain over which the 13 major battles were fought, this latest study is an appreciation of how tactics were determined by the complex troop movements and bad road conditions. By constant reference to ordnance survey maps Colonel Rogers makes it easy for the reader to follow the phases of battle step by step.

There are several interesting new conclusions. Cromwell is revealed as an unpopular egotist and religious fanatic whose ability is greatly exaggerated. He could be brutal, as at Basing House, and could make errors, as at the second battle of Newbury. Even his famous victories at Marston Moor, Naseby and Dunbar seem to have been largely due to the work of Fairfax and Lambert. It was his harsh realism and gift for



Books



EDITED BY THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY

administration that gave him his reputation.

Of all the English commanders—Essex, Hopton, Prince Rupert and Warwick—Essex was probably the best; Rupert, the best-known, was useless if not foolish. Of the Scottish commanders David Leslie was little more than mediocre and Montrose far and away the greatest. Indeed he might well have been the finest tactician ever produced in Britain. His unbelievable speed in taking his troops across mountains and lochs gave him resounding victories as at Inverlochy and Auldearn. Colonel Rogers estimates that he alone might have won the wars for the king.

The civil wars were fierce but had a strangely parochial nature. Men often changed sides in the fluid loyalties of the period and were loth to serve far from home—the fine Cornish infantry turned back at the Devon border! Cudgels were the only weapons borne by thousands and both sides were always short of powder. This very fine book with its maps and photographs must surely become the definitive study of the Civil Wars.

Seeley, Service, 50s AWH

Man of iron

"Duke of Wellington" (James Harding)

A new volume on Wellington seems unnecessary but this latest work is in the new series of International Profiles aiming at portraits rather than detailed biographies.

Born in Ireland like so many other fine soldiers, Wellington was an awkward and unattractive child, timid and lonely and a poor scholar.

His early career was hardly promising—his brother pulled strings to get him into the Army and Parliament. It was only in India that he showed what he could do when he smashed the powerful Mahrattas at Assaye. His appetite whetted he resigned a position carrying £8000 a year to fight in the Peninsula.

Despite untrustworthy allies, the "Iron Duke" shattered every army sent against him, even those led by

such eminent commanders as Junot, Soult, Victor and Massena. Waterloo was a logical finale.

Titles and gifts of money were showered upon him by a grateful Europe but British crowds hooted him in the streets and even rioted outside his house. His period as prime minister, although it included the repeal of legislation against Catholics, is not highly regarded. Indeed, it was only when he was nearing the end of his life that he seemed to rise above politics and win the affection of the masses.

Rigid Tory, convinced that reforms and democracy were silly, Wellington was one of the finest and most successful British soldiers.

Morgan-Grampian Books, 15s AWH

Man of faith

"Oliver Cromwell" (Peter Young)

It is hard to believe that a gentleman-farmer and MP should suddenly discover a talent for military activities at the age of 43. Yet this is what Oliver Cromwell did when as captain of a troop of horse he took up the lobster-tailed helmet, buff coat and breastplate of the Parliamentarian Army.

Cromwell was a rugged individual, sharp-voiced, carelessly dressed and somewhat splenetic by nature. For many years his main concern had been the drainage of the fen country, but as cousin to John Hampden of ship money fame and with close relatives in the Long Parliament it was inevitable that he would be drawn into the fight against Charles I.

His strong personality, eloquence and battle experience opened the way to leadership but the key to his success was his incredible skill in picking subordinates of ability and loyalty. His personal bravery (he was almost killed at Winceby in 1643), strict discipline and even the occasional touch of savagery appealed to his men.

The wars over, Cromwell tried to play the part of the "good constable" for nine years. Ironically he found

himself facing the same problems as Charles I and making the same fundamental mistakes. A moderate in religion and politics, he became depressed by the frustration of his good intentions and decided to rule openly by the sword. This made him a dictator and compelled him to suppress revolts, order executions and risk assassination. When he died from tertian ague the nation enjoyed the "joyfullest funeral."

As a soldier Cromwell was talented but not outstanding. As a statesman he may have been heavy-handed and incompetent at home but he gave England a glorious reputation abroad.

This volume in the International Profiles series is clear, well-written and garnished with apt quotations.

Morgan-Grampian Books, 15s
AWH

A veteran at 19

"March to Armistice" (Christopher Haworth)

This is a very personal account, based on diaries, of a young soldier's experiences in the last few months of World War One. Joining at 17, Mr Haworth was posted to France where he joined the 14th Battalion of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who had been badly beaten up in the great German offensive of March 1918.

Starting from shattered Ypres and the horrors of trench warfare, he took part in the victorious yet bloody September and November offensives which put paid to the German Army. Mr Haworth was resilient and tough and more concerned with the lack of food and lice in his shirt than with the gory mayhem around him. During the offensive he went for "walks in the country" and for "cups of tea in the Salvation Army" canteen as if still in peacetime England.

It is because Mr Haworth avoids melodramatics that this is such a readable book. Yet it seems that he was about at the end of his tether when the Germans finally gave up. At 19 the oldest surviving member of the original platoon of two months before, he refused to take command of the Lewis gun section — his nerves had gone.

This book can be heartily recommended to anyone wanting to know what it was like in the "poor bloody infantry" 50 years ago.

William Kimber, 45s CW

IN BRIEF

"Armour and Weapons" (Paul Martin)

This is the story of the development of armour and weapons. Starting with the Greek Hoplite, who went into battle naked save for his helmet and a breastplate, and ending with the elaborate bejewelled fully armoured knights of the late Middle Ages, this Swiss expert gives a comprehensive account of this fascinating subject.

His book is not simply a sheer

recital of facts but also a highly instructive account of the reasons for each new development and its employment on the field of battle. One learns that the introduction of the stirrup in the 5th century had a decisive impact on the role of cavalry and the development of armour. Without the support of this strip of metal a blow from a sword or lance would have thrown the cavalryman from his mount and placed him at the mercy of the infantryman.

Well illustrated, with examples taken from some of the greatest museums and armouries in Europe, this book should be in the possession of any self-respecting library though its price might put it out of the range of the man-in-the-street.

Herbert Jenkins, £5 5s

"Trampolining: A Complete Handbook" (Dennis Horne)

Trampolining has only just begun to come into its own as a recognised sport.

Dennis Horne, a former coaching awards secretary of the British Trampoline Federation, provides the first comprehensive guide published in this country to the skills and satisfactions of trampolining.

The sport was born in America. During World War Two it was used in the training of air-crews, primarily because it requires co-ordination, balance, aerial orientation and control. Today, trampolines can be found in most British universities, training colleges and schools.

Mr Horne starts with "basic bounces" and progresses to "rotational progressions," "twisting somersaults and flippes." He goes on to other essential topics such as equipment, safety precautions and rules and regulations.

Faber, 30s.

"The Military Year Book 1968" (India) (edited by S P Baranwal)

This 4th annual edition, although not officially sponsored, appears to be supported by high-ranking politicians and officers of all three Services. Old koihais will immediately and fondly recognise the splendidly individualistic English of the babu from CMA Meerut or other departments of Government.

Apart from details of Service pay, pensions, equipment, weapons, tactics and protocol this book is padded out with prejudiced and irrelevant detail concerning internal and external history, politics, traditions, customs and civil affairs.

Guide Publications, New Delhi, 30s

"Sporting Guns" (Richard Akehurst)

This book will undoubtedly be eagerly snapped up by the ever-growing number of gun collectors. Very well illustrated, yet modestly priced, it traces the development of sporting guns from the 16th century to the present day.

Mr Akehurst, himself a collector and experienced shot, covers the whole range of technical innovations and describes in detail the development of the wheel-lock rifle, Jäger rifle and the Lefaucheux in Europe as well as the American developments such as the Kentucky rifle.

In addition he gives details of such famous gunsmiths and sportsmen as James Purdey, Charles Lancaster, Frederick Courtney Selous and Roualeyn George Gordon Cumming of Africa fame. With approximately 100 illustrations and 24 pages of full colour, Mr Akehurst's attractive little book will undoubtedly find its place on the shelves of many a "gun buff."

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 30s

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British Transport Police
PO Box No. 25
Park Royal, London NW10**

POLISH, FRENCH OR GERMAN?

THREE married couples rejoice in the names of French, German and Pole. They also share these nationalities but not respectively. They speak between them the languages of these countries, not necessarily respectively.

Strangely they spend their holidays in France, Germany, Poland or Mauritius. Mrs French does not play cards and hates "foreigners" although she still spends her holidays abroad. Only Mrs Pole is trilingual.

Mr German, surprisingly, knows no French but enjoyed Hamburg as did his wife as she did all the talking. Of the men, only Pole speaks more than one language. Neither Mrs Pole nor Mrs German venture outside Europe but the former takes holidays separately from her husband.

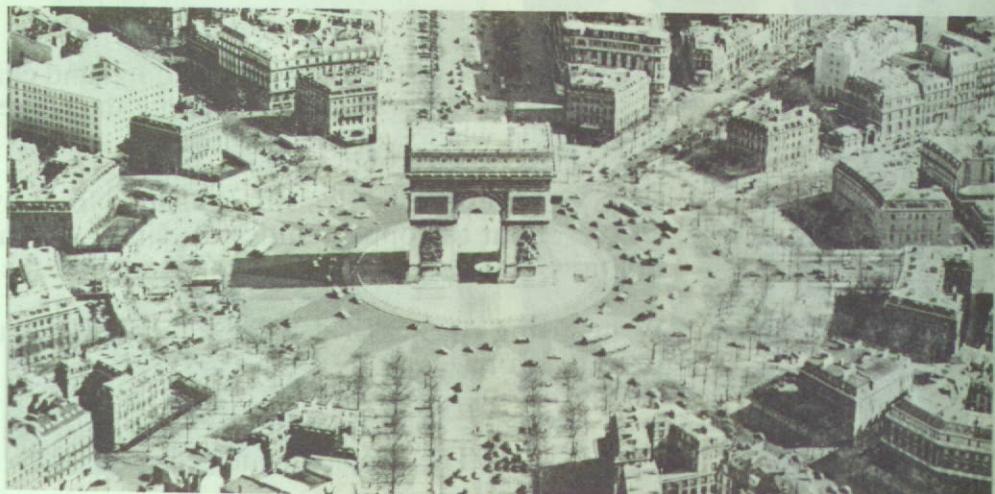
Two couples meet regularly for bridge and they always bid in Polish. The German and Polish ladies converse in either language. Mr and Mrs French speak German at home but they had no language difficulties in Warsaw.

There is only one "mixed" marriage and only the Germans outnumber the Poles. Mr and Mrs Pole nearly always speak Polish at home but always French when on holiday.

Can you allot nationalities, languages and resort countries to each of the six people? Send your answers, on a postcard or by letter, with the "Competition 131" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

**The Editor (Comp 131)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.**

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 23 June. Answers and winners' names will appear in the August SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 131" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from correct solutions.



Paris—the Arc de Triomphe in its magnificent setting with the famous Champs Elysées at top.



Mauritius has had its troubles—these are men of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry keeping the peace on the island last year.

PRIZES

1	£10
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Warsaw (below) also has endured tragic times. The early days of liberation in World War Two.



Hamburg—much of the town has been rebuilt after the devastating bombing of World War Two.



Chase the Jackpot

If you send in a correct answer to this month's competition you will be in the running for special prizes and a cash jackpot.

Your name will be listed and if you then contribute a correct answer to the May competition you will win a special prize. And you will continue to be eligible for the jackpot as long as you continue to send in correct answers to future competitions.

You must start with this month's competition and you must send in correct solutions every month till the jackpot is won.

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Applications from ex-service N.C.O.'s with suitable experience will be welcomed. A realistic starting salary will be offered together with immediate entry to the Company's pension and free life assurance scheme. Relocation assistance will be provided where necessary. Applications in writing should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, Plessey Radar Limited, Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey, quoting reference ADD/196/E.

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Above: Cavalryman—complete with chapka, sabre and spurs—before painting. Left: The figure of Bonaparte with a remarkable facial likeness.

Kits for connoisseurs



DASH and panache. Flamboyant uniforms, fluttering standards and flashing sabres that stirred the hearts of women and made brave men tremble. All the drama and colour of the Napoleonic Wars are captured by the models of Historex.

This French firm has made a breakthrough in military models. Its injection-moulded plastic kits have achieved far greater authenticity than highly priced lead figures.

The detail is exquisite. Figures of Bonaparte and his marshals have a remarkable facial likeness, the grain shows on the "wood" parts of the cannon, and on the horses even the veins stand out. A mounted

soldier is made up of 40 to 50 different parts—aiguillettes and badges for example being separate and not moulded on. For the horses there are five different heads and eight different left and right sides, making a combination of 80 different stances from standing to full gallop.

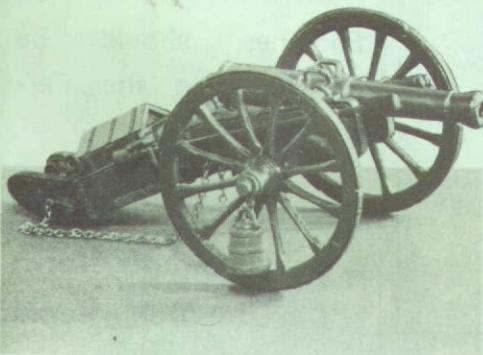
The moulds, from designs by the celebrated French war artist, Eugene Lelievre, have cost the firm about £7000 each. Needless to say the resultant kits are much more expensive than other plastic kits and are aimed at the connoisseur. Foot soldiers are 13s, mounted £1 8 0d, a cannon £2 1 6d and a complete caisson, limber and team £7 7 0d. Although the range is restricted to the Grande Armée, there are 474 different foot soldiers and 115 mounted figures.

Historex military modelling is an art and not a science. The mechanics of building are straightforward (even though some parts need to be added with tweezers) but the painting requires skilled brushwork. Serious modellers use red sable hair

brushes, costing at least 5s each, and three types of paint—Humbrol military colours of silver and gunmetal, oil-base poster paints which can be shaded into each other, and artist's oils such as burnt umber as a base colour for the horse.

Painting faces is the most difficult. The basic flesh colour is made from white, yellow ochre, brown and red. Touches of crimson and yellow ochre shade around the eyes, the sides of the nose, the depression under the lower lip, under the chin and around the hairline; some white in the flesh colour highlights the ridge of the nose, point of the chin and the cheek bones; and crimson added to flesh shows the nostrils, ears and line between the lips. And all this has to be blended in.

With typical Gallic partiality, the only British model the firm makes is of Lady Godiva. Historex however may produce in the near future soldiers of famous British regiments. The British representatives, Historex Agents, 3 Castle Street, Dover, offer a return postal service on orders.



Left: The eight-pound Gribeauval gun. Above: A caisson. The cobbled road is made from plasticine, painted grey and sprayed with sand. A caisson carried round shot, canister, gunpowder and spares.

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"WAR AND PEACE"



CECIL B de Mille, father of the screen epic, would have approved. He might even have coined a super-superlative to describe the Soviet film of Leo Tolstoy's great novel, "War and Peace."

Everything about this new Russian picture is on so vast a scale that all previous epics seem to pale into insignificance. It will be booked by your local cinema for two weeks—for screening in two parts.

The original Russian version is in fact nine hours long but this has been dubbed for British audiences and cut to a minor marathon of 6½ hours to be seen in two sittings.

"War and Peace" took five years to complete and cost 100,000,000 dollars, making it the most expensive motion picture ever. Scenes covering enormous expanses of country, such as in the battle of Borodino with great masses of men moving

over the screen, are breathtaking in the sheer magnitude of their conception. In this sequence alone 120,000 Red Army soldiers — cavalry and infantry — were deployed.

Absolute authenticity was insisted on by director Sergei Bondarchuk who also plays one of the leading characters, Pierre Bezuhov. For instance, the soldiers impersonating French troops were drilled to march at 120 steps a minute, as laid down in French Army regulations of the period, while the Russian troops march at a steady 75 paces a minute.

Bondarchuk's eye for detail, especially in uniforms, weapons and battlefields, is a feature of the film. So meticulous is he that the slight changes which took place in military dress in the eight years covered by the film have been duly taken into account.

And again, to conform to Tolstoy's exact description, a team of agricultural

specialists was called in to transform a beanfield into a field of wheat. Such was the realism and intensity of the battle scenes that many an "extra" considered himself lucky to be among the first to fall, thereby getting the chance of a rest!

"War and Peace" follows the fortunes and intricate relationships of four aristocratic Russian families from 1805, when the spectre of Napoleon loomed like a dark cloud over Eastern Europe, to 1812 and the French Emperor's disastrous retreat from Moscow.

Outstanding in a cast including 30 leading stars of the Soviet stage and screen are Ludmila Savelyeva as Natasha Rostov, Vyacheslav Tihonov as Prince Andrei Bolkonsky, Boris Zahava as the one-eyed Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Kutuzov, and Vladislav Strzhelchik who succeeds in playing Napoleon without once using the classical hand-on-chest pose.

Above: After Borodino, General Kutuzov, the Russian C-in-C, leads his troops away from Moscow, thus leaving the city to Napoleon.

Left: Straggling remnants of Napoleon's Army, retreating from Moscow through the fierce Russian winter, gather forlornly round a bonfire.



Used in the making of the film were 160 artillery pieces, 23 tons of gunpowder, 120 wagons, 16,600 hand grenades, 7000 swords, 6600 white smoke bombs and 4500 fuses. The flame and smoke effects for the three major battle scenes—depicted at Austerlitz, Borodino and Smolensk—consumed more than 105,000 tons of kerosene.

9. No soldiers' wives, children, nor persons selling articles are to be allowed in the Guard-room.

10. Prisoners confined in the Guard-room are prohibited from smoking or holding conversation with the Guard.

An Indiscreet
Stranger
at
10.30 P.M.
(an Angel)

Ditto at
10.30 P.M.
(a Devil)

No. 7

"Every Officer will have constantly in his possession...."

STANDING ORDERS OF THE 73RD REGIMENT

BOSOMY "pin-ups," yellowing snapshots of military groups, pictures cut from Victorian magazines for their satirical aptness, and pithy marginal comments, embellish and bring to life an 1858 copy of the "Standing Orders of the 73rd Regiment" which has come to light in a St Helier, Jersey, bookshop.

This much used and battered little book, so lavishly and amusingly illustrated by its original owner, Hugh Hackett Gibbsone, youngest of the regiment's 15 lieutenants, is being presented to the Regimental Museum of The Black Watch with whom the 73rd Perthshire Regiment amalgamated in 1881.

One thinks of the Victorians as stern moralists and in some ways the Standing Orders reflect this. Drink was a Victorian problem, as drugs are today, and officers had to be warned in a special paragraph that they "should avoid having any communications with drunken soldiers." It was also deemed necessary to rule that "Any soldier's wife . . . spreading malicious reports of each other, or bringing liquor into Barracks, will be turned out of Barracks forthwith." And, just as applicable today, officers are warned that "all violence of language calculated to irritate soldiers is to be avoided."

The opening paragraph of the Standing Orders enjoins that "Every Officer of the 73rd Regiment will have constantly in his possession the following Standing Orders, which are to be at all times strictly enforced." This first page headed with a painted cut-out of a fairy queen complete with wand and golden star and flanked by gnome-like musicians, goes on to explain that the object of these Orders is to establish "not severity, but an uniformity of system, which can be obtained only by a strict attention to the several details by each individual in his respective position. The result will be felt in the comfort and well-being of the soldier, and the general efficiency of the Regiment; advantages which will more than compensate Officers for any little trouble attached to the strict performance of their duties."

Company commanders are told that "The soldier should look up to his Captain as his friend and protector, which a kind manner, but a strict enforcement of orders, will soon teach him to do, for it is undeniable that his own comfort in the barrack-room depends much upon a strict and well-ordered system of discipline steadily pursued."

The Surgeon's duties included a weekly inspection of the women and children of the regiment and "When a man is reported to the Surgeon to be suddenly taken ill, he or his assistant will visit him immediately, by day or by night." The Adjutant had authority to order punishment drill, or confinement to barracks, to soldiers for any period not exceeding three days but, as an indignant Lieutenant Gibbsone noted, Sir Hugh Shore "had the impertinence" to order this paragraph to be struck out when the regiment was at Limerick in 1865.

It was specifically laid down that the Serjeant-Major "will receive the utmost respect from the Non-commissioned Officers and privates, who will stand at attention when addressing him," while NCOs "should consider themselves as a body distinct from the privates, with whom they are not to drink, or associate, or admit of undue familiarity . . . they will also be careful to set an example to the soldiers in paying all proper attention to their Officers.

They will pay particular attention to their dress, and the cleanliness of their persons."

Literacy was not high at the time, but in Standing Orders there are regulations governing the regiment's school. "Adults attending School will be charged monthly as follows, viz Serjeants 8d; Corporals 6d; Privates 4d. The amount of the charges so authorised will be paid over to the Schoolmaster-Serjeant, as a remuneration, and for the use of pens, ink and slates provided during the school hours. Books and slates are to be furnished from the annual grant, but Non-commissioned Officers and men are to provide their own stationery."

The section dealing with "On and after the March" contains no less than 37 paragraphs covering such details as picquets, billeting, wood-gathering and cooking in the field. It was laid down that "Men who want to fall out to attend to the calls of nature will leave their knapsacks and arms to be carried by the section to which they belong until they return" and "When distances are lost those in front must be ordered to step short, instead of allowing those in rear to step out."

After serving in the regiment at home and overseas Gibbsone returned, it seems, to Jersey for he inscribed a copy of "Judy—the Conservative Comic" published in 1891: "Sandown," Jersey, and signed himself Hugh H Gibbsone, Lt Colonel.

Above: Full of life and movement, women of the regiment step out. Below: This hurdy-gurdy man appeared under a group of regimental bandsmen. Right: Inside the back cover of Standing Orders, Gibbsone jokes with his commanding officer. Top right: Victorian beauties decorate Standing Orders.



The sort of music Lt Col. Burne likes -

Most frequently heard at the snuff shop at Clun.

unless by special authority on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

4. Great-coats are not to be transferred from one Company to another, nor allowed to be taken by men going on pass or furlough.

5. Officers commanding Companies will inspect the great-coats of their respective Companies weekly.

MARRIED MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

1. It is incumbent on the Officers to discourage the men as much as possible from making improvident marriages, and to be very cautious in previously ascertaining the character and condition of the woman, before they recommend any man or permission to marry.

2. No Officer in temporary command is to give a Non-commissioned Officer or soldier permission to marry, except with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

3. Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers are not to marry without the consent of the Commanding Officer. Any individual infringing this order will subject himself and his family to great misery; his wife will not be allowed in Barracks, nor have any privileges of soldiers' wives, nor be recognized in any way.

4. Any soldier's wife for whom a husband is dis-



Poor Old Tapioca
Colonel G. H. Smith 75.

His Majesty'



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