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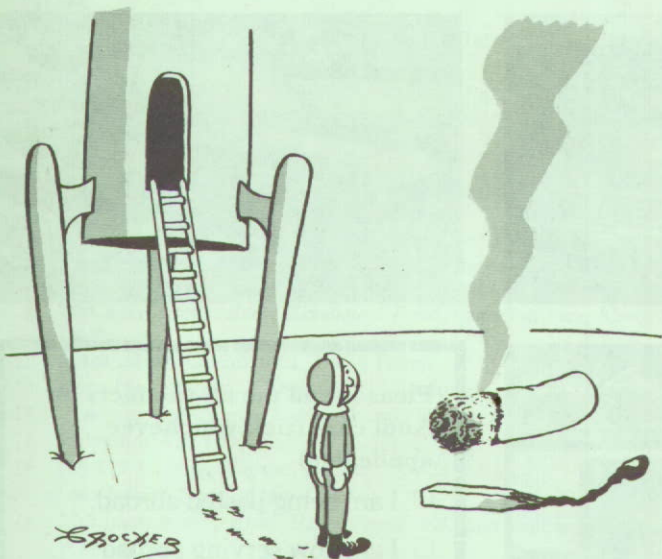
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See-the-Army DIARY

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

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

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

MAY

- 16 Tidworth Tattoo (16-18 May).
- 17 Lord Mayor's Show, Belfast.
- 26 New Addington Fair.
- 26 Reigate and Redhill Show.
- 26 Surrey County Show, Surbiton.
- 27 Military display, Enniskillen (27-28 May).
- 28 British Week, Dortmund, Germany (28 May-4 June).
- 31 Devon Traction Engine and Veteran Car Rally.
- 31 Trooping the Colour rehearsal, Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 31 (Provisional) Open Day, King's Division Depot, Royal Irish Rangers, Ballymena.
- 31 *Scottish Infantry Depot, Glencorse, Open Days (31 May-1 June).*

JUNE

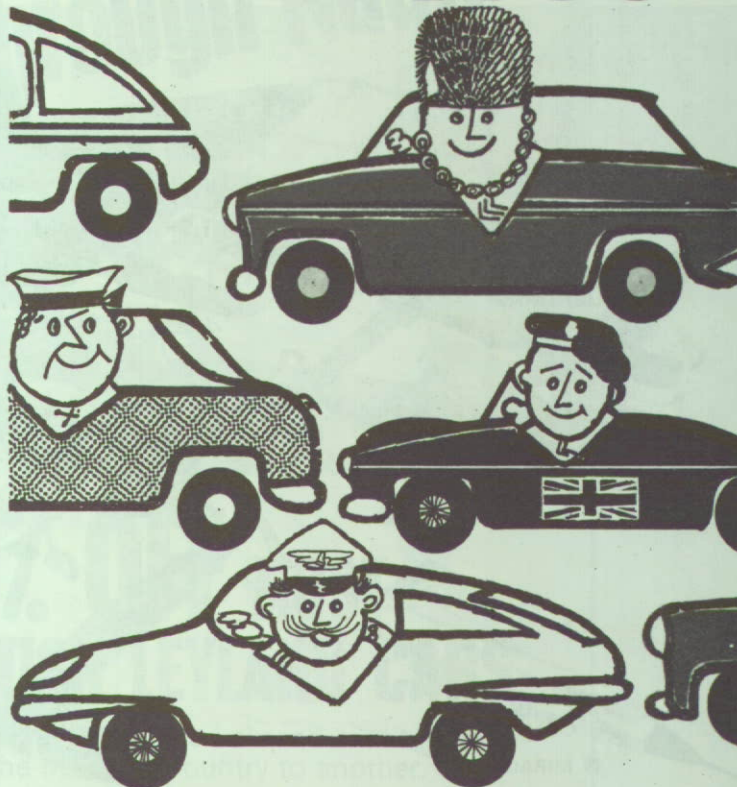
- 3 Massed bands Household Division beat Retreat, Horse Guards Parade, London (and on 5 June).
- 5 Recruiting display, Glasgow (5-11 June).
- 6 25th anniversary Normandy landings, Normandy beaches and Portsmouth Cathedral.
- 7 *Army Display, Catterick.*
- 7 Machine Gun Corps observance, Boy David Memorial, Hyde Park, London.
- 7 Trooping the Colour rehearsal, Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 11 Amalgamation of The South Wales Borderers and The Welch Regiment into The Royal Regiment of Wales, Cardiff Castle.
- 11 *25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, sponsored race, Kempton Park.*
- 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 June).
- 16 NATO Sticking Taptoe, Arnhem (16-21 June).
- 18 *Lincolnshire Show Army Display.*
- 18 *25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, gala march and dinner, Wentworth.*
- 19 Recruiting display, Dundee (19-21 June).
- 20 Suffolk Tattoo, Christchurch Park, Ipswich (20-21 June).
- 20 Bexley (Sidcup) Tattoo (20-21 June).
- 21 (Provisional) 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, Open Day, Kirkee Barracks, Colchester.
- 21 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, Musical Pageant, Empire Stadium, Wembley.
- 23 NATO Sticking Taptoe, Brussels (23-26 June).
- 24 *25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, Floral Festival, London (24-26 June).*
- 26 Carisbrooke Castle Tattoo (26-28 June).
- 26 Army Display, Belle Vue, Manchester (26-29 June).
- 28 North Wilts Army Cadet Force Tattoo, Swindon.

JULY

- 1 Investiture of Prince of Wales, Caernarvon Castle.
- 2 Royal Progress through Wales (2-5 July).
- 4 Recruiting display, Kilmarnock and Ayr (4-9 July).

continued on page 7

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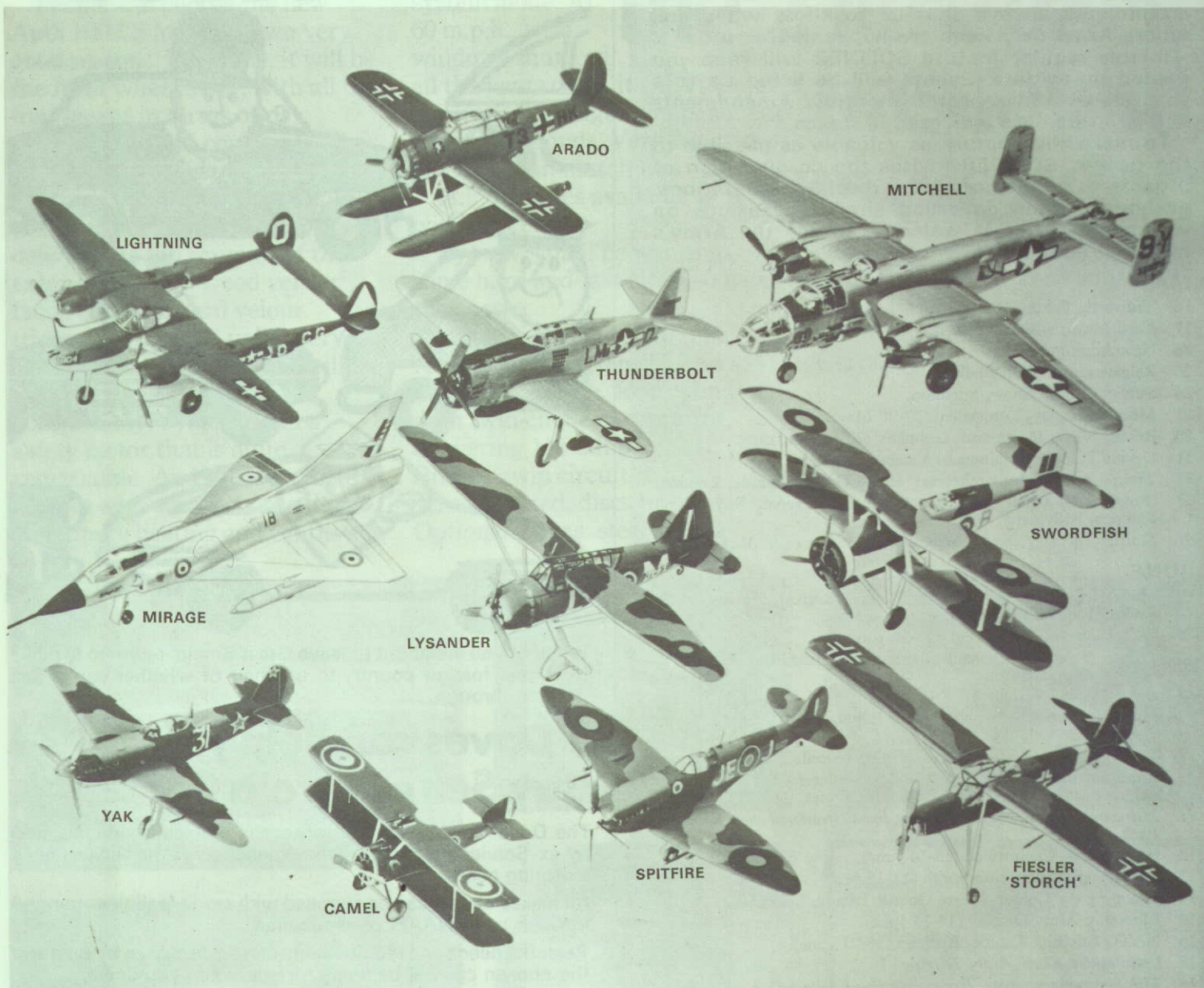
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DIARY *continued*

JULY

- 4 Recruiting display, Walsall (4-6 July).
- 5 Open Day, 39 Engineer Regiment (Airfields), Waterbeach, Cambridge.
- 6 Open Day, Depot+ The Queen's Regiment, Canterbury.
- 8 Recruiting display, Stoke-on-Trent (8-9 July).
- 9 Royal Tournament, Earls Court (9-26 July).
- 11 Cheltenham Tattoo (11-12 July).
- 12 Summer Show, Croydon.
- 12 Basingstoke Tattoo.
- 12 Recruiting display, Liverpool University (12-13 July).
- 12 Dagenham Town Show (12-13 July).
- 12 1 and 3 Training Regiments, Royal Engineers, At Home and RE Association Weekend, Southwood Camp, Cove, Farnborough, Hampshire (12-13 July).
- 16 Recruiting display, Liverpool Show (16-19 July).
- 19 Larkhill Day.
- 21 Army Week, Dover (21-26 July).
- 24 Dover Tattoo, Crabble Ground, Dover (24-26 July).
- 25 Nottingham Army Display (25-27 July).
- 26 Christchurch Tattoo, Bournemouth.
- 26 Army Air Corps Open Day, Middle Wallop.
- 30 Colchester Tattoo, Castle Park, Colchester (30 July-2 August).

AUGUST

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

SEPTEMBER

- 3 Army Week, Keighley (3-7 September).
- 4 Army Week, Sheffield (4-6 September).
- 5 Recruiting display, Glasgow (5-7 September).
- 6 Shoburness Garrison (including 36 Heavy Air Defence Regiment, Royal Artillery) At Home.
- 6 25th anniversary, Army Benevolent Fund, sponsored race, Sandown Park.
- 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).
- 20 Scottish Infantry Depot, Glencorse, Open Days (20-21 September).
- 29 British Week, Tokyo (29 September-5 October).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Here he tells how his new career is shaping up:

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

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

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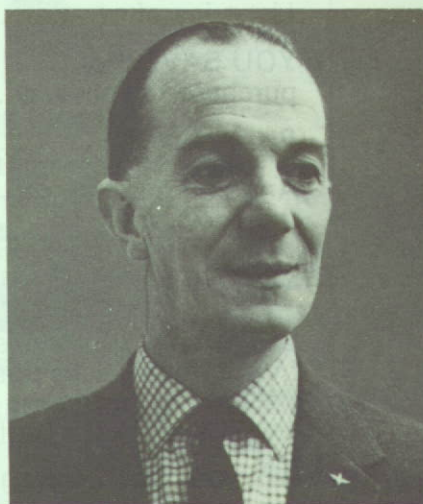


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START A NEW CAREER AT MICHELIN

(This Army man did)



MICHELIN IS WHERE THE CAREER JOBS ARE

Troops of Army Strategic Command travelled by land, sea and air to take part in a NATO exercise with the Danes and Germans. And they found it

ICE-COLD AT KIEL



THIS year's major NATO exercise in the north German province of Schleswig Holstein was code-named "Bold Adventure." But they should have substituted "cold" for "bold."

An almost unprecedented temperature down to minus 20 degrees Centigrade turned the exercise area into a winter wonderland of frozen lakes and rivers with a thick carpet of crisp white snow and icicle-bearing pine trees like crystal chandeliers.

British troops of 24th Infantry Brigade Group—their only special winter clothing was a sheep-skin lined parka—had to build igloos and snow shelters. Sioux helicopters were put out of action when their oil seals froze up and they had to be thawed out in

a heated hangar. Engines of ten-ton diesel lorries were de-frozen by putting cookhouse petrol stoves underneath.

The problem was highlighted when they bumped "enemy" forces of the 17th Panzergrenadierbrigade. A bespectacled German captain compared his own white-smocked men and a Kanonenjagdpanzer (tank destroyer) daubed with whitewash with the green-uniformed British soldiers visible for half a mile and a Saladin armoured car which stood out starkly against the snow scene. He told some newspapermen triumphantly: "We captured five British communications vehicles and their officer."

But the Germans had their troubles, too. A Kanonenjagdpanzer (top speed 50 mph) gave a demonstration turn of speed before

the Press cameras—then collapsed through the ice of a frozen lake and sank up to its black cross markings.

The British infantry were not going to be caught on the wrong foot. The Royal Welch Fusiliers quickly bought some cans of white paint from a local shop to camouflage their lorries and Land-Rovers. They did not get any white smocks but, as a sergeant-major pointed out, "It would be easy in wartime. You just whip a few sheets off some beds and put them over your head."

The Danes—used to bone-chilling Baltic breezes—had come well prepared with chains on lorry wheels and anti-freeze effective down to -35 degrees Centigrade. Their troops wore seven layers of clothing—cotton vest, string vest, wool shirt, jersey,

Above: Outlandish goggled figures loom out of the swirling snow. They are Danes on a reconnaissance patrol. Machine-guns are mounted in their jeeps.



ICE-COLD AT KIEL

continued



Top right: White smocks camouflaging them in the snow, German infantry attack the ferry crossing on Kiel Canal held by Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Above: A flurry of snow as a 50-mph Kanonen-jagdpanzer gives a demonstration turn of speed.



Right: The "field" that was a lake. Snow can be deceptive. Now there is a tricky recovery job.

combat uniform, nylon quilt (converting to a sleeping bag) and rubberised cape. Long string pants keep damp trousers off the legs, both sleeping bag and string vests have hoods, and a ground-sheet (convertible to a mini-tent) is carried in a flap under the combat jacket. The face is protected by a three-foot-long woollen stocking worn like a balaclava helmet.

This uniform is bulky (the Danes joke about having "elephant trousers") and inhibits running. But men of a Danish reconnaissance squadron said they felt warm and snug when driving through swirling snow and biting winds in their open jeep.

There were 114 cases of illness due to the cold, such as influenza and frostbite. Of these 58 were British. Said the local paper *Kieler Nachrichten* (Kiel News) reporting from the German side: "At night the quicksilver sank below minus ten degrees many times. And with it sank the fighting spirit." But the British bore up. "The cold gets your feet worst," said a corporal, "but it's all right if you move your toes about in your boots and have bags of tea with rum."

The weather was appropriate for Cold War politics. Exercise Bold Adventure coincided with the election of the new President of West Germany in West Berlin. The Soviet news agency TASS spoke in alarmist terms of "the widening activity in West Germany of militarist, revenge-seeking and neo-Nazi elements, who are trying to stir up dangerous tensions in Europe."

The Russians announced they were holding joint military manoeuvres with the East Germans under the command of Marshal Ivan Yakubovsky, who directed last year's invasion of Czechoslovakia. The exercise area was to be in central and western East Germany through which runs the 110-mile autobahn to West Berlin.

There was no connection between Bold Adventure and the crisis that had arisen over the election in West Berlin, said Major-General Jens Skriver Jensen, the exercise director, at a specially convened Press conference. General Jensen, a Dane who commands Allied Land Forces Schleswig Holstein and Jutland, was asked why they could not postpone the exercise. "Why should we?" he replied. "The Russians are having manoeuvres themselves and even blocking the corridors. I think it would be an admission of weakness to postpone an exercise that has been planned for long months. I really think it could be



Left: Flanked by skeleton trees and hedgerows, troops of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, advance along an icy road keeping a careful look out for a possible enemy ambush.

Below: Face veil, smoke grenade, but a look of unconcealed determination. He is a corporal in the 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers.



misinterpreted." He added, however, that he had heard the Russians had moved their troops away from the East/West German border and were concentrating round Berlin itself.

Exercise Bold Adventure was in four parts. Phase One was the move of British troops by sea and air to Jutland; Two—move of British and Danes overland from Jutland to Schleswig Holstein; Three—fighting part of the exercise, code-named Battle Cry; Four—move home of British and Danish troops.

The trip across the North Sea—in logistics ships Sir Tristram and Sir Percivale—was none too smooth. The ships were lashed by a force nine gale and

ploughed through pack ice in the approaches to the Jutland port of Esbjerg.

Exercise Battle Cry, in the vicinity of Kiel, scene of the mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet in 1918 involved 14,000 troops. The British participation was 6000 soldiers and airmen, and 70 aircraft, of Army Strategic Command's 3rd Division and the Royal Air Force's 38 Group. They are part of the new mobile task force earmarked for assignment to NATO in May last year.

Exercise aims were command, control and co-operation of a NATO force. The force was split into two opposing sides—"orange" (enemy) and "blue" (friendly). Orange troops—acting as aggressor from

the other side of the Iron Curtain—comprised the German 17th Armoured Infantry Brigade. Blue included Headquarters Jutland Division, 1st and 2nd Jutland Brigades, 164 German Armoured Battalion with 24 Brigade coming in as reinforcements.

The "battle" began with the Orange forces making a seaborne landing at dawn on the Baltic coast, not far from where some Russian trawlers were said to be keeping vigil in their "fishing grounds."

The defenders were ready. The 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, moved up to hold a position between two large lakes—the Dobersdorfer See and Selenter See—The Life Guards held the



American-built armoured personnel carrier trundles up a country road. The Germans say it has too high a silhouette, visible above low walls and hedges. They call it a "Scheunen-Tor" (barn door).

eastern flank from the Selenter See to the Baltic coast, and the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, guarded the left flank north, west of the Dobersdorfer See. The 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars and German 164 Armoured Battalion—with the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, riding on their tanks—were to sweep round from the west.

The plan worked well. Orange force—unable to break out of its bridgehead—sent in paratroops and helicopter-borne infantry well inside friendly territory. But the surprise attackers were surprised themselves. "It was just after first light and we heard a German plane overhead," said a sergeant-major of The Royal Welch Fusiliers. "We jumped out of our convoy of vehicles, belted across a field and caught the paratroops before they had even got their weapons out of the cases. There was a German general or someone with them who was hopping mad. The umpires told us to let them go or else the exercise couldn't have carried on."

Enemy objective was the strategic Kiel Canal. British infantry and sapper demolition squads were rushed in to hold the bridge, tunnel and ferry crossings. Orange attacking forces of 240 soldiers in 24 helicopters were quickly spotted. The Orange forces, however, were surprised by British troops brought in by Royal Air Force Wessex helicopters flying at treetop height under the radar net.

The British soldiers were praised by General Skriver Jensen in his exercise de-brief. He commented: "I was most impressed with their standard of training.

They appeared to me in every way to be thoroughly good professional soldiers. I was also impressed with the way they overcame their lack of armoured personnel carriers and ordinary transport vehicles, due to their air-portable role, by the most effective use of helicopters."



Front Cover

Sunset shot taken in Bahrain of a patrol of the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment.

Cover picture by Sergeant Keith Lloyd who is serving in the Regiment.

SOLDIER to soldier

While Anguilla (see pages 23-25) has not been exactly happy about its military visitors, another small Caribbean island takes a very different view of the British soldier. In a leading article, *The Island Sun*, of Beef Island, in the British Virgin Islands, has said:

"We salute the Royal Engineers at Beef Island for the major improvements to the airport... In addition to the skill of the Engineers we have taken note of their zeal... But there is more to their presence in the BVI... the Royal Engineers have made themselves a most agreeable part of the community... They have comported themselves with friendliness and exemplary conduct becoming their outfit... and have made an excellent impression which speaks well for themselves as men and the British uniform they wear.

"... the Royal Engineers have earned the goodwill, respect and esteem of the BVI... as people to people, they have made a mark on the community which will be remembered long after they have departed for Britain and planes are zooming in large numbers into Beef Island."

★

All copies have now been sold of the print of David Shepherd's Arnhem painting, "Oosterbeek Crossroads." **SOLDIER** now offers readers a print of "The Defence of Calais 1940," a painting commissioned in 1967 by The Rifle Brigade Club and Association from artist Terence Cuneo.

To this action Sir Winston Churchill attributed the safe withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from the Dunkirk beaches. The Royal Green Jackets bore the lion's share of this hard-fought battle.

This Calais print is available at 20s, including postage to any part of the world. Orders should be addressed to **SOLDIER** (Print RB1), 433 Holloway Road, London N7, with cheques, money orders etc made out to **SOLDIER** Magazine. A black-and-white reproduction of the print will be published in next month's issue.

★

Last year, for the first time, **SOLDIER** moved out of its Holloway offices to meet the public at the Army display in Aldershot and at the Royal Artillery's Larkhill open day. Members of the staff manned a stand which included emperor-size photographs and all the services which we offer to our readers.

So successful was this venture that last November the magazine held a month-long display in the Army's London "shop window"—the Strand Army Careers Information Office.

This year there will be a similar **SOLDIER** stand at five main events where the public is welcome to see the Army. They are: Catterick, Aldershot and Manchester in June, Middle Wallop in July and Bovington in August. All of us on **SOLDIER**'s staff look forward to meeting all of you.



With the United Nations Force in **CYPRUS**

THE HAMPSHIRE TOOK IT IN THEIR STRIDE

"McNaught's Marauders" occupy the house on left of Black Bridge in the village of Ayios Theodoros. Sentries roof and porch.

THE United Nations task of keeping the peace in Cyprus is often assumed to be somewhat different from normal soldierly duties and some national forces receive special training before being posted to the island.

The 1st Battalion, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, which has just completed a six months' tour, took the task in its stride. Indeed, the British soldier over the years has had considerable experience of this kind of internal security operation, calling for tact, watchfulness, commonsense and an ability to get on with people. Usually, however, there are political and ideological complications which cloud the issues and make the job much more difficult.

Exactly 30 years ago this same battalion was occupied on a similar task in identical terrain in Palestine. The brigade commander then was Brigadier Bernard Montgomery, now Field-Marshal. The complication then was in representing the mandatory power.

Today in Cyprus, under the United Nations flag and wearing the blue beret and muffler, soldiers and civilian police from eight nations and three continents are accepted as absolutely impartial inter-

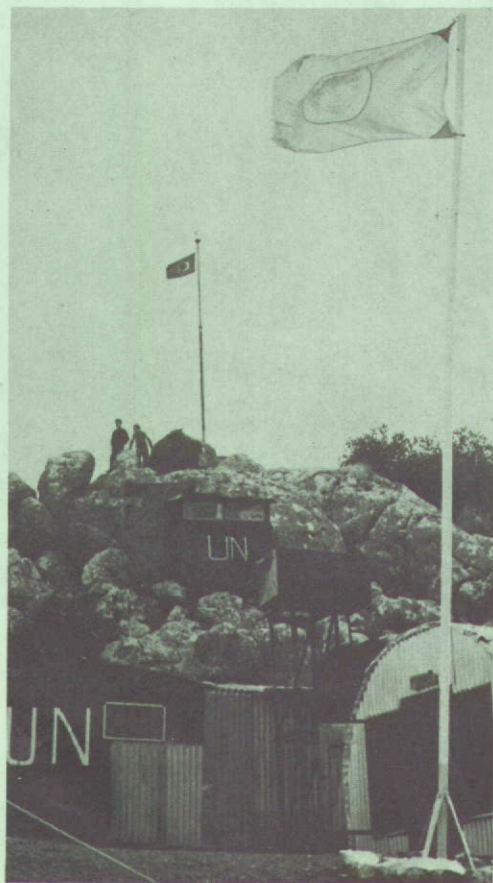
national observers who have no part in the administration of the island but whose presence is easing the tension between Greek and Turkish Cypriot and encouraging a return to neighbourly co-existence.

The Royal Hampshires carried out this task with an enthusiasm that made them well liked. They went about their duties without show of arms—in fact their weapons were rarely seen.

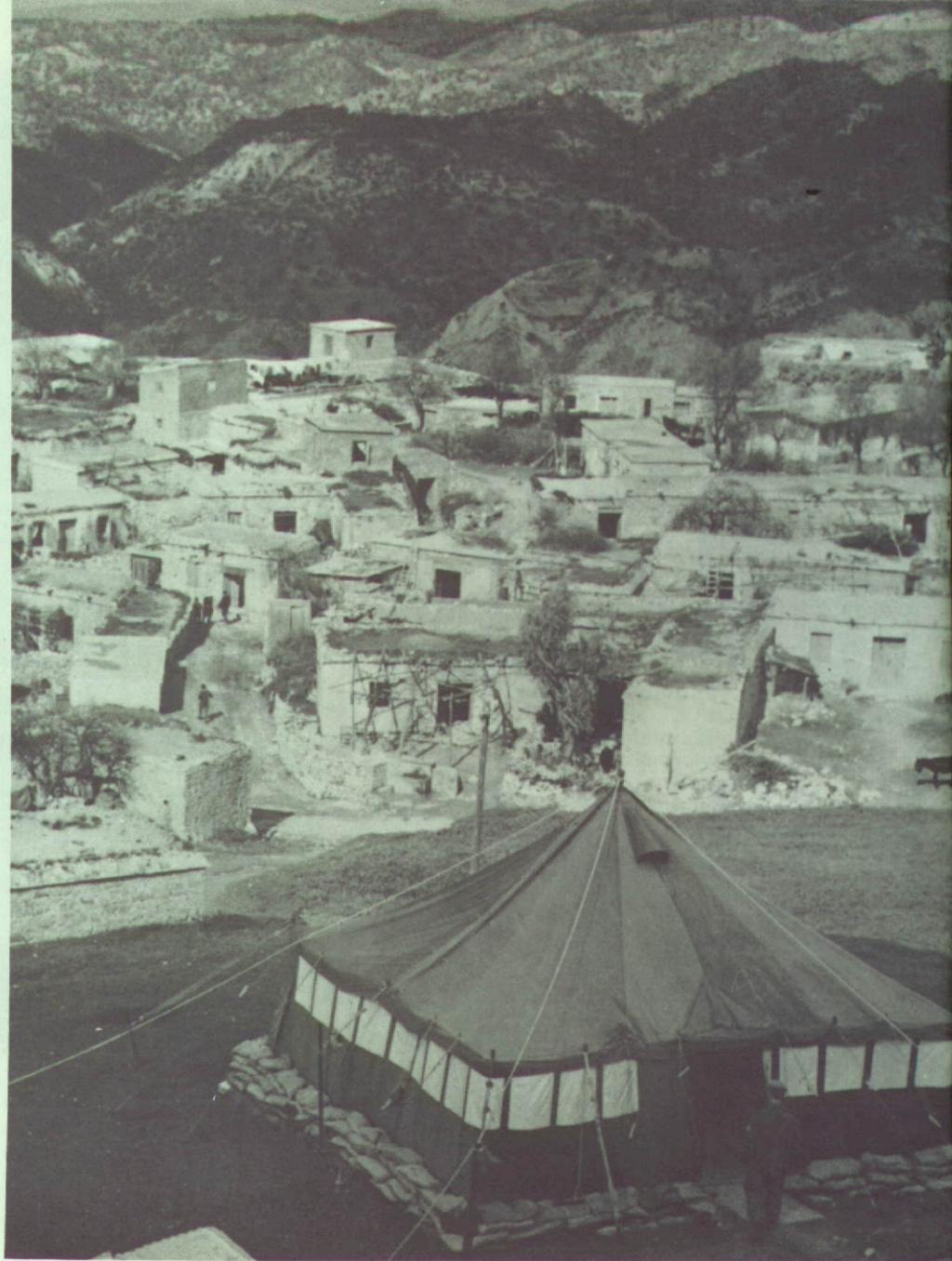
Their zone of responsibility was a crescent in the south-west of the island about 70 miles long and extending from the sea for about 20 miles inland. It contains three civil administrative districts—most other battalions have but one—and a larger proportion of the population than any other battalion, about 174,000 Greek and 40,000 Turkish Cypriots, more than a third of the whole island.

Much of the area is difficult of access with Mount Olympus in the Troodos range rising to 6403 feet. Indeed the battalion medical officer, Captain Jeff Williams, toured the remote district headquarters, the scattered platoons and the isolated section outposts weekly by Sioux helicopter.

In emergency he gave aid to civilians. A typical case was a sick child in Anahidou



The Turkish flag above a UN position signifies the highest point in a Turkish area. There is no post there. Right: The village of Mandria in Paphos district. Typical of 130 in area. This was one of the calls in Royal Hampshires flying doctor's weekly round. Hills go white in summer.



village, Paphos. The *mukhtar* appealed for help to the corporal in charge of the outpost of ten men overlooking the village. The doctor was that day touring by Sioux and was contacted by radio. He reached the village within minutes and flew the child to hospital. The villagers marvelled at the speed with which their call was answered and another link of trust was forged.

The battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Roger May, had to provide many outposts, there had to be continuity of command within the districts in order to get to know and understand local problems, and yet the men needed to be moved around if boredom was to be prevented. The unusual role was solved in a unique way—by the establishment of company headquarters in the districts and the rotation of platoons between companies. Sections also rotated within platoons.

So company/district commanders maintained close contact with known areas and were able to get to know local personalities and thus be in a better position to ease tensions when necessary. The platoons often came under the administrative command of other companies but the rotation provided the individual soldier with new surround-

ings and different tasks every fortnight, thus somewhat easing his tedious job of endless observation.

Outposts varied in character from mud to rock and from sheltered pleasant positions to exposed windy eyries. In the Kophinou district, when SOLDIER visited, the mud was two feet deep on the track to Bunker outpost. From there and from Foxtrot the lookouts watched roads and fields for anything new and different. A disturbance of earth or wall or an increase in the number of shepherds might give advance warning of action and must be reported.

At Scarinou a vital bridge was under observation and a notice board at the outpost showed that it was "McNaught's Marauders" who were watching it. Lieutenant Peter McNaught commanded 6 Platoon and had another important position two miles away at Black Bridge within the village of Ayios Theodoros.

There an outpost of eight men lived in a house by the bridge right in the centre of the village which was quartered by river and road. Greeks and Turks lived separately in the four segments and there had been difficulties in the past but the Royal Hampshires experienced none.

In the village was also stationed a section of Australian United Nations civil police who carried out Land-Rover patrols and were an expert link between the military, the Cyprus civil police (all Greek) and the administrators in the Turkish Cypriot areas.

The security of Kophinou district is of vital importance. This was the route into the British battalion's 1200 square miles area from Nicosia. The crossroads at Kophinou village, with the bridge over the river watched by the Scarinou outpost, is the only direct link with the south and south-west of the island.

Colonel Grivas knew this when he launched a battalion attack there with Greek Regular troops and Cyprus National Guard (national servicemen) against Turkish Cypriots in November 1967. About half a company of the National Guard is still in the area. Hence the need to report a new tent or any incident significant of increase or decrease.

This was the last full-scale flare-up on the island and the bloodshed resulted in Greek and Turk realising the extreme danger of conflict.

Other districts have different characters



The UN crest, white on blue, is worn on beret and arm. The British contingent is the only one not wearing own crest.

and problems. Turk and Greek talk business together in Limassol where 5000 Service families from the nearby British Sovereign Base Area live in hirings and private accommodation. Trouble here could lead to withdrawal of this large group of shoppers, as well as the custom of the Servicemen living in the base.

The British battalion's headquarters is close by at Polymedia and a company is responsible for observation in the town. Here, too, is "Cardboard City" where more than 1000 refugees have built appalling shacks and wait for a political solution to ease their pitiful economic state.

In the mountainous Paphos district 20 Royal Hampshire vehicles covered more than 100,000 miles in three months, using 9500 gallons of petrol and wearing out 81 tyres. This is the garden of Cyprus and a spring in a limestone cave is known as Aphrodite's Fountain of Love while an outcrop of rock off the coast is honoured as the goddess's birthplace.

The Royal Hampshires were able to reduce their outposts in this area, but there is still patrolling to be done, some of it on foot and lasting all day. In all areas district commanders may travel 60 miles or more each day in endeavours to settle disputes and to show the United Nations flag of reassurance.

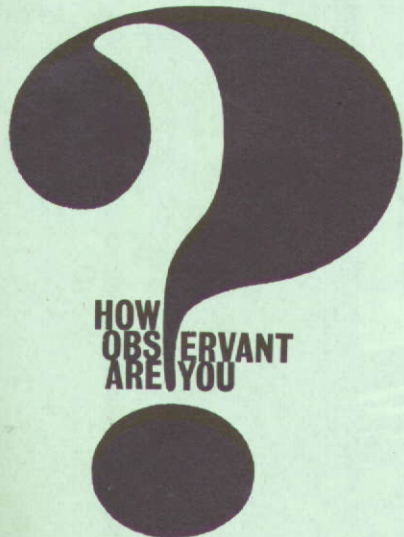
During their stay the Hampshires fitted out and furnished their own chapel, naming it after Saint Catherine, the patron saint of Winchester, their county town. They renovated many buildings and much furniture. They extended hospitality to all



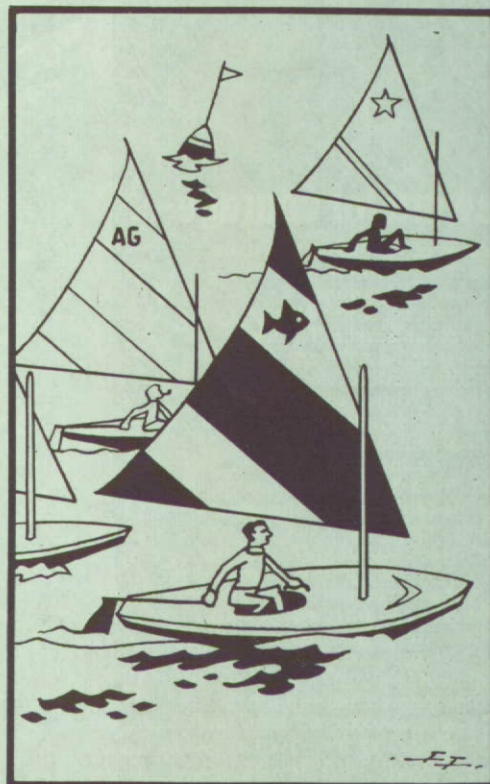
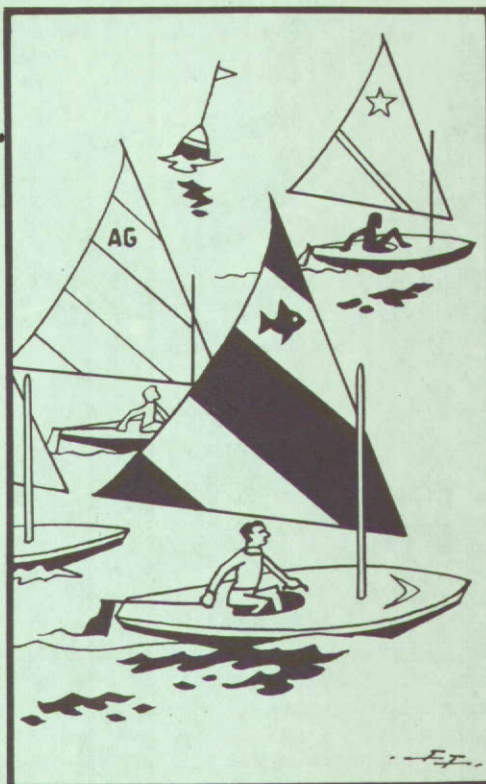
the other national contingents and retain especially pleasant memories of the Irish.

One of their most vivid stories is of a windy winter day when three corrugated iron lookout huts blew away—one with a man and a radio set inside. The astonished flying sentry landed 20 yards away—and lived to tell the tale.

Australian UN civil police greet a Cypriot in Ayios Theodoros. Their task is one of close liaison between the UN Force and Cyprus police.



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



purely personal



✦ We've cut a disc!

Jumping for joy outside the London headquarters of the British Forces Broadcasting Service are **Private Vera Beeden** and **Lance-Corporal Bobbie Allan** of the Women's Royal Army Corps. After winning the Services' song writing competition sponsored by BFBS and Francis Day and Hunter Ltd they have now cut the disc which is being published by the company. The song, "I Know That He Knows," was adjudged the best of 400 entries from British soldiers, sailors and airmen all over the world.

✦ Bombs away: 1

For organising the clearance of 9000 terrorist bombs during the 1967 disturbances in Hong Kong, **Major Peter Hewlett**, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, was awarded the MBE. He is pictured receiving it from the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir David Trench, at Government House. Major Hewlett, who is senior ammunition technical officer in the Colony, led a bomb-disposal team of the Royal Navy, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Ordnance Corps. One of the team was killed and 11 were injured.

Reward for courage ✦

Eleven-year-old **Garry Wilson**, of Sudbury, Suffolk, was the VIP guest for one glorious day of 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee Barracks, Colchester. Last August Garry was riding his bicycle when he was involved in an accident with one of the regiment's lorries as a result of which he sustained a broken leg and other injuries. So impressed was the regiment with his courage while he was getting better that it decided to show its appreciation by making him its special guest. A tour of the barracks was followed by a visit to the training area to watch gunners firing their 105-mm pack-howitzers and using other equipment, a short flight in a helicopter and a slap-up lunch in the sergeants mess. At the end of the day Garry was given a cheque for £10 with which to buy premium bonds.



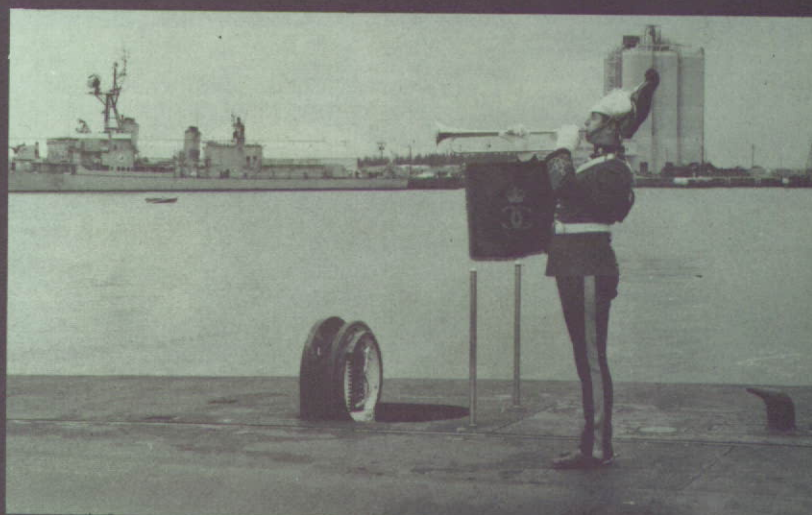
✎ Princess's début

Princess Anne's first solo public engagement was to present leeks to 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, on St David's Day at Pirbright. The princess, who is 18, also carried out an inspection and took the salute at the march past.



✎ One in a million

Safely down and carried shoulder high by a Royal Marine and a member of the Royal Air Force Regiment, a smiling **Private Norman Blunn**, 18, Parachute Regiment, holds the special plaque awarded to him as the one millionth parachutist to make a training drop at 1 Parachute Training School, RAF Abingdon, Berkshire. It was his first jump from an aircraft in flight—1000 feet from a Hercules—but he did not bargain for an extra thrill in the form of a VIP reception committee awaiting him on the ground and headed by the station commander, Group-Captain R C P Thomson. Pte Blunn's two previous drops had been made from a static balloon.



✎ Polaris fanfare

Sergeant Peter Watts, trumpeter and herald of The Royal Dragoons, plays a fanfare on the deck of submarine HMS Repulse as she enters Port Canaveral at Cape Kennedy. Repulse was there to fire her practice Polaris A-3 missiles. Sergeant Watts, from Cheltenham, Gloucester, was on temporary duty with Repulse from his unit in Germany.



✎ Bombs away: 2

"It's not really dangerous," said former **Staff-Sergeant Jim Boyle** modestly after being presented with the British Empire Medal for his bomb disposal work. He had dealt with 800 unexploded bombs and shells in the East Midlands. Mr Boyle, who served in the Royal Air Force in World War Two and The Black Watch in Korea, has now left the Army and is a teacher in Sheffield. He discusses bomb disposal (above) with **Major-General Robert Gordon-Finlayson**, commanding East Midland District, who presented him with the medal.

✎ Going great guns

He was in the Royal Horse Artillery when they actually used horses. Former **Battery Sergeant-Major John Ball**—oldest survivor of the Regiment's B Battery—joined up in 1893 and served in India, and China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. The 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, invited him to Colchester to inspect a guard of honour on his birthday. And they found that Mr Ball, at 95, is still going great guns. "We asked him to come in the summer when the weather would be kinder. But Mr Ball is a marvellous military gentleman—he just couldn't wait to get back on the parade ground," said **Major David Mackintosh**, present commander of B Battery.

IT was 4 May 1945. The Germans—their faces as grey as the overcast sky—were coming to surrender on Luneburg Heath. Field-Marshal Montgomery, as birdlike and quick as ever, invited them into his caravan.

Reading the terms of the surrender to the German officers as if they were a class of schoolboys, he ordered them to sign. One by one they affixed their signatures to the historic document. In the West the war was over and all over North-West Europe two million Germans began to lay down their arms.

The long weary trail that had started on the Dunkirk beaches five years back had at last come to an end. Yet at that very moment, some 600 miles west of that historic scene at Luneburg, desperate German soldiers and sailors were still fiercely attacking Allied rearguard units at Dunkirk—as if this were 1940 and not 1945!

In September 1944 Montgomery had ordered General Crerar's First Canadian Army to clear up the Channel ports which were still under German command three months after the successful Normandy landings. On 12 September two British divisions under Canadian command took Le Havre; two weeks later Boulogne fell and in the following month Calais.

But before the Canadians were able to assault Dunkirk, Montgomery changed his

Montgomery had accepted the German surrender in North-West Europe, but in the Channel Islands and at Dunkirk

THE ADMIRALS FOUGHT ON

plans and the Canadians were ordered to Belgium. Thus Dunkirk was left in German hands to join that small number of Channel "fortresses" (as Hitler dubbed them) such as La Rochelle, Royan and Lorient, which were still holding out months after the Allies had pushed deep into Germany.

These fortresses were virtually impregnable from the sea because of the strong Atlantic Wall defences and extensive minefields though they were vulnerable from the land. Dunkirk was manned by 12,000 good quality German soldiers and sailors and commanded by the energetic Admiral Fronius. In the opinion of the Allied commanders at least a corps was needed to take the port and, as men were short, it was decided to leave Dunkirk to its own devices, besieged by second-line troops who could be spared from the main fighting.

At first, the Dunkirk Germans were

content to keep quiet, looking forward to the air drops which were flown into them by Heinkel He IIIs from Germany, only occasionally opening up with their heavy guns against the Czech Brigade, commanded by General Mischke, which now contained them.

But as the war drew closer to its end, the Dunkirk Germans became increasingly restive. Supplies were no longer coming through and the rank and file of the garrison were well aware—in spite of Admiral Fronius's attempts at censorship—that most of their homeland had been overrun. The time had come for either surrender or a last desperate attempt at action.

Fronius decided for action, inspired by Admiral Huffmeier's success in March 1945. Huffmeier, former commandant of the Scharnhorst, and now commander of the Channel Islands, had launched a



Field Marshal Montgomery reads the terms of the surrender to the German delegates at 21 Army Group headquarters on Luneburg Heath at 1825 hours 4 May 1945. Admirals Wagner and von Friedeburg face General Kinzel, extreme right.

Left: A reconnaissance patrol during the siege of Dunkirk 1945. Note the dilapidated buildings and the section commander's signal, by wall right.

Right: Flashback to 1940. British and Allied troops await the arrival of the armada of little ships to take them from the beaches of Dunkirk to England. Note the orderly queues on the sand.

commando-type surprise raid on the French port of Granville (see *SOLDIER*, February 1968). He succeeded in capturing vitally needed supplies, sinking several ships and releasing several score German prisoners-of-war.

After this dramatic raid the once sleepy coastline was galvanised into action. The Allies installed new radar stations on the coast. American patrol boats moved into the Channel once again and the French ordered further troops into the area. But the Germans were undaunted. On the night of 5/6 April 1945 they landed commandos on the Normandy coast near Biville. The Allied Naval Headquarters at Cherbourg sent troops and boats to investigate. Panic-stricken civilians reported seeing Germans everywhere. Three Germans, exhausted and laden with heavy explosive charges, were captured and confessed they belonged to a commando of 20 men who were to carry out acts of sabotage all along the coast.

For six days British, French and American troops searched for these Germans who were commanded by First Lieutenant Maltzahn of the 456th Infantry Regiment. The adventurous young officer escaped his pursuers. He even managed to penetrate into the suburbs of Cherbourg, where his saboteurs caused the utmost confusion. Retreating to the beaches, he

was overtaken by a force of Americans just as he was crossing a bridge. They opened fire, wounding both Maltzahn and several of his men. But whereas his men scattered and then gave themselves up, Maltzahn struggled on to the beach at Vauville where he was picked up and safely carried across to the German-held island of Sark.

If the Allied command thought it had finally quelled this strange war which was going on hundreds of miles behind the front in a country which had been "liberated" for nearly a year, it was wrong. On the very same day that Lieutenant Maltzahn so narrowly escaped capture, Admiral Fronius in Dunkirk launched a battalion strength attack against Czech positions along the coast.

Under the command of Major Tuerke, the Germans took the Czechs by surprise. Perhaps the Czechs were preoccupied by events in their homeland where General Patton's men were already racing for Pilsen. Whatever the cause, the Germans overran a Czech company and took 89 prisoners.

Operation Blücher, as Fronius called the attack after one of Germany's boldest generals, was under way. The Czechs were forced to pull back. In Gravelines, 19 kilometres away, British sappers blew the bridge across the River Aa in the belief that the Germans would soon reach the town—almost to the hour infantrymen of

15th Scottish Division were making their assault crossing of the River Elbe in the heart of Hitler's Germany.

Major Tuerke's advance came to a halt three miles south of Dunkirk and the panic subsided, yet the Czechs were unable to regain their lost positions.

When the general order to surrender came, Admiral Fronius refused to comply. Accordingly, the historic order to 21st Army Group commanded all troops to cease fire on 5 May 1945 but made one significant exception—Dunkirk. Allied troops would fight on there till the Germans surrendered. Thus while the Western world deliriously celebrated the end of the war in Europe on 8 May—it became effective midnight 8/9 May—and British troops strolled peacefully through the sunlit streets of German towns and villages, neither Admiral Huffmeier in the Channel Islands nor Admiral Fronius in Dunkirk had yet surrendered. In fact they were planning new offensive action for that very day.

At the last minute, Grand Admiral Doenitz, who was now co-operating with the British, became aware of what was afoot. Immediately he informed both Admirals that they must cease offensive action forthwith. Huffmeier and Fronius complied and two days later Fronius surrendered.





With high-ranking Allied officers, December 1944.



A word of encouragement for troops on the march in Normandy, July 1944.



Conferring in Normandy with Lieut-Gen Omar Bradley (right) and Maj-Gen Joseph L. Collins (left).



A special trip across the Channel to decorate his men.

General Dwight

Born 14 October 1890
Died 28 March 1969

- Graduated West Point Military Academy 1915
- Lieutenant-Colonel 1929-1933
- Assistant Military Adviser to Philippines Commonwealth 1935
- Major-General, Chief of War Plans Division, 1942
- Lieutenant-General, commanding American Army in Europe, June 1942
- Allied Commander-in-Chief North Africa, July 1942
- Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force December 1943
- Chief of Staff US Army 1945, resigned February 1948
- President Columbia University June 1948
- Supreme Allied Commander Europe December 1950, resigned 1952
- US President January 1953—January 1961 (re-elected November 1956)

Honorary GCB 1943
Freeman City of London 1945
Honorary Order of Merit 1945



Handshake for Italian Alpini at Pontebba, Italy.



Addressing men of the 1st US Division after awarding them medals for bravery on the D-Day beach-heads.



Cheering crowds at the Mansion House when Ike received the Freedom of the City of London.



Top level strategy in France. July, 1944.

D Eisenhower

General Eisenhower joined the Army because he thought it was "a wonderful place that pays you to play football." In 1940 he thought it would be a fine idea if he could retire with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Two years later he was Supreme Commander of the greatest Allied army ever assembled, selected over the heads of 366 generals senior to him.

This was the man who had never commanded a battalion. Now he was to become the most popular soldier of the western world, a man of whom it was said in 1945 "Ike could have been King of England if that office had been an elected one."

His one-time master, General Douglas MacArthur, called him "the apotheosis of mediocrity." General "Blood and guts" Patton described him as "the best general the British have got" and once remarked "he'd make a better President than a general." A German estimate of the time said of Eisenhower: "He leaves the initiative to his subordinates whom he manages to inspire to supreme efforts through kind understanding and easy discipline. His strongest point is said to be an ability to adjust personalities to one another and smooth over opposite viewpoints."

This was the man who 25 years ago made the most momentous decision of World War Two—"The operation will go on"—and who became a legend in his time.



left, right and centre



The Royal Artillery brought out their big guns for the Queen when she visited their headquarters at Woolwich. Her Majesty, who is Captain-General of the Royal Regiment, saw the 31-ton M 107 self-propelled gun and 23-ton M 109 self-propelled howitzer as well as other weapons in the gunners' arsenal such as Honest John and Thunderbird 2 missiles, an 8-inch howitzer, and the Rapier anti-aircraft system. During the inspection the Queen was accompanied by the Director Royal Artillery, Major-General H C Tuzo. After taking the salute at a drive-past, she had lunch in the officers' mess.



Miss Saladin is the title given by C Squadron, 3rd Carabiniers, at Chester to their new pin-up girl, "Recruit 362336 Gunter VC." The number has relation to her shapely measurements and as she was born on VE Day (8 May 1945) she was named Victoria. Usually known as Carol, she will be helping recruiting drives in Cheshire and North Wales until the squadron leaves for Münster, Germany, in August.



Left: The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, drove a Chieftain and fired its 120-mm gun when he visited the Regiment at Bovington Camp, Dorset. He scored a direct hit at 800 yards but was unable to fire at an old Conqueror tank at 1200 yards because of a persistent sea mist. During the mud-spattering three-mile journey he handled the Chieftain well. Tank commander Sergeant Bill McLernon said: "The going was rough but Prince Philip was splendid."



The new museum of The Parachute Regiment and Airborne Forces was opened at Browning Barracks, Aldershot, by Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery who was Colonel Commandant of the Regiment from 1944 to 1956. After inspecting

a guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion and unveiling a plaque, Monty toured the museum and recalled many episodes of World War Two among the models, uniforms, weapons, insignia and equipment.



The brilliant green and yellow "uniforms" of eight girl recruiters attracted the public when they were stationed at strategic points in central London for a day. The object was to highlight the reorganised Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve and, although the weather was cold, they certainly did their duty.



First days on Anguilla

IT was 116F in the Anguillian sun. Political controversy reached boiling point. The paras were sent in to cool things down.

From frost-bound Aldershot they came —125 men of 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment. By Royal Air Force Hercules and VC 10 to Antigua, then by Royal Navy frigates across the clear turquoise Caribbean.

In a dockside warehouse at Antigua their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Dawnay, briefed the paras: "We are going to Anguilla. Our mission is to restore law and order in the island. Minimum force will be used to achieve this aim."

Troops would open fire only in immediate self-defence or if really effective fire were brought to bear on them. They would be installing the commissioner, Mr Tony Lee, and with them would be a detachment of Metropolitan Police. Reports had indicated a strong possibility that the paras would meet a certain amount of resistance so they had to be fully prepared. They would land on Anguilla under cover of darkness, just before first light.

In overall command of the operation was Commodore M N Lucey, Senior Naval Officer West Indies; Colonel Dawnay was to command the land forces.

With the paras of D Company group

embarked in the frigates *Minerva* and *Rothsay* were a sapper detachment from 9 Independent Parachute Squadron and a 20-strong platoon of Royal Marines. The ships hove to a mile off shore, *Rothsay* to the north off Crocus Bay and *Minerva* south off Road Bay. A single light glowed in the gloom, marking the landing jetty.

Shortly before first light the paras and marines sped towards the shore in out-board-motored Gemini assault craft. All was silent as the troops landed and set off at a brisk pace to the airfield near the centre of Anguilla. Helicopters brought in another platoon and within an hour and a half the airfield and main crossroads were

Above: Army "ambassador" wins over the Anguillians. Below: Unloading an RAF VC 10 in Antigua.





Above: Arrival in Antigua. From here a sea trip.

Above: Taking over. Below: Searching suspects.

Below: Freeing a parachute-dropped Land Rover.



Below: The frigate that earned the name "Good Ship Lollipop." HMS Minerva waits to embark.



Below: Weight of the law. 22-stone Assistant Commissioner Way comes ashore in a Navy launch.



secured. An hour later Hercules aircraft were dropping Land-Rovers and supplies on the airfield.

Tactical headquarters were also established in a school near the crossroads and Mr Lee and his staff had set up a temporary office.

In the afternoon, A Company of the battalion landed in RAF Andovers and with them the police, commanded by Assistant Commissioner Way, an imposing 22 stones of police experience and know-how.

The first night ashore passed quietly and on the following morning A Company set out to patrol the northern half of the island. There were a few minor demonstrations by placard-carrying crowds but these were well-behaved and showed no animosity towards the troops. Sappers worked overtime to produce electricity supplies—Anguilla has no proper electrical system, no telephones and little in the way of efficient plumbing.

The battalion's medical officer and

doctors of the field surgical team were already helping the civilian doctors in their routine treatment of the islanders. Maintaining constant vigilance the soldiers continued patrolling, to see and be seen, while small parties took a swim as relief from the heat and rough living conditions.

"There is little doubt that these parties of tough, cheerful paratroopers, accompanied by members of the London police, are through their courtesy and general demeanour doing a great deal to restore confidence and sanity in this beautiful little island," wrote Major Lewis Huelin, an army public relations officer who flew out with the paras.

"As I write at a cluttered table on the platform in the school's main hall, a soldier checks through a mound of passports and identity cards. Behind me are our sleeping bags laid out in rows on the floor. In front, in the main body of the hall, are mountains of kitbags and store boxes. Dust swirls in through the open shutters as an ancient generator repaired by the sappers coughs



Above: Armed soldiers became a feature of life.



Above: It all comes out in the wash. Their work done, the Paras find time to wash their "smalls."



Above: A sympathetic ear and some kind words.

into life and settles to a steady roar—maybe we shall have electric lighting tonight."

So ended the Army's first two days on Anguilla.

The work went on. Patrols found a cache of dynamite sticks hidden in a wall, and blew them up. They ripped up floorboards and dug up gravel drives in a search for a hidden hoard of American carbines.

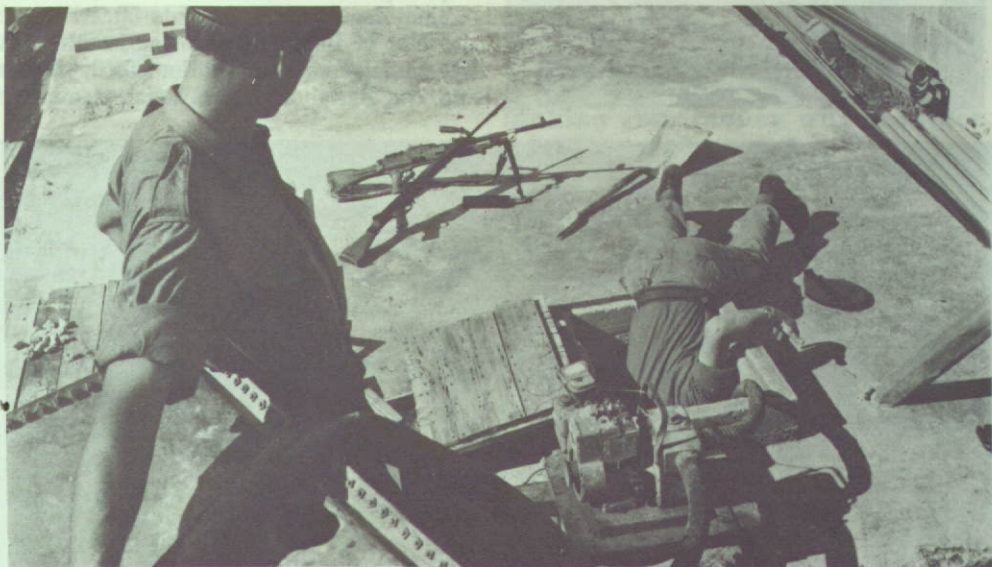
There were protests. A crowd of Anguillans shouted to some paratroopers:

"Give us our freedom." Came the reply: "Give us some rum"—and four bottles were promptly produced.

But for the most part it was a battle of icecream and cool tempers. The soldiers joined the locals in football and bathing on the palm-fringed beaches. A party for 78 delighted children aboard the frigate *Minerva* earned it the nickname "The good ship Lollipop." Sweets and icecream were handed out by the paras, policemen and sailors.



Above: Some Press reaction to the Paras action.



Right: The Sappers work on a water purification plant. A rifle and machine gun lay close at hand.

JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

Next month is the 25th anniversary of the D-Day landings on the Normandy beaches.

There can be no finer memento than Terence Cuneo's magnificent painting which captures the colour, the action, the guts and the glory of the landings.

The six-colour print on art paper 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 C8)**, 433 Holloway Road, London N7.



The 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, due to amalgamate in June, recently celebrated its 250th Anniversary. There was pageantry and panache and

TAFFY ate the DAFFS



THEY began as Invalids and became a tough infantry regiment of the line. The 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, formed from out-patients at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in 1719, commemorated its 250th anniversary by a special parade—at the Royal Hospital.

In No 2 dress uniform, white gloves and mirror-like boots, the men of the Welch marched on parade led by their goat mascot Taffy XII and his handler, Corporal Melville John. Three guards, each of 54 men, were inspected by Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at the invitation of the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Frank H Brooke. The regimental march, "Men of Harlech," was played by the band while the Colour was trooped.

Both young and old members of the regiment were represented. There were boy soldiers of the Junior Infantrymen's Battalion from Shorncliffe and the Junior Leaders Regiment at Oswestry, a fourth guard was made up of old comrades, and 69-year-old Sergeant Ernest Vaughan (now resident in the Royal Hospital) led the march past.

Two and a half centuries ago active units were engaged in war with the French. There was a shortage of troops for garrison duty.

So out-pensioners at the Royal Hospital were enlisted into a regiment and 25 independent companies of Invalids. They did guard duties, quelled riots and sought out smugglers, finally handing over to younger men.

The Regiment of Invalids later became the 41st of Foot. The 41st and 69th Foot were amalgamated in 1881 to form the 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Welch Regiment.

The figure 69—it reads the same upside down—gave rise to the nickname "The Ups and Downs." And it was not all plain sailing for the 69th. They served almost exclusively as marines in the latter half of the 18th century, helping to capture Belle Isle from the French, serving boldly in the victorious naval Battle of the Saints, boarding the San Josef at St Vincent and replacing the Spanish colours with the British while the deck was still a battleground.

Their motto is "Gwell Angau Na Chywilydd" (Death rather than dishonour). It is a creed by which they have lived—and died. In World War One they gained three Victoria Crosses and lost nearly 8000 men. At the beginning of World War Two, only a handful of men of the 1st Battalion emerged from invaded Crete and the headquarters and two companies were overrun by the Afrika Korps after fighting another rearguard action near Benghazi. These tough Welshmen—from the Valleys and from cities like Cardiff and Swansea—went on to distinguish themselves in Italy and Burma, and postwar in Korea and Cyprus.

Their historical heritage is manifested by the ceremony of "Eating the leek" and the regimental mascot Taffy. Eating the leek (a custom also in The Royal Welch Fusiliers) was introduced in 1831 and is carried out on St David's Day, 1 March, by newly joined officers, newly promoted sergeants and the youngest soldier. It is performed, with one foot on the table and the other on a chair, with the toast: "A Dewi Sant" ("To St David"). In addition, all ranks wear a leek in their caps on St David's Day.

The first goat mascot, nicknamed Billy,



Carrying his baton, Field-Marshal Templer inspects the immaculate ranks of The Welch Regiment.

was adopted by the 41st Regiment about the time of the Crimean War and was probably present at the siege of Sebastopol. Subsequent goats were presented by the Sultan of Lahej (Aden Protectorate), Queen Victoria and the Duke of Wellington. The horns of one goat were mounted on a spearhead and used as a standard to lead the battalion against the Dervishes in 1886. The present Taffy (officially called Private

Gwilym Jenkins) is descended from the herd of Kashmir goats established at Windsor Park in 1828.

Next month 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, is to die—and be reborn again. For it is to be amalgamated with 1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, to form the new Royal Regiment of Wales—with Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, as the first Colonel-in-Chief.

For the first time in its 250-year history, The Welch Regiment has been on public duties in London—at Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, the Tower of London and the Bank of England. The goat mascot Taffy, accompanied by Goat-Major Corporal Melvyn John, led the band in the march from Wellington Barracks to Buckingham Palace to mount guard.



Top left: Welsh brewers donated 1200 bottles of beer to add to the spirit of the occasion. But goats need refreshment too. And Taffy found the daffs quite to his taste. Left: Led by Taffy and Goat-Major Corporal Melvyn John, they march on to the snowy fore-court of Buckingham Palace to take over duty from the Welsh Guards.

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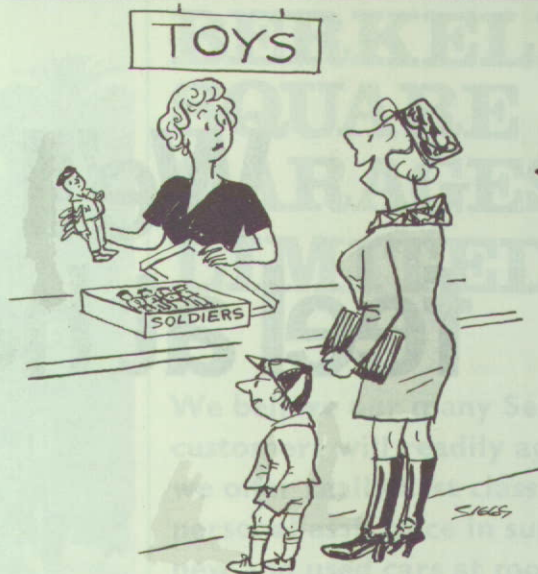
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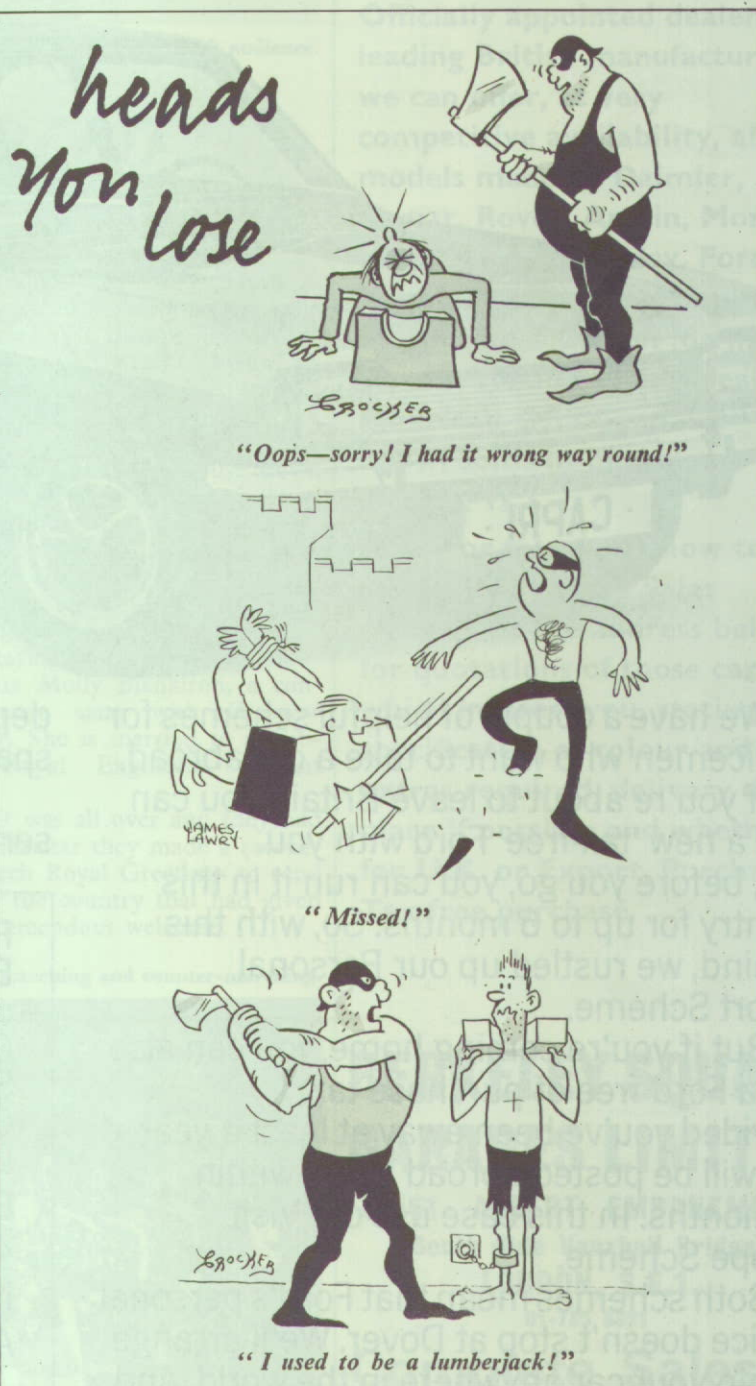
Humor



"Do the sergeant's stripes come off? Gerald likes to be able to reduce them to the ranks."



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By Allah it is a stirring sound! Two Royal Irish Rangers pipers play to an admiring Arab audience.

Pipes in Morocco

IT was approaching midnight. The centre of Rabat, capital of Morocco, was jammed with huge noisy crowds. Moroccan music boomed from loudspeakers; Moroccan dancers twirled on the open-air stage.

Then a different sound drifted down the boulevard. The skirl of the bagpipes! A dramatic silence fell on the festive thousands. The sound grew louder—and into view came the green-cloaked kilted men of the band of 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers, marching at their brisk rifle regiment pace.

The battalion's band, bugles, pipes and drums came from Gibraltar to Rabat for three days at the invitation of the governor to perform during the *fête du trône*, a festival to mark independence and the King's accession to the throne. It was the first visit of British soldiers since independence in 1956.

And the Irish certainly took Rabat by storm. Twice they performed until after midnight on or around that open-air stage. For hours thousands of Moroccans stood still and silent in awe of music that must

have been as unfamiliar to them as their music was to the men in green.

On the last night the band played in more sophisticated surroundings—the King Mohammed V's theatre. The occasion was a charity *soirée* watched by a royal princess. After the band's performance the pipers marched down the aisles and criss-crossed the stage. And a final touch that just about brought the house down was the playing by the band of Royal Greetings, a rumbustious march written specially by Bandmaster Maurice Clark and dedicated to the King.

The Rangers' band—unique because band and bugles and pipes and drums are capable of playing tunes in harmony—took along Mrs Molly Blenkiron, a contralto who once sang with Glasgow Phoenix Choir. She is married to a Gibraltar-based Royal Engineers warrant officer.

And when it was all over and they had returned to Gibraltar they made a recording of the march Royal Greetings to send to the king of the country that had given them such a tremendous welcome.

The skirl of pipes and beat of drums echo through Rabat during the marching and counter-marching.



It made sense

In your January issue you seem to be sceptical over the General Staff ruling of 1914 that two machine-guns per 1000 men were adequate. Several military historians have thought this amusing; but in fact when the BEF was no longer on the defensive, that is by Christmas 1914, the common sense of the ruling became obvious.

To produce the extreme accuracy of which it was capable the Vickers needed a fixed emplacement and a highly trained gun team; to carry it on the march called for a horse and wagon. Dispersed over wide frontages as a battalion weapon it could give no support to concentrations of fire.

Because of these disadvantages the machine-gun was gradually withdrawn from the infantry, being replaced by the first light automatic rifle, the Lewis gun. It then found its proper role in the new machine-gun companies and later in the Machine Gun Corps.

You say rightly that the Germans assumed our rapid rate of rifle fire to be due to a generous issue of machine-guns. They were equally puzzled by its accuracy. In Mons a tablet still marks the execution of 12 citizens accused of having signalled hits and misses to the British line. No other explanation of accuracy at long range was thought possible.—Col A C T White VC, Brucklay, Upper Park Road, Camberley, Surrey.

The Birkenhead disaster

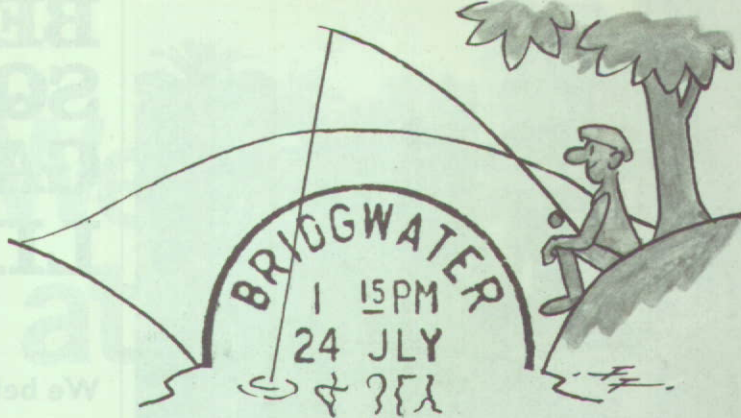
Far from wanting to decry the bravery of the men of any of the regiments involved in the Birkenhead disaster on 26 February 1852 ("Your Regiment," December), I would point out that the detachment of the 74th Highlanders comprised not 631 officers and men but a total of 66 of whom Lieutenant-Colonel Seton was OC Troops, being the senior Army officer. Of the 66, Colonel Seton and 49 officers and men perished, nine men

were saved by the ship's boats and seven managed to swim to safety at Danger Point.

I have a fairly detailed list of the total numbers of passengers and crew involved and whereas the Annual Register states 630, the *Times* went into the matter thoroughly and produced, "as accurately as can be ascertained," 638 people. Reference to the roll listed in "The Story of the Birkenhead" by A C Addison, 1902, and to the Birkenhead monument at Chelsea Hospital will verify my statements.

The bravery of the Army personnel can be summed up by quoting the report of Captain Wright, 91st Regt:

"The order and regularity that prevailed on board from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared far exceeded anything I thought could be effected by the best discipline; and it is the more to be wondered at, seeing that most of the soldiers had been but a short time in the service.



LETTERS

"Every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur or a cry among them till the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom.

"There was only this difference, that I never saw an embarkation carried out with so little noise or confusion."—M E Taylor, Ardlea, 11 Horselethill Road, Glasgow W2.

Water skiing

It may interest SOLDIER readers to know that affiliated to the British Water Ski Federation are several water ski clubs within units of the British Armed Forces at home and abroad.

In the last few years the sport of water skiing has become increasingly

active in the Forces, particularly in units overseas.

We would be glad to assist any water ski groups or clubs formed in the Army, Navy or Air Force and would be pleased to hear from them regardless of whether they subsequently become affiliated to the British Water Ski Federation. The Water Skier magazine can be obtained from 28 Luton Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent.—Tony Richardson, Honorary Secretary, British Water Ski Federation, Egham, Surrey.

The MAFVCA (GB)

I wish to bring to the notice of SOLDIER readers the existence of the Miniature Armoured Fighting Vehicle Collectors' Association (GB). It has been functioning just over three years, is an offshoot of the American society formed by George Bradford and covers all aspects of AFVs, wargaming, modelling and data collecting. For a subscription of 30s members receive a bi-monthly magazine containing plans, drawings and book and kit reviews. A trial copy costs 5s.

Further information is obtainable from the following: Secretary, 15 Berwick Avenue, Henton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 3AA; Treasurer, D Rodgers, 57 Carlton Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire L42 9NB; Deputy Chairman and Editor, G L Dooley, 58 St George's Road, Wallasey, Cheshire L45 6TU.—P R Evans, 460 Parr Lane, Unsworth, Bury, Lancs.

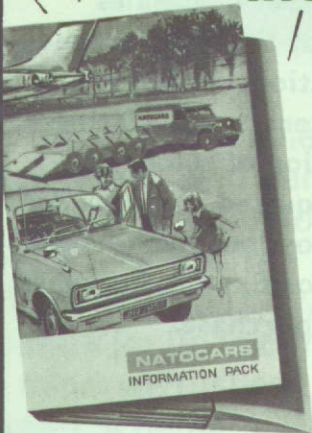
Those old Morrisies

As historian of the Morris Register Club, which caters for owners of pre-war Morris vehicles of all sizes may I request the assistance of SOLDIER readers?

I am at present researching into the many and varied Morris vehicles used by the British Army before 1939. The vehicles include Morris Minor tourers (circa 1932), Morris Eight tourers (circa 1937), Morris 6-wheeled vehicles

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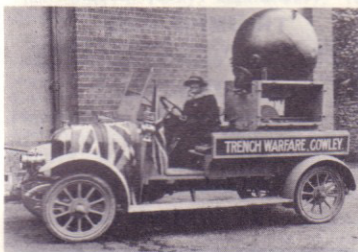
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and others. The Morris Eight tourers are known to have been used by the Signals Training Centre. The obvious source of material, the Imperial War Museum, has naturally been investigated.

In addition to the above I am trying to ascertain the date when the British Army ceased to mark vehicles with registration numbers tied-in with the civilian system—numbers such as EME..., DMC..., HMT... etc, all Middlesex registrations.

If any reader can help me with these



points I would be extremely grateful. Any documents or photographs made available to me for copying would be looked after and returned if requested. —H W Edwards, Club Historian, 72 Keene Way, Galleywood, Chelmsford, Essex.

Rapid fire

In "Always on the Bull" (January) it is stated that (before 1914) the standard of marksmanship was boosted by the School of Musketry to 25 well-aimed rounds a minute, but Musketry Regulations 1909 (re-issued 1914) gave a rapid fire rate of from 12 to 15 rounds a minute, which is what the incomparable 1914 BEF and New Armies were trained to do—the so-called "mad minute."

There was, however, a very fine School instructor, Lieutenant Taylor, who could get off just over 30 rounds in a minute with a score of—unless my memory is sadly at fault—something

like 80 per cent of the possible. To see him do this was something never to be forgotten.

It may interest those familiar with Musketry Regs 1909 that the impeccable CSIM demonstrating the various firing positions in the photographs in this book (320 pages for 6d) is Mr Taylor.—T S Cunningham, 6 The Lindens, Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, London E17.

Pioneer march

In connection with your article on the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment in Jamaica you might be interested to know that the members of 9 Platoon, C Company, 1 Staffords, were, we believe, the first white people to march from one side of the Cockpit country to the other.

This we did in November 1966 while on exercise in Jamaica. It was a forced march of 10,000 metres. We had no problems with navigation and, as it took only seven hours, the water we had was sufficient for our needs. We also came across these people called the Maroons. They seemed to find us of interest as we were the first white soldiers many had seen.

I might also add that The Staffordshire Regiment was stationed in Jamaica for 58 years in the early part of the last century.—L/Cpl F Barton, C Coy, 11 Pltn, 1st Bn, The Staffordshire Regiment, BFPO 45.

★ The 38th Foot, later linked with the 80th as the 1st and 2nd South Staffords, was stationed for 57 years in the West Indies, most of the time in the island of Antigua. It was the British Army's longest-ever overseas tour.

Attention!

As soon as I picked up the January issue I saw, as thousands of others may also have noticed, three members of the Army Physical Training Corps on the right of the cover picture standing in three different positions while the rest of the assembly at the Albert Hall

Remembrance Festival are all standing at the orthodox "Attention."

One of the three has his arms folded in front, another is standing at ease and as for the third, there is enough room for a tank to pass through his legs. I only hope they got a good ticking off.

I am an old soldier now aged 66 but I could still show those three how to stand to 'shun. I trust Monty never saw it!—G T W Ragg, 9 Ellexburn Avenue, North Hill Estate, Hull, Yorkshire.

Battle honours

While reading your article "After 210 Years" (February) with much sympathy for the passing of such a fine brother regiment of ours in the recently formed King's Division of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Northern Ireland, I feel I must point out one error. The article claims that the 22 battalions of The York and Lancaster Regiment won 59 battle honours—more than any other regiment—in World War One.

The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), then The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with 21 battalions, earned a total of 69 battle honours in

ACROSTICCODE

Answers to the acrostic clues in Competition 128 (January) were: A Numbered, B Armorial, C Phantoms, D Occasion, E Lampreys, F Excavate, G Overacts, H Nestling, J Steals.

The decoded message was "Every French soldier carries in his cartridge pouch the baton of a marshal of France," and its author was Napoleon Bonaparte.

Prizewinners:

- 1 Mrs E Newman, c/o 39 Army Education Centre, BFPO 23.
- 2 Mrs E Griffiths, 136 Bourne Vale, Hayes, Bromley, BR2 7NZ.
- 3 Mrs G K Stapylton, 98 Paignton Avenue, West Monkseaton, Northumberland.
- 4 Maj H V Noble, Welton House, 15 Magdala Road, Mapperley Park, Nottingham.

that war. If one were to count separate battles such as Ypres 1914, 1917, 1918 as three battle honours, the total is 75.

The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, admittedly with 52 battalions, had 80 battle honours on this basis. No doubt if one went through the Army List it would be found that there are more regiments with more World War One battle honours than the record claimed in your article.—Lieut-Col P Rogers (Retd), Regimental Secretary, Regimental Headquarters, The Loyal Regiment (NL), Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs.

★ A press release from The York and Lancaster Regiment's Regimental Headquarters was the source of SOLDIER's statement.

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 15)

The two pictures differ in the following respects: 1 Reflection below buoy. 2 Size of sail at left. 3 Stripes on sail of far boat. 4 Leg of man in far boat. 5 Prow of far boat. 6 Pipe of man on left. 7 Width of black stripe below fish. 8 Shape of near boat's bow-wave. 9 Near boat's rudder. 10 Bow-wave of left boat.

5 Mrs P Findlay, 8 Gourock Road, Eltham, London SE9.

6 Sgt B Sylvester RAPC, 23 Hillside Crescent, Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.

7 G F Goff, c/o PAS, 17 Port Regt RCT, Marchwood, Southampton, Hants.

8 Mrs R F Phillips, 45 Homersham Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

9 WO I R Beardon RGJ, Ministry of Defence (AG2), Room J10, Stanmore, Middlesex.

10 D H White, Melrose, Furlongs Road, Sutton-on-Sea, Mablethorpe, Lincs.

11 Dvr Ager, B Troop, 54 Sqn RCT, BFPO 29.

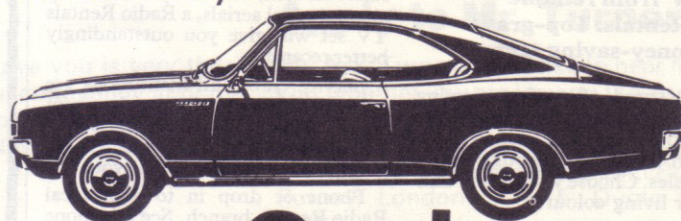
12 WO I R S Seeney, 12 Inf Wksp REME, BFPO 36.

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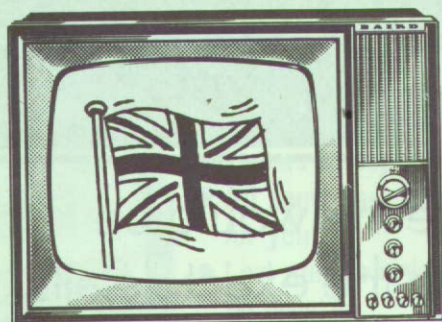
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REUNIONS

14/28 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. Annual reunion dinner at Depot RA, Woolwich, Saturday, 4 October. Tickets 30s. Accommodation can be arranged at Depot. Further particulars from Secretary, Old Comrades Association, 14/28 Fd Regt RA, TA Centre, Church Walk, Devizes, Wilts.

The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment Association. Remembrance service and reunion Maidstone, 20 July, Canterbury, 10 August.

Royal Pioneer Corps Association—Corps weekend and annual general meeting 13, 14, 15 June at RPC Training Centre, Simpson Barracks, Wootton, Northampton. Details from Secretary, RPC Association, 51 St George's Drive, London SW1; Corps Sec, Simpson Barracks; or from Corps magazine "The Royal Pioneer."

Kine Reunion (ex-ATS KT Detachments). Victory ex-Services Club, London W2, Saturday, 27 September.

Further details from G K Stapylton, 98 Paignton Avenue, West Monkseaton, Northumberland.

2nd Searchlight Regiment RA. Annual regimental reunion, Saturday, 24 May, 6.30 pm at British Legion Memorial Hall, Wimborne, Dorset. Church service Cranborne Church, Sunday, 1 June, 10.45 am. All ranks welcome. Further details from Hon Sec, Leslie C Scott, 13 Victoria Road, Wimborne, Dorset (Wimborne 3786).

XVIIIth Royal Irish Regiment and South Irish Horse. Annual general meeting and reunion dinner 7 June, Chevrans Club, London. Annual parade and service at Cenotaph, Sunday, 8 June, meet Horse Guards Parade 10.30 am. Details from P J Boyce, 13 Sticklepath Terrace, Barnstaple, N Devon.

The Dorset Regiment Association. Annual reunion and dinner at Barracks, Dorchester, 13 September. Details from Secretary, The Keep, Dorchester, Dorset.



Frontier picture

Richard Simkin (1850-1926) painted a great many pictures depicting military life in our Victorian/Edwardian Army. In 1891 he was commissioned to paint a scene showing an Indian Army brigade on patrol near Waziristan, NWF Province, and he entitled it "An Indian Field Column on the March."

It shows in splendid detail 19th century Indian Army units on the move close to Landi Kotal in the Khyber Pass and includes cavalry (Bengal Lancers), Sikh infantry, sappers and miners, British and Indian officers, gun-carrying elephants, baggage camels and the Pathan guide reporting to the brigadier's ADC. The prominent centrepiece in the foreground showing a signal detachment of the 2nd (King Edward's Own) Goorkhas—an officer and three other ranks—would appear to represent the regiment of the officers who originally commissioned Simkin to carry out the work.

This magnificent water-colour (57 x 28 inches) hung in the showroom of a well-known London military contractor from about 1915 to 1957 when it was lost at sea while in transit to the Far East. Only two copies of the picture exist—one hangs in the officers mess of the 1st Battalion, 2nd (KEO) Goorkhas (The Sirmoor Rifles), in Slim Barracks, Singapore, and the other is privately owned in London.

From information gathered it would appear that this is the only picture of such size ever painted by Simkin. Furthermore, no other military artist has painted a similar Indian Army scene showing so much detail.

Can anyone inform me of the original picture's whereabouts from 1891 to 1915 and/or who actually commissioned Simkin to paint it in the first place?—D Marks, 39 Morpeth Road, London E9.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

S/Sgt D Edwards, 35 Coronation Close, Bodelwyddan, Abergele, N Wales.—Requires British Army cap and collar badges, embroidered and metal shoulder titles, regimental embellishments (hacksles, badge-backing etc) and buttons. Will send list items required and available for exchange. All correspondence answered.

Fraser Hope, 11 Glenview Terrace, Glenview, Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.—Requires metal cap badges Grenadier, Coldstream and Welsh Guards, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regt) in exchange for uncirculated set New Zealand's first decimal coins (1967) in first-class collector's order and forwardable by registered mail.

J Washington, 47 Westbourne Road, Eccles, Manchester.—Will exchange British World War Two infantry and paratroop steel helmets, web equipment,

caps etc for complete steel helmets all countries. All letters answered.

J D Harris, 110 Cholmley Gardens, London NW6.—Wishes buy British and German pre-World War One and World Wars One and Two militaria of all types. All letters answered.

M B St John, 21 Harringay Crescent, Red Hall, Darlington, County Durham.—Requires British Army cap badges. All replies acknowledged.

Lieut-Col Aldo Pescatori, Scuola di Guerra, 00053 Civita Vecchia, Roma, Italy.—Requires British military helmets, uniforms, medals, badges in exchange for similar of Italian Army.

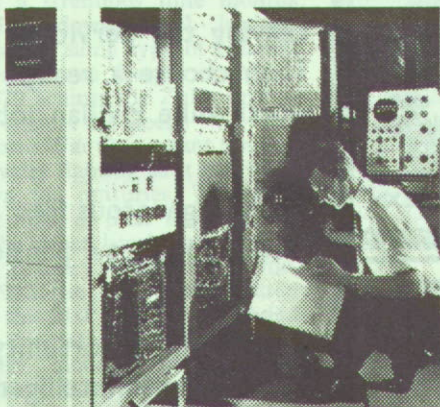
Sgt Rodrigues, Sgts Mess, Napier Bks, 3 RRF, Shorncliffe, Kent.—Collects Gale and Polden pre-World War One postcards line regiments only. Will buy or exchange.

James Llewelyn Jones, PO Box 292, Choma, Zambia.—Is interested in any information regarding military police, US state law enforcement agencies and military uniforms in general.

Services' Motoring

Despite the fact that last month's budget put paid to the tax relief terms Naafi had recently introduced on its car hire purchase scheme, the Services' trading organisation remains confident that its scheme is the best in the car sales field for Servicemen. Other, similar tax relief schemes and bank loans for car purchase all suffer the same fate under the Chancellor's hatchet. The Naafi scheme, however, still offers a favourable interest rate, free life cover, premature repatriation cover, and a generous discount scheme which knocks between 7½ per cent and 15 per cent (depending on make) off the basic price of a car.

See also page 7.



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BOOKS

Death or glory

"The 17th/21st Lancers" (R L V French Blake)

Although there were five famous units involved in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava the name that springs most readily to mind is that of the 17th Lancers, "The Death or Glory Boys."

Founded in 1759 by a Colonel Hale, they belonged very much to their commanding officer who bought their horses, saddlery and uniforms. Discipline was strict and fines were imposed for swearing. By the time they were ready for their first serious action in the American Revolutionary War they were a fine cavalry regiment.

Posted to India in 1810 they fought Marhattas and Pindaris and endured cholera. In 1823 they became lancers—and moustaches were compulsory. Later the martinet Lord Lucan turned them into the Army's "Dandies," William IV ordered removal of the moustaches and Victoria transformed them from scarlet into blue.

In the Indian Mutiny the 17th spent a strenuous nine months tracking down rebel leaders. Much the same type of colonial campaign was fought in Africa in 1879 against the Zulus and in 1900 against the Boers.

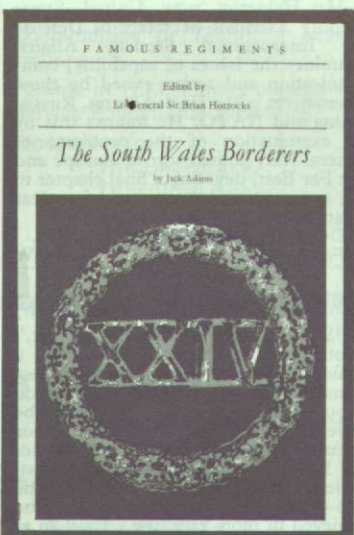
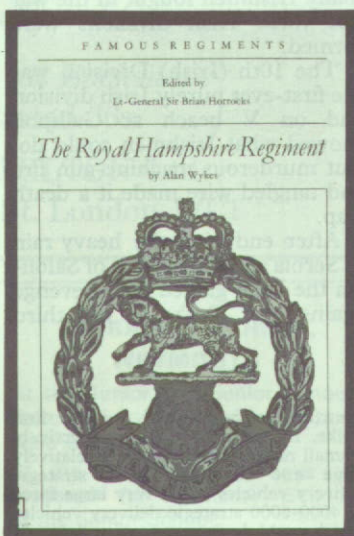
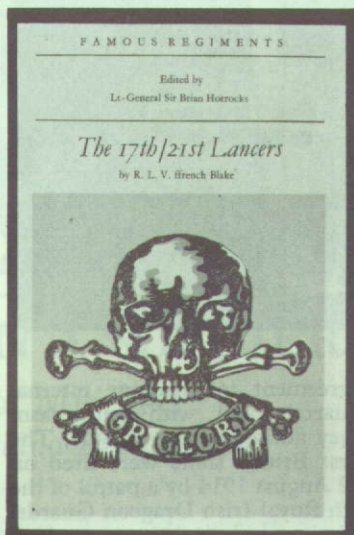
World War One meant the end of cavalry fighting as it had been known for centuries. The 17th spent most of their time waiting for the great breakthrough into open country that never came. In 1922 the 17th amalgamated with the 21st Lancers. Founded three separate times in the 18th century alone, first as light dragoons, then hussars, the 21st served in such widely scattered spots as the West Indies, South America and South Africa. Revived in India in the mid-19th century they earned three Victoria Crosses in one day against the Dervishes at Omdurman in the Sudan.

In 1927 the lance finally vanished and in 1937 tank training began. When war started in 1939 the regiment had only rifles and revolvers and training was not completed until November 1942 when the 17th/21st went to Tunisia.

Their Valentine and Crusader tanks were no match for the powerful German Tigers and it was not until they got the American Sherman tank that they had almost an even chance.

In Italy they slogged their way up the long peninsula via Cassino, Monte Piccolo, Perugia and Ar-genta.

Since 1945 they have served



in Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Hong Kong and Germany.

This addition to the Famous Regiments series has a good collection of maps, interesting plates and an appendix describing the complicated changes in dress.

Hamish Hamilton, 30s AWH

"Damned names mean nothing"

"The Royal Hampshire Regiment" (Alan Wykes)

As controversy rages around disbandments and amalgamations it is refreshing to read an indignant colonel's letter in 1881. "Damned names mean nothing. Since time immemorial regiments have been numbered according to their precedence in the Line. Nothing can alter the rightness of such a plan, and interfering boobies in the War Office can have no effect on my determination to ignore their damned machinery at all costs to myself. I will not come to anything called a Hampshire Regimental Dinner. My compliments, Sir, and be damned."

But despite the colonel, as this addition to the Famous Regiments series points out, The Royal Hampshire Regiment is the result of a marriage between the 37th and 67th Regiments of Foot.

The 37th were raised in Ireland in 1702. Most of the 18th century was spent in fighting the French—at Schellenberg Hill (prelude to Blenheim), Dettingen and Tournai. In 1759 they made a suicidal but very successful charge against a huge force of French cavalry at Minden, a feat commemorated by the wearing of the Minden rose.

But disease was a more serious threat and the 37th suffered dysentery and bronchitis in the Netherlands, smallpox and tertian fever in Minorca, yellow fever and cholera in the West Indies. So weakened were they by illness that they played only a small part in Wellington's wars.

The roots of the 67th can be traced as far back as 1688 and in the next century they were blooded by raids on the coasts of France and greatly weakened by long sojourns in the West Indies. Their highlights were mainly in the 19th century—in India against Marhattas and later Afghans, in the Peninsula at Barossa and in China at the capture of the Taku forts on the Pei-ho River, with four Victoria Crosses "before breakfast."

In World War One the Hampshires raised 36 battalions which earned 56 honours from France and Belgium and 34 from other fronts. In World War Two they

were first into France and among the last to leave Dunkirk. In 1944 they were the first British infantry ashore at Arromanches and did grand work at Villers Bocage and at Falaise.

The two Regular battalions reduced to one in 1949 and now the Regiment is to amalgamate with The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Hamish Hamilton, 25s AWH

Of Rorke's Drift Fame

"The South Wales Borderers" (Jack Adams)

On 22 January 1879 some 3000 Zulu warriors surged forward to attack B Company, 2nd/24th South Wales Borderers, at the Swedish mission compound of Rorke's Drift.

When dawn came the following day the Zulus had gone, apart from the dead piled high around the mealie bag compound. Natal was saved.

Founded in 1689 by the "Black Devil of Kent," Sir Edward Dering, they were a picturesque unit in their blue uniforms, tricorne hats, antiquated matchlocks and pikes. Before long they were seeing some hard fighting in the bogs of Ireland against irregulars. They were on the 400-mile trek from Cologne to the Danube, they stormed Schellenberg Hill and kept the best French infantry cooped up in the village of Blenheim, they helped to win the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet and capture Ostend, Lille and Douai.

After these splendid achievements the rest of the century was almost tame by comparison—raiding the coasts of France and Spain, taking disease-ridden Caribbean islands, road-building in the Highlands, garrisoning Gibraltar and Minorca, fighting in Canada and Egypt.

To Wellington they were "highly praiseworthy" for the nine battle honours they won in the Peninsula, highlighted by their dourness at Talavera, their marksmanship at Busaco and their bayonet charge at Burgos. In India they fought the Sikhs, in the Andaman Islands won five Victoria Crosses in one day and at Rorke's Drift another seven. By 1881, when they officially became The South Wales Borderers, they were one of the most famous regiments in the Army.

In World War One The South Wales Borderers raised 14 battalions and gave noble service in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Macedonia and at Gallipoli. But the bulk of their work was in France

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—the retreat from Mons, Somme, Ypres, Beaufort Hamel and Cambrai.

World War Two was a smaller affair with only four battalions but they saw the snow-capped mountains of Norway, suffered disaster near Tobruk in the desert, fought dourly at Sully and Caen in Normandy and fiercely at Pinwe and Shweli in the Far East.

Since 1945 The South Wales Borderers have been as busy as ever—hunting *shiftas* in Eritrea, disposing of Malayan terrorists, showing their Colours in Germany and winning cups for boxing, sailing and, of course, rugby.

Like other volumes in this "Famous Regiments" series this is a well-written and interesting book.

Hamish Hamilton, 30s AWH

50,000 fell

"The Irish Regiments in the First World War" (Henry Harris)

This most interesting book records the fine achievements of Irish soldiers—both Catholic Nationalist and Protestant Unionists—on the scorched hills of Gallipoli, on the snow-swept mountains of Serbia, in the malarial swamps of Salonika and in the slimy mud of Passchendaele.

Most of them responded to Kitchener's appeal because they felt it to be their moral duty—or they liked a good fight. In 1914 there was almost unanimous

In brief

"Surprise Warfare" (Colonel Albert Merglen)

The author, commander of the French *Ecole des Troupes Aéroportées*, gives a brief yet comprehensive account of subversive, airborne and amphibious warfare over the last 60-odd years. Ranging from rebellion in Cuba in the 1890s to French para drops in North Vietnam a decade ago, he explains the course and importance of each individual operation.

Predictably he concentrates on the German para attack on Crete in 1941, a turning point in surprise warfare, and the bloody failure at Arnhem. In spite of limited space he contributes important points to these well-worked over fields. For instance he highlights the importance of the communication network at Arnhem where at one time corps headquarters, trying to contact 1st Airborne Division only 30 miles away, had to relay signals via the UK rear base.

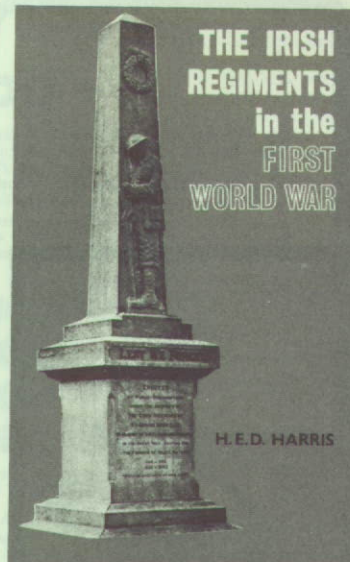
In an age where strategic planning has been petrified by the thought of nuclear warfare and where surprise warfare has become increasingly important, eg the Six-Day War of 1967, this book can serve as an important "primer" to the young professional soldier trying to learn the tricks of his trade.

George Allen & Unwin, 35s

"Contemporary Military Strategy" (Martin H Halperin)

This book sets out to examine "from the perspective of the major powers the role of force in international politics in the age of the nuclear missile."

Working from one of those "think tanks" which have sprung up everywhere in the United States in the last decade (in this case Harvard's Center for International Affairs), Mr Halperin maintains there are three strategies for nuclear warfare—minimum deterrence,



agreement to postpone internal quarrels and with enthusiasm they flocked to the Colours. The first British shots were fired on 22 August 1914 by a patrol of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. There are no statistics to say how many Irishmen fought in the war but three Irish divisions were formed.

The 10th (Irish) Division was the first-ever purely Irish division and on V beach at Gallipoli showed what Irishmen could do. But murderous machine-gun fire and tangled wire made it a death trap.

After enduring the heavy rain of Serbia and the malaria of Salonika the Irish gained their revenge against the Turks at the third

controlled response and credible first strike. By these he means respectively a small nuclear strike force, a relatively large one of about 2000 strategic delivery vehicles and a very large force of 4000-6000 strategic delivery vehicles which could destroy most of an enemy's strategic nuclear force.

Mr Halperin, now United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, examines the issues of capability, communication and action raised by these alternatives in the United States, Russia, China and NATO. He follows this by an examination of the problems of general war, limited war in Europe and the Far East, devoting a final chapter to the arms race and the spread of nuclear weapons.

Definitely a book for the specialist.
Faber, 30s CW

"Training for Leadership" (John Adair)

"Smith is not a born leader yet," wrote one despairing manager upon a junior's report—which poses the questions of what can either he or Smith do about it, and can leadership potential be developed? Dr John Adair, a senior lecturer in military history and adviser on leadership training at Sandhurst, believes that it can and in this book he sets out to demonstrate how this can be achieved in more effective ways than at present.

Explaining his theory of "functional leadership," Dr Adair stresses that leadership is an inter-action between leader, group members and situation. The good leader, be he soldier, explorer, politician or businessman, is able to provide the functions necessary at a given time to enable a group to achieve its task and to hold it together as a working team. He needs to exemplify the qualities present in or required by his followers.

battle of Gaza and by the capture of Jerusalem.

The 16th (Irish) Division went straight to France and fought savage battles on the Somme at Guillemont and Ginchy and later at Messines, Cambrai and St Quentin. When the Germans attempted their famous "last throw" in 1918 the 16th Division almost ceased to exist—the 2nd Royal Irish and the 7th and 8th Inniskilling Fusiliers were wiped out in one day while both the 1st Dublin Fusiliers and 6th Connaught Rangers lost more than 600 men apiece.

The 36th (Ulster) Division had the heaviest losses of all at the Somme and at Passchendaele. Later battles at Cambrai, St Quentin and Lys were equally ferocious encounters.

The war over, Irish units continued to serve on the North-West Frontier, in Egypt and in the Rhineland. Restlessness increased as they were demobilised to return home to resume their old quarrels.

Only too soon Ireland was plunged into civil war. In 1922 six of Ireland's finest regiments—Royal Irish Regiment, Connaught Rangers, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers and South Irish Horse—were disbanded.

Irishmen have tended to ignore their countrymen who wore khaki in 1914-18 and to forget the 50,000 who fell.

Perhaps it is now time to remember them.

Mercier Press, Cork, 40s AWH

Thus Sir Winston Churchill's bulldog resolution helped to make him the right leader for Britain in the early 1940s while President Kennedy's youthful and energetic idealism expressed an aspect of the American national identity in the early 1960s.

This is a book not only for those who seek out and mould leadership material but for the subjects themselves—the potential leaders.

Macdonald, 25s

"Regimental Badges" (Major T J Edwards, revised by Arthur L Kipling)

This new 5th edition of a standard work will be warmly welcomed by all collectors of militaria for whom, it goes without saying, it is a "must." Similar in form and appearance to earlier editions, it records the changing pattern of badges with the formation of more "large" regiments.

Infantry units are now grouped in divisions and an entirely new section illustrates the badges of 16 university officer training corps.

The book also includes the badges authorised to be worn by the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve on its formation and which necessitated many new designs where units amalgamated. Subsequent further streamlining of the TAVR, however, may well mean that several of the badges illustrated may never actually be manufactured.

The history of headdress badges is traced, with illustrations depicting their evolution from an early grenadier cap with front plate to the simple beret and badge of The Parachute Regiment. Useful miscellaneous information includes a list of regimental mottoes.

Thoroughly to be recommended, this book is not only an asset to the library of the serious collector and military student but to all who have an interest in the history of the British Army.

Gale & Polden, 37s 6d



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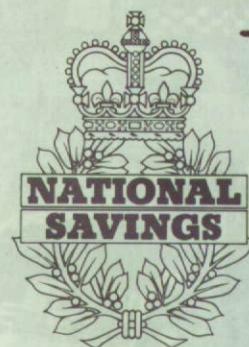
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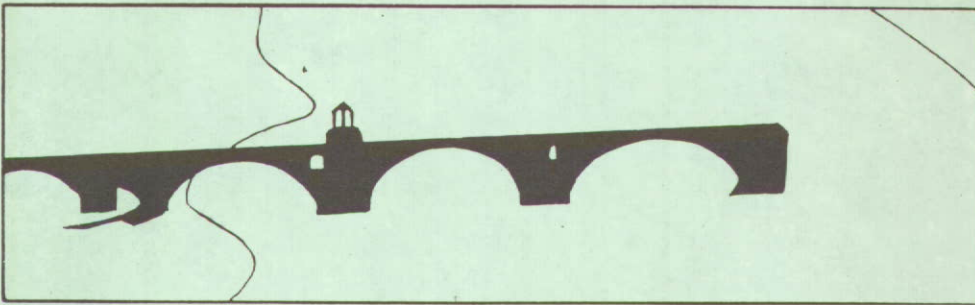
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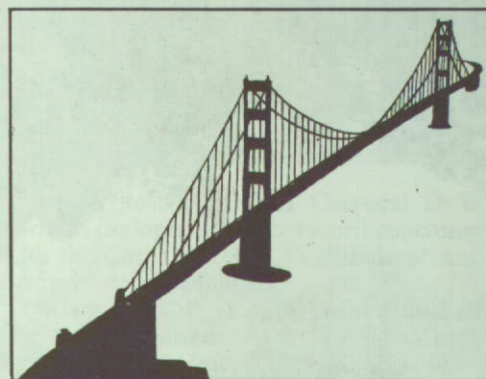
NAME THE BRIDGE

LONDON's unique Tower Bridge is a landmark famous all over the world. But there are many other famous bridges—and here are seven of them in silhouette form.

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The Editor (Comp 132)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
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This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 21 July. Answers and winners' names will appear in the September **SOLDIER**. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 132" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from correct solutions.



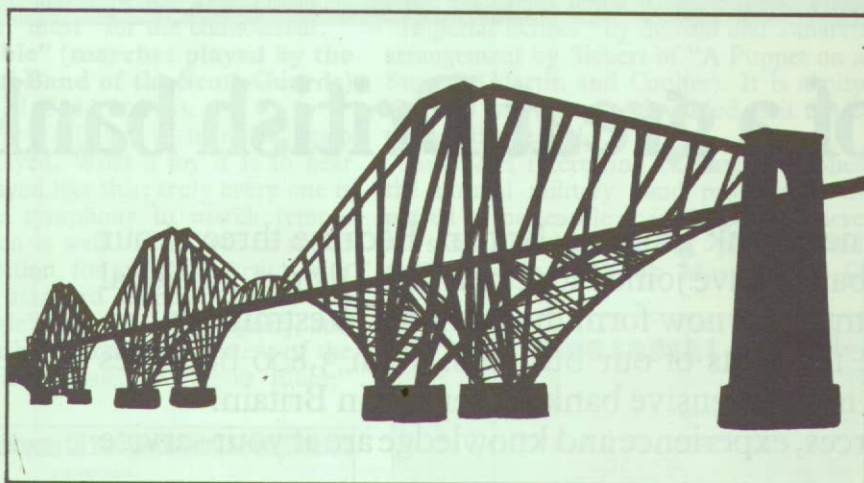
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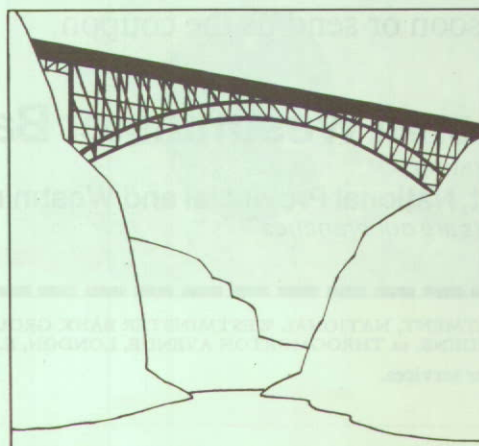
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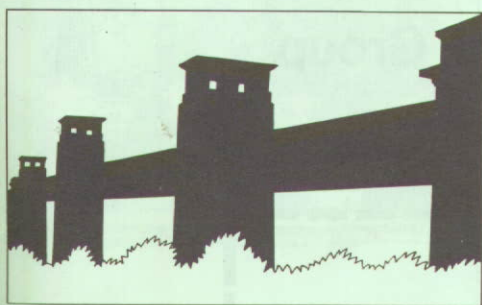
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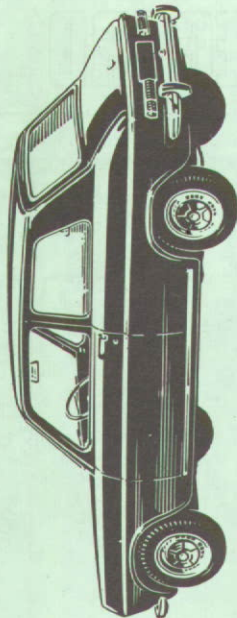
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Made to measure

MOST models on the market are do-it-yourself, some are ready made but few are made to measure.

Cassin Figures come in the last category. They are made by a family firm of Mr Jack Cassin-Scott, his wife and brother, in a Willesden backwater at 108 Melrose Avenue, London NW2. Theirs is a small specialised home industry but custom is worldwide.

Models of guardsmen at British trade fairs abroad, a diorama of Waterloo in an American museum and a table-top tableau of the 1911 investiture of the Prince of Wales on show in a famous New York store—all are Cassin Figures.

Everything is tailored to customers' requirements. Models can be of any period, any country and any uniform. On receipt of an order, Mr Cassin-Scott makes a coloured drawing which can be altered by the customer. From this is made a clay

figure, then a plaster cast and finally the figure moulded in latex. The figures are carefully painted and accessories added. Saddles, reins and belts are made from leather, swords from steel, rifle butts from wood and shabracks from felt.

Mr Jack Cassin-Scott, who has a theatrical and wartime Royal Air Force background, explained: "We do thorough research in books and archives and some of our customers send us the actual uniforms to ensure authenticity."

Latex models are practically indestructible. Mr Cassin-Scott demonstrated by bouncing one on the floor. But they do not have the exquisite detail achieved by injection-moulded plastic. The painting of badges, and regimental insignia on drums for example, is rather crude. These models, however, are not meant to be examined closely but viewed at a distance. As a museum exhibit or window display they are really quite pleasing.

Being handmade, the models are expensive. Foot figures (12 inches high) are available direct from Cassin-Scott for £8 8s 0d and mounted figures (18 inches) are £18. They have also made a cannon with cast brass barrel and wooden wheels with steel rims for £30.

The biggest demand at the moment is for figures of Scottish regiments due to be axed or amalgamated. More than 50 orders were for The Royal Scots Greys, mostly of the 1815 period.



Above: A fine model of a mounted captain of 11th Regiment (Light) Dragoons, 1820, 18 ins high.

Below: In the workshop. Mr Jack Cassin-Scott, left, pours latex into a mould while his brother glues on a horse's mane. Nylon, not horsehair, is used. "Some countries will not allow in real hair unless it has been in quarantine," he said.





With the United Nations Force in
CYPRUS

DANES ALONG THE GREEN LINE

THE Danish Contingent Battalion in Cyprus is responsible for Nicosia West District. Just over 450 strong and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J Hansen-Nord it refers always to C Company as "the company inside the walls" and to A Company as "the company outside the walls."

The walls are those of Nicosia, well-built and strongly fortified in the old days, a city constructed in a circle. Now a line runs almost exactly across its diameter—the Green Line, the demarcation between Greek and Turk. No weapons are allowed on the Green Line and along much of it the houses are empty, many destroyed.

On one side the Greeks have their National Guard organised into companies. On the other, the Turks, too, occupy platoon and company positions and there could be bloodshed here that might take some staunching if ever these different Cypriot nationalities should meet again in

anger. As elsewhere on the island little pricks must be prevented from stinging, the coolant must be applied before the poison spreads.

C Company "within the walls" has seven manned, two temporary and ten unmanned posts to preserve, while the 600 kilometres of telephone net along the Line, the responsibility of the Danes' Support Company, must always be kept open. The network includes direct lines between Danish local commanders and Greek and Turkish company commanders.

Charlie Company sends in 16 patrols daily to check Greek and Turkish positions. Where these face each other it is important that no moves are made. If eight sandbags are laid one day by one side the other will lay 12 the next day.

Outside the walls A Company has three manned posts and four unmanned but many more patrols—72 along the outside Green Line. Typical of the provocations that need to be halted in the early stages

and the difficulty of doing so when the United Nations' troops can only observe, report and attempt to calm, is the following recent occurrence.

A new position was built suddenly. The local UN commander protested but inspection was rejected and barbed wire put out. United Nations troops removed the wire but it was replaced. This happened ten times. Since then UN soldiers have progressively reduced the height of the wire until it is possible to walk over it, but it is still there and being argued about at high level. However, although the arguing goes on, the shooting never started.

A Company also has a platoon at Louroulina, 12 miles to the south of Nicosia, with some 350 square miles of plain and hill country to patrol. Six Ferret scout cars which help in this have been hired from the British Sovereign Base Area—a logistic support that the United Nations force fully appreciates.

The officer commanding A Company,

The Danish sentry above overlooks the Green Line in Nicosia. Turkish houses on left of road, Greek right. Today all this area is evacuated.



Major Henning Hansen, was a gunner in the British Army in Palestine from 1945 to 1948. He vividly remembers patrolling the Haifa area with other airborne gunners and taking his turn as a sentry guarding Haifa railway station.

Major Hansen was also in Kashmir in 1965 and 1966 as a United Nations observer in the dispute between India and Pakistan. Today in Cyprus he finds life not quite as hectic as he knew it with the British Army 20 years ago, but says it still has its moments when trivialities might develop into serious fighting.

The Danes have long experience of serving with United Nations forces, having had observers in Israel and Pakistan, a battalion in the Gaza strip and two companies in the Congo. Danish troops are also posted to Greenland for two years at a time and are keen to serve overseas. As Major Hansen said: "We are ready and waiting to go as part of a United Nations peace-keeping force to Vietnam."



Another part of the Green Line with a United Nations outpost. Some houses are still occupied.

Destruction from the early days (top, left) but cars still pass along the dividing road at foot.

Major Henning Hansen who served as a British gunner in Palestine and with the UN in India.

back cover

Even when skiing is still going on in the snows of the Troodos mountains in Cyprus it is possible to bathe from the beaches.

At Kyrenia, Margaret Beresford enjoys the sun and the sea. Daughter of Bombardier C Beresford, Royal Artillery, Margaret is employed at the Church of England Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Club in Dhekelia.

Picture by SOLDIER photographer Trevor Jones.

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