

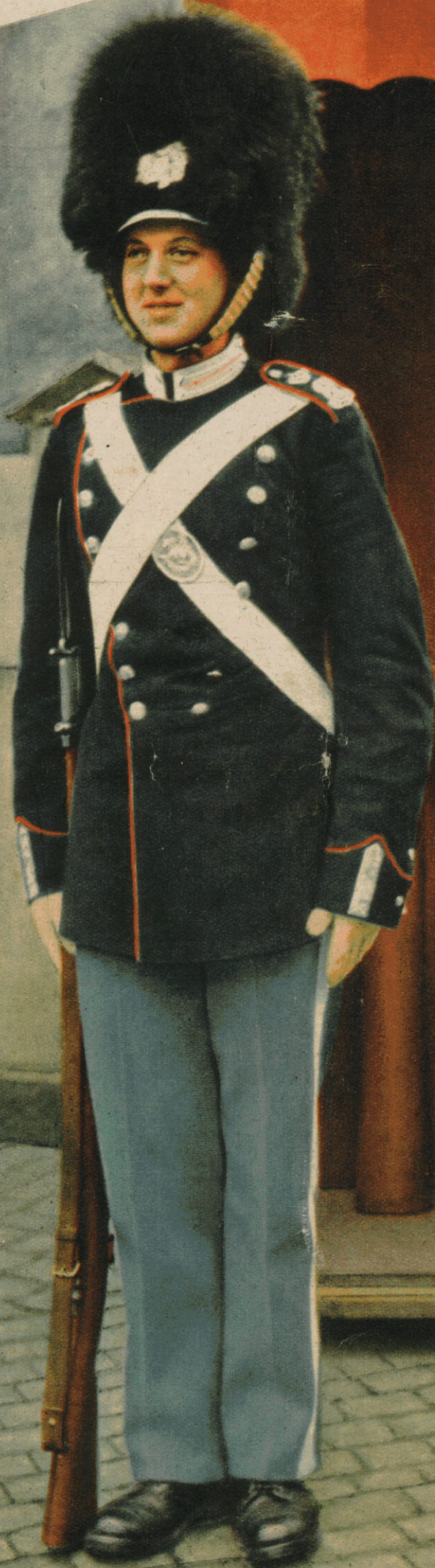
# SOLDIER

THE BRITISH ARMY MAGAZINE

March 23 1946 · Fortnightly · Vol. 2—No 2

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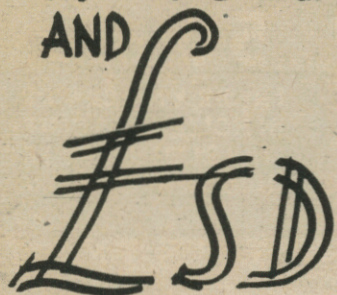
IN FRANCE: 6 FR.  
IN HOLLAND: 13 CENTS  
IN BELGIUM: 2 FR.  
IN DENMARK: 30 ORE.



COPENHAGEN REPORT  
(See Pages 12-13)



# MANPOWER AND



## FOR THE ARMY YEAR

**T**ARGET total of trained men in the three Services at 30 June 1946 is 1,900,000.

Target total for 31 December 1946 is 1,100,000.

To these figures must be added 100,000 men in training.

The figure for 30 June is a reduction of 333,000 from the original estimate of October last.

If the figure for December 1946 is achieved—and this depends on world events and the successful adjustment of post-war problems—the reduction in the strength of the Forces in the 18 months from the beginning of demobilisation in June 1945 will be approximately 3,900,000 men and women, or over 75 per cent. At the time of the German collapse—when our forces were at their peak strength—we had 5,100,000 men and women in the Forces.

The White Paper which gives these figures states that the age and service release scheme will continue meanwhile, without prejudice to any final decision which may be taken in due course about a permanent system of national service. The call-up of young men under the National Service Act goes on; it is hoped soon to be able to announce a fixed period for which such young men shall serve. Then it will be the aim to demobilise as soon as possible—though this will take time—all those (except Regulars) who have served longer than this fixed period.

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It is too early, says the White Paper, to assess the effect on our defence requirements of the United Nations Organisation, which will be fully supported by the British Government. It will fall to us under Article 43 of the Charter to provide forces, facilities and assistance on demand by the Security Council.

The provisional total of the Forces for the end of this year—1,100,000—is greater than we shall permanently require, says the White Paper. Present commitments include: supplying forces to ensure that Germany and Japan observe their surrender terms; sharing the occupation of Austria; maintaining order in Venezia Giulia; assisting the Greeks to recover; carrying out our duties in Palestine; keeping internal security in the Empire; maintaining our communications and upkeeping bases.

Army Estimates (based on a strength of 2,950,000) for 1946-7 are £682 million, as against the Navy's £255 million, the Air Force's £256 million and Supply and Air Production's £474 million.

The Army's Estimates are:

Effective Services	
Pay etc. of the Army	£225,011,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army, Cadet Forces etc.	3,747,000
Medical Services	3,434,000
Educational Establishments	1,601,000
Quartering and Movements	84,388,000
Supplies	125,716,000
Clothing	3,445,000
General Stores	31,200,000
Warlike Stores	8,000,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	52,139,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	133,151,000
War Office	3,180,000
<b>Total Effective Services</b>	<b>£675,012,000</b>
Non-Effective Services	
Half Pay, Retired Pay and other Non-Effective Charges for Officers	4,557,000
Pensions and other Non-Effective Charges for Warrant Officers, NCO's, men and others	1,944,000
Civil Superannuation, Compensation, Gratuities	487,000
<b>Total Non-Effective Services</b>	<b>6,988,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>£682,000,000</b>

# Officers' New Deal

**T**HE Government will introduce on 1 July 1946 a new code of pay, allowances, retired pay and gratuities for officers. Unaffected by the new scheme are certain special categories, such as medical and dental officers, chaplains, legal and educational officers, Royal Marines officers, Indian Army officers and women officers.

The object of this new code is to eliminate disparities between the Services and within each Service, and to simplify the existing system.

As at present, there will be time promotion to the rank of major, but the periods will be: to lieutenant after two years; to captain after six years; to major after 13 years. Promotion to lieutenant-colonel and higher ranks will be by selection. The rank of brigadier will at some future date become a substantive rank. Retiring age for those not promoted to lieutenant-colonel will be 45 in arms where the age is at present 47. Other retiring ages are under consideration.

## These "Extras" Will Go

Staff pay, corps pay and other forms of additional pay (except parachute and flying pay) will be abolished. War office pay is under consideration. "Qualification pay" at 2s. 6d. a day for lieutenants, 4s. a day for captains and 5s. a day for majors will be issuable continuously to officers of all arms with not less than two years' commissioned service who have specified technical and military qualifications.

Command pay and "in command" rates for general officers will be abolished. Entertainment allowance, untaxed, will be given lieutenant-colonels and above in command.

It is also announced that service will cease to reckon for war gratuity after the first anniversary of VJ-Day, 15 August 1946. Service will cease to reckon for war service increments on 1 July 1946. Japanese campaign pay will not form a permanent part of the new code and will be reviewed in the light of circumstances; it will in any case be continued until 15 August 1946.

The new rates of pay will apply to officers serving on 1 July 1946, except those on release or other terminal leave. Where pay plus service increments on 30 June 1946 is higher than the rate applicable under the new code, the difference will constitute a war excess which will be paid in addition to the new rate; it will be abated by increases of pay under the new code on the "rising tide" principle.

Officers will in future have a flat rate system of marriage allowance, taking account of rank and not size of family. Qualifying age for marriage allowance will be reduced from the pre-war limit of 30 to 25. Rates: major and below 12s. 6d.; lt-colonels and colonels 15s.; brigadiers 17s. 6d.; general officers 20s. The separate lodging and fuel and light allowances, now issuable to single officers and to married officers not living with their families, will be consolidated into a composite lodging allowance, and will absorb servant allowance. Field allowance will be abolished.

Both officers' marriage allowance and lodging allowance will be subject to income tax—as from 6 April 1947.

New standard rates of retired pay will be: captain £375 a year; major £475; lieutenant-colonel £625; colonel £825; major-general £1,100; lieutenant-general £1,300; general £1,500; (half pay) Field Marshal £1,800. This scheme does not apply to officers retired before 19 December 1945.

## RATES OF PAY

Years of Service	Exptd Age	Rank	Basic Pay (p.a.)	Marriage Allowance	Total (p.a.)
4	25	Lieut. (At 2 years)	£310	£228	£538
5	26		£347	£228	£575
6	27	Captain	£420	£228	£648
8	29	Captain	£456	£228	£684
10	31	Captain	£492	£228	£720
12	33	Captain	£529	£228	£757
13	34	Major	£639	£228	£867
15	36	Major	£675	£228	£903
17	38	Major	£712	£228	£940
19	40	Major	£748	£228	£976
Less than 19	—	Lt-Col. (Promoted by selection)	£867	£274	£1,141
19	40	..	£912	£274	£1,186
21	42	..	£958	£274	£1,232
23	44	..	£1,004	£274	£1,278
25	46	..	£1,049	£274	£1,323
		Colonel on appointment	£1,186	£274	£1,460
		.. after 2 years	£1,241	£274	£1,515
		.. after 4 years	£1,296	£274	£1,570
		.. after 6 years	£1,350	£274	£1,624
		Brigadier	£1,405	£319	£1,724

# "Watch for MORU"

**"Concentration on Research. Scientific and technical progress at the present time is so rapid that safety lies more in the maintenance of an adequate organisation for pure and applied research than in the building up of stocks of obsolescent equipment."**

— from the White Paper, "Statement Relating to Defence", February 1946.

**T**HAT statement echoes the decision of the Commanders-in-Chief of the British Army when they met at Camberley last October. The possibility of atom and rocket wars means that the scientist is No. 1 Consultant in the New Army.

In peace-time the Army will retain the services of a Scientific Adviser, who will have under him a staff of scientists. A small proportion of these will be at the War Office; the remainder will be formed into an out-station establishment which will be known as the Military Operational Research Unit (MORU). From this unit sections will be attached to schools and overseas formations.

In August 1942 Sir Charles Darwin, the eminent physicist, was appointed Scientific Adviser to the Army Council to suggest how science could best assist in defeating the enemy. Ministry of Supply experts carried out valuable research into the use of radar in anti-aircraft defence. Then operational research was extended to wider fields. Officers with scientific degrees and re-

search experience were given special courses, and sections were established at the School of Artillery, the AFV School and the Infantry School. But this was not enough. Sections were sent to Burma, the Middle East, SEAC and Western Europe.

Much work is still being done on the collection and analysis of data obtained by Operational Research Sections during the war. At the same time the general form of future work is beginning to take shape. This will probably be grouped into a small number of fields of research, the principal ones being:—

- The effect of scientific development on the weapons, organisation and methods of the Army. This includes atomic research.
- Economy of effort — ensuring that a small Army makes the maximum use of its manpower.
- Training — putting the right man in the right job.

The future emphasis, from the Army's point of view, will be on increased mobility, achieved by improved cross-country performance of all vehicles, and an extension of the methods of air supply. The general speed-up will place a great strain on communications and control.

## Snapshot (11)

on

# JOBS

## WORK ON

### THE RAILWAYS

**B**BRITISH railways employ more than 600,000 workers and there will be many vacancies during the post-war period. There is a wide range of jobs to choose from, since men will be needed in the following divisions:—

Traffic and Goods, Clerical, Permanent Way, Signal and Telegraph, Carriage and Wagon, Dock, Hotel and Restaurant, Workshops, and Police.

So far no concessions have been announced for ex-Servicemen. Employees enter one of the several starting grades with opportunities for promotion as they gain experience. Thus a porter may become a relief signman and, after practical training and examination, qualify as signman, or he may ultimately reach the post of station-master. Prospective engine-drivers start as engine-greasers, graduating to firemen, then driving shunting, slow goods, fast goods, passenger and express engines until, at an age of 40-50, they may be "top-link" men on such trains as "The Coronation Scot."

## PAY AND AMENITIES

Full details of pay for the wage grades are obtainable from the headquarters offices of the main line railway companies. The starting grades are paid at rates varying from £4-£5 weekly, and in most cases uniform is provided. Clerical rates are slightly higher and vary according to age. A 48-hour week is worked, and, with the exception of the police staff, extra pay is given for overtime, work on Sundays, or during night hours.

Employees get a limited number of free travel tickets for holiday travel for themselves and their wives and children. They also receive privilege tickets at one-quarter fare. Retirement is at 60 for the clerical and supervisory staff and 65 for the wage grades. In most cases pension or superannuation schemes operate. Sports centres are provided by the companies at population centres, and there are many clubs for hobbies and pastimes. The companies also have their own training schools where selected employees are equipped for promotion.

## WHERE TO APPLY

Forms of application and further particulars of service can be obtained from the headquarters of the companies: Southern Railway—Waterloo Station, London SE 1; London, Midland and Scottish—Watford, Herts; Great Western—Beenhams Grange, Aldermaston, Berks; London and North-Eastern—The Hoo, Whitwell, Herts. Applicants must give full particulars of their previous employment and Army service, and references as to character. They will be medically examined and interviewed before being accepted and must pass periodical tests throughout their service. Candidates for the clerical grades must pass an examination in arithmetic, grammar and geography of the British Isles.





Major W. D. Barnelson, No. 8 ICU, examines some of the Nazi books withdrawn from circulation.

# Undoing the work of DR. GOEBBELS

**T**O cleanse the German mind and give it healthy exercise is the task of the Information Control Units which operate under the Information Services Control Branch of the Control Commission in the British Zone.

The men in these units are fighting heavy odds, for Dr. Goebbels did his work well on willing material. They must "vet" much of what is printed, played or screened in Germany. They must ensure that no Nazis, confessed or otherwise, remain where they can foul the sources of information. They have to convince the German people — perhaps the hardest part of the job — that what they are getting is not just a change of propaganda.

## Wide Field Covered

A SOLDIER staff writer watched one of the Information Control Units at work. This was Unit No. 8, which is responsible for the area of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein. At present it is composed almost entirely of Army personnel, and is divided into four sections: Press; Publications; Films; Theatre and "Live" Entertainment.

At the beginning of May 1945, the Press Section were driving fast into Germany with "T" Force and advancing troops. Their object was to capture intact printing presses in Hamburg, Kiel and Lübeck.

On 3 May they had entered Hamburg, seized an existing newspaper office and printing press, and closed it down temporarily while they helped to take over Radio Hamburg. On 8 May the Press Section returned to the newspaper office, and the following morning the first edition of the "Neue Hambur-

ger Presse" appeared with the headline "The War is Over".

Flensburg was the more exciting task. Arriving at Kiel, the original objective, they found that the presses had already been destroyed, so they decided to push on to Flensburg. They moved so fast that they were the first troops to enter the town. Quickly they got into action, and the following morning the surprised people of Flensburg found not a German newspaper but a British-controlled paper awaiting them. That was not all. It was in this town that two officers of this unit, Captain Geoffrey H. Perry and Captain Lickorish, spotted and rounded up "Lord Haw-Haw", William Joyce.

News at first was presented in the form of a wall-newspaper stuck up in convenient places in the towns and villages. It contained mainly news supplied

from the Ministry of Information in London and Military Government announcements. In a few weeks the news was appearing in four-page newspapers sold to the public, and German writers and editors were being employed. These were all carefully checked for security, and for political and technical reliability.

In Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein, the Press Section are now producing seven newspapers — three bi-weekly four-page newspapers with a total weekly circulation of 800,000 (one copy per five people), and four smaller tri-weekly news-sheets (reaching one person in 20).

## German Writers

The writing is done by German journalists. Their copy is subject to pre-publication censorship.

The Germans are undoubtedly news-hungry. In the early morning they queue outside kiosks for their newspaper. Wherever there is a copy publicly displayed people will be found gathered around.

What do they read in their newspapers? Page one will contain world and German home news, supplied by agencies abroad and by German correspondents, through the newly created German News Service. Page two contains feature articles on art, politics

and problems of the day such as housing, food and fuel. Page three carries news of local interest, and page four contains further news, pictures, advertisements and Military Government notices.

## Plans for Future

The present newspaper system is being changed. One large newspaper is being planned to cover eventually the whole British Zone. The area newspapers are likely to be handed over entirely to the Germans, subject only to post-publication scrutiny.

In the meantime the work of the Press Section goes on—work which starts in the morning when the first copy is received and finishes in the early hours of the following morning when the first papers come off the press.

Briefly the job of this section is to "vet" all applications from German publishers to restart their businesses, and to check all libraries and purge them of Nazi literature.

To obtain an Information Control licence, a German publisher must prove that he is both politically reliable and able to put forward a publication programme of merit. Paper is short and cannot be wasted.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)



Left: News-hungry Germans queue to buy their paper outside the "Neue Hamburger Presse" offices. Only one in five will get a copy owing to news-print shortage. Right: The seven newspapers, in the German style, produced by No. 8 Information Control Unit.



There are two types of licences—standard and conditional. Under the standard licence, material for publication is not submitted for pre-publication censorship. With the conditional licence all copy must be submitted before publication, and at the moment this is the only licence that is being granted.

Since the publication department was set up in Hamburg in June 1945 over 700 publishers have applied for licences. On an average it takes six weeks to enquire into each case. Thorough examination is made into each publisher's book catalogue from the year 1920 onwards. From this can be gauged the character of the firm. Enquiries into the financial history of each firm, especially into the balance sheets of the years 1933-39-44, can often reveal whether a publisher was subsidised by the Nazi Party or whether he took over property from banned Jewish concerns.

#### On the Black List

Former official Nazi publishing houses are automatically black-listed. Some of the publishers have started cautiously with reprints of well-known classics, including a high proportion of translations from the English. R. L. Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and his "Bottle Imp" are coming out soon; Duff Cooper's "Tallyrand", Daphne Du Maurier's "Rebecca", Margaret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind" and Oscar Wilde's "Canterville Ghost" are expected to be appearing in German translations during the spring. Shakespeare, Dickens and Daniel Defoe are also popular.

But the publishers have new works to bring out. One of the largest in the British Zone is publishing 21 entirely new books during the spring and early summer. There is a general lack of light reading matter; the emphasis of present production, in a time of paper scarcity, is upon books of more cultural and academic value.

There is no dearth of aspirants for literary laurels. Since June 1945 the Publications Section has been visited by hundreds of new authors eager to get their scripts published. All that can be done is to pass the authors on to licensed publishers.

Periodicals also come under the Publications Section, but paper shortage has so far curtailed these. The Germans are receiving, however, a monthly 132-page pocket-sized magazine published in German by the Information Services Control Headquarters. It is a digest and contains articles from foreign newspapers and magazines.

They are also now receiving an illustrated monthly magazine called "Blick in die Welt", a 64-page production containing original features and articles of a popular and cultural character, which is printed in London and issued by ISC.

#### Weeding the Libraries

German libraries have to be approved and registered before they are allowed to operate. No library, public or commercial, is permitted to circulate National Socialist literature, books with a militaristic outlook, books liable to sow discord between the United Nations, and books in any way obstructive to Military Government. Librarians are held responsible for segregating these volumes. Many German readers, with more leisure than ever before, now have a strong desire to read the books banned during the years of Nazi censorship. It is a desire that needs to be met.

When the Film Section went into Germany they were ordered to establish control of the cinemas and get them working quickly, for the importance of the film as a means of taking the German's mind away for a



few hours from his present problems was well realised.

This was no easy job. Most of the German cinemas were closed down, film stocks were scattered and the distribution system had crumbled. Yet at the present moment in the Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein area there are

125 static cinemas and 25 mobile cinemas in operation, and more than 2,000 different films have been recovered. Often they were found in such places as caves, farmyards, barges and air-raid shelters. At the moment no new German films are being made, for there are no production studios in the British Zone. Most

of the films the German see are therefore old German ones that have been passed for censorship and British films sub-titled in German.

The British films shown so far are of the prestige type, and include such titles as "Henry V", "San Demetrio-

London", "The Lamp still Burns", "Kipps", "Fanny by Gaslight". In the Waterloo cinema, Hamburg, the reception of British films has been good. In the smaller towns reception is poorer, but it is expected that this will improve when the films are dubbed in German.

Another important job is the distribution of the new Anglo-American news reel in German, "Welt im Film". The material for this is supplied partly from British news reels, or by German cameramen.

#### Broadening their Horizons

At first "Welt im Film" was not popular with the Germans, who complained that it contained too many stories about the war, but nowadays many say that it is more interesting than the Nazi newsreels as it contains more news of outside countries. Reports from ISC observers show that the German mind is still in need of re-orientation. In Flensburg pictures of starvation in Holland were greeted with shouts of derision. In Heide laughter from young people greeted shots of a speech made by a German trade unionist, and shots of the removal of a swastika by a workman.

Concert poster being checked by a German worker in the Publications Section.





Ein Jahrhundert Film  
NEEDS  
Diana Wynyard  
Michael Redgrave  
Phyllis Calvert  
Arthur Risco

German audience watching a British film in the Waterloo cinema, Hamburg.

The entertainment business in Germany is one of the few trades making money. In Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein more than 900,000 people see the films each week. Long queues wait for hours to book seats and trading in tickets goes on in the black market. Requests are often received by the Film Section for the films "Gone with the Wind" and Chaplin's "The Great Dictator".

#### Theatres were Axed

At the outset of the occupation of Germany, the Theatre Section had to set up an entertainment industry that had been inactive for almost a year.

Stage and music were the least effective media for spreading Nazi propaganda, and consequently, when manpower was getting short in 1944, theatres and concert halls were the first to close.

First, the Theatre Section had to find and collect actors, musicians, variety artists, cabaret turns and all other "live" entertainment workers; then they had to help to get them working. This involved searching for equipment as well as theatres.

To the waiting rooms of the Theatre Section in the early days came hundreds of artists trying to get started. Former highly paid producers and conductors jostled with small variety performers, cabaret comedians and would-be playwrights—all trying to get an interview. It took plenty of patience to sort them all out. By July 1945 public performances had begun.

All performers are "screened" and all scripts are examined for censorship and checked at intervals to see that they are being adhered to.

As many of the German theatres were damaged by bombing, new theatres had to be improvised in school

halls. In Hamburg, for instance, there are now 14 theatres whereas before there were only six, but many of the new theatres are small.

#### The Playbill

Besides German plays several British and American ones—in German—have been and are being performed. These include Bernard Shaw's "Candida" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession", which, incidentally, received 42 curtain calls on its first night; Ben Jonson's "Volpone"; Coward's "Private Lives"; Audrey's "Thunder Rock"; Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" and a Russian play. J. B. Priestley's "They came to a City" and T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" are under consideration. The German playgoer seems to be interested

in modern British and American plays. Evidently the plays of the Nazi period were of a poor quality and their theatre relied mainly on the German classical playwright.

On the music side German audiences still prefer the composers they know best — Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms. Composers who were considered "undesirable" during the Nazi regime are appearing in the orchestral programmes.

The Theatre Section of No. 8 ICU are now considering bringing the Hagenbeck Circus back to life!

Control of radio does not come under No. 8 ICU. NWDR (Radio Hamburg) is a zonal, not a local, service, and comes directly under Headquarters. But the work involved in purging the German radio service was very much the same as in the case of Press and theatres. And the Germans today can listen to foreign broadcasts without fear of death or imprisonment.

C. W. SMITH (Lieut.)

Warum mußte ein  
8. November kommen?

von  
Adolf Hitler

Veröffentlicht von der Reichsleiter  
Deutschlands Erneuerung  
1916, 60 S.



J. F. Schömann Verlag / München

Hitler wrote this book, dealing with the November putch, in 1924.



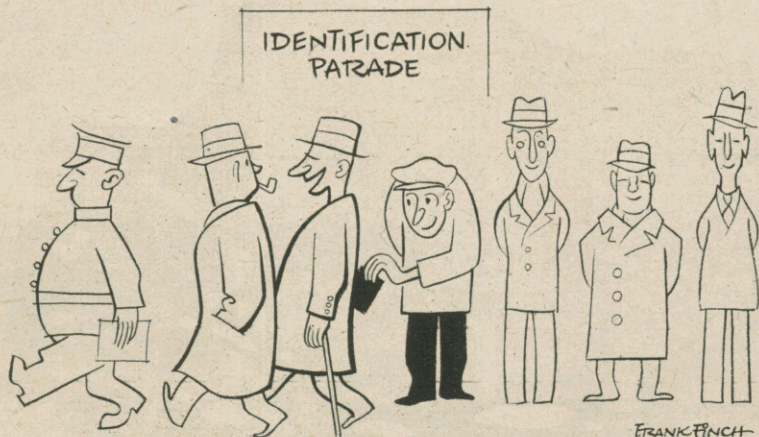
Queuing at the box-office of the Waterloo. German cinemas play to packed houses and people have to wait long hours to book their tickets in advance.



Rehearsal at the Kammerspiele, well-known Hamburg intimate theatre, being watched by Theatre Section personnel to check on scripts.



Above: Another picture of the rehearsal. Production is kept up to a good standard with the help of the Theatre Section. Below: The Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra now operating under the auspices of the ICU. Composers banned by Nazis now share programmes with Wagner, Beethoven and Brahms.



"It's your suspicious mind, Hobson — not one of them looks anything like a pickpocket."





Swarm of gliders after landing near the village of Hamminkeln. In close concentration, largely intact, they bear tribute alike to the skill of the tactical planning and their pilots' ability.



Above: RAMC men leave the glider which has carried them safely to the fields of Germany, and make for the scene of action.  
Below: This glider and the jeep it carried were wrecked at Hamminkeln station.



## JUST A YEAR AGO TODAY —

# Rhine

When the time came to make the  
it was revealed that Arnhem

IT was on a June-like morning during last spring's freak summer spell, when we had yet to tear the last days of March off the calendar, that the battle-smeared men of the Second Army lifted their gaze to the blue skies and beheld war's most spectacular sight—an airborne army gliding into action.

A few hours before British troops had forced the Rhine crossing and consolidated round burning Wesel. But the assault was only half over. Not till the Red Devils had landed and wiped up the enemy's rear could the bridgehead be considered completed.

For 6 Airborne Division—and for their comrades, 17 US Airborne—24 March 1945 was outstanding for two reasons. One: it was the first day of a series of battles which were to take them in a matter of a few weeks from the Rhine to the Elbe. Two: for the first time troops were to be dropped from the air after the ground assault had started.

### "Reception Committee" Warned

On previous occasions—Sicily, Normandy and Arnhem—the airborne had landed before the land forces advanced. Because of the danger of the link-up being delayed (which was the lesson learned from Arnhem) the procedure was now reversed, with the inevitable result that one factor had to be sacrificed: the surprise factor.

And so the men who at dawn climbed into their gliders near Colchester and joined the parachutists over the orchards of Kent—the Allied force totalled 3,000 machines—knew from the start that the reception committee would probably be on its toes. It was.

Heavy pounding by the RAF had "killed" most of the large-calibre flak positions, but the Germans quickly brought into use 20 mm AA guns of the four-barrelled variety. The parachutists were the most fortunate, for the troop carriers "swanned" through the shell bursts and sprayed their occupants across the wooded country east of Meht. For the slower-going gliders of 6 Air Landing Brigade these were difficult and unpleasant minutes.

It was due entirely to the skill and avoiding drill of the glider pilots that 90 per cent of the machines touched down in the correct areas. Said one

company commander: "Coming in through the flak was like floating on a leaf caught in a whirlwind, but my pilot landed bang on the correct map reference and called out 'all change at this stop'."

Even so, the thin wood-and-glue Horsas did not escape lightly. Only 88 out of 416 were undamaged. Many were holed like a four-foot target at the end of a battle course. The odd ammunition box and jeep petrol tanks were hit with firework effects. Wounded pilots were unable to avoid sticky crashes.

But despite this unpleasant reception the British soldier lived up to his reputation for throwing cares to the wind and getting on with the job. The Germans, not fully appreciating that a Horsa is built to pancake easily, were somewhat surprised when machines that crashed through fences and other obstacles ended up in two or more pieces suddenly belched forth red-hatted soldiers, apparently uninjured, who lost no time in causing devastation.

So many acts of bravery were performed that history will never know of them all. A medical officer carried out an amputation of a wounded soldier's arm while the pilot of the damaged machine was swinging his craft from side to side in an effort to save further hits. A quartermaster found both his pilots out of action, and, although he had never before handled the controls, he took over and made a perfect landing, thus saving both his staff and his stores. But quartermasters have a reputation for never giving anything away, particularly to the Germans.

### Battalion was Halved

The regiment which suffered the blast of this operation was the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. About 50 per cent of the battalion were killed or wounded, but within a short time it had captured all its objectives. It was only early the next morning that one of the bridges over the Isel had to be blown to ward off an attack by Tiger tanks. The other two regiments in the Brigade—the Royal Ulster Rifles and the Devonshires—played heroic parts in capturing the ground round Hamminkeln, including other crossings of the river.

It was a curious feature of the battle that the Division which included 3 and 5 Parachute Brigades should find itself fighting German parachutists used in a ground role. But the men in the red berets stood their ground and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The

Besides carrying troops to their destination the gliders also provided temporary cover when they landed.



# Air-Leap

greatest river crossing of the war  
had taught us a vital lesson.

Divisional Commander, Maj-Gen. E. Bols, had a busy time touring the battlefield in a jeep which he drove himself, for every man who could be spared was fighting. No doubt he was grateful for the supper of scrambled eggs which Lt-Col. Luard of 13 Para. Bn. cooked for him in a captured farmhouse when the situation quietened in the evening.

### Hammer and Tongs

During the night the fighting flared up again, and our heavy guns from the other side of the Rhine brought down defensive fire. When, next morning, the Germans brought up more Tigers, Typhoons joined in to help.

"It was an amazing sight," said one parachute sergeant. "They swooped down over our heads and gave Jerry everything in the way of cannon-fire and rockets. Jerry didn't like it one bit, and ran like stink."

During 25 March 52 Division reached the airborne men, who were able to withdraw to a reserve position, but not for long. Soon they started the long trek across Germany, an advance which won them the headlines and the admiration of the rest of the Army. For, unlike most divisions, 6 Airborne were not equipped with the full scale of transport. Much of the way was covered on foot, and sometimes there was a march of 25 to 30 miles at a time, followed by a battle, or active patrol work throughout a sleepless night, only for another day of marching to follow. Often there was no time for meals, and the men had to eat on the march. But they took it all in good part. "Don't worry, chum. Wait till you're walking on your chin-strap."

The transport which was available did an almost continuous shuttle service, and RASC drivers had difficulty in keeping awake. Although often they ran the gauntlet of roving parties of Germans left behind in the retreat, they survived the airbursts, the Moaning Minnies and the jet planes which appeared at odd times. They brought up the supplies to the men in the lead who were fighting a succession of actions, some big, some small, in towns and villages and round odd corners.

The Dortmund-Ems canal was forced. Lengerich was entered and a party of fanatical potential officers was shown that a last-ditch stand would get them nowhere. Then came the River Weser, where the glider troops crossed behind a barrage near Petershagen. A short rest near Hannover, when the 15th Scot-

tish took the lead, was followed by more actions near Uelzen. Here the resistance in the villages grew, and more and more German parties roamed the woods and forests. Finally the Elbe was reached and the great link-up with the Russians made. It was the end of a great advance.

"The roads across Germany were one long line of red berets," an RAF pilot observed.

As is inevitable in the ups and downs of warfare, the grim side is always relieved by spasmodic incidents of humour. Once a company commander visited a house in search of billets. The German woman who came to the door said, "I will have to ask the captain." Cursing his luck that the billet had already been "liberated" by a fellow officer, the parachute major was somewhat surprised when the captain turned out to be a German. His company sat in the various rooms of the house—waiting to surrender to the first caller.

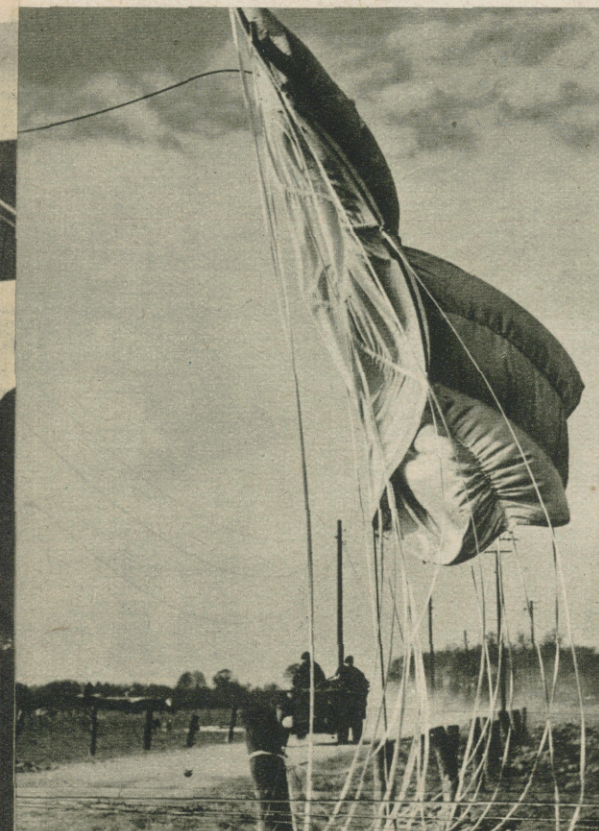
### The Germans Obligated

When the Weser was crossed a platoon commander found the spare paddlers for one of the assault boats had not turned up. On reaching the far bank he was unable to spare a man to take the craft back for the next wave of troops, and it was left at the water's edge. He was later told by his company commander, "Everything went beautifully. Some Germans very conveniently came out of a shell crater, jumped into the boat and brought it back in time for the next party to cross."

And finally there is the story of a captain who did a quiet snoop round a barn loft which housed a fine selection of hams hanging from the rafters. Ten minutes later he emerged with a ham under each arm, followed to his surprise by a line of German soldiers who had been hiding in the dark corners of the loft. Not quite sure what the next move was he decided to continue his journey up the street. The Germans followed, with their hands up. When they were safely under guard the captain turned to his CO and said, "Damn it. I should have made one of them carry the ruddy things".

6 Airborne is no longer with us. One Brigade is in the Far East, the remainder of the Division in Palestine. The roads of Germany are poorer for the absence of the men who cut such picturesque figures in their red berets, camouflaged smocks and green face veils flowing in the breeze.

P. LAWRENCE (Capt.)



Left: This picture symbolises the success of the operation. A scout car leading the ground troops passes a discarded parachute: the join-up is imminent, the lesson of Arnhem turned to good account.

Right: SOLDIER artist's impression of the effect of the arrival of an Airborne soldier on the German defenders.







*Jan Presendschön*, a German schoolboy, was invited by his master to illustrate the Grimms' story, "The Man who Wanted to Learn to Shudder." It is about a man who cut down bodies from the gallows to warm them by a fire.



*Einer der auszog das Grueseln zu lernen.*

*Jan Presendschön  
2K05*

**W**HEN last year the British public was confronted with the case of Irma Grese many people must have asked themselves by what psychological metamorphosis had this laughing girl of 1938, with the round, innocent face, been changed to the thin-lipped, hard-eyed sadist who died on the gallows before Christmas.

There was nothing in her story since the war began to indicate that some great event had unhinged her mind or revolutionised her character. She had apparently taken easily and naturally to the brutalities which she was called upon to witness and execute.

But with the news that British museums and libraries are to receive specimen copies of the adulterated text-books used in Nazi schools comes also the information that members of the Education Branch of the Control Commission are discovering more evidence of the deliberate and subtle methods by which the Nazis corrupted the minds of the young so that they would be, when necessary, ready instruments for the ruthlessness which the Third Reich demanded. So much an integral part had these methods become of the German teaching profession that even today some teachers are discovered to be practising them, or viewing the subjects they instruct with the same cynicism which was a virtue under the Nazis.

Irma Grese was a product of such methods.

It is well-known that school text-books were used to fix in children's minds many of the ranting slogans and Nazi propaganda; that even simple arithmetical problems were used to show that Germany was receiving an unfair share of the distribution of the world. But this method, although it produced bigots and fanatics, did not necessarily produce men and women who would condone and participate in the physical extermination of other human beings.

#### Manufacture of Monsters

Agreeing with the Jesuits that a monster or a saint can be made of a child in its formative years, the Nazis paid great attention to the education of the very young. Fairy stories have, for generations, been the favourite reading in German schools, and the Nazis exploited rather than changed this.

It has been said that they deliberately rewrote the traditional fairy stories so that children's minds would be early steeped in morbidity. The truth is that it was not necessary to rewrite many of them. There is much in traditional folk lore that is preoccupied with horror and brutality. The Nazis were merely selective in their choice. Famous among all was the encouragement they gave to the reading of stories by the German brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm.

These writers could not have been better named. Their dark, blood-curdling stories, never very popular in England, where children turn to the sentimental Dane, Hans Anderson, were ready

material for the Nazis. Even those Grimms stories that we do know well, "Snow-White", "Cinderella" and so on, are startling in the original. The Grimms had not composed these stories, but collected them from village and cottage, where the ignorance and dark superstition of peasant imaginations had evolved them centuries ago.

#### Tales of Horror

The perverted element of morbidity in these stories can be seen from this quotation from the German version of Cinderella: "Then the mother handed her a knife and said 'Cut off your toes!' The Prince looked at her feet and saw the blood gushing out. He saw the blood welling out from her shoes and staining her white stockings."

frightening Grand Guignol theme. The hero, in order to learn fear, undertakes gruesome tasks. He plays at bowls with skulls, and he removes corpses from the roadside gallows and warms them by the fire. It was the second incident that the children had illustrated.

The startling feature about many of the drawings was the realistic treatment of the subject—the limp, lifeless hang of the body from the gallows, the grotesque sideways inclination of the head. It is hard to believe that a child could be so exact from imagination alone, whether experience or photographs had prompted it.

This particular story had been banned from German schools by the Control Commission, but it was still being taught in this particular school, and the master

replied that he had asked for suggestions for a drawing subject, and this had been put forward by one of the boys. The master had accepted the suggestion and every boy had drawn his version of the Nazi leader's suicide.

By such things are the underlying currents of the Nazis' educational system being made plain—the subtle corruption of a child's mind by guiding it along lines of morbidity and sadism, the adulteration of knowledge with crude political propaganda.

It is as well that we do not forget these things, and, so that we may not, in British libraries and museums there will be placed complete collections of all Nazi text-books.

Ten complete collections of textbooks and teaching aids are being made for presentation to the Ministry of Education, the British Museum and other libraries. The rest, hundreds of thousands of them, will be burnt.

JOHN PREBBLE (Sjt.)

## The mind of a GERMAN boy — and of an ENGLISH girl

A quotation from the "Goosegirl" is more crude: "The bogus Goosegirl said, 'All she deserves is to be stripped stark naked, stuffed inside a barrel studded with sharp nails, and then two horses must drag her through the streets until she is dead.'"

Visiting a secondary school recently, a Military Government inspector was astonished by a pile of children's drawings. Each one of them depicted bodies hanging from a gallows. When questioned, the master said that he had set, as a subject for his drawing lesson, the Grimm story, "The Man who Wanted to Learn to Shudder".

It is a simple story, but with a

was amused by the inspector's objections. He could see nothing horrible in children spending 45 minutes on such a subject. "They think nothing of it," he said, and called in a woman colleague to support him. He bent over the drawings to point out for the inspector's admiration the clever technique of some of the young artists.

Not long ago a German boy brought home for his parents' appreciation a drawing which he had completed in class that afternoon. It was a picture of Robert Ley, leader of the German Labour Front, hanging himself in his cell at Nuremberg. Alarmed, the parents asked for an explanation. The master

*Julie Rushbury*, daughter of Henry Rushbury, RA, the leading English etcher, provides a refreshing contrast to the works of Jan Presendschön. The drawings here are from books which Julie herself wrote, illustrated and bound at the age of 12.





# SLAVE PRISONERS COULD STILL *Laugh*

**D**ESPITE all their sufferings on the railway of death, which Allied prisoners of war were forced by the Japanese to build between Siam and Burma in 1942 and 1943, the captives never lost their ability to laugh.

It was the western gift of seeing the funny side of trouble that puzzled and enraged the Japanese. Jokes at their expense quickly became common property. Many released prisoners have said that the sharing of little humours kept men going through unimaginable privations.

Our men were not long in discovering that their captors were easily hoodwinked. One example: at a prison camp near the railway, the Jap commander decided there were too many flies. He ordered all the sick to kill 150 flies each day and to produce the corpses for checking.

## Bluebottle Farm

This solemn, silly edict encouraged one enterprising spirit, who found that it is far easier to breed flies than to chase them with a swatter. A few maggots, and his farm for potential fly corpses was on its way. The Japs never discovered this deception, nor its sequel. Not long after the order was made, the native canteen proprietor, at whose stall the prisoners could buy trifling extras out of their few coppers a day, was selling packets of dead flies at 150 for 10 cents!

Prisoners were quick to find ways round trouble. Brutal treatment was a commonplace, but it could sometimes be sidestepped.

For instance, sick men who were considered not to have worked hard enough were put out in the sun holding a heavy pick or crowbar above their heads until they fainted. At first the men genuinely did faint. Then a British officer had an idea. He went to one sufferer who was on the verge of collapse, and, under cover of an angry harangue, advised him to cut his misery by dropping. A few minutes later the man crashed in a spectacular imitation of a faint. From then on the ordeal never lasted more than a few minutes.

Prisoners had their own peculiar ways of trying to level the score against brutality and callousness. On setting up a new camp, it was always their first task to build for the Japanese, and first of

Three years in Jap POW camps: wasted almost to the bone, yet they could still smile.

all came the officers' quarters. On the day the job ended, two or three prisoners made it their business to introduce into the sleeping quarters as many lice and bed-bugs (they had more than enough of their own) as they could jam into three or four matchboxes.

## Motor Mart

Much finesse went into the art of thieving from the Japanese. One of the coolest thefts in POW lore concerns a motor lorry, which was taken complete and in running order and sold for several hundred pounds to a native dealer. The proceeds kept many men alive by additions month by month to their diet of rice and vegetable water.

The swindle was beautifully simple. A working party with a motor lorry told their guard that the vehicle was out of order and must be towed away for repairs. A towing vehicle was provided and the prisoners dragged their truck out of camp on the way to the repair depot. Once safely outside, the "faulty" vehicle was driven off into the village and sold for spot cash, while the towing vehicle, after a decent interval, was returned with thanks to the yard. No questions were ever asked.

A cool theft which paid double dividends and gave the men a lot of fun in the telling afterwards was the taking of a rifle from a Korean guard. After eating his lunch one day, the Korean had propped his rifle against a tree and gone to sleep. A prisoner heard whispers beyond the barbed wire; a Siamese was making signs to him to push the rifle through the fence. A considerable sum changed hands.

It was mid-afternoon before the Korean remembered his rifle, and an enthusiastic bunch of prisoners "helped" the terrified little man—he swore he would lose his head—to look for it. Naturally it was not to be found. The guard suggested to the prisoners that they should steal a rifle from the guard-house while he engaged the sentry in conversation. This was done, and the grateful Korean handed over several pounds as a thank-offering.

One camp had a petrol-driven roller. From the very beginning it was a source

When the Japs solemnly commended the inmates of one of their POW camps to catch 150 flies a day each, they got them. But they never discovered the "bag" came from the black market. In this and many another incident British POW's living under inhuman conditions got the better of humourless captors.

of revenue to the prisoners. They fixed its daily consumption at twice the true quantity of oil and petrol, implicated a guard by a gift of the stolen fuel so that they could blackmail him if ever he threatened to "squeal", and thereafter they ran a neat black market in fuel smuggled out of camp with the connivance of the guard.

## Truth Will Out

At intervals the prisoners were given "pep" talks by the Japanese commander of the railway engineers. He always thanked them for what he was pleased to call their "co-operation", and assured them of his personal regard for their welfare. The men's bitterness at this piece of hypocritical effrontery was considerably relieved one day when the interpreter translated, in an unwitting statement of fact, "I have personally overlooked every arrangement for your comfort".

B. MYCOCK (S/Ldr.)



Liberated POW's at Pegu being issued with kit to replace the rags they had used to signal Allied aircraft that the Japs had gone.



Above: Unearthing evidence of Jap atrocities. Below: RAMC major examining an amputation he performed without anaesthetics in a POW Camp.

It was men like these, shrunk in body but indomitable in spirit, who so often tricked their brutal captors and made their own lot slightly more tolerable.





# The Ruins Yield



**D**AY by day the people of Hamburg watch the excavators nose their way into the piles of debris in the streets. They wait to see what comes out. Now and again bits and pieces of once highly polished furniture which can be repaired, or torn strips of material that might make a dress. And sometimes treasure.

Under the ruins of this one-time prosperous city lie thousands of marks worth of goods which come to light daily. But the excavators have no sense of values. The child's toy comes up in the same scoop as the diamond brooch. The rare picture receives no preferential treatment over the old, torn newspaper.

The remains of a jeweller's shop always draw the largest crowds. Usually the proprietor is there, or, if he died with his business, a near relative. The police are there too, to see that the battered packing cases of silver cups and the dented containers of rings go to the owner or, if no one claims them as his own, to the city's welfare department.

While the people watch the debris, the world watches Hamburg. It watches to see how this really badly bombed city gets on with the job of clearing up its devastation. The work started soon after the RAF's first bomb load, and by 1944 an average of 20,000 cubic metres of rubble was being removed a month, mainly from the blocked roadways. After the collapse of Germany the Allied Military Government took over and under their direction this figure was doubled and sometimes trebled, according to the German labour available. But even working at the present rate of progress the job will take from 20 to 30 years, for there are 30,000,000 cubic metres—about 38,000,000 cubic yards—to be removed.

This vast amount is spread over nearly half of the city. Of Hamburg's 22,396,000 square metres, over 9,500,000 were blitzed. Once there were 557,000 "dwelling units." Today over 200,000 have been destroyed and many more are in need of repair.

Every town, every city that has suffered air bombardment is faced with the problem of removing great quantities of rubble. How is Hamburg to meet this task? The Military Government, on arrival, found there were two main difficulties. One was the lack of excavating equipment.

The second difficulty was lack of transport. Most of the available trucks—and there were not many—were in a bad state of repair, a difficulty which is being experienced all over Germany.

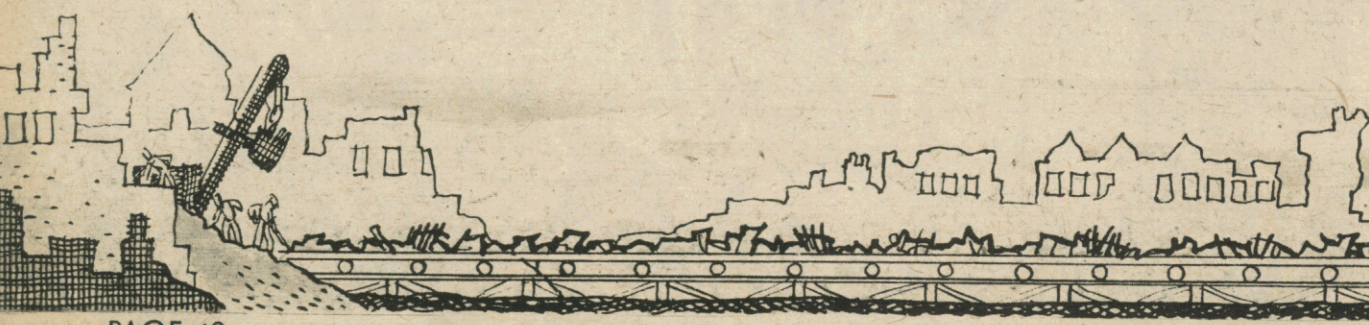
## Four-mile Conveyor Belt

Every workable method of removing the rubble was considered and finally an ingenious plan was worked out. For years the German coal fields have been using conveyor belts. What about a large conveyor belt for removing Hamburg's debris? The plan was accepted and a monster belt is now being built near Bad Oeynhausen. Made of steel plates linked together, it is the largest German engineers have yet had to tackle. When it is completed it will stretch for four miles from the Horn district to some gravel pits outside the city. The belt will be over eight miles long; it has to make a circuit at each end and travel back on an adjacent track.

Travellers on the autobahn to Lübeck will be able to watch the long line of rubble being moved out to the gravel pits, for the belt will run on a line near

Ordinary methods of excavation and removal would be quite inadequate to deal with the mountains of rubble in

the ruined areas of Hamburg, so a giant conveyor belt is being built which will take the rubbish miles beyond the city's borders.



# Their Treasure...

the road. To help it on its way 40 static engines are to be built at intervals.

The cost of this equipment? About 1,500,000 marks, or one-third of the next cheapest method of doing the job. How much will it carry? Four hundred cubic metres an hour. The debris will go into the pits, but a scheme at present under consideration is that some of it should be spread over part of the country at present covered in peat. First, the peat would be removed for fuel, and after the ground had been levelled off with the rubble a top layer of soil would be laid for cultivation purposes.

When the belt is ready—and that won't be for some months—it will go a long way towards speeding up the debris clearing in the city.

The German department responsible to the Building Industries Department of Mil Gov is the Aufräumungsamt (clearing-away office). It has a labour pool from which it draws its manpower, and according to the men available so the work gets done. Last August 1,600 Germans cleared 72,000 cubic metres. In September 2,500 cleared 107,000 cubic metres. October 1,700 men: 80,000; November 2,000 men: 60,000; December 1,900: 44,000 cubic metres. But the work is more than just clearing away. If the city is to be rebuilt bricks must be found. Already a reservoir of material is being built up.

## Nothing is Wasted

Broken bricks are being used for crushing into small particles for concrete making, and a method has been devised for making new bricks out of the parts of old ones.

The greatest shortage at the moment is timber, due mainly to the lack of imports to Germany during the last ten years. In addition very little is suitable for salvaging. German houses have a large amount of wood in them. Floors, for example, which in Britain would be of concrete in the larger buildings, are wooden. This abundance of timber accounted for the success of the RAF fire raids in July 1943, when building after building burst into flames. So intense was the heat and smoke on one occasion that 50,000 people died from suffocation in one night.

While the removing of debris and collection of salvage goes on, German architects work on plans for rebuilding. First priority is urgent repairs to usable buildings. Later roofs and floors will be placed in the shells of burnt-out houses. Finally new buildings will go up in cleared areas.

To meet the need for providing billets for the 40,000 people living in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, 2,200 Nissen huts (each to hold 20 persons) were erected in the last quarter of 1945. Because so many families prefer to live in the dug-outs they have made for themselves in the rubble, many of these huts are being converted into billets for two families, each billet consisting of a bedroom and living room.

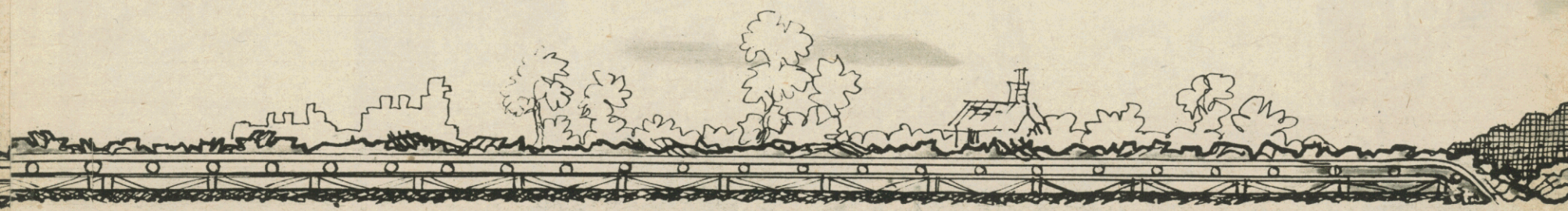
A question often asked is: How many people died and still remain under the ruins of Hamburg? No one knows. There are 60,000 missing, but so many people left the city during the raids and were killed in other towns it is impossible to give an accurate figure.

Today 1,389,000 people live in the city—305,000 fewer than the 1939 figure. Slowly they are realising the tremendous work the Military Government is doing in clearing up the sea of devastation in which the remains of Hamburg stand.



The idea is new in its application, but not in its principles. The belt is based on sound engineering practice, and not only will it speed the work of clearing

the city tremendously, but will cut down the cost of doing so by no less than two-thirds.





# Copenhagen

Denmark, aided by a thriving farming industry, is rapidly returning to normal. But she still has bitter memories of the German attempt to turn her into a "Model Protectorate."

## Report

This striking monument in Copenhagen is to the memory of the Danes—and they were not a few—who lost their lives in Nazi concentration camps.

THE face of Copenhagen—a smiling, well-fed face—bears three bruises from the war. One: the gutted Gestapo headquarters "pin-pointed" in a Mosquito raid of 1943 (a remarkable feat which the people of Copenhagen still discuss with pride because the building was bombed at the request of Danish Resistance agents and this was an example both of perfect liaison and perfect bombing). Two: a damaged school on which an RAF plane crashed. Three: the large air-raid shelter now being removed from the King's Square.

A British soldier in Copenhagen is welcomed with an admiration and courtesy which are embarrassing at first. In this fairy-tale city it is almost impossible to be lonely, for Copenhagen is a cheerful place and the Danes have good reason to be content. Wage conditions are the best in Europe: a heavy goods driver gets £9 a week, and a hairdresser £7 and tips. Housing is adequate and rents are cheap—a five-roomed house may cost only 40s. a month—and abundant food is available at reasonable prices.

### Basic Shortages

Against this genial background the British Military Mission, a body of nearly 300 officers and other ranks—the only British troops on duty in Denmark—carries out its big job of rehabilitation. For, in spite of the alluring picture of happiness and plenty, Denmark suffered a great deal during the German occupation. Today, like so many other European countries, she is seriously short of coal and raw materials, and her reconstruction problems will have to be solved before the Danes are able to play their full part in building up a new world.

The Military Mission's aim in Copenhagen is to assist the Danish Government in reconstruction. This programme falls roughly into three divisions: supervising and advising on the welfare and disposal of displaced persons and German prisoners of war; straightening out the bewildering tangle of German financial assets; and rebuilding the Danish Army, disbanded by the Nazis when they occupied the country in April 1940.

When the war ended Denmark was occupied by a quarter of a million Wehrmacht troops as well as thousands of Luftwaffe and German Navy men. They had prepared Denmark for the "last ditch" stand against Allied military might and had moved huge stocks of supplies and war materials into the country. There were 200 Luftwaffe installations, including 14 major airfields, two of which, one at Aalborg West and the

other at Skydstrup, are among the largest in Europe. When the liberating "Dan Force" arrived in Denmark, the Military Mission, through its Financial Section, began the seemingly impossible task of checking and disposal.

The first job was the seizure, either directly by the Military Mission or in liaison with the Danish Government, of all material and money belonging to the German armed forces. Within a few months a total of four million pounds in money was impounded, and bank accounts amounting to something under eight million pounds were seized. All German ships, many of them laden with coal, food and clothes, surgical equipment and building materials were taken over and disposed of, both in Denmark and in countries like Holland and France whose need for shipping was desperately urgent.

Much of the clothing was sent to the British and United States Armies, and the remainder was turned over to the civilian population of Denmark. Many children in Denmark are wearing raincoats made from German gas-capes.

A more pressing problem today is the welfare and disposal of the German refugees and displaced persons. When the Mission arrived in Copenhagen the docks and harbours were crammed with ships filled with thousands of German soldiers, sailors and airmen living side by side in indescribably filthy conditions with other thousands of refugees.

### Liberation Scene

The warehouses were packed, and the schools, churches and large buildings had been turned into slums, where refugees and German soldiers, many suffering from disease and festering wounds, were waiting for the end. The Military Mission quickly and efficiently grappled with the problem of rehousing and repatriating the refugees of 18 different nationalities who had fled to Denmark or had been taken there by the Germans for forced labour. Gradually the total of 25,000 has been reduced and today only 6,000 remain in Denmark. Recently 3,000 Poles were sent back to Gdynia.

Meanwhile, the rebuilding of Denmark's new Army has almost been completed. Within the next few months the last consignments of arms, ammunition, vehicles and clothing will be despatched to Denmark from England and BAOR, and Britain's part in the task of creating an entire army from the remnants of a shattered force will be ended. (An article

in SOLDIER Vol. I No. 23 described the preparatory training of Danish troops in England.)

When the Germans invaded, the Danish Army of 12,000 men was disbanded. All its arms, ammunition and vehicles were impounded and sent back to Germany to increase the Nazi war strength. Hundreds of officers were arrested and thrown into concentration camps, where many met their deaths. All military installations were occupied by German troops, and the Danish Army, as a reckonable force, was dead.

### British Model

Today, nearly six years later, Denmark has a young and vigorous Army of nearly 30,000 men, well equipped with modern weapons, and in course of being trained according to British methods. Soon the Danish Division of 10,000 men will be ready to leave for Germany to play its part in the occupation.

The work of remoulding the Danish Army began in May 1945. Danish admiration for Britain played a large part in the decision of the Danish Government to invoke the aid of the British Army. British material and British methods of administration and training were adopted, and British training pamphlets copied. Psychology tests and selection boards for officers and NCO's—tried and proved by the British Army—were introduced.

Teams of RAOC men have performed, and are still performing, valuable work in the difficult task of identification of stores and the organisation of depots.

Typical of all the units in Denmark's new Army is 1 Infantry Regiment, which a SOLDIER staff writer visited at Hovelte, 20 miles from Copenhagen. Commanding the regiment is Col. Benneke, Commander of Daneborge, who escaped to Sweden with two entire companies of the Danish Regular Army shortly after the invasion in 1940. "The Nazis did not attack Sweden as I thought, so I brought my men back again and we joined the Resistance, organising and carrying out many acts of sabotage," he said.

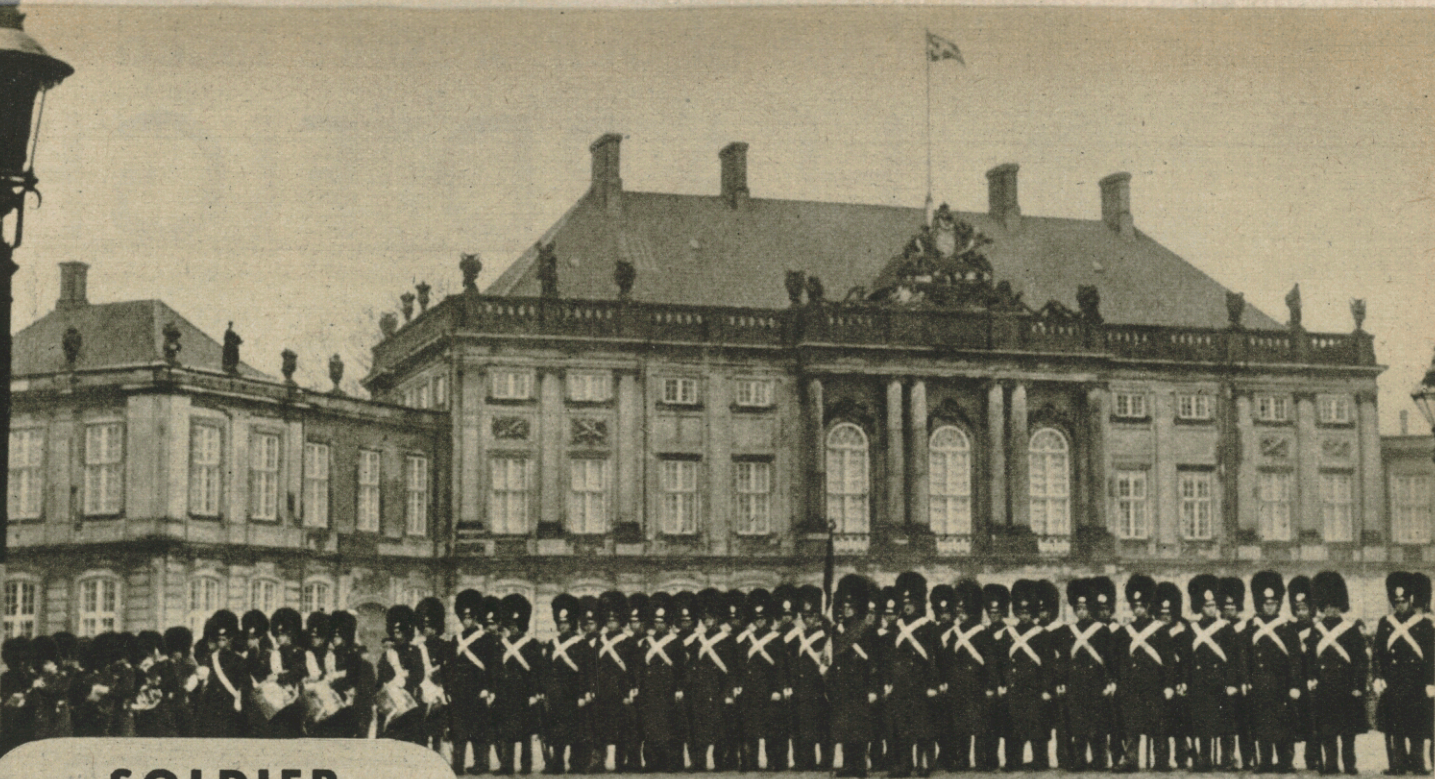
The recruits of 1 Infantry Regiment are accommodated in large brick-built barracks which were used by the Germans until the end of the war.

All the 1,300 recruits now being trained at this barracks have been "called up" to serve for two years. Many of them will go to Germany with the Occupation Division.

E. J. GROVE (Capt.)

Mouth-watering sight in a Copenhagen confectioner's window. Reasonable prices and no coupons.

Flower shops are doing a roaring trade. L/Cpl. Livingstone, 7 Armd Div, and L/Bdr. Kyte, 109 LAA Regt., RA, driving officers on three days' leave in Copenhagen, were fascinated by this display.



### SOLDIER COVER PICTURE



Photograph: F. D. O'Neill (Sjt.)

COVER picture shows Sjt. Kay Gimlinge, Special Boat Service, with SENTRY Otto Mikkelsen, Danish Livgarden Regiment, outside a sentry box at the Royal Palace, Copenhagen.

Sjt. Gimlinge, a Dane, holds the 1939 Star, Burma Star, Atlantic Star with Clasp, and Defence Medal. In May 1942 he transferred to the British Army from the Norwegian Army in England. After ITC training and a spell with The Buffs, he volunteered for 62 Commando, and later joined the Special Boat Service. He has seen action in France, Norway and SEAC, and worked with Major Andy Lassen, VC (see SOLDIER Vol. 1 No. 23). Soon Sjt. Gimlinge hopes to be transferred to the Danish Army, and to become a regular.

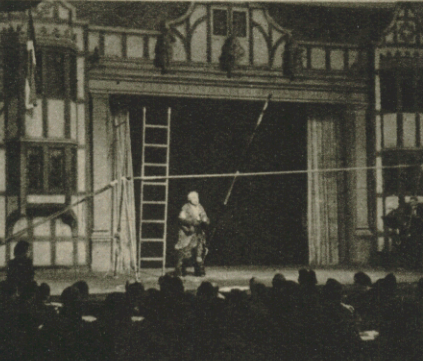
Above: Changing the Guard outside the Royal Palace, Copenhagen. King Christian usually watches the ceremony from one of the windows. Bottom right: The former German HQ, which now houses the British Military Mission.



Closer view of the Livgarden (Life-guard) Regiment on parade. Note the elaborate chinstraps.



Busy shopping scene in one of Copenhagen's main streets. Yet Denmark has severe shortages.



Above: Cabaret in leading Copenhagen night club. Below: Clearing away the air raid shelter.





# Men of Staffordshire faced HARD FIGHTING

BY a happy chance, the Divisional Commander, Maj-Gen. L. O. Lyne, CCB, DSO, had fixed 6 June 1944 — D-Day — for the Divisional Service of Dedication. Few of the 1,500 officers and men present in Canterbury Cathedral that fine, windy morning will forget the combined effects of the splendid setting, the fine service and the roar of the unending columns of aircraft passing overhead. They set a final seal on the determination and mutual confidence inspired by years of hard and effective training.

The 59 (Staffordshire) Division had faith in itself and in its equipment. Its only quarrel with fate was over the storms and other diversions which kept it in the embarkation camps until the third week of June. The excellent opportunity so afforded of studying the habits of the "doodle-bug" was voted inadequate compensation for the delay. Once it started moving, however, the

Left: Major-General L. O. Lyne, CB, DSO, the Divisional Commander. Below: Start of a dangerous job. Infantrymen of the Division search a chateau near Villers Bocage.



Division moved quickly, main bodies of units often beating their advance parties in the race to the concentration area east of Bayeux.

The Division plunged straight into battle. Apart from General Lyne — who had been brought from Anzio in March to take over the Division — and some of his staff, very few had been in action before.

The general plan at this phase of the campaign was to bring the whole of the enemy's attention on to the British front to allow the Americans to break out of the Cherbourg peninsula. The capture of Caen became essential. Attempts both to the right and left to outflank it failed. A frontal assault was put in.

The division took over the central sector to the north of Caen from 3 British Division and 3 Canadian Division, who spread out left and right. The positions had been static since D + 2 and the Germans obviously knew them pretty accurately — to judge by the aim of their mortar-bombers. The 1/6 South Staffs found Cambes a particularly unhealthy spot.

In the early hours of 8 July the Division was driving straight at the long-prepared defences of Caen. The lack of opportunity for reconnaissance and planning was partly offset by the inspiring sight of 450 Lancasters bombing Caen the evening before, with its example of inexorable and majestic courage. There was a fair degree of flak, to which the pilots appeared oblivious, and only two planes fell victim to it.

But the Caen defences, manned largely by the 12 SS Panzer Division, were inordinately tough. They were sited in an ideal defensive position on a reverse slope and the trench system in front of Cambes took a heavy toll. The ground

## 59 DIV



13th in the Divisional Series

was open and left little room for manoeuvre and the Boche stuck to his strongpoints with what is commonly called "fanatical tenacity".

Objectives were gained but the cost in dead and wounded was high. Many were killed in the deceitful standing corn before they had ever seen the enemy. The Boche had cut lanes in the cornfields across the line of advance and when the men plunged in-

to the open they were at the mercy of the enemy's automatics.

Galmanches, La Bijade, Epron ... are the names of some little hamlets and farms which those who were there will never forget.

The enemy flanks gave before 3 Division on the left and the Canadians on the right, and the enemy pulled out to the

The Normandy countryside in high summer looked deceptively peaceful as the supply convoys rolled through it towards the fierce fighting a little way ahead in which the Division was engaged.



# AND HARD LUCK

far side of the River Orne. But more German reserves were drawn against the Allied eastern hinge, according to plan. The 59th was taken out of the line to refit. It quickly learned that there was no such thing as "rest" in the bridgehead, and on 13 July it was taking over a sector in the area of Fontenay le Pesnil-Rauray. There dust had started to become oppressive.

The area was littered with the debris of previous tank battles. There was the awful stench of dead cattle. There were Luftwaffe night raids on forward troops and on medium gun positions with butterfly bombs. Then came the fierce fight for the commanding village of Noyers a nodal point which lay across the main lateral road from Caen to Villers Bocage. The enemy had reinforced it and a three hours' softening-up by several medium RA regiments failed to shake the Boche hold. The Division sat patiently waiting to go in, being liberally mortared and shelled. The cost of the ensuing attack was not cheap; only the outskirts were captured, for sufficient Army reserves could not be allotted to beat down the determined defences. But still more German troops were held away for the coming American push.

## Decisive Factor

Early in August, 197 Inf Bde made a successful drive to capture the Villers Bocage ridge, after initial sharp fighting and extreme unpleasantness with mines buried both on and off the roads. 176 Inf Bde passed through and by the early morning of 7 August had established a shallow bridgehead across the River Orne, facing the thick forest of Grimboisq. The crossing of the Orne became one of the most decisive factors in the overall plan.

The crossing had been made almost without the enemy knowing it, but the following day a wireless intercept gave warning of a counter attack by the 12 SS (Hitler Youth) Division, which the 59th welcomed after the Caen encounter, when definite information had been obtained that they had shot some of our prisoners.

The counter-attack came and raged incessantly for 36 hours. The Germans could not neglect this threat to the left flank of their forces resisting our southward advance towards Falaise. The Panzer Division lunged in its full weight, with great courage and skill, against the barely established brigade, which had been strengthened by 1/7 Bn Warwickshire Regiment.

The 59th had slight ground advantage. The high land west of the Orne gave almost perfect artillery observation. From there the whole battlefield was laid out as if on a stage, and through the dust storm, raised by the terrific gunfire, the whole grim struggle could be followed. The Divisional Gunners did a magnificent job and in one day fired 600 rounds a gun, while the 4.2 inch mortars of the Northumberland Fusiliers got rid of no fewer than 6,000 mortar bombs in the right direction.

## Bridgehead Secured

Every attack was shattered by the determination of our Infantry and of the tanks with them, together with the unfailing support of the Divisional Artillery, which was also directing the fire of 53 Div Artillery and a medium regiment. By the evening of 8 August the enemy had had enough and the bridgehead was secure. It was in this great fight that Capt D. Jamieson, 7 Bn Norfolk Regt, won the VC.

The rest of the Division's battle history was a pursuit — though not easy, for the Boche was still fighting well. Thury Harcourt did not yield easily and a bombardment of phosphorous mortar bombs, which set the town ablaze from end to end, was put down before the enemy were dislodged.

The Americans had broken through at Avranches and were sweeping round on the south. With their escape gap at



Above: Troops of the Division in the Caen area going forward to the offensive through a sea of ripening wheat, which often contained hidden German machine-gunners.

Falaise growing ever narrower, the Germans retreated faster, and leading troops of the Division were soon well beyond Marc d'Ouilly. All resistance on the Divisional front had ceased by 17 August.

## The Blow

Two days later came a bitter disappointment. All ranks were informed that 59 Division was to be broken up to provide reinforcements for the rest of the Second Army. In a personal address, the C-in-C emphasised that the Division's fighting reputation was second to none. Reinforcements were, however, desperately needed and he had no alternative but to take them from the junior division under his command. It was particularly unfortunate that this should happen before the Division could reap the reward of its hard fighting in the exhilaration of the pursuit through France and Belgium.

As far as possible the Infantry were drafted by complete companies or platoons. The Divisional Artillery and RE survived as complete entities to carry the Divisional sign into many subsequent battles, as did certain RASC companies, the Provost company, the Ordnance Field Park and certain Signals sub-units.

The welcome that the Sign has always been given by those who have had to "take it down" is a lasting proof of the great *esprit de corps* of 59 Staffordshire Division, which was finely tempered in its short but hard fighting life.

The Staffordshire "core" of the Division was provided by four battalions of the South Staffordshire Regiment and one of the North Staffordshire; but these would be the first to acknowledge the debt that the Division owed to the battalions of the Royal Norfolk, Royal Warwickshire and East Lancashire Regiments and of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who made up the rest of the Infantry; to the Northumberland Fusiliers, who manned the machine-guns and 4.2 inch mortars; and to the rest of the Divisional troops drawn from all over Great Britain to complete the tough and happy whole.



Above: These Infantrymen of 59 Division were light of heart as they carried petrol forward through Villers Bocage.

Below: Bren carrier crew of the Division awaiting zero hour for an attack in the Caen offensive. The natural camouflage of the rich harvest was used extensively by both sides.





# This Is Palestine Today



**Pte. T. R. Hughes, of 9 Paratroop Bn, 6 Airborne Div, sums up his impressions after a few weeks' service in Palestine.**

**T**HERE are no briefings for parachute operations these days for the men of 6 Airborne Division who occupy Palestine. In Germany these troops helped to fight and defeat an enemy. Here they occupy the teeming, restless towns for protective purposes only. The social atmosphere is one of cold correctness, and few British troops can claim the friendship of Jewish girls.

A robust life goes on in the cafes and night clubs of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Bustling, laughing crowds swarm round the Meir Dizengoff (named after Tel Aviv's first mayor).

But beneath this surface guise of frivolity there remains a lingering doubt in the minds of Arabs and Jews alike that does nothing to dispel the prevalent air of tension. It will remain until the fateful questions are answered.

This is the Palestine of today as the troops find it — a Palestine of intrigue, of strange complexities and vivid contrasts; a land of mud huts and hovels and gleaming white cities hewn out of barren rock.

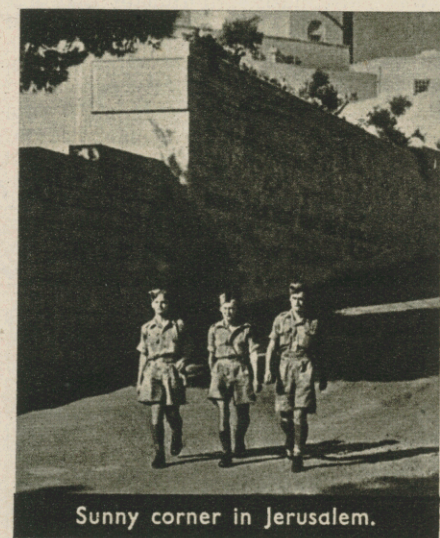
## Noise and Colour

In its cities one glimpses a rich mixture of East and West. Arabs in scarlet fez hats mingle with immaculate Europeans. Veiled Moslem women in sombre black slip deftly into the back streets. Jewish businessmen argue in guttural German and Hebrew while sharp Arab shoeshine boys try to con-

vince you that your already shining boots need polishing. "Buckshee" — the Army term coined from the Arabic "baksheesh", meaning tip — is in regular use. So is "bint", meaning girl.

## Piles of Fruit

Fruit in all its pre-war abundance and half the price greeted us on arrival. Our first meal of melons and



**Sunny corner in Jerusalem.**

bananas tasted strange after six years of English rationing. After our initial issue of Palestine currency we lapped up oranges at the extortionate price of three for 10 mils (about 2½d), and the next day wished we hadn't. Such delicacies as tangerines, grapes, grapefruit, bananas and figs were equally available.

We were staggered at the wealth of goods in the shops — and the over-

powering prices. Rationing out here is unknown. Chocolate is plentiful but an English 3½d bar costs 50 mils (1s.) here. Films can be bought by the dozen. Clothing is expensive. Shoes and leatherwork are reasonably cheap. Novelties, especially souvenirs of the Holy City (Jerusalem), are greatly commercialised. Troops practically maintain this market.

Apart from the superbly equipped and amply staffed NAAFI's (an improvement on the English edition) the bars are usually the only sources of entertainment in places like Haifa and Tel Aviv. Reminiscent of the Continental "cafes", with touts and hostesses operating on a commission basis, you can make a good guess that the owner is a refugee from Germany and brought the idea with him.

## Knew the Drill

At the first one we went to we invited a charming young Austrian to a drink and "accidentally" mixed them up. The drink I had was coloured water. It was intended, of course, for the hostess and it was charged up as the most expensive in the house.

Our companion was very nice about it, though. "I have to make a living somehow," she said, and flashed a bewitching smile. But I had the next one on the house.

Spirits are home-brewed and surprisingly cheap. You can get a bottle of port for 5s., brandy and cherry brandy for 6s. Beer has a sweetened flavour and is comparable to pre-war British brew.

All this commercialising is the result of Jewish immigration, which really

started on a big scale in 1933 when the Nazis came to power. Those who were lucky enough to escape Hitler's anti-Semitic pogroms fled, chiefly to Palestine, where the population rocketed from 9,000 to 30,000 in a few months. Within three years there were over 370,000 Jews in the country. Today it is estimated there are 400,000 Jews with an Arab population of over 1,150,000. Moslems make up approximately 61 per cent of the total population.

To deal with the complexities of an increasing emigré nation the Jewish Agency has established three national funds. The Keren Kayemeth Leisrael is concerned with the buying and development of land, while the Keren Hayessod and the Pica finance the settlement of immigrants on the land. All are officially recognised.

## City of the Dunes

The most fascinating of all Palestine's towns, apart from the old city of Jerusalem, is ultra-modern, 25-year-old Tel Aviv.

The Jews are very proud of the city they built on the sand dunes of the Mediterranean coast, literally rock by rock — and they have good reason to be.

Devoid of slums, with broad sidewalks and flourishing businesses, it is an avid emulator of any European capital. No wonder the Jewish Press likes this super-styled example of modern architecture to be nicknamed "the Paris of the Middle East."

During the recent riots demonstrators were careful not to disfigure their own public buildings by using high explosive. They obeyed the curfew injunction implicitly, and paratroops patrolling the city in trucks during the hours of darkness could occasionally detect dark shadows peering down at them from behind shuttered windows. That was the only evidence of life in a city of the dead. A city of 140,000 souls.

## Caution — Keep Alert

When dawn broke, and jostling crowds filled the streets life began again. But beneath it all there was an undertone of hostility fanned by the propaganda of the underground movements.



**"Do you accept my punishment?"**

Crudest but most effective medium of voicing their thoughts is by illicit posters, to which they attach great importance. Cases have been known of policemen, about to arrest a clandestine bill-sticker, being shot in the back by a "cover" man. It's safer to go carefully towards the sound of a shot or explosion. Many good men have invited trouble by bolting unsuspectingly to someone's "assistance".

In the Arab villages life is primitive but peaceful, and still exists as it did nearly 2,000 years ago.

## Seven Sad Soldiers

Some of the wandering tribesmen are born thieves and look on the looting of a neighbour's property as fair sport. One chief who caught a party driving off his best cattle had them arrested — and then invited them to a feast for the occasion, playing the perfect host. Hospitality fairly oozed from him as he bid his guests better luck next time.

It is not surprising, therefore, that increasing quantities of Army kit, ranging from teaspoons to tents, disappear. At one camp four erected tents, complete with poles, were stolen one night despite the vigilance of guards. It had taken seven men one day to put them up.

Arabs with a head for business lose no time in cashing in on newly-formed Army camps. All day Arab boys come round selling oranges, chocolate, papers and ice-cream in refreshing variety. One young vendor, who takes £14 home to Jerusalem every fortnight, told me that

he intends to get married as soon as he can save up enough to buy a wife. The one he has his eye on costs £300.

## Arabs Fall In Step

Modern Arabs have swiftly adapted themselves to a changing civilisation. Their education is provided by the Palestine Government, which maintains schools throughout the country, an agricultural school at Tulkarm and an Arab college outside Jerusalem.

At the latter the boys are trained to a university standard and live much the same life as their counterparts in England. The Arab is beginning to take a deeper interest in the affairs of his race.



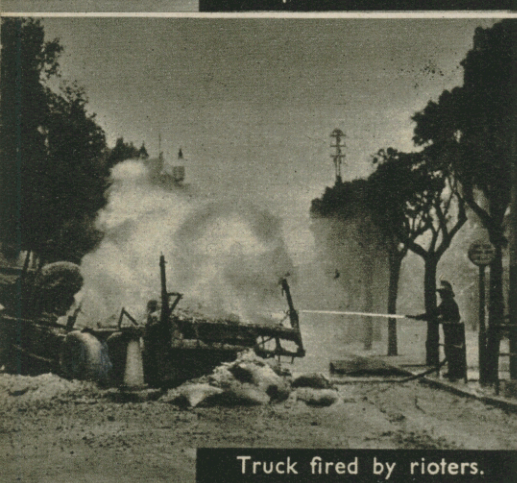
**East and West meet abruptly in Palestine. Here three soldiers watch a camel being loaded with firewood.**



**They set out with the intention of keeping their eyes skinned and their money in their pockets, but (below) —**



**On patrol in Tel Aviv.**



**Truck fired by rioters.**



**Zionists demonstrate.**



**Wherever you go there's a market, and Jerusalem is no exception. This is the stock market at Herod's Gate.**



**— round a corner they find a melon man, and soon bargaining is in full swing.**





# JEEPS, JUNGLE-

**T**HE oddest motor-car the war produced was the Jungle Jeep—"car, ultra-lightweight, 4×4" to officialdom. British-made, it out-jeeped the orthodox jeep and was cheaper to make and run.

The Jungle Jeep was evolved by the Directorate of Mechanisation, Ministry of Supply, and the Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, and was planned to be light enough for its crew to manhandle it out of difficulty and handy for dropping from aeroplanes.

Prototypes were built and stood up to their tests, but the Jap war was over before the Jungle Jeep went into production.

Weighing only 6¾ cwt, it could be lifted by two men, which anyone who has tried to unstuck a belled jeep from monsoon mud will recognise as a great advantage.

Thanks to four-wheel drive and modified Spitfire tyres, the JJ's 8 hp engine could take it, fully laden, up a loose-surface gradient of 1 in 2.43 and carry it at well over 30 mph on a flat road.

It was built with a trailer which could be used as a boat. Arriving at an unbridged river, you simply tilted the trailer, lifted up the front wheels and put them and most of the chassis inside, leaving the rear wheels dangling out,

and ferried it across the water by hand.

Austerity was the keynote of the Jungle Jeep's construction. It had practically no body; the two front seats were like saddles with backs to them and the two rear seats like motor-cycle pillions.

There was no superfluous metal and the engine-cover was canvas. The JJ had no self-starter and the driver had to crank it by hand. There were no shock-absorbers, but good springing is claimed to have made them unnecessary.

The engine was a modified version of the Standard Eight built in aluminium alloy for lightness. The crankcase was also in aluminium alloy.

In addition to the ordinary "rocking" type accelerator pedal, the JJ had a twist-grip control; this avoids the sudden choking and dying which occurs when a vehicle is bouncing over rough ground and the driver's foot gets jolted about on the pedal.

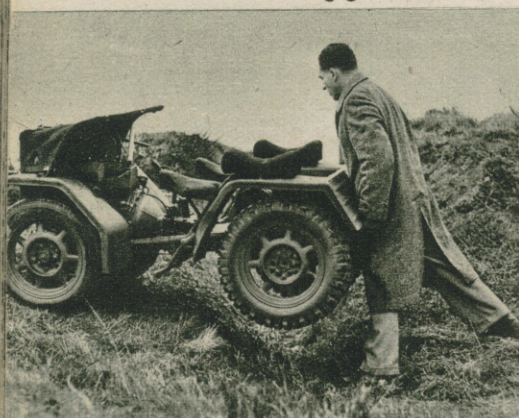
Steering, from a large, six-spoked wheel, gave the vehicle a 20-foot turning circle, making hairpin bends child's play and manoeuvring through trees relatively easy.

Altogether the JJ was a saucy little vehicle, handy and lively, which would have done its job in the jungle better than any other vehicle so far invented. As it is, it remains, to quote a motoring correspondent, the answer to a trials driver's prayer. **R. L. ELLEY (Capt.)**

*-airborne*



Novel behaviour of rear wheels as the sturdy little car bounced over a trying stretch of the "killing ground."



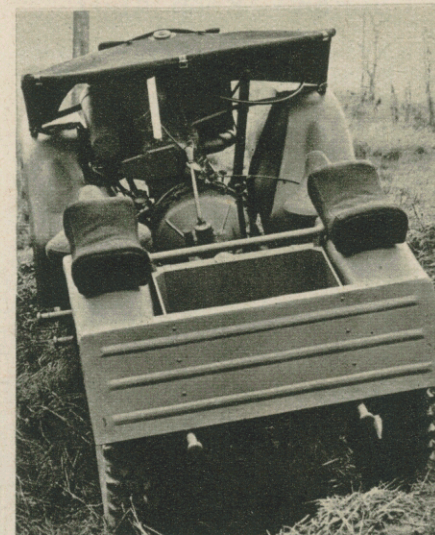
One man could carry the Jungle Jeep, two lift it. And you could push it across a river in its trailer.



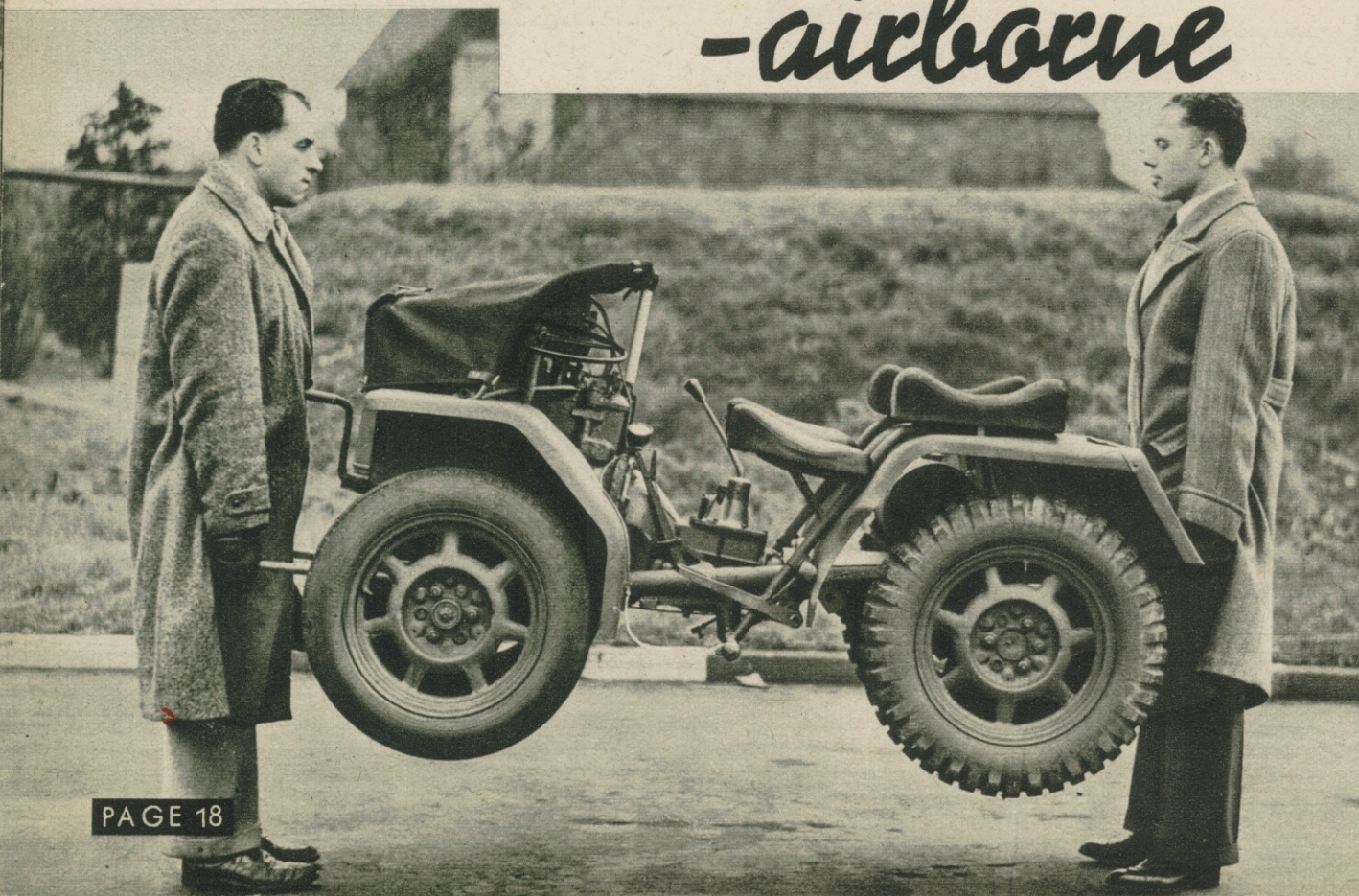
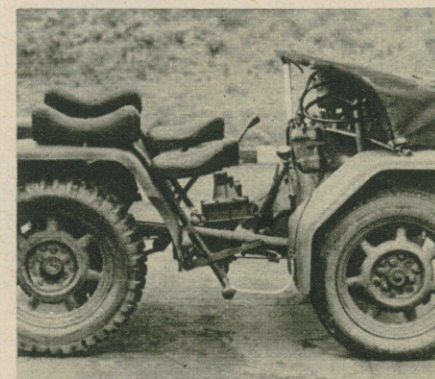
It was sociable, if not the last word in comfort, and the engine was completely accessible under the canvas bonnet.



Rough stuff offered few problems to the Jungle Jeep. Its ultra-light weight meant it could pull like an elephant.



Rear and side views of what a motor car looks like when economy of design is carried to the logical limit.





# Small Holdings CAN Pay!

Our place is about three acres. We converted it from a wilderness of whins, brambles and stunted oaks to an intensely cultivated fruit farm containing a large vegetable garden, three strawberry patches for rotation, blackberries and loganberries trained as garden fences, a miniature orchard of 500 fruit trees, a cherry orchard, pears, plum trees, damsons, quinces, and 100 Kentish cob and filbert nut trees.

Large-scale farmers laugh at my undertaking, but the truth is that extra rations by the hundred million must be produced, and every little plot, no matter how small, is doing its job. Besides, the small farmer can produce more intensively than his larger neighbour, because he knows each animal and each acre, and he gives them of his best.

My apple trees are an example of this. The dwarf-pyramid system of planting is replacing the cordon system because of the cost of wire and fencing materials. Planted three feet apart, with eight-foot spacing between the rows, you can get 2,420 trees to the acre if the ground is suitable, and you have not got to wait so long for results as with standard trees. One man I know got 253 bushels of first-class dessert fruit to the acre five years after planting.

## Personal Attention

Soft fruit grows better on small holdings than it does on large farms, simply because of the attention which the owner gives to it. I find that strawberries do well on land just cleared of potatoes.

Raspberry growing is also an attractive proposition, as it fits in with either large or small garden enterprises; and some of my friends who have planted new apple orchards depended for their turnover on the raspberry crop while the apple trees were getting established. They intercropped the raspberries between the trees, and grubbed them out when the latter needed room.

The late Earl Lloyd George was rambling with his dog in a wood one day and found a raspberry cane growing wild. He dug it up and brought it home and thus founded a new variety which became a mainstay.

In Britain, fruit-growers seldom concentrate on pears, because they are irregular in their cropping, yet nearly every orchard has some pear trees, and the grower is sometimes rewarded with bumper yields.

My pears grow as espaliers on the fences which enclose duck compounds. Ducks do not bother about the fruit and they keep the ground well manured, but hens would jump at the fruit buds.

I planted as many black-currant bushes as I had room for, because people who used to drink orange juice before their early morning cup of tea now substitute a spoonful of black-currant jam because there is six times more Vitamin C in black-currants than

in any other fruit. This habit may continue when oranges are plentiful again, and anyhow thousands of tons per annum are wanted for children. My bushes are planted between the dwarf-pyramid apple trees, and they have proved themselves a highly profitable investment.

The same applies to red-currants, as they contain pectin, which is useful for solidifying jam, but white-currants are only in demand from retailers who cater for exclusive tastes; they are not popular with the public.

Gooseberries are a thrifty crop in England; they seldom let you down as they do not suffer from late frosts.

Originally I grew the nuts to help a friend who was in distress about nuts—a Grey African parrot called Mae West, and the war hit her hard because everything she ate was imported.

Mae West caused me to think about nuts. Why had we neglected this amazing food, especially in Britain, where nuts grow as naturally as nettles? Why did we disregard a crop containing all the five vitamins necessary to human well-being? The truth is that nuts were so cheap that nobody bothered to grow them except in one county—Kent. Now the population is crackers about nuts.

## Does It Pay?

We slaughter and eat our own drakes, cockerels and rabbits, which, with fruit, eggs and vegetables, provide us with about 70 per cent of our food. With a pig and a goat (for which I have no room), this figure would rise to 80 per cent, but—and this is the question which everyone asks—does a small fruit farm like mine pay?

So far as the actual accounts are concerned, I hope (frost permitting) to "break about square" this year, for the first time in 10 years; but as all the trees and bushes become more valuable as they grow older, the profit scale should now begin to rise.

Anyone contemplating a small-holding of land should give careful consideration to the following facts:—

Physical fitness is of enormous importance. It takes three months of graduated labour to toughen a young man to land work: 10 to 14 months to break in a man of 40; and over that age nobody should attempt to start.

Secondly, all successful farmers have certain assets in common: (a) they are good businessmen; (b) they possess practical knowledge about the cultivation of the land; and (c) they are prepared to work hard.

Next to keeping a pub, more soldiers dream of having a place of their own in the country, where they can raise a few animals and crops, than of any other civilian career.

Here Lt-Col. T. A. LOWE, who retired from the Army 10 years ago and started fruit-farming, tells the story of his small holding in Kent.



Thirdly, the land itself varies greatly in quality. If it has a steep slope to the north everyone wants to get rid of it. If the situation is level it makes full use of all sunshine. If it slopes to the south, with shelter from north winds, it is usually very valuable land indeed.

Finally, there is a basic factor which is sometimes ignored—women are the keystones of every community, and the small-farmer's wife has to forget about rose-covered cottages in the summer, and be strong enough to look after a self-contained home during snowstorms in the winter.

But there are innumerable invisible assets. We do not pay income-tax on sound sleep, keen appetite, plenty of sunlight and hard exercise; nor do we suffer from "middle-age spread."

These are solid corner stones on which to rest the foundations of a good life.



The farmer's wife must lend a hand in the fields besides looking after the house. Above: Mrs. Lowe waters a row of young plants.

Below: Hoeing looks easy, but a few hours of it will set back-muscles aching if they're not used to it.







Pym saving in the 1926 Wembley Cup Final, when the Wanderers beat Manchester City 1-0.

Below: Jack Hurst, Bolton boy who graduated from Sunday school football.

Below: Able Seaman W. Sidebottom, lost in the Channel in HMS Charybdis.

# This TEAM Went



PT Sgt. A. Geldard, Bolton winger in 1939, was at Dunkirk.



Another of the five Dunkirk veterans was the goalkeeper, L/Bdr. Stan Hanson.

THE human being, they say, can adapt itself to anything—a point I have noted with regularity throughout an undistinguished Army career! Do you remember the old days when you dug yourself in under canvas for the winter? Or "adjusted" your truck as a house on wheels? Verily we adapted ourselves with many a "teekeye" or "maaleesh" or "bono quoice" or "molto bono".

Now the boys with the demob suits and nice cardboard boxes, strangely enough, adapt themselves very quickly to the good old civvy street ways.

Take another instance. The other day I went to Burnden Park, the home of Bolton Wanderers FC, to see "the football team that went to war." There they were, these professional footballers, hardly out of khaki, sitting in their dressing rooms, and speaking perfectly normal English.

Now, mark you, these Bolton Wanderers were more interested in Cups, FA, than Mugs, Enamel, at that time, training as they were for the sixth round cup-tie with Stoke City. Still I thought somebody would have dropped an odd word or two of army slang. No. Not a "maaleesh" was heard; no "igris" or "shufties"; no "bono quoice" passed their lips. They had become English sporting gentlemen. Yet they used these Services slang words freely, I'll be bound, and a lot of others, during the six years they fired their 25-pounders. Strangely adaptable beings—we humans.

## Dunkirk Quintet

This Bolton Wanderers club have a deservedly great reputation and the lads who wear the white jersey today have added, and are adding, to the lustrous record. Five who were at Dunkirk still play regularly in the first team: 14 or 15 "war veterans" continue on the playing staff. The Dunkirk five are Hanson, Howe, Hurst, Geldard and Westwood.

These Bolton players and others changed their status from Wanderer to

Terrier in May 1939. There was that big Territorial recruiting drive, you remember, and somebody in the Bolton area got the Wanderers to set the noble example. Who started it? Nobody rightly knows—or else he won't own up! I asked Ray Westwood, star inside-forward and originator of many a dressing room "play", if he had made the first move. Dvr Westwood stoutly denied it; so did Jack Hurst and Don Howe. There was a general chorus, "If we could only get our hands on him," presumably inspired by the memories of the heat, dust, flies and thirst of the Middle East. Trainer Bob Young, that canny lad with the sponge and gladstone bag, was the last to be accused. A World War One veteran, he didn't deny the allegation and maybe he knew more about it than he cared to admit. A gentleman of inscrutability when he wants to be is Mr. Young. Three times at Wemb-

ley with winning Wanderers teams and planning a fourth visit. The men who "went away" in May 1939 were: L/Bdr (DM) Stan Hanson, goalkeeper; Sjt Val Thompson (Gun No. 1), Dvr George Catterall; Bdr Danny Winter (now with Chelsea), full backs; Bdr Jack Hurst, Bdr (DM) Jim Ithell, Gnr Ernie Forrest, Lieut Harry Goslin, half-backs; PT/Sjt Albert Geldard, BSM Don Howe, Gnr Jack Roberts, Sjt Tommy Sinclair and Dvr Ray Westwood, forwards. Others who followed included George Taylor, 20 years with the club, who was a PT instructor on a troopship; Rothwell, a flight-serjeant with the RAF; Corporal Atkinson, a centre-half who went to the Lancashire



Lieut. Harry Goslin, team captain, was killed in Italy in 1943 on his way to a forward observation post.



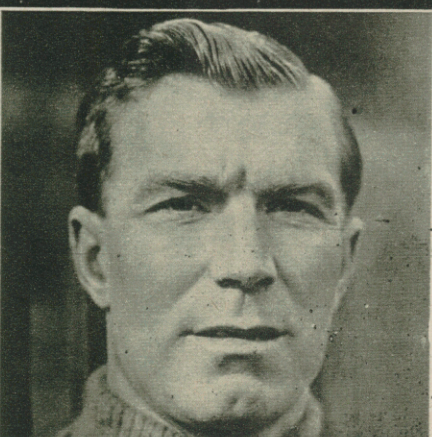
J. Seddon, English internationalist, now Liverpool FC coach.

Below: Ted Vizard, now manager of Wolves: two Cup medals.



Joe Smith, now manager of Blackpool: two Cup medals.

Below: Goalkeeper Dick Pym—a fisherman again: three Cup medals.



W. E. Butler, England internationalist, now Torquay manager.



David Jack, first £10,000 player, now Middlesbrough manager.

# to WAR

Bolton Wanderers' wartime achievement—a magnificent example of the team spirit—is told by PAT GARRROW (Capt.)



Dvr. Ray Westwood was also taken off the "blazing coast" in June 1940.



Bob Young, Wanderers' trainer, has reason to be proud of his valiant team.

Fusiliers; and Able Seaman Walter Sidebottom, pre-war outside-left.

## Two were Killed

Harry Goslin and Walter Sidebottom were killed. Goslin fell in Italy on his way to a forward observation post in the Italian campaign of 1943 between the Sangro and Moro rivers. Sidebottom was reported drowned in HMS Charybdis in the Channel. Jack Roberts was wounded in Italy and Don Howe was buried by rubble in a house in North Africa but escaped with minor injuries. The only man of the 1939 team to stay behind was Hubbick, the present captain and fullback. Hubbick was a miner in Ashington. He returned to the pits when war broke out, albeit showing an envious green through the coal grime when his pals went overseas.

The 53 Field Regiment RA were the lucky unit to get these Bolton footballers, who gave generously of their skill in the training days at home and then on the Continent in the pre-Dunkirk era. In one big match near Lille the Gunner-Wanderers beat a French professional team 6-1 and were asked by their opponents to stop scoring. After Dunkirk they did two years on coastal defence.

When they went to the Western Desert they left Ray Westwood behind. They were at Alamein and as far as Tobruk. Maybe Westwood's absence was responsible for their 5-0 defeat by King Farouk's team chosen from all Egypt, but they played well enough on another occasion, when they beat Cairo NSC 2-1. It was in Paiforce, early in 1943, however, that they saved the day for British football.

The Poles had been acclaimed as the football champions in Persia and Iraq, principally through a fine win over a team called "Great Britain" in Baghdad.

The 53rd Field went up to Kifri, in Northern Iraq, and, after digging their tents in, footballers started to show the neighbouring teams how the game really should be played. The word soon got down to Baghdad that there were football stalwarts in the Command and Harry Goslin came down to captain the next British Army side to play the Poles. Our team included Goslin, Hurst, Howe, Forrest, Catterall and Hanson of the Bolton team, and they beat the Poles 4-2. That was the greatest day in Paiforce sport. For a few hours the boys in that lonely, forlorn, Cinderella command recaptured the great days of peace when the local club's cup-tie interest dwarfed all other pursuits.

## Into Italy

The boys would sit on their wooden boxes in their tents and weigh the chances of Goslin and his men against the victorious Poles. Came the day of the match and Goslin and the boys rode into Baghdad on battered three-tonners.

Tales could be told of other matches in other commands in which the former Bolton men took part. There was the 6-1 defeat they gave a Syrian select team one evening at Latakia after they had left Paiforce; and the 4-0 win over Beyrouth Services. Then, in September 1943, they left the Levant and went into action at Termoli in Italy. There were casualties, of course, but football had its place—the ideal recreational training. The 53rd Field, including the Bolton Wanderers men, stayed in Italy until June of last year when they were repatriated.

They had reached the semi-final of the Eighth Army Cup but not even the chance of winning the FA Cup would have prevented these footballers from getting on that Big Ship and leaving their memories behind.



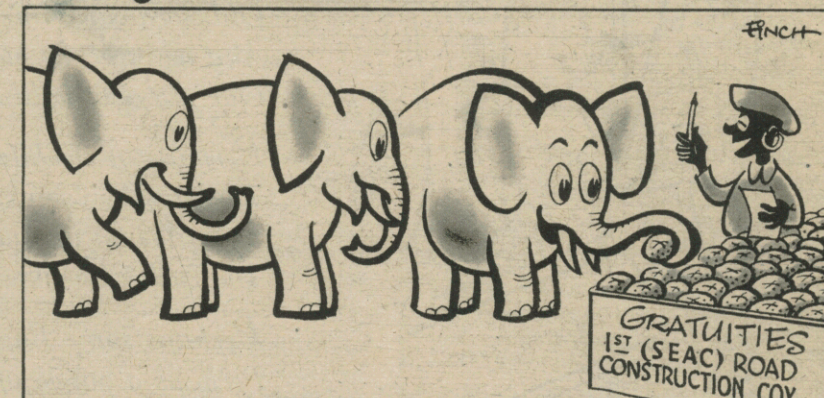
Winger in action: a striking shot of Vizard.

# HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

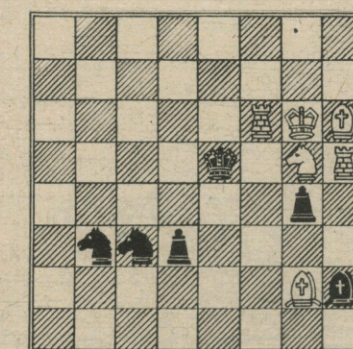
1. What was the food of the gods?
2. An antibody (a) helps to maintain bodily health; (b) is land on the side of the earth opposite to where you happen to be; (c) is a member of a religious sect who believe that only the soul is real. Which?
3. What is the nationality of the girl in the picture?
4. You've probably forgotten by now the name of the first town on which an atom bomb was dropped. What was it?
5. What is the proper word for one who studies (a) coins or medals; (b) shells; (c) stamps; (d) birds; (e) wines?
6. Who wrote: "If I should die, think only this of me, That there's some corner of a foreign field, That is for ever England." And what is the title of the poem?
7. Argon, Krypton and Xenon are (a) the first three letters of the Greek alphabet; (b) inert gases; (c) three legendary philosophers who set off to journey round the world riding on a tiger, an elephant and a camel. Which?
8. Only one of these statements is true. Which? (a) a fiasco is an Italian holiday; (b) a cortage is a garment made on a foundation of whalebone and worn by women during the last century; (c) Shakespeare had no son; (d) a diamond is a form of pure carbon; (e) sound travels slower in water than in air.
9. What were the dates of VE and VJ days?
10. You can talk about a herd of cattle, but what is the correct word for a group of (a) lions; (b) partridges; (c) foxes; (d) herring; (e) porpoises?
11. What was the "Habakkuk project" and where did it get its name?
12. What are the names of (a) The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; (b) The Lord Privy Seal; (c) The Chancellor of the Exchequer; (d) The Secretary of State for War?
13. Assign these forms of money to their correct countries: (a) lev; (b) marka; (c) krone; (d) drachima; (e) lira; (f) dinar; (g) zloty; (h) leu.
14. With what games do you associate (a) chucka; (b) jack; (c) deuce; (d) puck; (e) clicketty-click; (f) rocket?
15. What is the name of the longest railway tunnel in the world and where is it?
16. Anodyne is (a) an electrical terminal; (b) a measure of energy; (c) a painkiller; (d) a table showing the various tenses of a verb. Which?
17. What kind of chicken has a name that might be mistaken for an American Communist?

(Answers on Page 23)

## KID OGO ...



## CHESS AND CROSSWORD



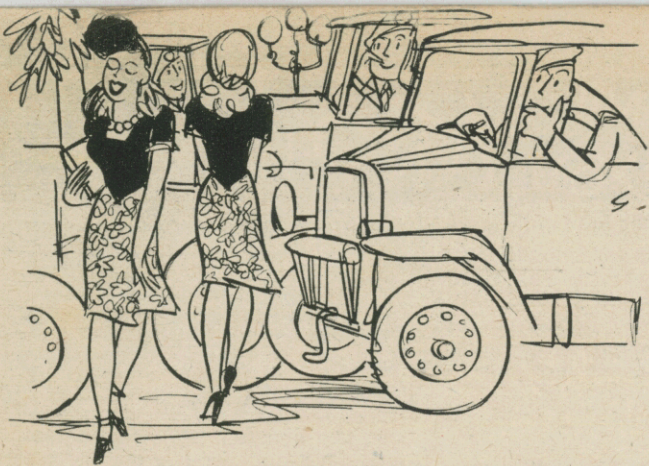
White to move and mate in two.

**ACROSS.** — 1. He gets the pip three times, and is finally crowned! — 8. The "Devil's Own" used to be one. — 9. Airborne chap. — 10. The regimental band may get the leg of the turkey on tick! — 11. Whereat would-be soldiers usually get a reception. — 13. Part of a helicopter. — 15. Injunction to continue speaking, or to Macduff with a slight change (two words)! — 16. Once part of the insignia of a recruiting sergeant. — 18. Scottish regiment as seen in the torchlight. — 19. WO (but not Warrant Officer) (two words).

**DOWN.** — 2. Rookie. — 3. A house of correction! — 4. Dehydrated! — 5. How they have a meal in the ATS. — 6. King's Own Scottish or South Wales, maybe. — 7. She may be seen in the badge of the Norfolks. — 12. The sort of bid which is more than half smart. — 14. Put the Gunners first in proportion. — 15. Here's a bundle of stuff from SHAEF. — 17. Quite a big expanse, but not enough for SEAC.

(Solutions on Page 23)





# BAOR WRITERS AND ARTISTS

## Rue Neuve, Brussels

*Rue Neuve... where motors creep and nudge  
Through shining legs which scorn to budge;  
Where provost maidens (ATS)  
Set standards of high-mindedness.*

*Here all Chanel's (from One to Seven)  
Ascend in ecstasy to heaven.  
Here use of lacquer knows no laws:  
The very dogs have crimson claws.*

*The men are pale; they rarely joke,  
Unlike their lusty womenfolk  
Who see no cause to minimise  
What Nature meant for praiseful eyes.*

*Here waxen models pose, gold-shod;  
And here are styles for brides, when God  
Has laid his blessing on the union;  
And here are styles for First Communion.*

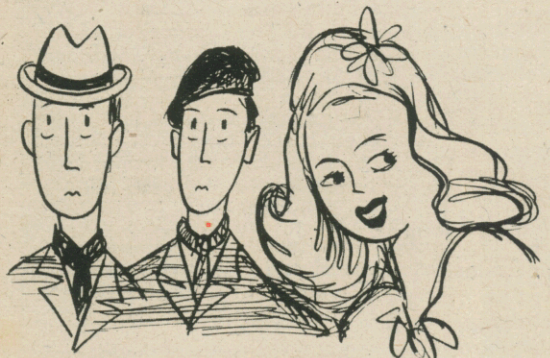
*In cinemas of coffin size  
Old, scratchy films regale the eyes,  
And newsreels which, unblushing, show  
Our plans to hold the Maginot.*

*Perhaps your child would like a toy?  
Then take, m'sieur, this brazen boy —  
You fill him up with water — so.  
Too rude? Les Anglais ought to know.*

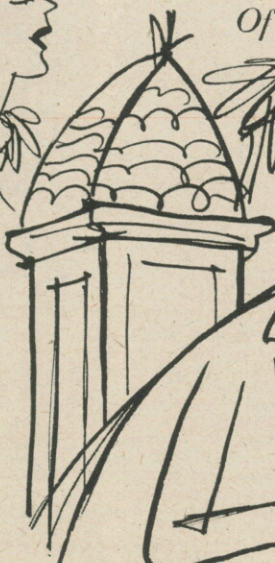
*Perhaps some English cigarettes?  
Perhaps a bunch of violets?  
We hope, m'sieur, we don't annoy,  
But won't you take this brazen boy?*

*Rue Neuve... I have my souvenir  
In scent of fruit, of flowers, of beer,  
Of champooed hair, and every brand  
Of perfume, new and second-hand.*

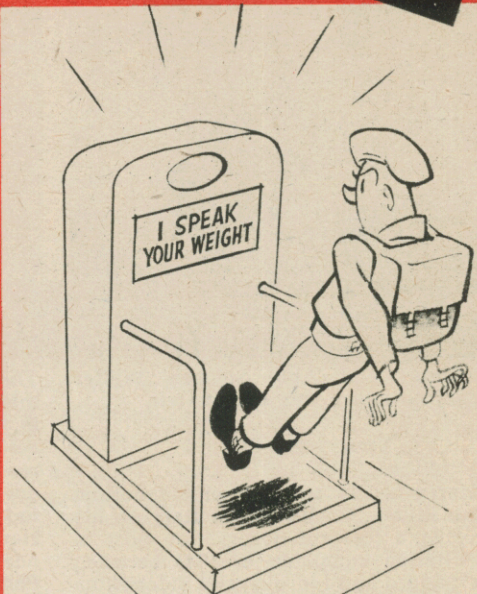
E. S. T.



CHANEL No. 5

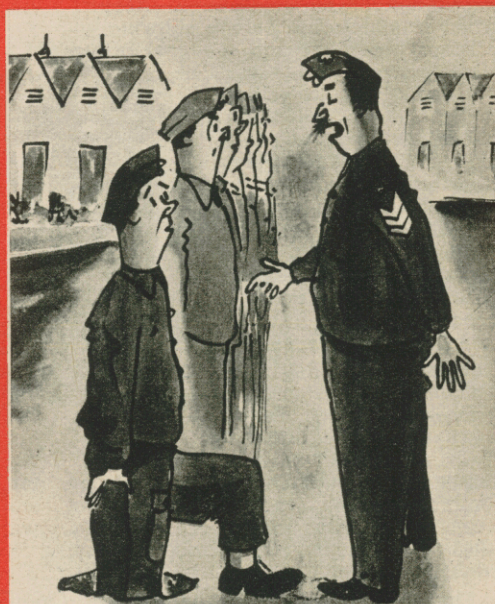


William S. Allen

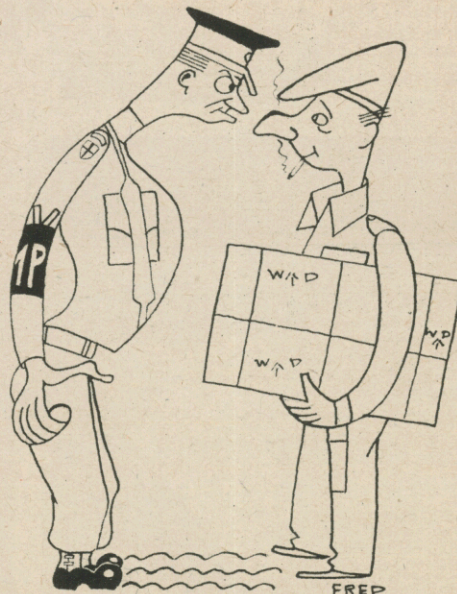


FRANK FINCH

"Twelve stone six — less 14 pounds  
of WD sugar in your pack!"



"Brute force ain't necessary in making  
a smart halt. — see!"



FRED WILKIN

"Where's the black market, mate?"





## RELEASE

### Questions and Answers

1 Q. What does the latest release programme really mean?

A. As a result of the release programme published on 14 February, approximately 1,200,000 men and women will be released or discharged from the Army during the period 1 January to 30 June 1946, and the cumulative total of individuals who have left the Army since the start of the Release Scheme will be over 2,100,000.

2 Q. How does the Army rate of release compare with that of the other Services?

A. The percentages of the strength of each Service on VE Day which will have been released by 30 June 1946 are:—

Army ..... 69%  
RN ..... 66%  
RAF ..... 64%

3 Q. Why are the Navy and RAF groups ahead of the Army groups in the release programme?

A. As will be seen from the answer to Question 2 above, the total Army releases are a bigger percentage of the strength of the Army on VE Day than in the case of either the RAF or the Navy. The reasons why release groups differ are:—

a) The published programme for the RN and RAF shows only the average groups which it is estimated will be reached each month, and does not, therefore, represent the actual state of affairs as is the case with the Army, for which the actual release groups are given.

b) The size of the same group in each of the three Services varies enormously. For example, whereas the strength of the Army is approximately equal to that of the Navy and RAF together, in Group 26, the numbers are:—

Army ..... 265,000  
RN ..... 15,000  
RAF ..... 52,000

It is, therefore, clear that the number of groups being released does not give a true picture of the actual numbers being released in the three Services.

SHAMROCK in air-tight tins was brought by plane from Dublin to Hamburg for distribution to Irish Guardsmen on St. Patrick's Day, 17 March.

Now carrying out the traditional role of Foot Guards, 2 Bn. Irish Guards paraded at Estorff Barracks, Hamburg, and received shamrock from Brig. J. O. E. Vandeleur, DSO, who commanded 3 Bn. Irish Guards during the war.

Picture shows the pipe band, under Pipe-Major Batts, playing the Battalion off the parade ground, with Brig. Vandeleur in the foreground.

High-ranking officers who watched the ceremony included Maj-Gen. G. W. R. Templer, CB, DSO, OBE, Deputy Chief of Staff, Control Commission, Germany; Brig. N. H. Denham, DSO, Comd. 106 AA Brigade; Brig. A. W. Becher, CBE, MC, Comd. 8 Base Sub-Area; and Brig. A. W. H. Armytage, MC, Comd. Mil. Gov., Hamburg.

4 Q. Why is release slower in the second quarter of 1946 than in the first quarter of 1946?

A. The Army has, in accordance with the Government's policy, at any time certain definite commitments for which a definite number of men is required. After the cessation of hostilities there was naturally a big decrease in commitments, and release was, therefore, carried out at the maximum possible rate.

The strength required to meet commitments on 1 July 1946 has been assessed, and the rate of release adjusted to bring the Army down to this strength by that date. This strength could have been achieved by an even rate of release over the whole period under consideration, and this method would have made the Army problem a good deal easier. In order to get as many men out as quickly as possible, however, it was decided to speed up the rate of release in the early part of the period, with a corresponding slowing down later on.



"My dear fellow, I tell you I am not the United Nations Organisation — I AM the Unit Naafi Officer!"

## LETTERS

### NOT VERBOTEN

Is it true that public performances of Wagner's music by German musicians is forbidden here in Germany by the British authorities? A strong rumour here states that it is forbidden because Wagner's music is representative and typical of Nazism. — A/C. C. G. Winckles, Air HQ. (Admin), BAFO.

★ Control Commission state: "Like most 'strong rumours' this is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra and members of the Hamburg Staatsoper recently held a 'Richard Wagner Abend', when excerpts from such operas as 'Lohengrin', 'Tristan and Isolde' and 'Götterdämmerung' were played to a German audience. The popularity of Wagner among German audiences, however, is not as great as might be expected. It is suspected that they are rather bored with it, preferring Mozart and Donizetti." — Ed., SOLDIER.

### CINEMA SEATS

In your comments on the letter from a correspondent, "Puzzled", in the issue of 16 February, you state that seats are held until five minutes after the beginning of the performance. As far as AKS cinemas are concerned, the ruling is that any seat being unoccupied five minutes before the performance may be taken by any rank on payment of the price of that particular seat.

The rare occasions on which the right of the local commander to reserve blocks of seats is exercised is in certain headquarters where the ratio of officers to other ranks is large enough to warrant such reservations. In all other cases no distinction is made, and any Serviceman is entitled to pay for, and occupy, the best seat in the house.

Your correspondent states that one of the reasons for payment for cinema entertainment was to put the troops on the same basis as the civilians. I would point out that the main reason was the withdrawal of certain concessions from the Services by the trade with the result

that in order to obtain films at all a charge had to be made. — Lt.-Col. L. T. Spittle, 2 AKS Exhibition Wing RAOC, HQ. BAOR.

### Answers

(From Page 21)

#### HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. Ambrosia. 2. Helps to maintain bodily health. 3. Spanish. 4. Hiroshima. 5. (a) Numismatist; (b) conchologist; (c) philatelist; (d) ornithologist; (e) enologist. 6. Rupert Brooke; "The Soldier." 7. Inert gases. (8) A diamond is form of pure carbon. 9. 8 May and 15 August. 10. (a) Pride of lions; (b) covey of partridges; (c) run of foxes; (d) shoal of herring; (e) school of porpoises. 11. A plan to use artificial icebergs as aircraft carriers. The name was suggested by Mr Winston Churchill from the biblical book of Habakkuk which contains prophecies applicable to the Nazis. 12. (a) Mr Ernest Bevin; (b) Mr A. Greenwood; (c) Mr Hugh Dalton; (d) Mr J. J. Lawson. 13. (a) Bulgaria; (b) Finland; (c) Denmark; (d) Greece; (e) Italy; (f) Yugoslavia; (g) Poland; (h) Rumania. 14. (a) Polo; (b) bowls; (c) tennis; (d) ice-hockey; (e) housey-housey; (f) croquet. 15. Simplon, 12½ miles long from Italy to Switzerland. 16. A pain-killer. 17. Rhode Island Red.

#### CROSSWORD

ACROSS: — 1. Brigadier. 8. OTC. 9. Aviator. 10. Drums (tick). 11. Depot. 13. Rotor. 15. Say on (lay on). 16. Rosette. 18. (forc) HLI (ght). 19. War Office. DOWN: — 2. Recruit. 3. Glass (house). 4. Dried. 5. Eat. 6. Borderers. 7. Britannia. 12. Psy-chic. 14. RA-tio. 15. Sheaf. 17. Sea(c).

#### CHESS

Key-move: R—Q B 6.

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## Two-Minute Sermon


"Come and see my baby", said a young married man to me just before the war. We went round to the side of the house—where I thought I would find the pram—but instead of that he opened the garage doors and showed me his car. In a sense it was his baby, for he and his wife used to spend all their spare time either in it or working on it. "Very nice too" but you can quite imagine that I was disappointed.

Here is the point of this story. We owe to our parents—and to parents in general—not only our own existence but also, be it good or bad, the environment in which we live.

We may say with much truth that we had no part in the making of the war just ended—but future peace or war is of our making. It is very easy for us nowadays to live only for the present, perhaps because the present can be so interesting and entertaining. But the thing that really matters and will bring greatest happiness is to plan courageously for the future. Oh not just producing better babies—although, mind you, that is very important, if we bring them up well—but in every way working to leave the world better than we found it.



# SOLDIER

THE BRITISH  ARMY MAGAZINE



Introducing NAAFI's Ann Barton

ROLL IT UP  
AND  
SEND IT HOME



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As **SOLDIER**  
weighs more than  
two ounces, a  
penny stamp must  
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