JANUARY 1969 ★ One Shilling and Sixpence

SOLDIER

40,000 teenage cadets spend their spare time well. Will you help them?

Army Cadet Force Officers are men in all walks of civil life who give up part of their spare time to command ACF units. They help to train 40,000 volunteer cadets; and they get a great deal of satisfaction from their work.

Does this work appeal to you? There can be little better use for your spare time than this. Your aim in the ACF will be to train boys aged between 14 and 18 for success in life. You will do this by helping them develop character and fostering self-reliance; above all, by setting an example of leadership, loyalty and discipline.

The ACF is an entirely voluntary organisation. Some of the training is of a military nature and some is directed towards making the cadet a good citizen. Cadets are encouraged to participate in the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme. The qualities developed in the ACF will be of use in any career. But, as an Army organisation, the ACF has the use of facilities and opportunities uniquely suited to helping boys develop their own potential. Camping, map reading, initiative tests, shooting and games—as well as drill—all give a boy a chance to show what he's made of.

Could you serve your country as an Officer in the ACF? The ACF needs active men to command its units. Units normally meet on two evenings a week, and there are weekend activities and an annual camp. Previous service with the Forces, or in the ACF or CCF is an advantage, but not essential; those without experience are given training. Suitable Officers are chosen after interview by a Selection Board. They then receive the Queen's Commission.

There is also always a need for ex-Warrant Officers or senior NCO's to act as instructors in the ACF, which could provide you with a really stimulating interest.

Uniform is provided, and Regular Army pay and allowances are given for attendance at camps and training courses. Otherwise the work is entirely voluntary and unpaid—but that doesn't mean it's unrewarding!

If you would like to know more, please contact your local ACF Unit Commander, the Secretary of your local Territorial Association (address in the telephone directory), or write to: The Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets, Dept. 556, Ministry of Defence, London, S.W.1.

Army Cadet Force

SOLDIER

JANUARY 1969 Volume 25, No. 1

Contents

5 See-the-Army diary
9 The British Legion
12 Front cover story
13 22nd SAS exercise in Jamaica
16 School of Infantry leaves Hythe
18 How Observant Are You?
19 Purely Personal
20 Left, Right and Centre
23 Humour
24 Exercise Swap
27 Records—pipes and drums
28 Your Regiment: 72—The Gloucestershire Regiment
30 Hovercraft surf trials
31 Prize competition
32 Letters
34 Collectors' Corner
35 Services Jobfinder
37 T & AVR reorganisation
39 Book reviews
39 Back cover story

Editor: PETER N WOOD
Deputy Editor: GEORGE HOGAN
Feature Writer: HUGH HOWTON
Art Editor: FRANK R FINCH
Research: JOHN JESSE
Picture Editor: LESLIE A WIGGS
Photographers: ARTHUR BLUNDELL
TREVOR JONES
Advertisement Manager: K PEMBERTON WOOD
Distribution: Miss D M W DUFFIELD

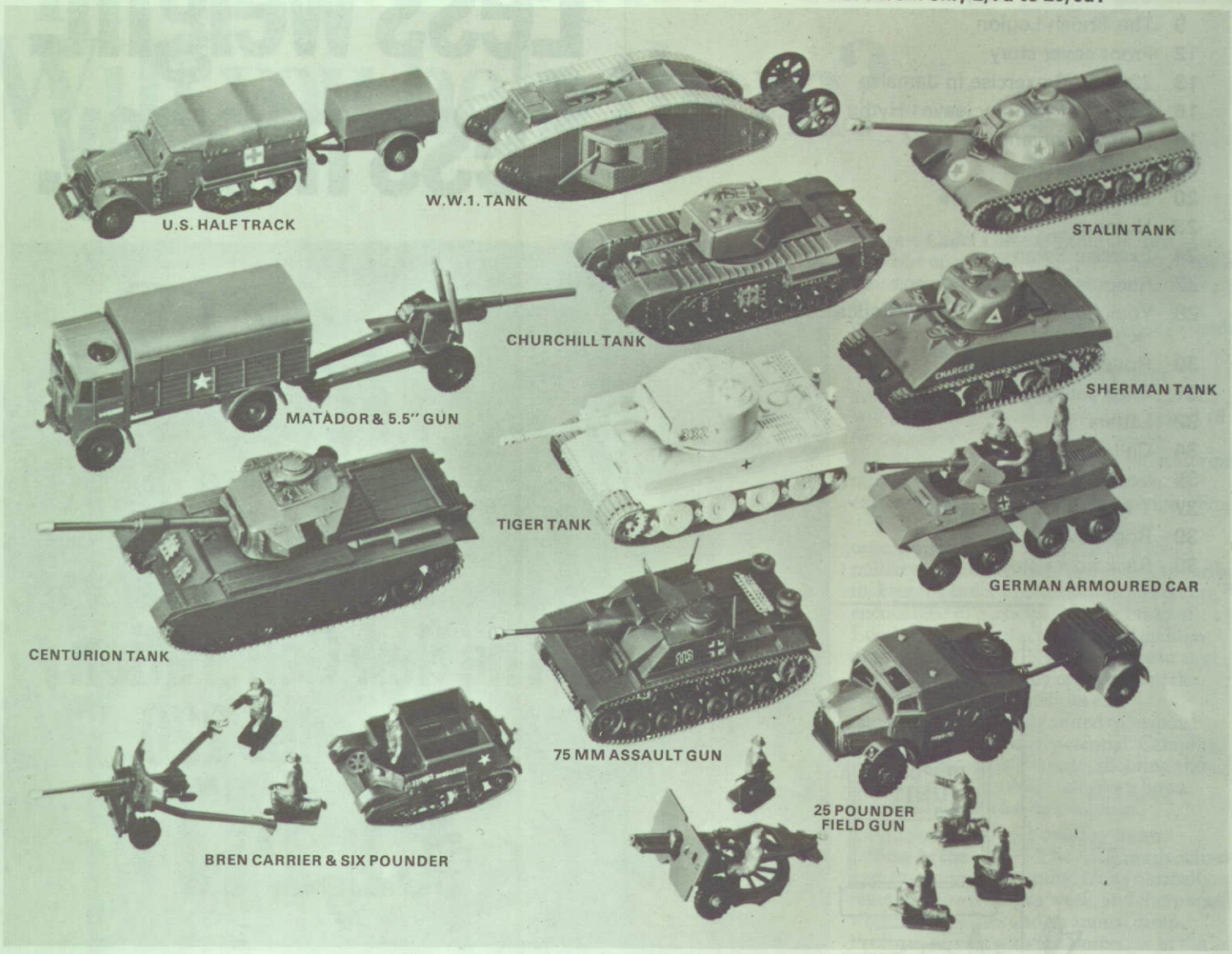
Editorial, photographic, advertising and circulation (except trade distribution) inquiries should be addressed to:
SOLDIER 433 Holloway Road London N7.
(Phone: GPO—01-272 4381 Military network—Holloway Military).
Trade distribution inquiries to PO Box 569, London SE1.
SOLDIER, the British Army Magazine, is published for the Ministry of Defence by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd, 134 Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

The finest armoured fighting force!

AIRFIX BRINGS IT TO LIFE! With British, American and Russian built tanks, missiles, and armoured vehicles, this is surely the most formidable force ever—and all from Airfix!

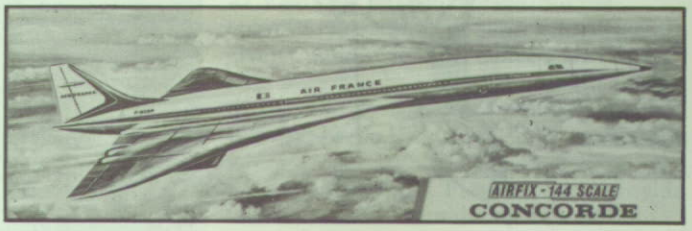
The vast range of Airfix construction kits covers 19 different series, including planes, ships, cars, historical figures and trackside series—each model just like the real thing!

Prices from only 2/7d to 20/6d!



AIRCRAFT, SHIPS, CARS, ROLLING STOCK TOO!

Start your collection NOW!



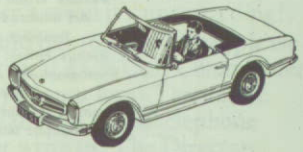
OVER 250 KITS TO CHOOSE FROM!

AIRFIX

JUST LIKE THE REAL THING!

From the NAAFI toy shops, model and hobby shops and F. W. Woolworth

STOP PRESS



MERCEDES 280 SL

88 parts make up this detailed kit of the 130 m.p.h. model of the 280 SL latest addition to the modern cars series. Fantastic value at 3s. 8d.

AIRFIX MAGAZINE 2/6 MONTHLY

ASK FOR THE AIRFIX KIT CATALOGUE FROM YOUR LOCAL STOCKIST

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 bold type.

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

MARCH

11 250th anniversary, The Welch Regiment, Chelsea Barracks, London (11-13 March).

31 4th Battalion, The Light Infantry, disbands, Colchester.

APRIL

16 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, "Fall in the Stars."

25 Anzac Day, Horse Guards Parade **and Cenotaph,** London.

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 Army Display, Catterick (27 May-7 June).

28 British Week, Dortmund, Germany (28 May-4 June).

31 Devon Traction Engine and Veteran Car Rally.

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.**

7 Machine Gun Corps observance, Boy David Memorial, Hyde Park, London.

11 Amalgamation of The South Wales Borderers and The Welch Regiment into The Royal Regiment of Wales, Maindy Barracks, Cardiff.

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 (16-28 June).

19 Recruiting display, Dundee (19-21 June).

19 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, Musical Pageant, Empire Stadium, Wembley (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, Kirkee Barracks, Colchester.

26 Army Display, Belle Vue, Manchester (26-29 June).

28 North Wilts Army Cadet Force Tattoo, Swindon.

continued on page 7

an unbeatable BMW for little more than half the U.K. price!

TERRIFIC NEWS for every British serviceman who is... will be... or has been, serving in H.M. Forces overseas. ***Despite all the recent taxes you can still own the BMW of your choice for little more than half the price it would cost in the U.K.***

Every one of these superb 'family-saloons-with-sports-car-performance' is built to impressive safety standards with reserves of speed and acceleration to ensure complete mastery of any traffic situation; each is the ideal choice for both town and motorway driving.

Compare BMW performance with competitive marques and you'll see why our slogan is 'Unbeatable BMW'.

Send coupon NOW for full details and price list on the BMW range...and your special privileges.

unbeatable

for the sheer joy of driving

SEND COUPON TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS & PRICES:

To: BMW Concessionaires G.B. Ltd., Export Division,
142 Holland Park Avenue, London, W.11, England.
Tel: 01-727 0611.

Please send me details of the BMW range . . . your Price List . . . and my special privilege terms.

I am being posted abroad. ☐ I am serving abroad. ☐

(tick whichever is appropriate)

Name .....

Address.....

..... S10

.....

.....

DIARY *continued*

JULY

1 Investiture of Prince of Wales, Caernarvon Castle.
4 **Recruiting display, Kilmarnock and Ayr (4-9 July).**
4 **Recruiting display, Coventry (4-6 July).**
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).**
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 **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).**
8 Edinburgh Tattoo (8 August-6 September).
11 **Army Week, Darlington (11-16 August).**
27 **Army Open Days, Plymouth (27-29 August).**

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).
19 Berlin Tattoo (19-20 September).
20 **Recruiting display, Blackburn (20-21 September).**
20 **Airborne Forces Pilgrimage, Arnhem (20-21 September).**
29 British Week, Tokyo (29 September-5 October).

OCTOBER

10 British Week, Vienna (10-18 October).
24 Alamein Reunion, London.

NOVEMBER

8 **Lord Mayor's Show, London.**
8 **Festival of Remembrance, Albert Hall, London.**

Free with Ritmeester

Fine Dutch Cigars

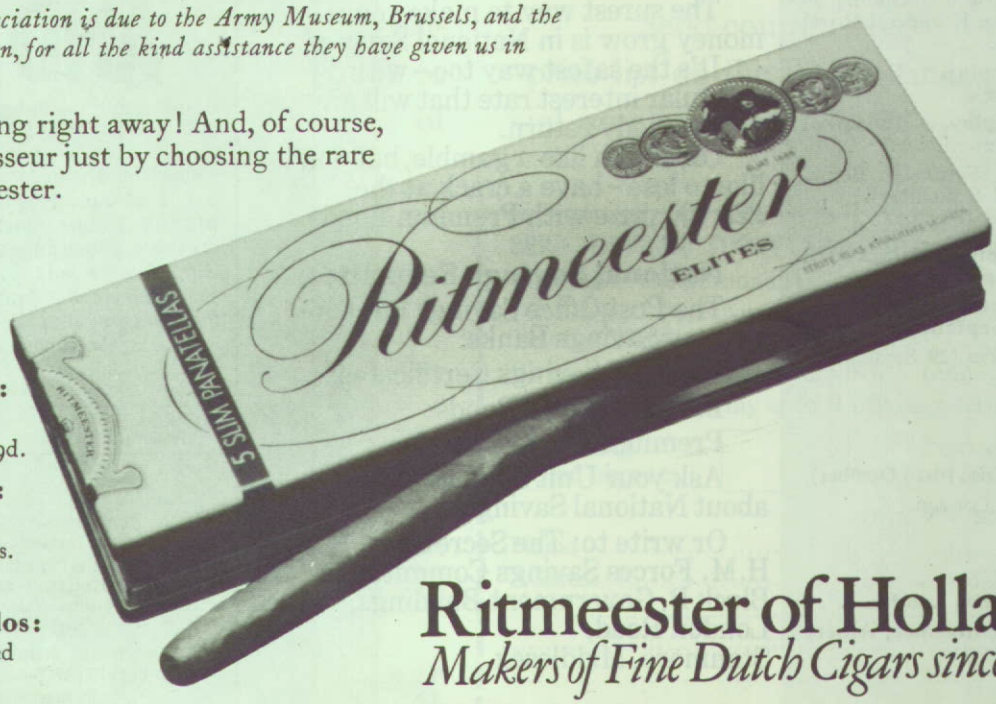
These full-colour cigar bands of the World's Great Cavalry Regiments

Now's your chance to become a collector! Because in every box of Ritmeester cigars, there's a cigar band with an exquisite full-colour miniature of famous British, French, German and Austrian cavalrymen in period regimentals. Truly a delight to collect for all connoisseurs of military history, these very special cigar bands are an exciting reason in themselves to start enjoying Ritmeester.

What's more, in every Ritmeester box you'll find an order form offering a magnificent Cigar Band Album in which to display your collection of cavalry cigar bands—with detailed commentary about each historic regiment in its appropriate space.

Our grateful appreciation is due to the Army Museum, Brussels, and the Army Museum, Leiden, for all the kind assistance they have given us in producing this album.

So start collecting right away! And, of course, you'll be a connoisseur just by choosing the rare pleasure of Ritmeester.



Ritmeester Lords: Mild, full-sized panatellas. Five for 8/9d.

Ritmeester Elites: Elegant, slim, cool-smoking panatellas. Five for 5/8d.

Ritmeester Piccolos: Mellow, yet full-bodied whiffs. Five for 5/-.

Ritmeester of Holland.

Makers of Fine Dutch Cigars since 1887.

FIFTY YEARS ON, A WELFARE STATE AND A YOUNGER GENERATION WHICH HAS NEVER KNOWN TOTAL WAR—BUT THE BRITISH LEGION SOLDIERS ON

Remembering the dead Helping the forgotten

THE ranks are thinning, their hair is grey and some wear blazers with badges of long defunct regiments.

Past the Cenotaph and village war memorials throughout the country march the veterans of two world wars.

Rows of medals chinking on civilian suits and umbrellas at the trail, they recapture some of the old swagger as the bands play "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag" and "It's A Long Way To Tipperary." Former soldiers, sailors and airmen—mostly now members of the British Legion—bow their heads as the standards are dipped for the exhortation: "We will remember them . . ."

But how long will they be remembered, those 1¼ million men and women who have died for Britain since 1914? Those who survived World War One are now in their seventies and eighties and many are too infirm to take an active part; those of World War Two are at least 40—and no-one under 23 knows anything of total war.

Are Remembrance Sunday and the British Legion destined to die with the twentieth century? "A lot of members think the Legion will eventually fade away," admitted a British Legion official. "In about 20 years there will be scarcely anyone left from World War One and few from World War Two in 30 to 40 years."

Patriotism and respect for tradition, qualities which ennoble the British Legion, are no longer fashionable. Recent remembrance ceremonies have been marred by politics and protest. At the Cenotaph last November, police escorted away a young man who shouted "Sieg heil." Another young man cried "Remember Biafran dead" as the silence ended. An anti-Vietnam war wreath was laid and there was controversy about a military band playing at a ceremony for the Rhodesian dead.

The British Legion is conscious of criticism. In the November edition of its *British Legion Journal*, Colonel J Hughes, a National Executive Council member, puts the Legion's case in the form of six questions and answers:

Glorification of war—They deplore war, having had personal experience of its colossal waste and futility.

Militaristic parades—No more so than the Salvation Army, trade unions or Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Arena displays an advertisement for the Services—A reasonable criticism. But in a festival of remembrance, the remembrance is more important than the festival.

Remembrance only a lip service—The Legion, "the greatest single philanthropic organisation this country has ever known," spends £1,350,000 each year on helping the war disabled and war widows. Most of this money comes from the Haig Fund (poppy appeal) but it has to be subsidised by £160,000 a year.

Alienates the generations—Some young people are cynical but they should realise that the older generation fought to save their families from misery and tyranny.

Remembrance ceremony too exclusive and traditional—Membership of the Legion is exclusive but the general public is cordially invited, indeed expected, to take part in the act of remembrance.

Another thing that troubles the Legion is its "old men" image. "We want to break this," said the official. "Ours is just like a normal social club. Wives and families come along. They don't talk about war—popular subjects are gardening and fishing." There are attractive facilities for ex-Servicemen such as a course at the Legion's taxi school, housing loans and financial help during sickness—all without having to be a member. "Also we are just as prepared to fight for a pension for an ex-Regular wounded in Aden, if he feels he should have one, as for a casualty of World War One," the official pointed out.

But despite a fair sprinkling of ex-National Servicemen and post-war ex-Regulars, their support is "disappointing." Only ten per cent of the total membership are ex-Regulars who began their service after World War Two. Enrolment leaflets sent to all those leaving the Army, Navy and Air Force have produced 8000 applications in the past two years, but not all of these actually joined.

A recruiting drive called "Operation Supercharge"—door-to-door canvass, a recruiting film to be shown in cinemas, public meetings and parties—is now under way. Legion membership reached a peak of 1¼ million in 1948, dropped to 700,000 in 1960 but has now pulled up to 750,000, The aim is one million members in 1971, the 50th anniversary year. "In fact an estimated nine million people are eligible for membership," said the official, "and we want to give them all a chance to say whether or not they will join."

Popsies—young, mini-skirted poppy collectors—are the new weapon in the Legion's public relations campaign. They were so nicknamed by Lord Lonsdale, an area president of the British Legion. Last November 20,000 of the quarter-million collectors were young people.

"The Legion is terrifically important," says pretty popsy Griselda Forbes, a 21-year-old student teacher from Chelsea. "Although we live in a welfare state there are a lot of necessary things for the Legion to do."

Poppy sellers get a mixed reception. "In Belgravia, where there are a lot of foreigners—I once got a French girl out of her bath—they didn't want to know," explained Miss Forbes. "But absolutely everyone wanted to buy a poppy when I went round the pubs in Victoria."

Cold weather but a warm smile. Pretty "Popsy" Griselda Forbes was one of the Legion's 20,000 strong army of mini-skirted poppy sellers who braved the chill November gales. In 1967 the total was £1,242,786. Collections, like hem-lines, were expected to be even higher last autumn.

Learning to be taxi-drivers—on mopeds. Pupils at the British Legion Taxi School must acquire an intimate knowledge of London, which they do by riding round the streets. The School, at the Oval, has trained more than 3000 men since it began in 1929. It is open to any ex-Serviceman.

The Duchess of Kent watches a folding clothes-airer being made at the British Legion Village near Maidstone. There are 80 disabled employees making Christmas crackers, sewing baskets, stools, benches, inter-woven fencing, work boxes, garden seats, sheds and road signs.

With good humour as expansive as his waistline, Harry Secombe and fellow comedian Bruce Forsyth entertain some ex-Servicemen at a garden party at Buckingham Palace run by "The Not Forgotten Association." Several benevolent associations like this receive annual grants from the Legion.

Above: Churchill Court at Sevenoaks was given to the British Legion by Sir Winston for use as a convalescent home. Up to 50 ex-Servicemen and women at a time spend about two weeks here. There is a qualified nursing sister, called a housemother, living in. A doctor comes weekly.

Left: A school crossing patrol in Bolton. The British Legion Attendants Company employs 900 ex-Servicemen, most of them disabled. They are to be seen at car parks, crossings and races, at Wimbledon and Henley, and in the Ideal Home Exhibition, Gatwick Airport and Tate Gallery.

They died that others might live. A photo impression of Remembrance by Trevor Jones is on page nine. Crosses now stand where the Allies marched into the jaws of hell.

Miss Forbes, whose father was in Colditz, began helping her mother on Poppy Day at the age of nine." I have also raked in a lot of my friends. I just passed on the message 'The Legion wants help.' You don't really have to tell them anything. Everyone knows what Poppy Day is for."

Remembering the dead is an annual ritual, but caring for the forgotten is an all-year-round engagement. Welfare work is carried out by 4318 local committees in England and Wales (British Legion Scotland is a separate organisation) and includes provision of warm winter clothing, coal and food; hospital visits and arranging holidays for the disabled; helping those in financial difficulties and paying pensions to impoverished old ex-Servicemen and war widows. The house purchase loan scheme is utilised mainly by ex-Regulars who left the Army before qualifying for a pension. Most important is fighting for state pensions for the war disabled (85 cases from World War One alone were successfully settled in 1968).

The British Legion runs many establishments throughout the country to accommodate, nurse and provide work for ex-Servicemen. There are convalescent homes at Sevenoaks, Belfast, Weston-super-Mare and Southport caring for 3500 every year; residential country homes for the aged and disabled at Westgate, Ripon, Cromer, Bwlch in Breconshire, and Long Itchington in Warwickshire. A scheme for flats with warden facilities—the first built at Westgate—is being piloted by the British Legion Housing Association formed in 1965.

Near Maidstone is the British Legion Village which began as a centre for rehabilitation after tuberculosis and provides accommodation and work for disabled men and their families. At the Poppy Factory in Richmond 250 men produce 40 million poppies and 80,000 wreaths a year; and there is the Cambrian Tweed Factory at Llanwrtyd Wells, Brecon. For the homebound, the Disabled Men's Industries Ltd at Kings Cross provides materials for jewellery, leather goods and basketry and markets the finished products.

In 1967/68 the Legion spent £1,449,064 of which £1,242,786 was raised on Poppy Day. And of those who are helped from this money, eight out of ten are not even members of the Legion.

Story by HUGH HOWTON

front cover

A shower of blood-red poppies falls from the roof of the Royal Albert Hall. This is the climax to the British Legion's annual Festival of Remembrance. Red poppies—adopted as a symbol of remembrance—grow among the war graves in Flanders. Picture by SOLDIER photographer Trevor Jones.

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them." Symbolic ceremony of remembrance, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Men of 22nd Special Air Service Regiment have been on their first exercise in Jamaica. SOLDIER visited them and found there were

NO CHICKEN IN THE COCKPIT COUNTRY

Story by Hugh Howton

Pictures by Trevor Jones

IT is called the Cockpit Country—a seething cauldron of steaming jungle, mosquito-infested valleys and sun-scorched rock below sea level in Jamaica. They say compasses go wrong and many who venture there are never seen again.

To the SAS (motto "Who Dares Wins") it was of course an open challenge. "The locals told us we were mad and no white man could get through it," said an officer.

But the SAS did. They traversed the 50 uncharted miles in four days. Navigation and water were problems, however. Local deposits of iron pyrites had a slight but not serious effect on compasses; a maze of small hills and pits made travelling in a straight line impossible. Rainwater drained away through the porous limestone soil so water bottles had to be used sparingly.

"Actually it was not too difficult," said a captain. "There was plenty of food like yams and bananas ready for the picking and we did not need our dehydrated food packs. You can make up for the lack of water by drinking the milk of coconuts." Although the area was not so vast as the Malaysian jungle they were used to, there were no rivers to follow and it was about four times as humid.

"You breathe out almost pure water. Anyone with asthma would go just like that," he said, snapping his fingers. "If you did not take any water and panicked I suppose you could die of exposure in 24 hours."

But it is not just the dankness, the darkness of the claustrophobic defiles and the precipitous pits like devil's punch bowls that keep people away. Or even the mournful notes of the solitaire birds and the staccato shrieks of parakeets. The whole place is shrouded in mystery and superstition.

The only human inhabitants are a hermit community called the Maroons, descendants of runaway slaves who hid there from their Spanish masters. Two centuries ago the Maroons began marauding and troops from the British garrison hunted them with dogs. The conquered Maroons were regimented and put in cantonments. That military influence remains today. A headman is called "colonel" and his deputies "majors"—and there are villages with names such as Old Maroon Town Barracks, Horse Guards, Whitehall and Windsor.

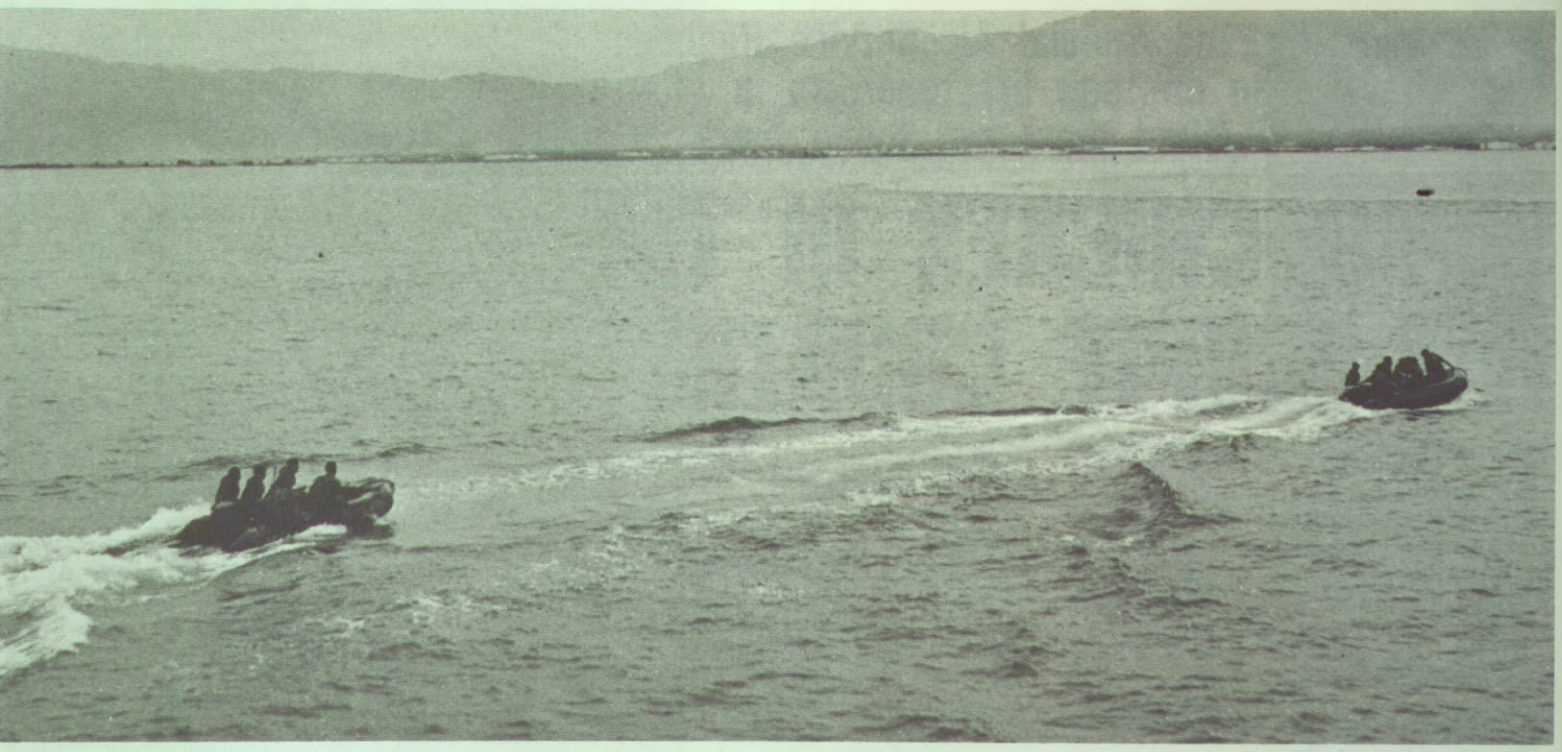
Other names have another significance—The District of Look Behind (the Maroons were skilled in the art of ambush) and Me No Sen' You No Come (uninvited visitors are unwelcome). But the troopers belied the legend. "The Maroons were surprised to see us but they were really very friendly", said Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon John Douglas Slim, the SAS commanding officer. "They are normal, healthy people of good physique and they are very hospitable. They gave us water, bananas and yams and we gave them cigarettes in return. My sergeant-major got on with the local 'colonel' so well he stayed with him in his hut."

Even in the most isolated villages the soldiers were received with open arms. Little boys would shin up coconut trees and expertly cut open the fruit with machetes for them, while the older villagers plied them with questions. At one village, Fruitful Vale, a young man said his name was Wilson and that he had relatives in England. He was asked, "Is one of them Harold Wilson?" This produced a broad grin.

Said a staff-sergeant: "They were even too friendly sometimes. In one village they opened the local community hall for us to sleep in. One old chap wanted to run errands for us to the nearest store. We always carry medical kit for 'Hearts and Minds' but our medical orderlies found everybody was so healthy it was not needed."

It was the vital techniques of "Hearts and Minds," survival in unfamiliar country and guerilla warfare that the SAS were able to practise in Jamaica. A small detachment was dropped in the heart of the Blue Mountains, with instructions to secure help from the local population, rendezvous with colleagues and take over the town of Port

Twilight in Kingston Harbour. SAS soldiers launch the inflatable Gemini dinghies from a Jamaican coastguard vessel for a mock beach assault. Plimsolls and lifejackets are worn.



Antonio. The defending force was made up of a company of The Jamaica Regiment, army cadets and special constabulary.

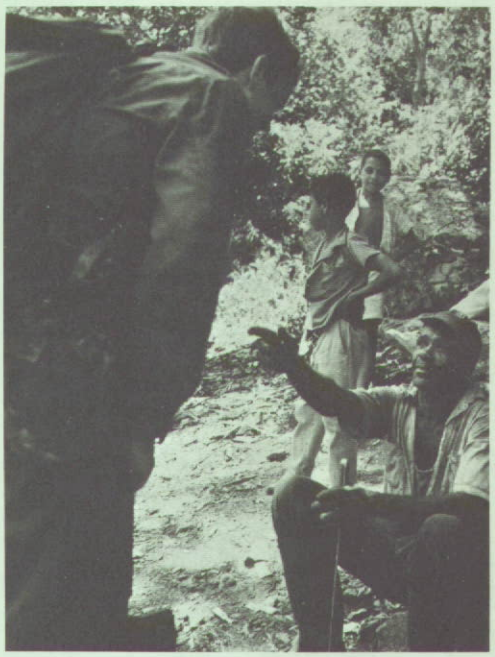
None of the local civilian population—who had all been forewarned about the exercise—was aware of it when it happened. The SAS soldiers, in camouflaged smocks and rubber-soled boots, went in at midnight by foot and in canoes and Gemini dinghies. They "took over" the harbour, roads and bridges, and the radio, police and power stations swiftly and silently. The operation was a complete success. An officer said with due modesty, "We seemed to get away with it."

Rafting down Jamaica's fast-flowing river, the Rio Grande, is a pleasant Sunday afternoon occupation, like punts on the Cam and gondolas in Venice. The SAS soldiers decided to try it—in a tropical thunderstorm on rafts they made themselves. Bamboo was hewn and lashed together with rope, Kon-Tiki style. "Except that we did not have any seats—that is for the tourists," said a mutton-chop moustached staff-sergeant. The eight-man crew covered the 12 miles in two and a half hours, taking turns to punt with 12-foot bamboo poles.

"There was a big swell and we had to weave in and out of the outcrops of rock. At times the water was so deep the poles would not reach the bottom and it was almost impossible to steer. We tried to paddle along with the poles and that is not easy. We broke three of the poles on the way—it was lucky we had spares."

Right up to the turn of the century it was an almost certain death sentence to be posted to the West Indies. Officers of one regiment drew lots to see who would go. In 1838—a "good" year—an average of one soldier per regiment was dying every two and a half days and mass graves had to be dug.

The SAS, adventurous in action, are very careful when it comes to health. "We always keep our boosters for yellow fever, cholera and TABT up to date and carry water sterilising tablets with us," said an officer.



Above: Two Geminis, powered by outboard motors, skim over the turquoise sea. The dinghies are deflated and buried immediately after landing.

Left: How to win friends and influence people. "If we wait two minutes the photographers will take our picture," a soldier says with a wink.

Below left: They caught rainwater on groundsheets in Malaysia. Here rain is infrequent, so their water bottles must be used sparingly.

Right: Crossing a crystal-clear stream high up in the Blue Mountains. There is fruit for the picking—avocado, coconuts, mango and bananas.

"We always used these tablets in Malaysia because there were a lot of rats about which carry disease. We did not really need them here though because there are no rats and the water, which drips through the limestone, is crystal clear." They had only a couple of cases of dengue, a ten-day fever which is carried by mosquitoes and has symptoms similar to malaria.

The SAS—their mandate is to go into action anywhere in the world at 24 hours' notice—do not have time for the "luxury of acclimatisation," pointed out Colonel Slim. In February last year, just four days after leaving the tropical jungle of Singapore, they parachuted into snow-covered fields in Denmark. From England's moderate summer in July they went into operation in a 140-degree temperature in Bahrein five hours after landing.

"Of course it is a shock on the system but the chaps get hardened to it. An awful lot of what we do is mind over matter. It is self-discipline that is important," stressed Colonel Slim.

The Small Arms and Signals Wings of the School of Infantry are leaving Hythe. Since the formation there of the School of Musketry in 1853 Hythe has had the reputation for turning out marksmen who are

ALWAYS ON THE BULL

THE awesome shrieks of bayonet practice, the slap-slap-click of rifle drill and the staccato crackle of machine-guns have been familiar sounds at the peaceful Kent resort of Hythe.

Now Hythe has become a more peaceful, but lonelier place. The Small Arms and Signals Wings of the School of Infantry, which began as the School of Musketry 116 years ago, packed up their kitbags and moved out this month.

There was nostalgia in the oak-panelled council chamber when Hythe Borough Council passed a special resolution "regretting the severance of its cherished and historic connections with the School," mentioning "the friendly ties" between town and school, the "appreciation" of its services and the "high esteem" in which it was held.

The resolution, recorded as a document bearing the Borough seal, was presented by the Mayor, Councillor Mrs Nesta Fisher, to Colonel John Sale, commandant of the Small Arms Wing. Afterwards they exchanged gifts—a medallion of office for the deputy mayor from the Small Arms School Corps and a cigar box from the Council.

Hythe has long had military associations. Julius Caesar was supposed to have landed nearby and defeated the Britons 12 miles inland; it is one of the original five Cinque ports—the "cradle of the Royal Navy"—which were granted special privileges by Saxon and Norman kings on condition they provided ships and sailors during war; a 22-mile military canal was built from here to Appledore to transport troops in the event of invasion; and Martello Towers were constructed along the coast—to shoot down a balloon armada being sent over by Napoleon, it was rumoured at the time!

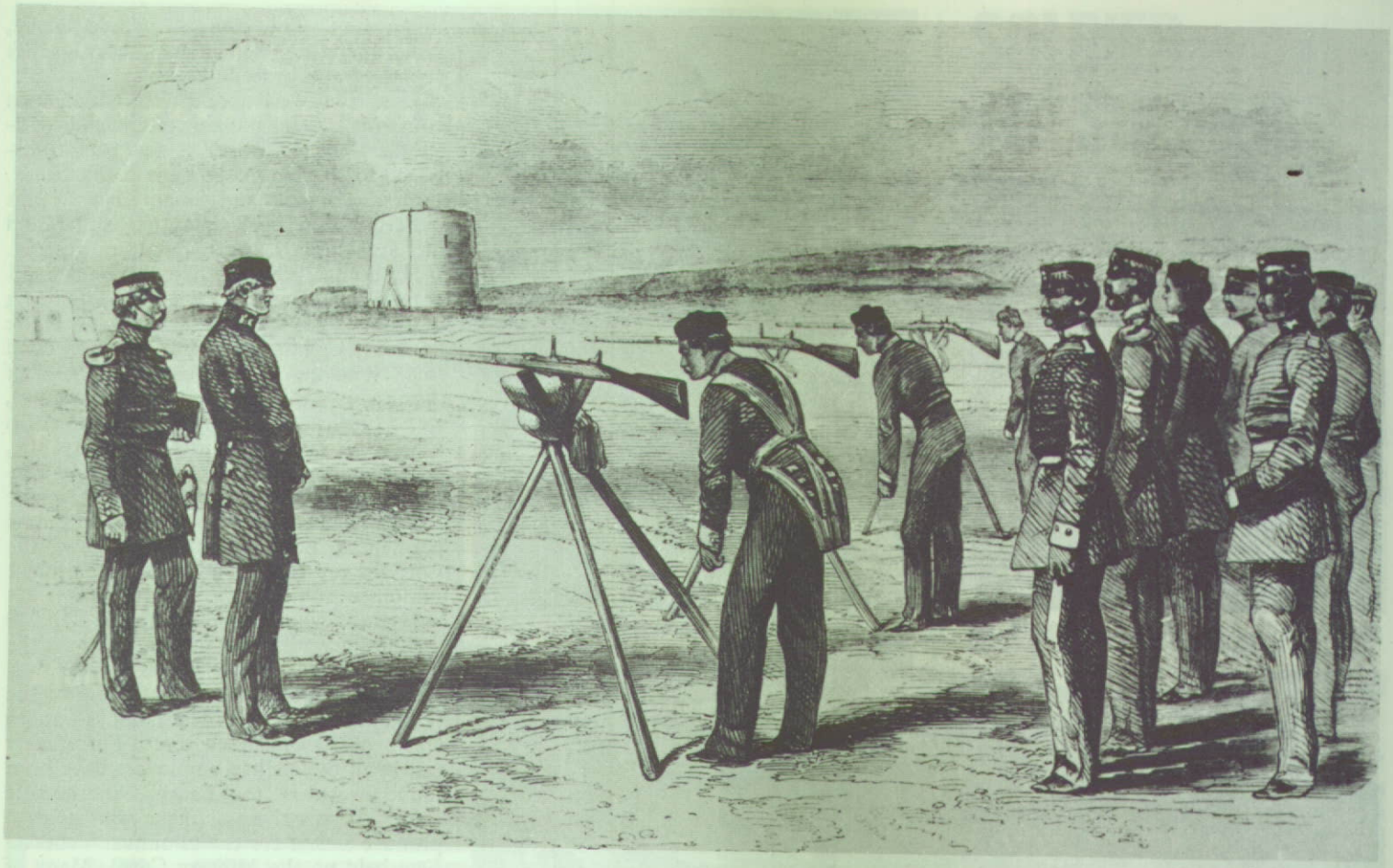
The title School of Musketry was a misnomer. Its founding in 1853 coincided with the Army's transition to the rifle from Brown Bess, a smooth-bore musket which had done duty since the Battle of Blenheim in 1704.

The Baker rifle had been in use with The Rifle Brigade since its formation in 1800, but it had defects (bullets had to be laboriously hammered down the rifling in the barrel) and was not on general issue. Then in 1849 a Frenchman, Minié, produced a rifle with bullets that expanded on firing (with an iron cup in a hollow in the base) which thus spun snugly through the rifling. Its range was 1000 yards compared with the 200 of the Baker.

The Army began re-equipping with the Minié in 1851 but it took so long that the Brown Bess was still in use in the Crimean War of 1853-6.

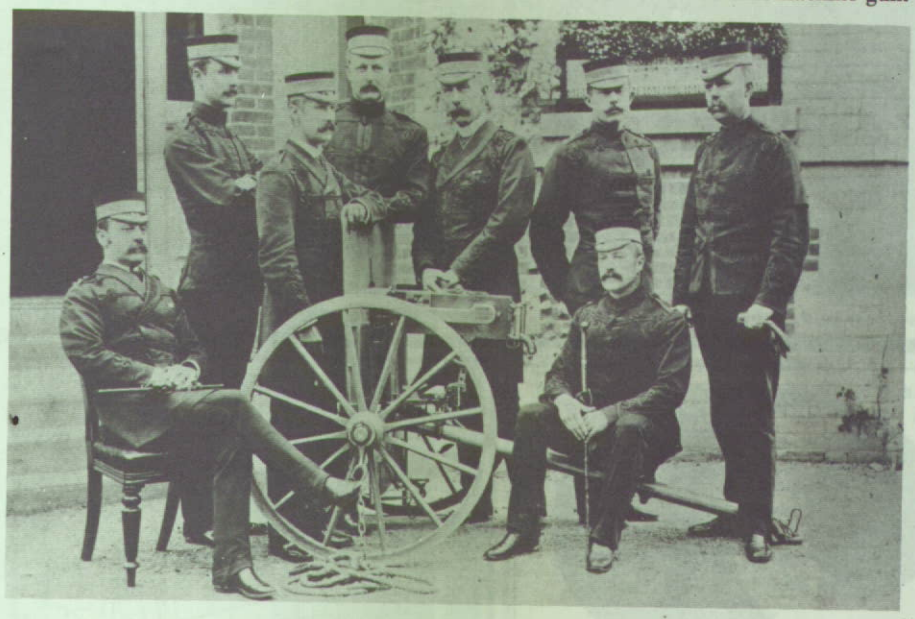
Shooting—formerly almost as lethal to the firer as the fired upon—now became a science. Problems of windage, elevation and ballistics arose. The War Office allotted £1000 for the formation of the School of Musketry at Hythe.

Above: SASC badge with crossed No 1 Lee Enfields and Vickers machine-gun. Right: Presentation of civic cigar box. Replicas of Hythe's twin maces are mounted on top.



Then and now. The same range—shingle beach and Martello Towers. Students of 1855 aim their muzzle-loaders while those of 1968 are operating a general-purpose machine-gun.

Below: Even the moustaches are uniform. Hythe officers in 1889 with a Maxim machine-gun.



The School set to work developing drills, experimenting with new weapons, improving techniques and writing instruction manuals. But this energetic professionalism was suspect to the gentlemen of Whitehall. So when Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon, chief instructor there in 1905-9, produced a significant paper on the use of machine-guns it was pooh-poohed as a weapon to be used only against "savages and non-Christians." The idea was of course snapped up by the Germans.

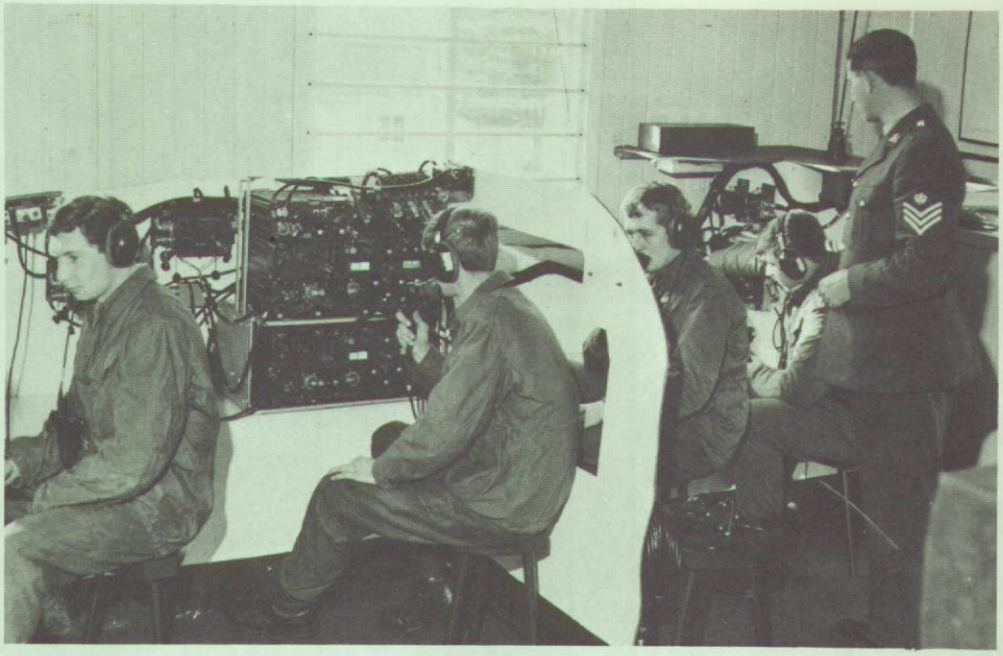
The clouds of war were lowering over Europe. But the General Staff considered "two machine-guns per thousand men adequate" to fight what was to be World War One. So the School boosted the standard of marksmanship to 25 well-aimed rounds a minute. At the initial engagement at Mons, the Germans thought they had been hoodwinked and that every Tommy had been secretly issued with a machine-gun.

The idea of a Services rifle meeting—eventually held annually at Bisley—was conceived at the School. The now famous Queen's Prize was originally restricted to Volunteers and shot from what was called the "Hythe Position" with the knee supporting the left elbow (part of the two-rank firing line—front kneeling, rear standing). Hythe staff run the Combined Services meeting at Bisley as well as giving help at the national meeting. By virtue of his job, Colonel Sale is chairman of the Army Rifle Association. Three years ago an officer-instructor won the Queen's Medal and members of the SASC staff were runners-up last year and the year before.

A notable recent achievement has been the development of the backsight part of the Trilux/Hythe sight used on the SLR (self-loading rifle). The foresight has a glass tube filled with luminous gas and the rear-sight an aperture large enough to allow the rifleman to aim in fading light almost up to pitch-black darkness. They have also developed an electric target range (with targets operated and hits recorded on a console at the rear of the firing position); and an environmental small-arms trainer (the Carl Gustav anti-tank weapon, with a sub-calibre round, and a .22 rifle are fired at a ciné screen. The film stops immediately the round penetrates the screen so that the rifleman can see what he has hit).

Most infantry officers have been at Hythe at some point in their career and there have even been students from Ghana, Singapore, Jamaica, Guyana and Zambia. Up to 72 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers can attend courses at any one time and about 900 graduate in a year. The officers usually come soon after Sandhurst or Mons and the non-commissioned officers train to be instructors on the SLR, Carl Gustav, Sterling sub-machine gun, the general-purpose machine-gun and grenades.

The Signals Wing at Hythe, started 18 years ago, runs courses for regimental signallers, instructors and regimental signal officers. There are up to 700 students a year (30 officers and 90 men at a time). The Wing is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Agar, Royal Signals, with one signals officer, five infantry officers, a foreman of signals and infantry NCOs



Above: Instruction in the Signal Wing. Below: The Small Arms School Corps' last parade in Hythe.

under him. The courses include morse, radio operating, elementary theory, tactics and telegraph procedure.

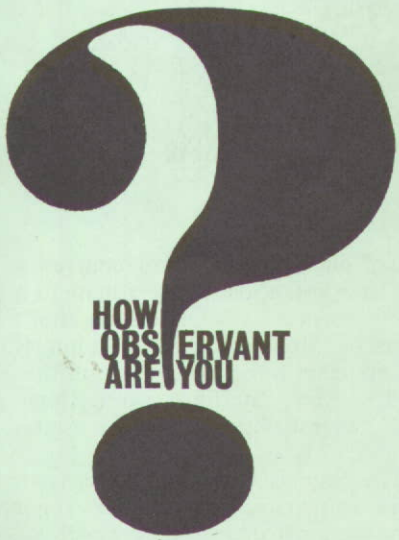
User trials were once carried out on such equipment as telephones, radios and loudspeakers but this work has now been transferred to 30 Signal Regiment at Blandford. Both the Signals and Small Arms Wings undertake refresher courses for Regulars and the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve.

Hythe has been the depot of the Small Arms School Corps since it came into being in 1929. The Corps, which has no battle honours, Colours or motto, is the second smallest in the British Army (the band of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, is the smallest). Its present establishment is 12 officers, eight warrant officers class one, 68 warrant officers class two and 19 sergeant-instructors. Once a transfer to the SASC—there is no direct entry—meant a permanent home posting but now the Corps is represented at most of the major stations in the world.

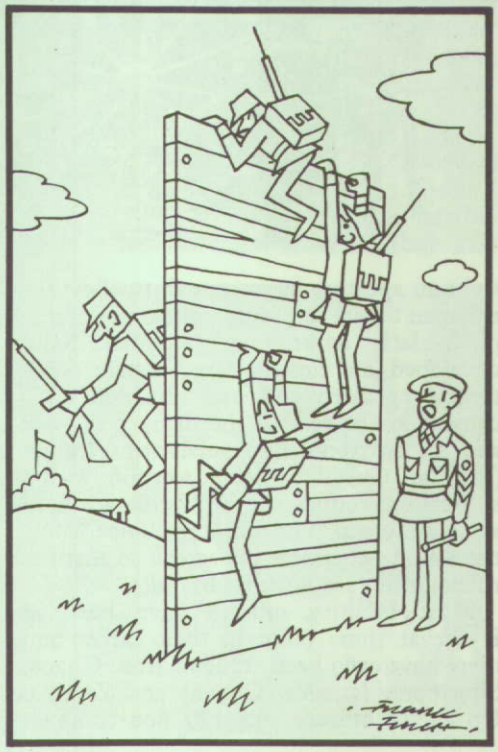
Hythe, whose population of 10,000 includes many retired officers, will miss the School. More than £20,000 a year was spent on stores and provisions alone for the permanent staff and their families—about 200 people—who lived there. Fortunately nearly all the civilian employees have been found work at the nearby Shornecliffe Camp. It was these civilians who used to produce a float for the bi-annual Venetian Fête held on the Military Canal. Many of the soldiers have married local girls and settled in Hythe after leaving the Army. On its 100th anniversary in 1953 the Small Arms Wing was admitted as an honorary Freeman of the Borough.

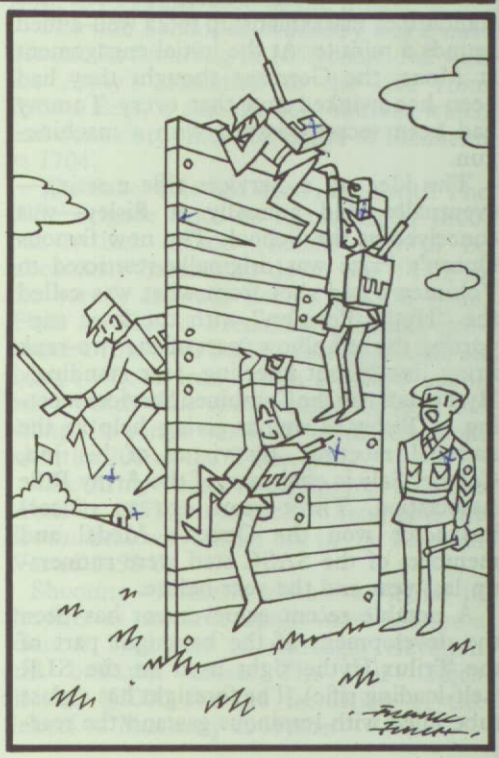
The two Wings are moving to the School of Infantry at Warminster. The Signals Wing will retain its identity but the Small Arms Wing will be absorbed into an Officers' Wing and an NCOs' Wing, each teaching skill-at-arms and tactics.

But Hythe will still see something of the Army. The 2½-mile long ranges on the nearby seafront will be retained for troops of Strategic and Southern Commands.



These two pictures look alike but they differ in ten details. Look at them carefully. If you cannot spot the differences see page 34.





Purely Personal

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

MBEs for gallantry have been awarded to two members of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Ammunition Inspectorate at Chester—**Major Clifton Melville Jeffries** and **Warrant Officer I Frederick William Wood**—who removed highly sensitive explosive from the nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd, North Wales, in May last year. The explosive was found in a borehole beneath power lines carrying 275,000 volts to the national grid; it had been left by mistake after drilling operations six years before. Because of confined space and nearness of the power line and buildings it was impossible to detonate it. Both men were aware of the risk of explosion and knew fumes from the decomposing explosive would cause severe headache and vomiting. Working in shifts, suffering acute physical distress, they spent five hours removing six pounds of gelignite and a number of detonators, all in a dangerous condition.

Duchess in Germany

Recently the **Duchess of Kent** visited Women's Royal Army Corps detachments in Rhine Army for the first time since becoming Controller Commandant of the Corps. She is pictured talking to **Corporal Hilda Cranston** during a call on 1 Operations Troop, WRAC, Royal Signals, at Rheindahlen.

Mark and his digger

Two things fascinate little **Mark Nelson** (3½) of Highgate, London—mechanical diggers and the Army. So the 21st Public Works Exhibition at Olympia, London, made him as happy as a sand boy—on show was one of the military versions of the Allis-Chalmers 645 loaders which have been sold to the Army. Mark, dressed in his camouflaged Army suit, is pictured here between the vehicle's giant wheels.

SOLDIER TO SOLDIER

Fixed your holidays yet? It's never too early to book—but before you do, first make a note of 5-8 June 1969.

On those dates SOLDIER offers readers an opportunity to visit the Normandy beaches in commemoration of the invasion of North-West Europe 25 years ago.

This pilgrimage has been organised for its members by the Civil Service Motoring Association, in conjunction with Friendship Tours. It has been specially extended to all SOLDIER readers, whether serving, ex-Service or civilian.

Briefly, the holiday starts from London on the evening of 5 June with a coach drive to Southampton and overnight ferry to Le Havre. On the morning of 6 June—D-Day—coaches take the party to Pegasus Bridge and the British Sword, Juno and Gold invasion beaches, then to Arromanches for the D-Day museum and lunch. From there to the American Omaha Beach and war cemetery, then on to Bayeux (cathedral, tapestry, British cemetery) and Caen, for more sightseeing, dinner and overnight stay.

The return journey starts after breakfast on 7 June with a drive (including lunch stop) through the battle areas of Tilly, Balleroy, Forest of Cerisy, St Lô and Villers Bocage to Le Havre, arriving late afternoon. The night ferry leaves Le Havre at 2300 hours, arriving at Southampton about 0900 on 8 June for the coach return to London.

The cost of £21 per person (V-form amount £9) includes reclining seat on the sea crossings. Cabin accommodation and meals on the ferry are *not* included in the £21 but lunch and dinner on 6 June and breakfast and dinner on 7 June *are* included. Only double rooms are available in hotels.

While it is known that the British Army will be represented by an infantry battalion and bands, details of the official ceremonies have not yet been announced. If necessary the pilgrimage itinerary will be altered to include attendance at these ceremonies.

SOLDIER will be happy to answer inquiries and accept bookings (please quote D-Day trip) and will announce further details in the magazine as soon as the official commemoration details have been decided.

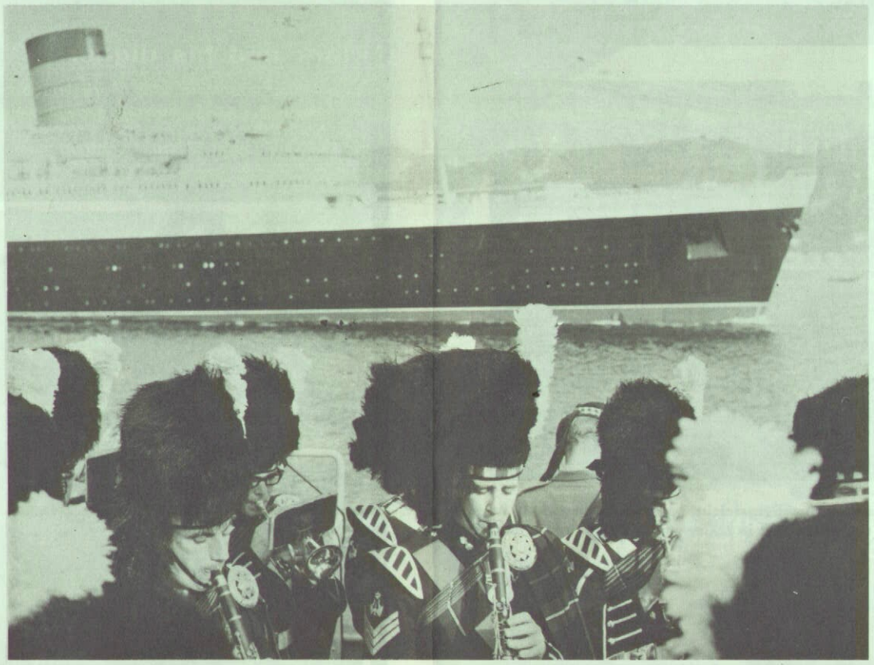
Book the dates now—5-8 June 1969.
And book your places now!

★

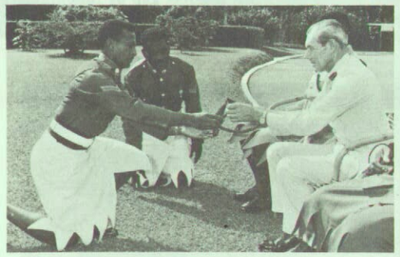
Collecting has always been one of the most popular pastimes and there seems to be no limit to its realms. Now a new door opens with the introduction into the United Kingdom of military cigar bands given away in the packs of a new range of small Dutch cigars. Each band—two are illustrated in an advertisement in this issue—bears a colour miniature reproduced from contemporary period paintings and authentic military records. In all there are four groups, each of 24 paintings, featuring British, French, German and Austrian cavalry regiments. The British group includes nine regiments of the old Indian Army. A well-produced ring-bound album is available at a modest half-crown.

LEFT, RIGHT AND CENTRE

With their guns dipped in salute, British, American and French tanks trundled over a frost-covered square in West Berlin in a parade to mark the 51st anniversary of the Battle of Cambrai. The parade—on the Olympischer Platz—was watched by German as well as British families. It was also a farewell to 1st Royal Tank Regiment's A Squadron at the end of a two-year tour in the city. The salute at the drive past (right) was taken by Major-General James Bowes-Lyon, General Officer Commanding Berlin (British Sector). Three hundred tanks—Britain's secret weapon—smashed the six-mile front of the Hindenburg Line at Cambrai on 20 November, 1917, ending months of stalemate. The Battle of Cambrai is heralded as the birth of modern tank warfare, and 20 November later became the regimental day of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment.



The Jocks have left the Rock. But 1st Battalion, The Royal Highland Fusiliers, had a busy time during their nine-month tour in Gibraltar. They took part in an exercise with the Royal Navy (Gemini dinghies are launched from a submarine—left); the Band gave a send-off to the Clydeside-built Queen Elizabeth on her last voyage to Southampton (above); they Beat the Retreat with 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers (right); and took part in a parade to mark the 187th anniversary of The Great Sortie. The Regiment, as the 73rd Highlanders, was part of a force which routed the Spanish who had laid siege to the Rock and reduced it to the verge of starvation in 1781.



It may sound a bit like a fisherman's tale. But General Sir Michael Carver, Commander-in-Chief Far East, really was given a whale's tooth. This traditional gift, called a Tabua, was presented to him (above) at Command House, Singapore, by Sergeant Jesse Manucubitu, fly-half of the Fijian combined military and police rugby team who were about to play the last game of their ten-match tour in Malaysia and Singapore. They beat the Combined Services by 15 points to 3.

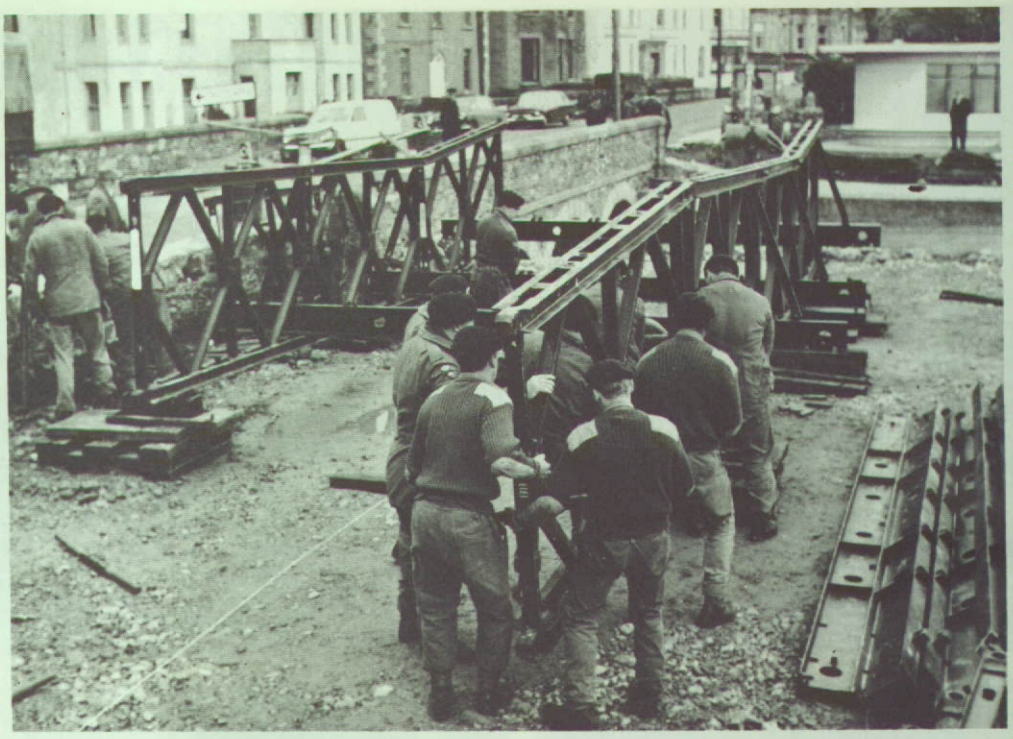
Royal Air Force Air Support Command is not used to stowaways. But they had one on Flight 6559 to Jamaica—a pigeon. It is believed to have got aboard during the stop-over at Gander, Newfoundland. "We didn't discover it until after we were airborne," said Master Air-Quartermaster Ron Wescott (left). It flew round among the passengers—80 men of the Jamaica Defence Force returning home after an exercise in Scotland—before being caught by Mr Wescott. He put it in an empty cardboard box in the galley and fed it on crumbs and water. "The trouble was the authorities at Kingston declared it an illegal immigrant and we had to take it back," he said. "It was taken away by an immigration officer at Gander and they probably had to destroy it."

The Queen Mother's feather hat nearly took to the air in a sudden gust of wind (left) during her visit to 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment, at Catterick. The Queen Mother, who is Colonel-in-Chief of The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), was accompanied by Major-General D G T Horsford, Regimental Colonel. She took the salute on the parade ground, met 60 old comrades, had lunch in the officers' mess and spoke to soldiers and their families at a fête.

over . . .

LEFT, RIGHT AND CENTRE

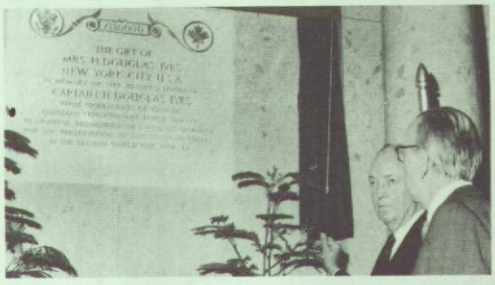
continued



A new bridge built in five and a half hours—that was the achievement of 74 Engineer Regiment (Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve II) and the assault pioneer platoon of 1st Battalion, The Light Infantry. The Army was called in when flooding caused a partial collapse of Law's Bridge at Newcastle, County Down, Northern Ireland. Bailey bridge sections were loaded on ten lorries at 90 Field Park, Royal Engineers, Belfast, and taken to Newcastle by 26 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport. Sappers and infantrymen (right) began assembling the bridge at eight o'clock and had spanned the 50-feet gap by lunchtime. The bridge—on the main Newcastle to Kilkeel road—was open to traffic the following morning.

Two crack shots—Corporal Roger Morgan, 23 Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport (above) and Corporal de Naer, 2nd Transport Battalion, Belgian Army (below). They are pictured on Arsbeck Ranges in Germany during the second annual rifle meeting between the two units. The British team, led by Lieutenant-Colonel H R Dray, defeated the Belgians, led by Lieutenant-Colonel C Leduc. A return match is planned next year in Cologne, where the Belgians are stationed. The British Regiment is based at Moenchengladbach.

Officers of AFCENT (Allied Forces Central Europe) watch a new lightweight, portable loading ramp in operation. The ramp is expected to minimise greatly the time spent in transporting lorries and tanks.

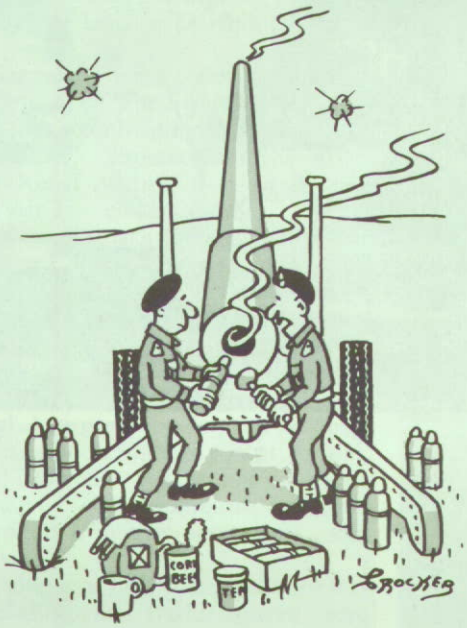


An American widow, whose husband fought with the British in World War One, has left £180,000 to the Star and Garter Home for disabled ex-Servicemen at Richmond. Mrs Helen Ives, of New York, who died in 1966, said in her will: "My husband had the greatest admiration for the British fighting man and was himself a very fine soldier." He was a captain in The Royal Highland Regiment of Canada but after the war took American citizenship and settled in New York where he died 20 years ago. A plaque to commemorate the bequest—the largest in the home's history—was unveiled (above) by the American Ambassador, Mr David Bruce, in the presence of the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr C S A Ritchie. The Star and Garter, founded by Queen Mary in 1916, looks after seriously disabled ex-Servicemen of all three Services. Running costs rose last year to a total of over £250,000.

They did daily five-mile runs over the roughest, muddiest country in South East England—the Fighting Vehicle Research and Development Establishment's tank testing area in Long Valley, Aldershot. The Junior Parachute Company's tough training paid off for they won the British Legion March and Shoot Trophy for the second successive year. Second-Lieutenant Mark Whitford (above) receives the cup from Lieutenant-Colonel R G Style. The competition comprised an inspection, five-mile cross-country march in full battle order and timed rifle shoot from 200 metres. The junior paras beat seven other teams of young soldiers from South East England.

HUMOUR

"You wash, I'll dry."

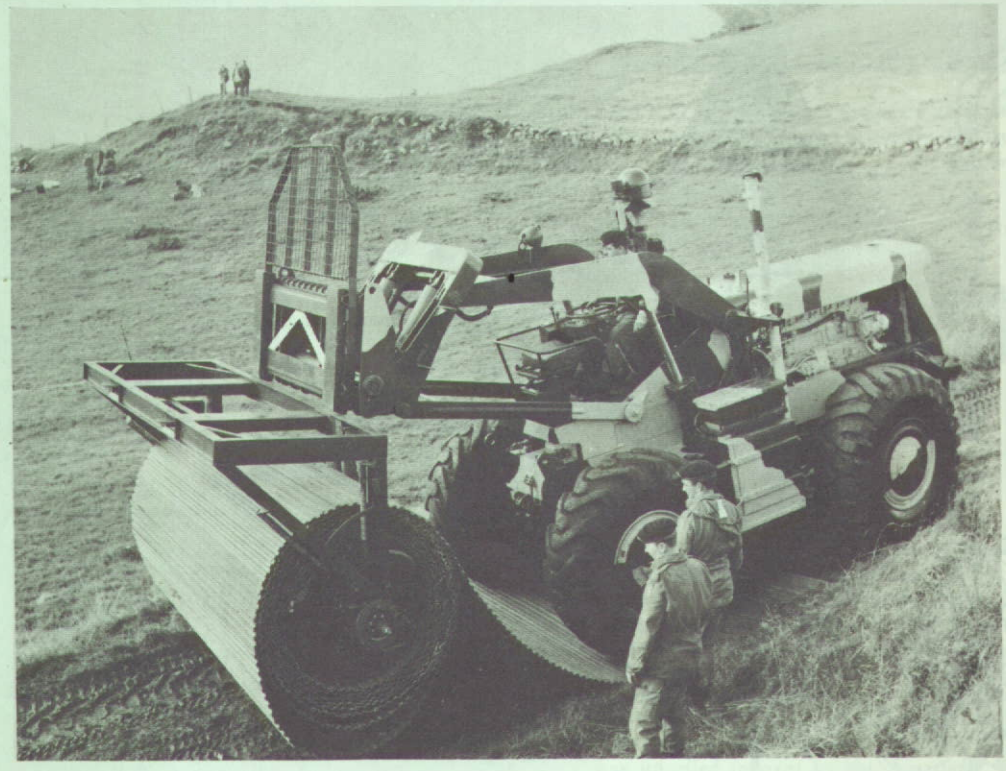


"Hey! That's my vacuum flask!"

"Now no heroics, sergeant!"

"I've been in a few campaigns myself, General!"

Across the sea to Ireland



Top: A chopper from Fearless picks up invasion troops on the deck of Sir Tristram. Above: Ferrets of 3rd Royal Tank Regiment splash ashore complete with waterproofing "mini-skirts." Left: A medium wheeled tractor laying assault tracking.

Story and pictures by Public Relations, 3rd Division.

THE quiet lanes and bleak mountains of County Down in Northern Ireland echoed to the sounds of war—the harsh thrumming of helicopters flying troops into assault areas, the rattle of machine-gun fire and the deep roar of powerful vehicle engines . . .

Swap, the largest exercise in Northern Ireland in peacetime, involved more than 6000 Servicemen. Its aim—to practise joint Service techniques, including amphibious, in a limited war setting.

The exercise was delayed for three days because the commando-carrying HMS Fearless, which played a large part in the operations, had been used at Gibraltar by the Prime Minister and Mr Ian Smith for their dramatic meeting over Rhodesia.

As thick fog closed in over the Irish Sea in the early hours of a Monday morning the main tactical phase began with a landing by 45 Royal Marine Commando.

To add realism the setting envisaged a Federation of North Atlantic islands—Saxonia (parts of England and Wales), Manlia (Isle of Man) and Downia (County Down). Manlia and Downia had broken away from the Federation and the Saxonian forces aimed to land in Downia and seize control.

The Saxonian force comprised 24th Infantry Brigade of The Strategic Reserve's 3rd Division, commanded by Brigadier H D G Butler, supported by the Royal Navy, 45 Royal Marine Commando and the Royal Air Force.

Representing breakaway Downia were 39th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier J M Strawson, and elements of The North Irish Militia.

Supporting Fearless in the landings were two of the Army's logistics ships, Sir Tristram and Sir Percival.

Although hampered by fog the landings went well and soon Bishops Court airfield, just inland from the coast, was in the hands of the invaders. The amphibious operation was controlled from the operations room of Fearless.

And as soon as a firm footing ashore was established Brigadier Butler moved from Fearless to the mainland to take control of the battle.

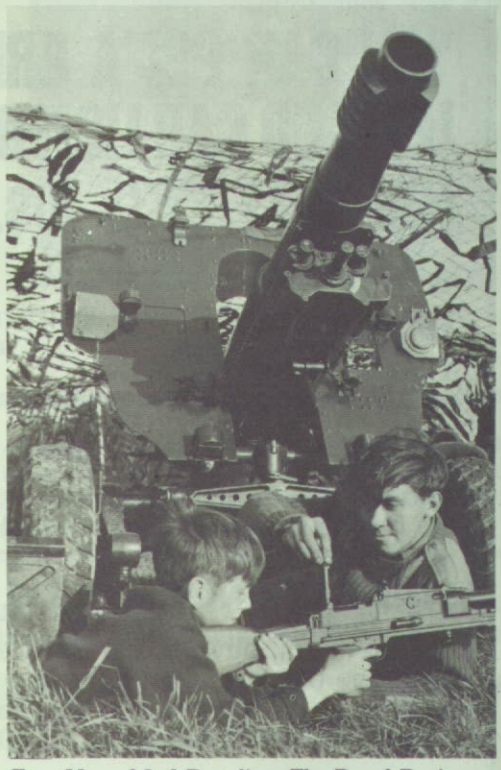
His forces moved steadily inland against tough Downian opposition and it soon became apparent that the defenders would have to be removed from the commanding heights of Slieve Croob.

The persistent fog made things difficult for the Saxonian forces as often it was not possible to make full use of the Royal Navy's Wessex helicopters and troops had to move forward on foot or in the available wheeled transport.

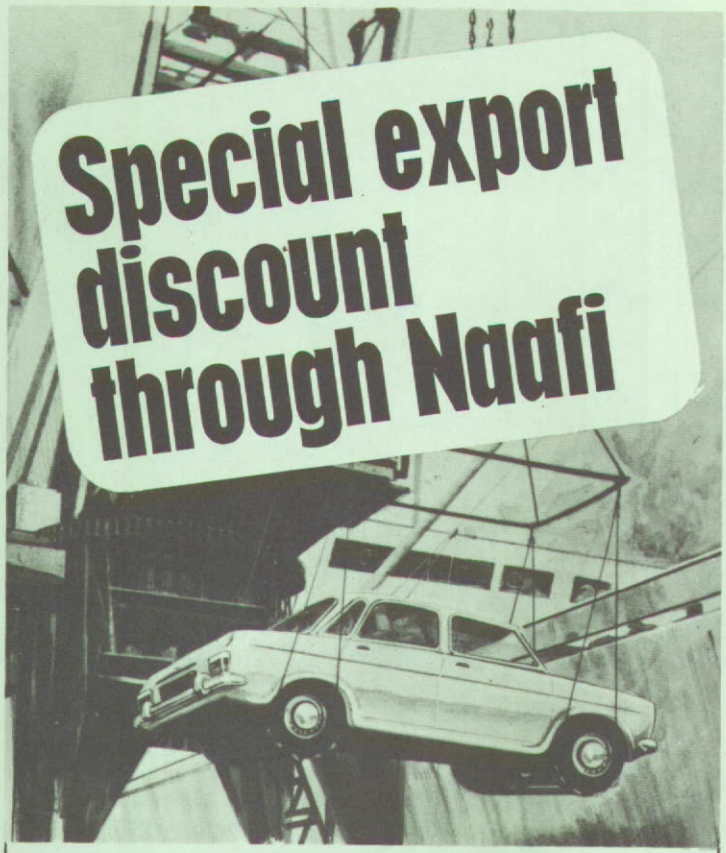
The battle raged over a wide area—from the beach head at Ballyhornan to Slieve Croob and then south into the wild, romantic heights of the Mountains of Mourne.

Then the seven-day war ended and the sea birds settled again in the sheltered bays and inlets. The grey shape of Fearless and the white hulls of Sir Tristram and Sir Percival no longer loomed through the offshore mist—and only the tracks of heavy plant vehicles at the landing beach remained to bear witness to this invasion of Northern Ireland.

Above: Brigadier Butler of 24 Infantry Brigade checks plans for the advance with Lieut-Col H G Dormer, 47 Light Regiment, RA (centre), and the Brigade Major, Major J R A Macmillan (left).



Top: Men of 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, move inland through a quiet village in County Down. Above: A gunner of 4 (Sphinx) Light Battery and a "native" of Downia.



Special export discount through Naafi

15% OFF MOST BRITISH LEYLAND CARS

if you are being posted abroad or moving from one overseas country to another.

For example

YOU CAN GET A BRITISH LEYLAND CAR LISTED AT £961 FOR ONLY £638 10s.

Here's the arithmetic of it

List price of car . . . . . £961 (including purchase tax)

YOU SAVE the purchase tax anyway £210

Basic price £751

And you get 15% off the basic price . . . . . £112.10s.

YOU PAY ONLY . . . . £638.10s.

So, when you buy this car to take abroad or from one overseas posting to another, in addition to saving the purchase tax of £210, Naafi saves you a further £112.10s.

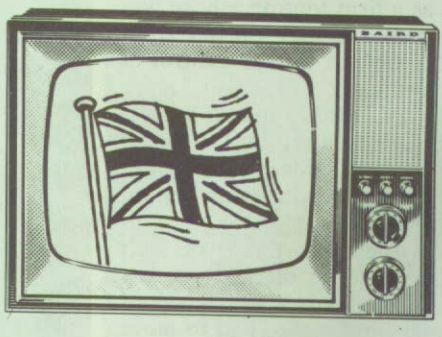
Ask your Naafi manager for an order form.

All the usual advantages of Naafi car and caravan HP are available. Details from your Naafi manager.

Imperial Ammunition

Keep weighty things to a minimum on a long march. Like clothes. And bullets. Just take plenty of Wilkinson's Mint Imperials. Only 6d a pack at the NAAFI.

In home, barracks or club ... RADIO RENTALS brings you the best in TV



Rent TV from reliable Radio Rentals. Top-grade sets, money-saving terms.

You're assured of perfect viewing, backed by our 40 years experience and 7,000 service staff trained to our own high standards, throughout the British Isles. Choose vivid black-and-white, or living colour.

Aerials are supplied at economic rates. In areas served by wired relay or communal aerials, a Radio Rentals TV set will give you outstandingly better reception.

Service clubs and institutions are cordially invited to ask for details of Radio Rentals group-viewing sets – built to official specifications. Or we will install wired service for you.

Phone or drop in to your local Radio Rentals branch. See telephone directory for address.

RELIABLE

Radio Rentals

On record

PIPES & DRUMS

THE spectacle of pipes and drums on parade is a breathtaking scene—and for many no more than that. On the periphery of their hearing they are conscious of the drum rhythms and that different sound which is peculiar to the bagpipes, but to understand and appreciate pipe band music one should have at least a faint idea about the make-up of this type of music which over the centuries has caught the fancy in every part of the globe.

The drum is one of the oldest instruments in existence. Today's pipe band side drum is a highly sophisticated instrument played with a technique of the highest quality. The bagpipe also dates from the earliest times. It first appeared in Scotland, played by Scots, around the early 16th century. Before then, in rather different form, it was usually in the hands of some English invader.

The bagpipe of today's pipe band was developed by the Scots. It has a scale of nine notes from G on the treble clef to A above it and the drones are tuned to produce a fixed harmony to the melody played on the chanter. The keynote A has a pitch similar to Bb, about 460 cycles per second. The music of the pipe band is the stirring marches, strathspeys and reels, the melodic retreat marches in three-quarter time and slow marches often taken from the West Coast Gaelic airs.

"Pipes and drums, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders" (Music for Pleasure Stereo/Mono MFP 1253) affords an admirable opportunity to make acquaintance with the music of the pipe band (the Army prefers the term "pipes and drums"). The record begins with a fine medley of marching airs typical of tunes that lighten leaden feet on a route march. On Band Two some beautiful slow airs are played—it is refreshing to find a comparatively recent composition, "Loch Rannoch," standing its ground with such fine old favourites as "Loch Duich" and the "Skye Boat Song." The drum accompaniment is particularly suitable in this selection which might just be a shade on the long side.

Competition-type music is difficult to play and to express well and for this reason it is really the forte of the solo piper though often played by bands. "Bonnie Ann," "Athole Cumers" and "Sheepwife" are excellent tunes of this type and are here handled very well by both the pipe and drum sections although a slower tempo would have been preferred in the march to show off some of its fine passages with better expression.

Side One ends with a selection of Retreat airs, so called because they are played at the beginning of the ceremony of beating Retreat. Many of these airs have recently been used for such songs as "The Scottish Soldier" which takes the melody of "The Green Hills of Tyrol," itself adapted from the "William Tell" overture.

Side Two presents a similar offering with, on Band Three, an excellent selection of marching airs beginning with the fine tune "The Barren Rocks of Aden" which no doubt the Argylls, after their Aden exploits, now look upon as one of their own. It was in fact composed by Pipe-Major MacKellar of the 78th Regiment before the turn of this century.

To finish, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders present on Band Four some of their own regimental music and they fade in the distance with their regimental march, "The Campbells Are Coming." Finally the sound of the solo bagpipe is heard as the orderly piper plays "Fingal's Weeping," the regimental tune for lights out.

The sound of the pipe band is not particularly easy to capture properly on a record. In many cases the richness of the bagpipe's more sonorous sounds seem to be missing and a thin reedy effect is left. But stereo recording can overcome these shortcomings and present a fullness of tone.

Most of the Army's pipes and drums have made recordings in recent years, as have the leading civilian pipe bands. There are also recordings of pipe and military bands playing together—this has been done effectively by, among others, the Scots Guards, The Royal Highland Fusiliers and The Black Watch.

The solo pipe has been pleasingly recorded with The Gordon Highlanders' military band on "Cock of the North" (Waverley SZLP 2069).

JM

Pipe-Major Ken Robson plays "The Barren Rocks of Aden" as the Argylls lower their flag in Crater.

In this new feature SOLDIER will review military music on records. This introduction to pipes and drums and appraisal of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' disc is contributed by a Scot who is an authority on the subject and who will review forthcoming records in this field.

For those wishing to start a collection of pipes and drums records, this is his list of "musts":

"The Pipes and Drums, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards" (Fontana TL 5223),

"Champions of Champions" (Muirhead and Sons) (Polydor Special 2362119),

"Marching with the Pipers" (Glasgow Police Pipe Band) (Waverley ZLP 2068),

"Royal Deeside" (1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders) (Waverley ZLP 2094),

"Pipers Parade" (Edinburgh Police Pipe Band) (Waverley ZLP 2092),

"Band, Pipes and Drums of The Black Watch" (Decca LK 4571).

The next feature in this series will introduce the music and recent records of military bands and corps of drums.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

YOUR REGIMENT : 72

A HILL IN KOREA

IN the early hours the Chinese launched an all-out attack on the hill. Urged by bugles they came on in wave after wave regardless of the defenders' fire.

The Glosters' position was hopeless. They were cut off from their allies, surrounded by the enemy.

But they kept on firing and firing into the mass of little men in padded jackets—and defiantly the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J P Carne, ordered the drum-major to blow the long reveille. And the Glosters cheered.

They were half-a-world away from their native county on a hill in Korea. Hill 235, it was called, and the name was to thrill the free world.

It was April 1951. First Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, in Korea as part of the United Nations force fighting communist aggression, was deployed on the Imjin River, defending the main track to Seoul, capital of South Korea.

The Chinese were advancing, crossing the Imjin in large numbers. Gradually the Glosters were forced from position after position.

Other UN units on their flanks were forced back and on St George's Day the Glosters were almost surrounded.

On 24 April Colonel Carne concentrated the remnants of his battalion on top of the steep and rugged Hill 235, now known as Gloster Hill. A relief column failed to get through, ammunition and water were running out, they were completely cut off—but still the Glosters were determined to hold on.

It was on 25 April that the Chinese came to take Hill 235. It was a furious battle. At nine o'clock a United States Air Force strike halted the waves of screaming, shouting, shooting cannon fodder and during the pause Colonel Carne received a radio order to fight his way to safety.

Groups of Glosters left the hill. But for the seriously wounded there was no hope of escape and the medical officer and padre remained with them in the last small perimeter.

The UN force was now seven miles away and only one party of 40 Glosters reached safety. The others were killed or captured to join Colonel Carne and the wounded in harsh imprisonment that lasted for two cruel years.

Of 750 members of the battalion only 150, including the rear echelon, remained in safety. But the bravery of the Glosters had held up the communists long enough for the dispersed UN troops to regroup and later hold the offensive.

To the Glorious Glosters, as they were now called, went the United States Presidential Citation; to Colonel Carne (who later came safely out of captivity) the Victoria Cross.

Now, nearly 20 years after that epic stand, the Glosters are to merge with The Royal Hampshire Regiment to form a new regiment of one battalion.

The story of this famous Regiment begins in 1694 when 15 new infantry regiments were raised and one of them received the title of 28th Regiment of Foot. About 50

A machine-gun post of the Glosters on the edge of a captured Korean village which is still burning. This picture was taken shortly before the battalion faced the Chinese on the Imjin.

years later, during the Seven Years' War, the Army was again expanded and one of the new regiments was to become the 61st Regiment of Foot. The 28th and 61st were the forerunners of The Gloucestershire Regiment.

In 1782 the 28th was given the subsidiary title of The North Gloucestershire Regiment and at the same time the 61st was linked with South Gloucestershire.

Named in its early days Old Bragg's—after its commanding officer for half a century—the 28th soon received another nickname, the Slashers. After being the first Regiment of the Line to scale the Heights of Abraham at Quebec, it returned to North America in 1775 for the War of Independence. At the Battle of the White Plains it crossed a river under fire and when faced with a steep cliff was ordered to climb it without firearms. After scrambling upwards the men of the 28th drove back the colonists with short swords—and thus, it is said, earned the nickname of the Slashers.

But there is a conflicting story of how they got the name. While the 28th was stationed in Montreal in 1764 the men and their families were persecuted by a magistrate named Walker who often turned them out of their quarters into the cold. One night a party of heavily-disguised soldiers broke into Walker's home and cut off one of his ears. They escaped detection and although the mystery was never officially solved many people said the 28th was responsible and began to call the Regiment the Slashers.

A hero comes home. Lieut-Col J P Carne VC lands in England after his release by the communists.

The Glosters' unique sphinx back badge won by the 28th at the Battle of Alexandria in 1801.

The Glosters have a unique honour—the right to wear a badge on the back of their headgear as well as at the front. This came about as a result of the 28th's action in the Battle of Alexandria in Egypt when it occupied an unfinished redoubt in advance of the British defences on low sandhills near the sea.

The Slashers were savagely attacked by the French while enemy columns swept past on either side. Soon they were cut off—very much like the Glosters were on the Imjin—but despite fierce hand-to-hand fighting were able to fire effectively into the rear of the columns of French attacking the British defences behind.

When the French cavalry charged past, some squadrons wheeled round to attack the 28th in the rear and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, gave the historic order, "Rear rank 28th, right about face"—and the men released a devastating volley which made the cavalry retreat.

Later, after both sides resorted to throwing rocks at each other when ammunition ran low, the French withdrew. Thus the 28th gained the honour of wearing a sphinx badge on the back of its headgear.

The 61st was also involved in this campaign, marching 130 miles across the desert from the Red Sea to the Nile in ten days with the loss of only one man. Although it arrived too late to play an active part against the French, it won the honour Egypt and the right to wear the sphinx on its badge.

The 28th was part of the rearguard in the epic retreat from Corunna of the Peninsular War, during which the 28th and 61st between them added 12 battle honours to their Colours. In the final battle of the war in 1814 the 61st gained the nickname Flowers of Toulouse because of their 180 killed and wounded who lay on the battlefield in their recently-issued scarlet uniforms.

During the Waterloo campaign the 28th stood firm in tall rye grass at Quatre Bras against continuous attacks by the French cavalry, and two days later at Waterloo the Regiment helped to throw back Napoleon's main infantry attack and subsequently remained under heavy fire and repeated attacks for many hours until the French were finally routed.

In the long spell of peace that followed, the regiments became The North Gloucestershire Regiment and The South Gloucestershire Regiment respectively. The 28th spent seven years in Australia and from a penal settlement at Moreton Bay, developed largely by officers of the Regiment, grew the city of Brisbane. Many members of the Regiment decided to stay as settlers and received a year's pay and 300 acres of land.

In 1842 the three troopships carrying the Regiment away from Australia were blown by a storm on to a reef on the east coast and although the ships got clear after six days the spot has been known ever since as Slashers Reef.

The mid-1800s found both regiments in India. The 61st added to its reputation at the Battle of Chillianwallah when the British Army thrashed the Sikhs although outnumbered three to one. The 28th fought with distinction in the siege of Sevastopol.

On 1 July 1881 The Gloucestershire Regiment was born with the 28th and 61st as 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively. Both battalions fought in the South African War, as did men of 1st and 2nd Volunteer battalions. The 1st Battalion was badly mauled at Ladysmith but 2nd Battalion found revenge at Paardeberg when the Boers were defeated—and logged 1270 miles of hard marching in pursuit of the small Boer commandos.

During World War One the Regiment—which grew to 24 battalions—won five Victoria Crosses and lost 8000 men in France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Macedonia, Egypt, Persia and Italy and earned 72 new battle honours.

Between the wars the Regiment served in places as far apart as Ireland—where 1st Battalion fought the Republican Army—and Shanghai, where 2nd Battalion protected the international settlement during the Chinese Civil War.

When World War Two broke out 2nd Battalion went to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force and 5th Territorial Battalion followed it. The whole of 2nd Battalion was killed or captured but the 5th managed to escape through Dunkirk.

In the Far East 1st Battalion fought bravely during the retreat from Burma into India. After D-Day the new 2nd Battalion was largely responsible for the capture of Le Havre.

In Jamaica, on 21 September 1948, the two Regular battalions of the Regiment amalgamated to form 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment (28th/61st). Three years later came the glory of the Imjin and later a re-formed battalion served in Kenya, Aden and the Gulf. In 1963 the Glosters flew to Cyprus to keep the Greeks and Turks apart while a United Nations peacekeeping force was formed.

Back badge on beret—picture of Korean vintage.

At the moment they are in the front line again—in the divided city of Berlin. Ahead is the marriage with the Hampshires. The back badge will be retained and also into the union will go the spirit of the Glorious Glosters and their equally glorious predecessors, the 28th and the 61st.

HOVERCRAFT IN THE SURF

THERE were two eye-catching newcomers on the North Devon surfing scene last year—two hovercraft. An SRN5 and a military SRN6 with a tri-Service team went to the West Country for trials in the surf off Saunton Sands.

The craft were based at Royal Air Force Chivenor on an airfield adjoining the River Taw. To get on to the airfield the machines had to leap over a ten-foot-high sloped sea wall.

During the early days it was discovered that the hovercraft could easily negotiate surf up to four feet high without difficulty in both directions and at speeds up to 25 knots.

While travelling along the deep-water Bideford Channel the SRN5 encountered a series of steep unbroken rollers about four feet high. It rode these easily but then came to one judged to be about eight feet high. As it reached the peak of the roller the craft became airborne before pancaking into the succeeding trough. Although the impact did not appear to be severe it caused the air to explode through the top of a thin metal chamber, causing considerable damage to the skin and structure of the craft.

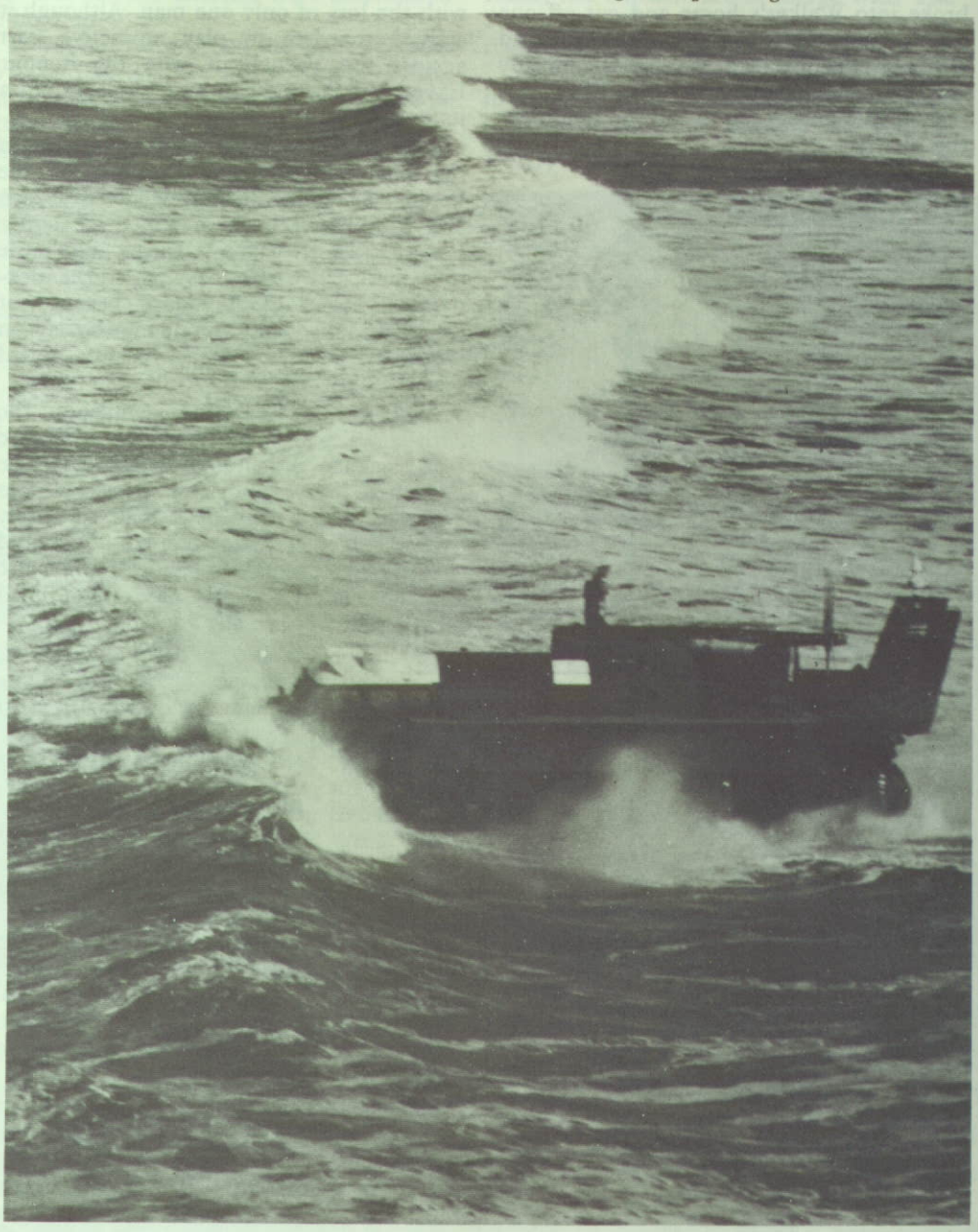
Despite the damage the machine returned to Chivenor unaided and was returned to the Inter-Service Hovercraft Unit at Lee-on-the-Solent for repairs.

Trials continued with the SRN6, which was taken through surf up to ten feet high. Departures from the beach were carried out at right angles and 45 degrees to on-coming waves. Approaches presented few difficulties and it was always easy to match the speed of the hovercraft to that of the waves. In this respect hovercraft have a great advantage over conventional landing craft, which can get swamped.

During amphibious landings in World War Two there were often more casualties caused by the sea than by enemy action.

The trials showed that even in their present state of development hovercraft can compete with the best amphibians in surf of the kind found in Devon. With further development hovercraft should be able to outmatch the more conventional types of craft.

One of the hovercraft heads out to sea through the pounding surf.



ACROSTICODE

IT is just a year since SOLDIER ran an acrosticode competition. Here is a fourth, similar to its predecessors.

Enter the answers to the clues in the acrostic then transfer the letters to their appropriate squares in the message and finally decode it.

Two of the acrostic's columns give the author of the message.

Send your solution (decoded message and author) on a postcard or by letter, with the Competition 128 label from this page, and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp) 128
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 24 March. The answers and winners' names will appear in the May SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 128" label. Entries using OHMS envelopes or official pre-paid labels will be disqualified.

Winners will be drawn by lots from correct solutions.

ACROSTIC CLUES

A Counted, like every soldier
B About heraldic arms
C Apparitions
D Suitable opportunity or event
E Eel-like pseudo-fish
F Dig out
G Makes too much of a part
H Young stay-at-home bird
J Silently robs

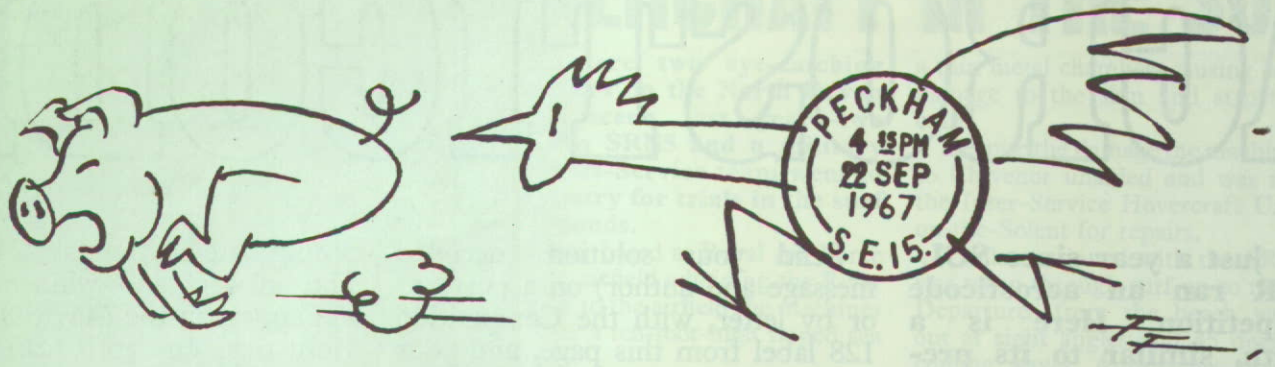
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	N	U	M	B	E	R	E	D
B	H	E	R	A	L	D	R	Y
C	S	P	E	C	T	R	E	S
D								
E								
F	D	I	S	I	N	T	E	R
G	O	V	E	R	A	C	T	S
H								
J							S	

E6	A8	F1	F4	A4	C7	D4	G3	D2	B4	A6	H5	D8	F5	E4	C5	J4	B7							
C6	D5	J5	F6	G7	A5	B8	J3	G6	G4	F7	E1	D7	J2	G5	B6	E2	H4	C1	A2	F8				
H8	A1	C2	G1	E5	D6	B5	H2	F2	C8	H6	C4	D3	H7	A3	G8									
E7	H3	B1	J6	B2	J7	G2	H1	E3	B3	C3	E8	F3	D1	A7										

PRIZES

1 £10
2 £5
3–4 £3
5–6 £2
7–8 Three books
9–10 SOLDIER free for a year
11–12 SOLDIER free for six months

COMPETITION 128



LETTERS

Corps of Artificers?

With the numerical strength of the Army decreasing and the complexity of its equipment increasing, demanding greater skills and experience to maintain, I believe there is now a strong case for a return to the system of regimental fitters and the creation of a corps of artificers.

Few light aid detachments today are wholly competent to carry out the exacting and skilful tasks expected of them and there are phases of decided incompetence particularly when the parent regiment changes its role and equipment and retains its LAD, invariably untrained through no fault of its own but of the system and the demands the regiment makes upon it during a re-training period.

At present a fitter, having completed his basic trade training, is posted to a unit and from then on specialises in whatever equipment that unit holds. A vehicle mechanic A posted to a tank regiment eventually becomes proficient in diagnosing and rectifying faults on a Centurion; the operative word being "eventually" because we all know how much time and material is consumed before our craftsman can work proficiently without full-time supervision.

After two years he is a useful member of the team and has usually been upgraded and obtained some educational qualifications; then "Auntie" Records decides he must move on. The long slow painful process of learning new tricks begins again.

To me this policy is wasteful and demoralisng when one considers that at least 30% of any LAD are learners, added to which are consequences of the disastrous policy of posting young artificers with no previous A vehicle experience to command squadron fitter sections. Then the image of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers as an efficient force of technicians begins to look a little sick.

I am convinced the long redundant system of tradesmen joining a regiment or corps on completion of training led to greater efficiency and, in human terms, greater happiness. A tradesman joined the family as a full member, not as attached personnel. His skill and experience and consequently his confidence matured rapidly and eventually he earned himself the respect and admiration he justly deserved. His loyalties were undivided; he stood under one cap badge and served one master and thereby suffered few of the frustrations and disappointments that his modern counterpart encounters in valiantly striving to please everyone and belonging to none.

I see the system working whereby a fitter is posted to a regiment or corps and in the normal course of things would remain there returning as and when necessary to REME training establishments for upgrading and specialist courses and eventually artificer training. Having achieved this status he then joins the corps of artificers. His future appointments and promotion would then become a responsibility of REME which I hope would always endeavour to place "round pins in round holes."

Some administrative problems would no doubt be encountered in introducing my policy but these need not be insurmountable if the need is great enough.

I am sure regiments would be happier to have their own fitters again, with resultant increase in efficiency and family unity, and REME stock would rise overnight.

The advocates of the all-rounder have, I believe, had their day. Though very desirable and indeed practical in the past, the country can no longer afford to put costly complex equipment into the hands of the jack of all trades; today's policy breeds the "masters of none."—**WO I D Fisher, 3 DG LAD**

REME, The Dale, Liverpool Road, Chester CH2 4AB.

★ *HQ Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (Army) comments: One of the principal reasons which led in* 1942 *to the formation of REME was the need to conserve the nation's and Army's skilled manpower and to ensure that it was employed in the most efficient and effective manner.*

This need is just as important today. Warrant Officer Fisher may not be aware that the question of re-introducing unit tradesmen has been reviewed several times in the past few years by independent high level committees which have all concluded that it would be wrong to turn the clock back 26 *years.*

Warrant Officer Fisher is particularly critical of the inexperience of tradesmen posted to LADs. May we emphasise that young tradesmen and artificers, before posting to units, have all received a technical training of a standard as high as anywhere in the country. They must, however, be allowed time to gain experience in particular equipments in order to acquire the depth of knowledge essential for promotion to higher rank.

The alternative to "practising on the patients," which always takes place under the guidance of more experienced men, is to prolong time spent under training to quite unacceptable lengths.

It might be appropriate to remind Warrant Officer Fisher that "in peace the Army trains for war"—this applies to REME tradesmen no less than to the remainder of the Army.

One day late

Mr R C S Edwards was correct (October)—the invasion of Sicily took place on the evening of 9 July 1943. It was unfortunate he did not mention the fact that 1st Battalion, The Border Regiment, also took part in this operation and, like 2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment, lost 70 per cent of the battalion. Further, this was the first British glider-borne landing and the units taking part were awarded by King George VI the distinction of wearing a flash of a yellow glider on a maroon ground. After amalgamation in 1959 with The King's Own, the flash is still worn on service dress and No 1 dress with a gold glider. How soon we forget! What a pity!—**Lieut-Col M Smyth (Rtd), formerly The Border Regiment, The Castle, Carlisle.**

Where is this VC?

The present owner of the Victoria Cross won by Corporal William Nash, 2nd Rifle Brigade, at Lucknow on 11

March 1858, is not known. If any reader can help me locate it I would be most grateful. Also, I would be happy to hear from any of his descendants in Canada and Rhodesia.—**R J C Darley (great grandson), 39 College Court, Maidstone, Kent.**

Imperial Guard Grenadiers

Captain Lumley states (Letters, September) that the first Regiment of Foot Guards did not defeat the French Guard Grenadiers. Napoleon himself led the Guard forward before handing over to Marshal Ney. It seems unlikely that he would have done so had they been other than his guard.

If they did not defeat the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard how does Captain Lumley think the "1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards" came by their title and bearskin caps?—**C A Collins (ex-Grenadier Guards), 322B High Street, St Mary Cray, Kent.**

Not the "last two"

The memorial plaque awarded to the next-of-kin of the fallen in World War One usually had a tiny number stamped between or behind the lion's rear paws. Is there any significance in these numbers? All those I have seen are of two figures only. They do not appear to indicate a regiment and are definitely not the soldier's "last two." Can any reader throw any light on this mystery?—**J Hodgson, 262 New Hall Lane, Preston, PR1 4ST.**

★ *SOLDIER is unable to come up with the reply to this one and the Army Record Centre is equally mystified.*

Bring your boots!

We are affiliated to the North Rhine Inter-Services Sergeants Mess Football League and wonder if we are the only sergeants mess league functioning in the Army today. We play every Sunday throughout the season and have a two-leg knock-out cup competition, on the lines of the European Cup, which gives us a minimum of 20 games a season.

Although this is the first season the league has been functioning there are already ten teams taking part and it is

expected more will apply to enter for 1969-70.

The following teams are founder-members of the league: 28 (Br) Signal Regiment, Royal Signals; 4 Division Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport; 17 Rear Vehicle Depot, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; HQ Rhine Area; Royal Air Force Rheindahlen; 16 Signal Regiment, R Sigs; 23 Regiment, RCT; Command Pay Office; RAF Bruggen; Rheindahlen Garrison.

At the moment RAF Bruggen are top dogs with my own team, 28 Signal Regiment, bringing up the rear.

So if any warrant officers and sergeants get posting orders to Rhine Area we suggest they bring their boots!—**Sgt D E Brooking, Sgts Mess, 28 Signal Regt, BFPO 35.**

The Light Brigade

In recent issues of SOLDIER there has been criticism of the film "The Charge of the Light Brigade." I am reading W Baring Pemberton's "Battles of the Crimean War" and the question of trumpets calls for the charge is answered by a footnote: "The once much debated question whether any bugle was sounded has for answer 'Yes' and 'No.' It was sounded for the second and third lines but not the first."

Secondly the book refers to "Captain Edward Nolan of the 15th Hussars serving as Airey's A.D.C." Not the 11th Hussars, as the film implies.

Finally, I have noticed from several contemporary prints that the 17th Lancers wore blue trousers with white stripes, not red with yellow, as in the film. Which is correct?—**William A H Townend, School House, Canford School, Wimborne, Dorset.**

★ *Exactly what trumpet calls were sounded for the Charge of the Light Brigade is a very debatable point. That the actual "Charge" was sounded is doubtful but various preliminary calls which brought the Brigade first into a state of readiness and then into motion may well have included the "Advance." Accounts tell of the Brigade gradually accelerating the pace of its advance until it ultimately developed into a charge without any order to that effect being given, and this is most likely the answer.*

Captain Nolan's regiment was, in fact, the 15th Hussars.

The undress uniform trousers of the

17th Lancers were blue with two ¾-inch-wide white stripes down the outward seam —certainly not red with yellow.

I have just seen "The Charge of the Light Brigade" which I greatly enjoyed. My enjoyment was, however, somewhat marred by the obvious slant of the film against the officers. Raglan was not the ass portrayed by Sir John Gielgud and had I been related to Raglan I should have been very hurt that he should have been so presented.

I really cannot accept that even in those days the officers stole the soldiers' breakfasts. It has always been accepted in the British Army that animals were fed first, then soldiers and officers last. It is a pity that this small incident was introduced but I suppose the producer was determined to show the officers in a bad light. Otherwise the film was, in my view, excellent.—**Col J M Forbes (Retd), Curator, The Green Howards Museum, Gallowgate, Richmond, Yorkshire.**

Tack från Sverige

The following message of thanks and appreciation was read at a meeting on 9 October of the Svenska Marschframjandet, a Stockholm society of military music devotees, and we are sending it to you in the hope that it will be published in your magazine:

"Members of Svenska Marschframjandet wish to express their thanks to the Commanding Officers, the Director of Music, Bandmasters, Pipe Major, Drum Majors and the Regimental Bands of the Coldstream Guards, the 9th/12th Royal Lancers, the Royal Scots and the Pipes and Drums of the 1st Bn the Royal Scots for the greatly appreciated concerts and performances given in Stockholm during the British Week, September 27th-October 5th. It has been hours of intense enjoyment for all lovers of good military music and spirit to have had this opportunity of watching the perfect reviews and particularly the searchlight displays in the evenings in front of the Royal Army Museum.

"We thank you for an interesting and entertaining week of fine British military music and we welcome you back and are hoping it will not be long before we can meet British bands in Sweden again."—**Bo Ancker, Secretary General, Svenska Marschframjandet, Box 3283, 103 65 Stockholm 3, Sweden.**

Long service

I feel I can go one better than Miss Nelmes's claim (September) that Sir Hew Ross, with 74 years' service, was the longest serving soldier. In St John's Churchyard, Bangalore, India, there are two marble tombs within a railed enclosure on one of which is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of John Wheeler Cleveland (Senior General of Her Majesty's Indian Army) who after a service of 75 years during which he took part in the 1st Burmese War and afterwards held all the highest commands in the Madras Presidency died at Bangalore in his 92nd year."

The other tomb is that of his wife.—**F J Butler, 11 St Mary's House, Islington, London N1.**

Missile battery

I was very interested in your short article (October) on 21 (Gibraltar 1779-83) Missile Battery, Royal Artillery. During 1948-49 I served with this battery when it was part of 28th Coast Regiment, RA, Gibraltar. I understand this regiment has now disbanded, but what happened to its 43 and 150 batteries? Can you also say in what regiment 21 battery is now serving?—**D W Hodgson (ex-gunner 21 Battery, 28 Coast Regiment, Gilbraltar), 31 Highlands Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.**

★ (*Gibraltar* 1779-83) *Missile Battery is now part of* 50 *Missile Regiment RA and* 43 *Heavy Battery is in* 20 *Heavy Regiment RA.* 150 *Battery was disbanded in January* 1962. *Previously it was in* 75 *Heavy AA Regiment RA and in* 1955 *it became a separate unit.*

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(*see page 18*)

The two pictures differ in the following respects: 1 *Rifle butt of left soldier.* 2 *Roof of hut.* 3 *Cloud at top right.* 4 *Pack of man at top of obstacle.* 5 *Right cuff of second man on obstacle.* 6 *Rifle barrel of lowest man on obstacle.* 7 *Sergeant's lapel.* 8 *Position of bottom left rivet in obstacle.* 9 *Short line on edge of obstacle near left cloud.* 10 *Left toe of lowest man on obstacle.*

AS EASY AS WINK

Competition 124 (September) asked for 28 words—entrants produced 86 other variants! Instead of "*neat*" in "As neat as ninepins," 19 other solutions were offered.

"As safe as *houses*," "As *heavy* as lead" and "As *hard* as nails" were the only phrases in which no alternatives were produced. Remaining answers were: "As dry as *dust*, As soft as *putty*, As keen as *mustard*, As warm as *toast*, As cold as *charity*, As miserable as *sin*, As *clear* as crystal, As *cheap* as dirt, As *ugly* as sin, As *dead* as mutton, As *green* as *grass*, As *dull* as *ditchwater*, As *right* as *rain*, As *bold* as *brass*, As *thick* as *thieves*, As *large* as *life*, As *good* as *gold*.

Prizewinners:

1 WO II D Green RAOC, 1 Detachment Ammo Inspectorate, BAOR, BFPO 34.

2 E W May, 18 Leslie Avenue, Garlinge, Margate, Kent.

3 Sgt D L Boyd, HQ SIB (UK), 5 Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall, London SW1.

4 Mrs I Gray, 22 Western Road, St Marychurch, Torquay, Devon.

5 John Mackett, 115 Featherstone Road, Southall, Middlesex.

6 WO II D Garlick, X-Ray Dept, Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, Hants.

7 Sgt B Steadman RAPC, Army Costing Services, HQ Base Organisation, RAOC, Vauxhall Barracks, Didcot, Berks.

8 Miss B J Newbold, 54 Rosedale Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

9 WO I G A Gladman, 35 Central Wksp REME, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics.

10 WO II Winter, 88 Army Youth Team, Redford Barracks, Edinburgh 13.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

Announcements in Collectors' Corner are published free of charge as a service to readers. Subsequent correspondence must be conducted between readers and not through SOLDIER.

Master Phillip A Brookes, 48 Brownhill Road, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire SO5 2EE.—*Wishes buy, or preferably exchange, military cap badges, buttons and other insignia of all armies.*

British Transport Police

need

Constables

and

Police-women

in London and throughout the Country

Leaving the Services? Then choose a really worthwhile civilian job.

Variety, generous free travel, good pay, pension.

Here is an opportunity for those with intelligence and initiative.

Qualifications: Physically fit with good eyesight.

Men: 19-35 and at least 5 ft 8 in.

Women: 19-35, single and at least 5 ft 4 in.

write to:

Chief Constable (Recruitment), Dept. A British Transport Police PO Box No. 25 Park Royal, London NW10

SERVICES JOBFINDER

Under this heading every month SOLDIER will list jobs available to officers, men and women of the three Services who are about to complete their Service engagement

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS WITH ELLIOTT-AUTOMATION

Continued expansion of our Rochester Establishment has created the following opportunities which could be suitable for ex Service personnel with relevant technical experience:—

TEST PROGRAMME ENGINEERS
Required for analysing and programming the Automatic Test Equipment to test a wide variety of avionic equipment. Qualifications H.N.C. or equivalent background.

PROTOTYPE TEST ENGINEERS
To test complex analogue and digital airborne systems. Minimum qualifications O.N.C.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS
To work in our Engineering Laboratories assisting Development Engineers with Development, Design and Commissioning of a wide range of avionic equipment. Qualifications to O.N.C. Standard.

ELECTRICAL TESTERS AND INSTRUMENT MECHANICS
Capable of carrying out functional tests, calibrating, reporting and diagnosing faults and with experience in electronic wiring.

Applicants are invited to write or telephone for application form to:—

Personnel Manager,
Elliott-Automation Limited,
Airport Works,
Rochester, Kent.

Telephone No. Medway 44400,
Extension 64.

ELLIOTT-AUTOMATION

CAN YOU - SELL ?

LIKE TO FIND OUT?

Selling is now my profession. Early in 1968 I was seeking a new career after 22 years in the Army. I wanted something which would lead to responsibility but had not considered selling.

KEN PARKER

I saw an advertisement from DOM HOLDINGS LTD. of ROYSTON and now I am a Technical Salesman for this Company. They have a unique system of selection and training and many servicemen like myself are benefiting from it. If you are not the right man, they will tell you so. If you are, the opportunities for advancement are real. Incidentally, the Company operates a pension scheme which is directly geared to earnings.

Find out more by writing to:

J. G. F. NAUMANN,
SALES RECRUITMENT EXECUTIVE,
DOM HOLDINGS LIMITED,
ROYSIA HOUSE,
ROYSTON,
HERTS.

JOBFINDER

Topographic Surveyor

We are seeking single young men qualified in the Army to standard A1 or A2 Surveyor, or in the Mines to the standard of H.N.C. (Mining) to work with Geophysical Exploration parties operating on a world wide basis.

Candidates must be prepared to work in camp conditions, often in remote areas. The Company provides generous allowances and leave entitlement, with free messing, accommodation and medical attention when overseas.

Only candidates who meet the above requirements should apply for application forms to:

Personnel Manager,

SEISMOGRAPH SERVICE LIMITED
Holwood, Keston, Kent.

SL

LEARN WATCH REPAIRING
Watch Repairing for Profit. Simple correspondence course.
Details : **WATCHCRAFT, 121 The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.** Send Stamp.

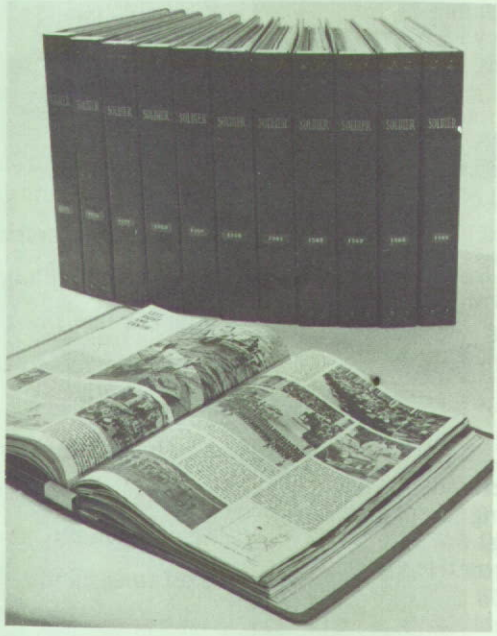
Birthday coming up?

Here's a splendid idea for a birthday present that will give pleasure for many years.

It's the ideal surprise gift—a six-colour print on art paper of Terence Cuneo's magnificent painting of D-Day. All the noise, the colour, the action, the guts and glory are captured in this Normandy landings scene.

The print measures 20 inches by 30 inches and costs only 21 shillings including packing and postage to any part of the world.

Orders, accompanied by cheque, postal order, money order or international money order, to SOLDIER (Prints C7), 433 Holloway Road, London N7.



ARE YOU A HOARDER?

Whatever else you *do* throw away, you'll need to keep SOLDIER. This is the SOLDIER Easibinder. It will house a year's supply, prevent copies from becoming tatty and dog-eared, and tuck away neatly and handy on the bookshelf. Turn the pages and they flatten out for easy reading and quick reference.

SOLDIER's Easibinder has a red leathercloth spine, with the magazine title in gold and a panel for adding volume number and year. The Easibinder costs 12s 6d including packing in a carton and postage to any part of the world.

Get your Easibinder now from SOLDIER (Binders 7), 433 Holloway Road, London N7. Cheque, postal order, money order or international money order, made out to SOLDIER Magazine, should accompany your order.

COURAGE (CENTRAL) LTD.

offer you a

MANAGEMENT CAREER

Would you and your wife like a job worth up to £2,000 a year as Managers of one of our Public Houses?

The qualifications required are enthusiasm, the ability to get on with people, to organise a small staff and to run 'a happy house'.

Suitable applicants will go on a training course and, if successful, will be offered one of our Managed Houses in the general area of Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Buckinghamshire or West London.

If you are leaving the Forces shortly and are interested in further details, write to:

Mr. W. H. Whiting, Tied Trade Manager,
Courage (Central) Ltd., The Brewery, Reading, Berks.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations are held annually: **Executive Class for ex-Forces candidates,** June. (Basic grade rises to over £1,400; good promotion opportunities.) **Clerical Class for ex-Forces candidates,** September, **Assistant Preventive Officer** (18-25), Autumn, and **Customs Officer** (18-25), Autumn; allowance for Forces service.

Write stating age, Forces service, etc., to—

CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
10 Station Parade, Balham High Road, London, S.W.12.

BADGES

We make only the best BLAZER BADGES In fine wires and silks.

PLAQUES

Also attractive WALL PLAQUES and **CAR BADGES** at 40/- each.

SCARVES

Fine quality Saxony Wraps in Regtl. colours (University style 60" × 10½") for 35/- each;

REGIMENTAL TIES 21/- each.

List from:

D. J. PARKINSON.
H.M. Services Hand Embroiderers
(Dept. S.) 124, VALLEY DRIVE, BRIGHTON 5, SUSSEX

FAREWELL, THE TERRITORIALS

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

A shake-up of the Reserve Army announced in the House of Commons by Mr Gerry Reynolds, Minister of Defence for Administration, meant the virtual end of the Territorials (Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve III) but a boost for the Volunteers (T & AVR II).

Mr Reynolds said that since the disbandment of T & AVR III announced on 16 January 1968, the Government had been seeking ways of employing the assets of this force to make good the recruiting gap in T & AVR II.

In his statement the Minister referred to the Volunteers as the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve. "We intend," he said, "to give every encouragement to Territorials to join the TAVR II and we hope many of them will do so. But," he added, "the influx of Territorials we hope for will be a one-time bonus. We have decided that two permanent changes are necessary.

"First we intend to draw on the recruiting potential of a much wider area by transferring about 100 of the training centres of the Territorials to TAVR II.

"Secondly, experience has shown that the amount of full-time training currently required of members of TAVR II with its extensive demands on the spare time of the volunteer has a discouraging effect on the retention of trained men. We have decided to allow a limited number of trained men to undertake, with the agreement of their commanding officers, a rather less onerous training obligation. By thus improving the state of manning we aim to improve the overall efficiency of Volunteer units."

The Territorials are not disappearing completely—Mr Reynolds said it was intended to establish up to 100 cadres, each of about eight officers, non-commissioned officers and men and each attached to a unit of TAVR II. And he added: "We expect that most, if not all, of the regimental titles of the former T & AVR III units will be preserved by conferring these on the cadres."

Mr Reynolds said there would be a relatively small increase of some 2000 men in the establishment of TAVR II, mainly for logistic support in the country's increased NATO contribution. He also announced that it had been decided to cease recruiting Ever Readies—men of the Special Army Volunteer Reserve. They had not recruited well and the Government considered the tasks for which they were designated could be better carried out by Regulars.

Mr Reynolds went on: "I shall at a later date be making a statement about the future of the Army General Reserve. This is a pool of about 170,000 National Servicemen of whom some 15,000 are currently required on mobilisation. We plan to meet this requirement from other sources as soon as we possibly can. The Regular Reserve will be growing in size over the next few years and this will help, but we shall also have to place greater reliance on the Volunteer Reserve. To this end we are increasing the establishment of individual volunteers in TAVR II by a further 3000."

About the new eight-men cadres Mr Reynolds said they would take some of the peacetime administrative work off the shoulders of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the TAVR II units and enable them to concentrate more on military training. In addition they would provide nuclei around which units could be formed when minor changes are made in the TAVR II order of battle, if a sudden expansion of Reserves were required—or if circumstances after mobilisation were to necessitate the formation into units of Regular Reservists not needed for the Regular Army.

Mr Reynolds concluded: "We are thus bringing the order of battle of the Volunteer Reserves up to date on a simplified organisational structure; we are taking steps to make the best use of the assets of T & AVR III and to bring about improvement in the recruiting of TAVR II.

"My last word is to the Territorials. I would like to thank them for the service they have given in T & AVR III. I would like to express our appreciation of their patience during the past year of uncertainty. Finally I would like to say how much we hope that they will seek to transfer to the Volunteers."

At a press conference later at the Ministry of Defence, Mr Reynolds said that of the 150 drill halls occupied by T & AVR III, 120 would be taken over by TAVR II units, some by new units, others by spreading out existing units. Nearly all Territorials would have their drill hall taken over by another unit—and with something like 14,000 vacancies in TAVR II there would be plenty of places for them. Mr Reynolds said they would be willing to put age limits up for men transferring from T & AVR III—"We can take them all." He hoped about 5000 would make the move and said he would be disappointed if the number was under 2000.

Footnote: The T & AVR III came into being in April 1967 as part of the reorganisation of the Territorial Army and Army Emergency Reserve. Known as the Home Defence Force, its establishment was 23,000 men and its 87 units averaged three to each Civil Defence sub-region. The Terriers' role was to assist the police in the maintenance of law and order at home in emergency and act generally in support of the civil power in the event of an apprehended or actual nuclear attack; they were also intended to act in defence of the United Kingdom.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

BAOR..?

If you are arriving soon,

or are here already,

and interested in a new:

Triumph (*family models*)

15% OFF !

1200E £453
1300 £597
2000 £844
● ex works

or **Peugeot:** *discount prices all '69 models from*

£595 ex works

LIST PRICES SLASHED

TRIUMPH

PEUGEOT

Then for details of

UK/Germany delivery,

specifications,

Nato prices, HP, *Partex*

call, phone or write to

Peter Brennan-Dupleix

of

Walter Hagen & Co GmbH
Importer—Sole Distributor
415 Krefeld, Pestalozzistr,
West Germany

Please send details of
□ TRIUMPH □ PEUGEOT

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

.....

Telephone Krefeld 28311

S.I.B.A.

The object of the
SERVICES INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION
is to offer to the Armed Forces advice and service in all matters relating to Insurance and House Purchase. Therefore, if advice on these problems is given by an S.I.B.A. Member, it may be regarded as having been given in the best interests of the person concerned.

Apply to the Secretary for a list of members:—

Commander J. F. W. Hastings, RN,
Services Insurance Brokers Association,
10 Queen Street, Maidenhead.

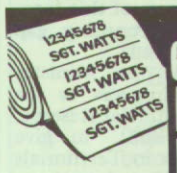
BMC NEW CARS

At special Military Prices

JOHN **sprinzel**

32, LANCASTER MEWS,
OFF CRAVEN TERRACE,
LONDON W.2.
Phone: 01-723 1478.

SERVICEMEN



SAVE MONEY
6 DOZEN IRON-ON
NAME
TAPES

NO SEWING **FOR ONLY** **9/6** +6d P&P

Just iron them on quickly, easily. They'll boil and dry clean. Guaranteed permanent. Perfect for clothing, items of kit, etc. Makes service kit identification so much easier.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Print name, rank and number and send with remittance to **or name only 8'6 post FREE**

PERMA NAME TAPES (DEPT. S.O.)
1 Littleton Road, Harrow, Middx.

* Are you a member?

INSTITUTE OF I AM ADVANCED MOTORISTS

In the interests of Road Safety the INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED MOTORISTS exists to provide an opportunity for you to find out if your driving standards are as high as they ought to be. For details of Membership and the Advanced Driving Test fill in the coupon below.

To the Secretary
Institute of Advanced Motorists,
Empire House, Chiswick, London W4.
(01-994 4403)

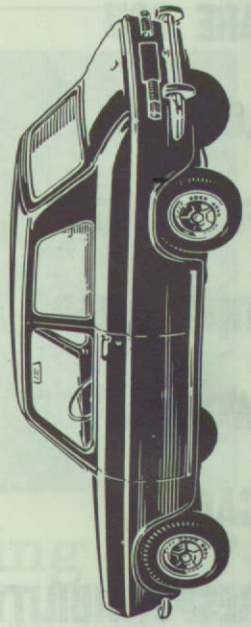
Name .....

Address .....

.....

(Block letters please) SM69

POSTED TO GERMANY? GET AHEAD... ORDER YOUR TAX-FREE SIMCA DIRECT FROM FACTORY... NOW!



Largest Cash Savings
OF ANY CAR IN EUROPE

FULLY EQUIPED * SALOONS, ESTATES, COUPES * HP AVAILABLE

SPECIAL PRICES TO HM FORCES

Post Coupon Now for Folder, Prices, Details

SIMCA MILITARY SALES BFG DEPT.
Att: A. Gauffriau Viersenerstr. 139
405 MONCHENGLADBACH - GERMANY

SIMCA

Please send information on models ticked

□ 1000 □ 1100 □ 1301 □ 1501 □ COUPE

Name .....

Address .....

I have posting orders to .....

on *(date)* .....

BOOKS

FIGHTING SURGEON

"*The Black Scalpel*" (*Geoffrey Parker*)

The author was a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1941, middle-aged but active and with a flair for unusual pursuits—in his spare time—for an Army surgeon. Such as taking part unofficially in a small-arms course, during which he learned how to use a Sten gun and revolver, throw a grenade and dismantle and assemble a Bren.

He was instructed in unarmed combat by an expert, whose job at the time was the physical rehabilitation of convalescent soldiers, and he became a parachutist in an "off the record" course arranged by a fighter pilot who was one of his patients.

In North Africa he volunteered for more active work than he was getting in a base hospital and was refused because he was "too old," but later was given command in a crisis of 24 Field Surgical Unit which he took with First Army from Algeria to Tunis, into Pantellaria and eventually to Salerno.

South of Cassino he caught jaundice and, while convalescing in Naples, was appointed surgeon on a hospital ship just for the journey to Britain and back. In London a new kind of war enmeshed him and, because of his obvious ability to fight as well as doctor, and his knowledge of French, he was parachuted into France to become Henri Martin, traveller in pharmaceutical products, and also Commandant Parsifal of the Maquis.

He led an exciting life in the High Jura, fighting the Germans in the mountains and tending battle casualties. He tells of the difficult and dedicated life of the Maquis, of vile enemy atrocities and of how the Germans used Russian prisoners-of-war to wipe out whole villages.

He was also chosen by his French superior for a "cloak-and-dagger" episode which took him into Switzerland for 48 hours. In Geneva he collected a suitcase with £100,000-worth of English money and exchanged it for delicate precision instruments made only in Switzerland and destined for the Royal Air Force.

This case he smuggled across the border into France, under barbed wire and in spite of searchlights and a burst of machine-gun fire, and handed it over to a contact.

Although in his forties, Geoffrey Parker, surgeon, survived an exciting, frightening and strenuous war and won some of the highest military awards including the Distinguished Service Order and five French, Belgian and Italian decorations.

William Kimber, 36*s* **G R H**

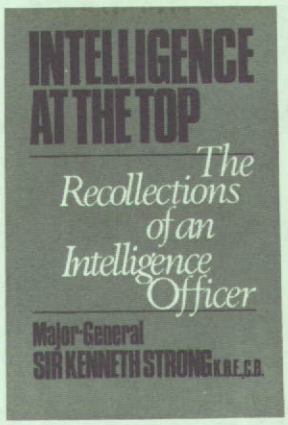
FACTS, SIFTING AND APPRAISAL

"*Intelligence at the Top*" (*Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong*)

The author was the man who warned Montgomery that German panzers had been spotted close to his dropping zones at Arnhem. Arnhem became a glorious but bloody failure. Two months later he told American General Omar Bradley that his Ardennes front was ripe for counter-attack. Two weeks later the United States positions were hit by the Germans.

General Strong was Britain's top intelligence man in World War Two. He joined Eisenhower in Africa in 1943, later became the Supreme Commander's chief of intelligence throughout the campaign in North-West Europe, then SHAEF's top intelligence man and later first Director-General of Intelligence at the Ministry of Defence.

In this account of his 40 years' experience in intelligence he explains that it is rarely of the "cloak-and-dagger" kind but is based on solid military research. It means long hours gathering the "facts," patient



and painstaking sifting, then the "educated guess" at what the man on "the other side of the hill" is going to do.

General Strong started his intelligence career with The Royal Scots Fusiliers, gathering information about the Sinn Fein in Ireland in the 1920s, but after becoming an interpreter in German and French he was appointed to the intelligence staff of the Rhine Army.

Ten years later he was British military attaché in Berlin where he met many of the Nazi bosses and where Field-Marshal Keitel, German chief of staff, told him that military attachés were "a bunch of military idlers."

Six years later, in May 1945, Sir Kenneth Strong escorted the field-marshal into the Russian headquarters in Berlin where Keitel signed the surrender documents for the German Army.

After the war General Strong had several top intelligence jobs before becoming in the early sixties the first director-general of the new Ministry of Defence intelligence bureau. Today he lives in retirement in the South of England yet his final statement that "intelligence must maintain all the traditional apparatus for providing warning . . . for in the event of limited war that threatens or actually entails the use of nuclear weapons, the prompt availability of accurate and reliable intelligence may determine whether or not the fighting escalates" is still very valid.

This is an extremely readable book, written in straightforward language and with much inside knowledge that throws new and often startling light on the chief personalities, British and American, and the chief events of World War Two.

Giniger/Cassell, 42*s* **C W**

SECONDARY THEATRE

"*The Italian Campaign*, 1943-45" (*Lieutenant-Colonel G A Shepperd*)

The Italian campaign was one of the most hard-fought and frustrating campaigns of World War Two. Servicemen of many allied nations and from every corner of the Commonwealth struggled on for two years, pinning down valuable German divisions whose presence on the Russian front or in North-West Europe could have prolonged the war.

But it was a secondary theatre of operations and the men who fought there felt it. World attention was focused on Normandy and North-West Europe and Press reports from Italy were evaluated accordingly. Even when Rome fell, D-Day knocked it off the front pages.

As a secondary theatre Italy lacked priority in supplies and reinforcements. That the allied forces were able to continue their advance, however slowly, is a tribute to them and to their leaders.

In this immensely competent reassessment of the Italian campaign Colonel Shepperd tells the story of this bitter contest, the men and their commanders and the political and strategic decisions which ruled their lives. He opens his account with the Casablanca conference at which allied strategy for 1943 was planned. After the invasion of Sicily the American Fifth and British Eighth armies held the limelight with the first foothold on Hitler's Festung Europe.

Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, then came Alexander's brilliant spring campaign of 1944 which led to the capture of Rome and forward to the Gothic Line where the advance ground to a halt.

The final round was fought in the Po valley. Von Vietinghoff, states Colonel Shepperd, was like a boxer entering the ring with his bootlaces tied together, one more victim of Hitler's "rigid defence" tactics. He could conduct neither a mobile defence nor a properly phased withdrawal. When retreat was forced upon him it was too late to prevent a rout.

Colonel Shepperd places the whole campaign against the background of the various conferences which shaped it; he examines the problems and development of allied and inter-Service co-operation and gives special attention to amphibious and airborne assault and the techniques of air operations.

For a comprehensive survey of the Italian campaign this book will take some surpassing. The maps are good and wisely cleared of minor detail.

Arthur Barker, 63*s* **J C W**

IN BRIEF

"*Strassenpanzer* (*The German Scout Cars*)" (*Walter J Spielberger*)

Volume 5 in the Armor Series contains nearly 100 illustrations (including four in colour). Notes and technical data cover armoured personnel carriers (of up to ten wheels), six-wheeled heavy armoured cars, machine-gun carriers and radio vehicles, light and heavy armoured reconnaissance cars, armoured vehicles taken over from other armies, and dummy vehicles used for training.

Dummy tanks were issued by the German High Command because the Treaty of Versailles allowed Germany to possess neither tanks nor armoured cars except a limited number of armoured personnel carriers for police.

The first dummies of canvas on steel frames simulating tanks were not motorised. Then came dummy armoured cars on truck chassis, which were road-bound, and dummy tank hulls on car chassis.

Aero Publishers, California (overseas agent, W E Hersant Ltd, 228 Archway Road, Highgate, London N6, 24s 6d, post paid)

Bellona Military Vehicle Prints

George Bradford's colour drawing on the cover of Series Sixteen introduces the British light tank Mk I, one of four armoured vehicles surveyed in this latest addition to the Bellona prints.

The Mk I or Carden-Lloyd Mk VIII, developed through the Vickers-Carden-Lloyd patrol tank from the successful Carden-Lloyd Mk VI machine-gun carrier, gave many of its features to light tanks which followed it.

Next comes the German Panzerkampfwagen Panther Ausfuerhung G Sd Kfz 171 of 1944-45. This was a more advanced Panther with many components interchangeable with those of the Tiger II, and 5588 were built in just over two years plus 679 chassis for armoured recovery vehicles. Further improvements to be added to both Panthers and Tigers as the war ended were infrared lighting devices and stabilised gun mounts.

The British four-wheel drive AEC Mk I armoured car—122 were built—came into service in heavy troops of armoured car regiments from 1942 onwards, in North Africa, Italy and North-West Europe.

In April 1934 the CIGS Research Committee prepared an outline requirement for two infantry tanks—one a small tank with a machine-gun, the second a larger tank mounting a 2-pounder gun. The smaller tank emerged first. Its main armament was a Vickers .303 machine-gun, it weighed 11 tons and a commercial Ford V-8 engine gave it a top speed of eight miles an hour. This was in September 1936!

This infantry tank Mk I was put into limited production (while the larger Mk II (Matilda) was being produced) and saw service in France in 1940.

Bellona Publications, Badger's Mead, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, Berks, 4s plus overseas postage; subscription scheme and ring binder available

BACK COVER

A Recce Platoon Land-Rover of 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, in full flight in the Persian Gulf. Sergeant K H Lloyd, who has contributed other SOLDIER covers, took this picture in the south of Bahrein Island as two Land-Rovers were out on exercise. Only one moves—and moves fast—at a time, under cover from its "team mate."

SBN 11 720619 9