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*"What do you mean, if it's
all the same to me you'd
rather not wash it off?"*

SOLDIERS IN LOVE by ARNOLD WILES (p 15)

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SOLDIER 433 Holloway Road London N7 6LT.
(Phone: GPO—01-272 4381 Military network—Holloway Military).

Trade distribution inquiries to PO Box 569, London SE1.

SOLDIER, the British Army Magazine, is published for the Ministry of Defence by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd, 134 Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex.
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COSTAIN

See-the-Army DIARY

In this regular feature **SOLDIER** keeps you up-to-date on tattoos, open days, exhibitions, at homes, Army displays and similar occasions on which the public is welcome to see the Army's men and equipment.

Amendments and additions to previous lists are indicated in bold type.

SEPTEMBER 1970

- 5 Amalgamation at Portsmouth of The Gloucestershire Regiment and The Royal Hampshire Regiment.
- 5 Liberation of Antwerp (band) (5-6 September).
- 5 Guildford show (3 bands, tent-pegging) (5-6 September).
- 11 36 Heavy Air Defence Regiment open days, Shoeburyness (11-12 September).
- 12 35 Signal Regiment Freedom of Birmingham.
- 13 Brent show (band, infantry stand, parachute tower).
- 13 Electronics Exhibition, Birmingham (13-19 September).
- 20 Enfield show (Red Devils, band, infantry stands).
- 21 Kettering trades fair (21-25 September).
- 26 Open day, 47 Light Regiment RA, Houndstone Camp, Yeovil, Somerset.
- 26 British Week, Hamm (26 September-4 October).
- 30 Mayflower 70 closing, Plymouth (band, bugles).

OCTOBER 1970

- 28 Red Cross centenary celebrations, London (band, state trumpeters).

NOVEMBER 1970

- 7 Lord Mayor's Show, London (7 bands).
- 7 British Legion Festival of Remembrance, Royal Albert Hall, London.
- 8 Remembrance parades, London, Bristol, Chester, Cardiff, Manchester.
- 8 Royal Artillery ceremony of remembrance, Hyde Park, London.

JULY 1971

- 2 Royal Tournament, Earls Court (2-27 July).
- 29 Cardiff tattoo (29 July-7 August).

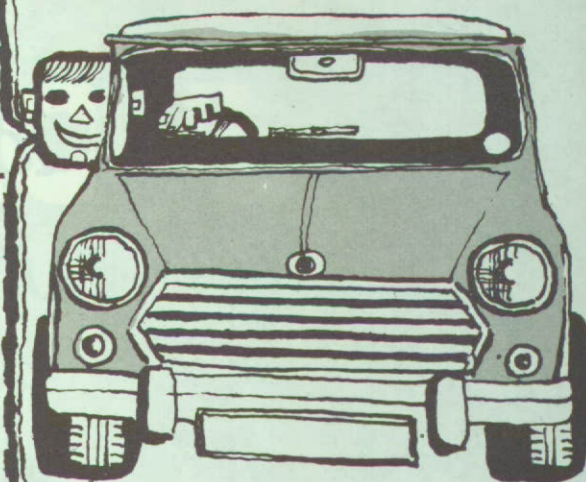
AUGUST 1971

- 10 Edinburgh tattoo (10 August-12 September).

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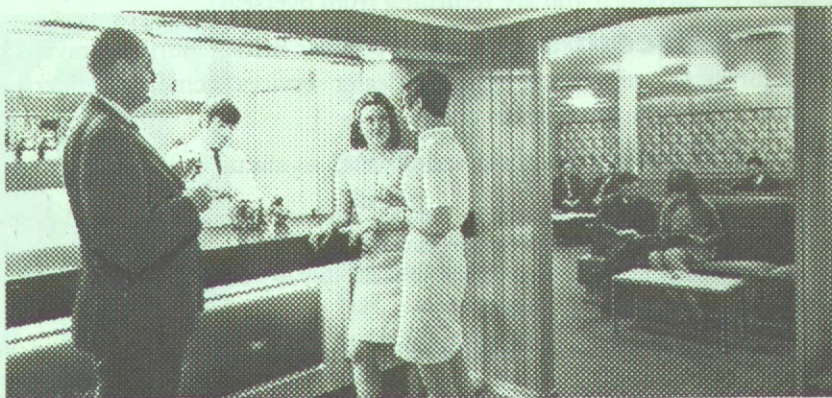
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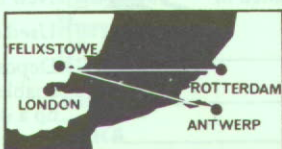
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British Army headdress

This is the first of a series of short articles on headdress of the British Army from 1790 to 1939. Subsequent articles will be illustrated by a drawing of the headdress.

The series will be written by Christopher Wilkinson-Latham who is co-author with his brother Robert of "Cavalry Uniforms" and "Infantry Uniforms" and author of "British Campaign Medals."

They are the sons of Major J Wilkinson-Latham, an expert on swords and author of "British Military Swords" and "Swords—Their Evolution and History."

Next month's article in this series will describe the Albert pattern shako 1844-1855.



Waterloo shako 1811

The Waterloo (or Wellington) shako was introduced into the British Army on 24 December 1811. The body of the shako was made of black felt and measured six inches high at the back and, due to its false front, 8½ inches at the front.

The top edge of the front was bound in black tape as was the headband. The peak was of black lacquered leather and the cap lines were of white worsted cord for other ranks and of gold cord for officers. These cap lines were attached at either side of the shako and hung down in front, being secured above the peak by a small hook. Two tassels hung down on the right side.

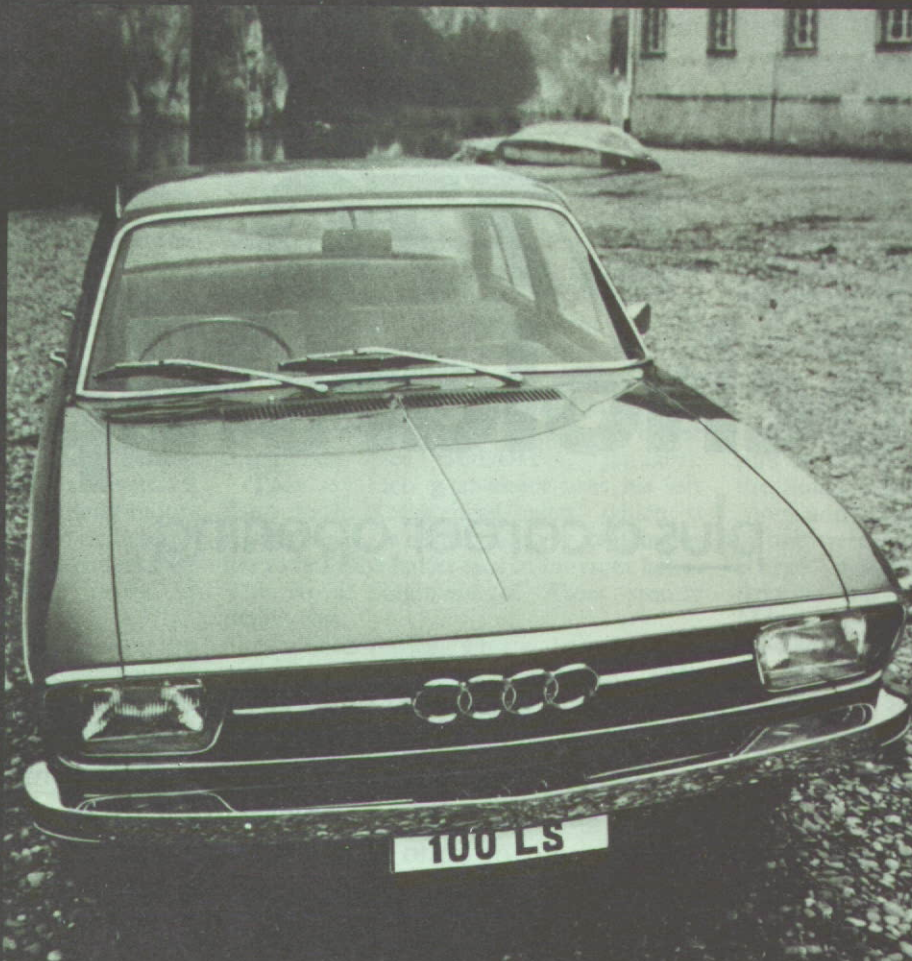
A black silk rosette ornamented with a regimental or plain button adorned the left side of the shako and behind this rosette was a small socket for a plume. These plumes were of different colours for battalion and light companies, the former having a white-over-red plume and the latter an all-green plume.

Grenadier companies continued to wear the fur cap at this time and did so until 1842.

The shako plate was of an oval design, the edges being slightly indented and surmounted by a crown. Ornamentation on this plate was usually the royal cypher GR reversed and intertwined although by Horse Guards Circular of 14 February 1812 the use of badges and numbers was permitted to entitled regiments. In these cases the cypher was a little smaller.

In light companies the shako differed slightly in that the cap lines were of green cord and the badge on the front was a bugle horn strung with regimental number below. Rifle regiments continued to wear the "stovepipe" shako with green cap lines and silver bugle badge.

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**Major R. T. T. Gurdon, Army Officer Entry, Dept. 582,
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K.2.

Private Gwylim Jenkins RRW

HIS ancestors had served continuously with The Welch Regiment since the Crimea. And Private Gwylim Jenkins looked all set for a distinguished military career, having passed out of basic training with a creditable "B plus."

However, the report that accompanied him from the The Welsh Brigade Depot to his battalion in Hong Kong did refer to a tendency to march sideways and shake his head violently when fellow recruits stamped loudly on the square...

It was perhaps understandable since Private Jenkins is a goat. Jenkins, more familiarly known as Taffy, has now been in the Army nearly four years and has become something of a trencherman. His voracious appetite caused him to consume the daffodils at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, during his regiment's 250th anniversary parade last year. Neither is his daily ration of chewing tobacco sufficient for he habitually seizes cigarettes from the mouths of unwitting soldiers who bend down to stroke him.

The climax of his career came during the inauguration of The Royal Regiment of Wales, when his regiment was amalgamated with The South Wales Borderers, in Cardiff Castle last year. Resplendent in

his new ceremonial coat made by the Royal College of Needlework, he stood proudly to attention when Prince Charles, referring to Welsh extremists, said; "Let us hope that the mascot is trained to act as an alarm in the event of any surprises sprung on us by certain activists."

Taffy immediately made pals with the Prince, his new Colonel-in-Chief. So much so that he tried to follow him after receiving a royal pat on the head and had to be restrained by his handler. Perhaps their affinity is due to the fact that Taffy comes from the royal herd in Regent's Park Zoo.

By tradition the goat mascot of The Royal Welch Fusiliers also comes from the royal herd. There is good-humoured rivalry between the two regiments. The Fusiliers maintain their goat is better disciplined (see SOLDIER, January).

They say their goat-major uses his left hand to hold the head-halter, which is always slack, whereas Taffy's goat-major has to hold the halter taut in his right hand. The Royal Regiment of Wales stoutly denies this.

A retired officer, who is an expert on regimental history, told SOLDIER: "Taffy is the senior private in the regiment and consequently marches on the right-hand side of his handler."



The present Taffy is stationed in Osnabrück, West Germany. His predecessors have accompanied their battalions in the South African War, the Retreat from Mons and into action in Korea. The horns of one were mounted on a spear to lead a charge against the Dervishes in 1886. Another was awarded the Good Conduct Medal for service in Cyprus. But not all showed such exemplary conduct. In 1943 the 2nd Battalion's goat mascot chewed the regimental sergeant-major's pace-stick, munched the adjutant's pyjamas and swallowed a subaltern's identity card!



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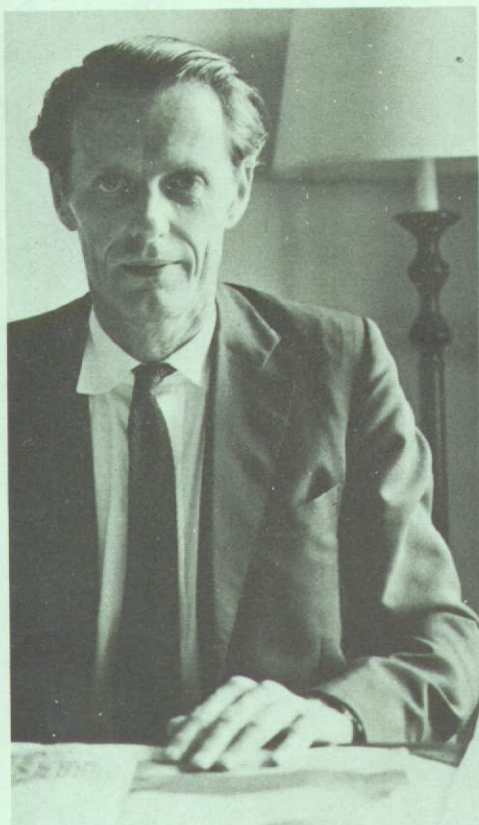
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THE NEW MEN AT THE TOP



The Army again has its own representative minister with the appointment of Mr Ian Gilmour as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army. The naming of a minister for each of the three Services has eliminated the offices of ministers of defence for administration and equipment.

The new Army Minister mounted guard at Buckingham Palace as a subaltern of The King's Company, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards. He followed his father and grandfather into the regiment, joining as a guardsman at the age of 18 in 1944, after education at Eton. Commissioned the following year, he served as a platoon commander in Germany in 1945 and 1946.

Leaving the Army in 1947, Mr Gilmour studied at Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1952 and practised for two years. He became proprietor of *The Spectator* in 1954 and was its editor for five years, eventually selling his interest in 1967. Meanwhile he had become a member of parliament in 1962 when he won Norfolk Central, a marginal seat which he retained with a majority increased to more than 13,000 in this year's general election.

Mr Gilmour is married with four sons and a daughter and has homes at Isleworth, Middlesex, and Aldborough, Norfolk. He is author of *The Body Politic* published in 1969.



SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE

The Right Honourable Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Defence, won the Military Cross in North-West Europe in 1945 as a major in the Grenadier Guards. Born in 1919 he was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. Retiring from the Army in 1946, Lord Carrington became a joint parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1951 and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence in 1954. In 1956 he was appointed United Kingdom High Commissioner in Australia and in 1958 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George for his services to the Federal Commonwealth.

First Lord of the Admiralty and a Privy Councillor from 1959, Lord Carrington was Minister without Portfolio and leader of the House of Lords from 1963 to 1964 and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords from 1964 to 1970. He is married with a son and two daughters and lives at Chelsea and Bledlow, Buckinghamshire.



MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEFENCE

As Minister of State for Defence, Lord Balniel is deputy to the Defence Minister, Lord Carrington. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards at the age of 18 in 1945 and served until 1948. He became member of parliament for Hertford in 1955 and was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Treasury from 1955 to 1957 and to the Minister of Housing and Local Government from 1957 to 1960.

He was president of the Rural District Councils Association from 1959 to 1965 and has been chairman of the National Association for Mental Health since 1963. Lord Balniel is married with two sons and two daughters and lives in Hampstead, London.



Above: Ambush! An unwary enemy surprised by a patrol of 2nd Light Infantry.

Below left: Arms and prisoners taken in cordon-and-search operation by Gurkhas.

Below: Recce patrol of The Singapore Infantry Regiment, makes good use of cover.



Above: With gentle swish of oars, a sapper rows dinghy over muddy river.

Below: Under interrogation—members of 4 Coy, Women's Royal Army Corps.



Bersatu Padu COMPLETE UNITY

THE Hercules rumbled to a halt, the reverse thrust of its turbo-props throwing up billowing clouds of red dust from the sun-scorched runway. Dense Malaysian jungle borders three sides of the airstrip. On the other is a palm-fringed beach washed by the waters of the South China Sea.

Men and vehicles of 19 Infantry Brigade began pouring out of the belly of the giant aircraft into the fierce sunlight. They quickly dispersed as a precaution against enemy mortars while the aircraft thundered off to collect its next load.

Soon a formidable force was built up. The commander, Brigadier G L C Cooper, sent 2nd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, to the south of the airstrip, 2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry, to the north and 5th Battalion, The Singapore Infantry Regiment, to the west. Patrols were sent out into the jungle to search for the "enemy"—Gurkhas and Royal Marine Commandos in black pyjama-like suits.

So began the main battle phase of Exercise "Bersatu Padu." The exercise—named after the Malayan for "complete unity"—involved combined army, navy and air forces of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia. The purpose was to demonstrate capability of supporting Malaysia and Singapore after Britain's possible withdrawal from East of Suez.

Altogether 25,000 Servicemen were engaged in the three-month exercise. Royal Air Force Air Support Command alone flew 2265 passengers, more than one-and-a-half million pounds of cargo, nearly 350 vehicles, 12 105mm howitzers and 20 helicopters the 7500 miles to Changi Airport.

From Britain's snow and sleet they came, to Singapore's sauna-bath sizzle.



"According to my corn we're in for a spot of rain."

Many flew by RAF VC10 in less than 20 hours. VC-tenderness gave way to the less amenable aspects of jungle warfare—insects swarming over the face and sharp thorns which can penetrate the thickest boot, always wet from sweat or rain, learning to live in country permeated with the stench of decaying vegetation where the crack of a twig underfoot sounds like a gunshot. Thus they spent their first eight weeks, in acclimatisation and training at the Jungle Warfare School, Kota Tinggi.

For exercise purposes, Malaysia was "invaded" by a fictitious country called Ganasia located in the Malay peninsula south of Thailand. An enemy force which had infiltrated into Trengganu was driven into the hills by friendly Royal Marine commandos and a company of 2nd Battalion, The Light Infantry, who had made a dawn landing in helicopters from HMS Bulwark. The task force, supported by naval gunfire and fighter ground attack, succeeded in driving the enemy into the hills. Then it spent two days clearing the airstrip of anti-aircraft obstacles to make way for the main force arriving by Hercules.

The allied force pressed forward inexorably, in swift assaults in RAF Wessex helicopters, by surprise attack up the coast in assault boats and requisitioned fishing smacks, or simply slogging it on foot through the swamps.

Among the prisoners captured were 12 girls of 4 Company, Women's Royal Army Corps, wearing jungle kit and armbands of "Annabelle's warriors" (after their commander, Lieutenant Annabelle Cunningham). But a bevy of village women in head scarves and patterned frocks turned out to be Gurkhas in disguise.

Eventually reconnaissance elements located the enemy camp, which was complete with underground bunkers and passage-ways. A plan was swiftly formulated. The Singapore battalion would hold blocking positions to the east, while the 2nd Anglians would attack from the south with the 2nd Light Infantry completing the pincer movement from the north.

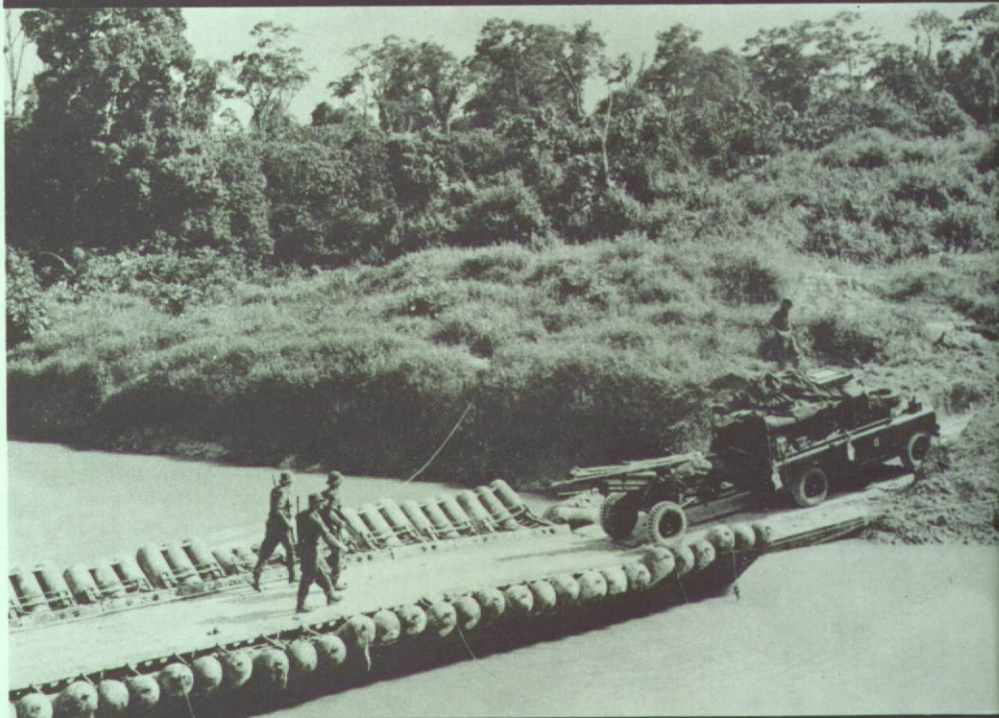
Throughout the night 655 Squadron dropped flares on the enemy position to keep them awake. Then at 0430 hours the 2nd Anglians attacked. The enemy fought determinedly but allied troops moved gradually from bunker to bunker under cover of smoke from strategically placed grenades. At 1530 it was all over.

Bersatu Padu was described as a "great success" by the exercise director, Major-General Dato Mohammad Sany Bin Abdul Ghaffar, in his summing up to Commonwealth Press. At an earlier Press conference, reports that the exercise—costing Britain £2,500,000—was held for public relations purposes were denied by the Commander-in-Chief Far East, Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton.

He stressed: "It is strictly a military exercise and a very important one at that." To prove his point reporters were invited on a 40-minute hike through undergrowth and swamp in a temperature nearing 90 degrees at Kota Tinggi. "That was just a little walk, gentlemen," the commandant told them afterwards as they sipped iced lemonade. Soldiers, it was pointed out, would have carried rifles and packs and done without a drink.

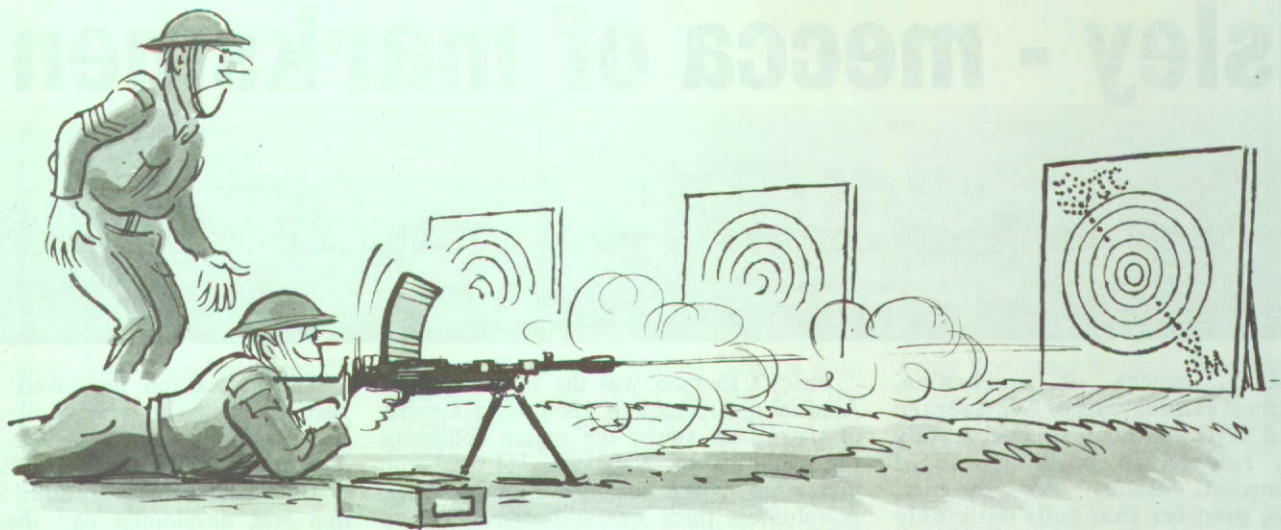


Above: A heavy transport aircraft "gives birth" to a RAF Wessex helicopter.



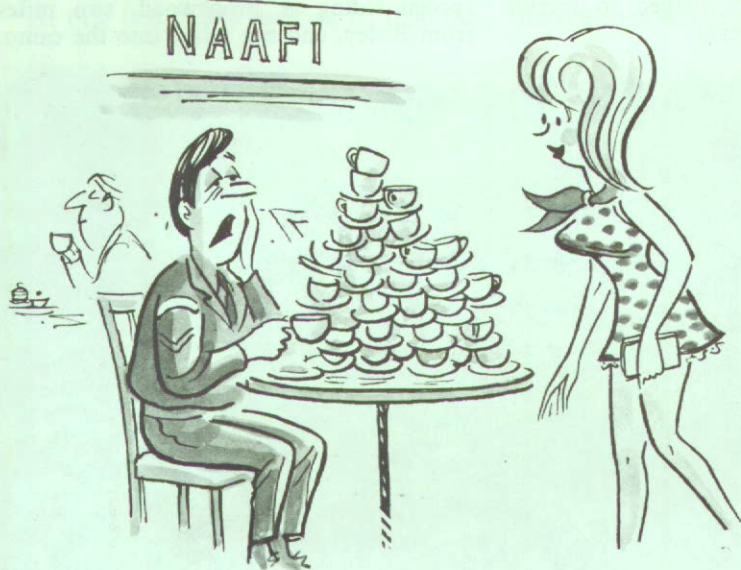
Above: Crossing swollen river by pontoon bridge. Below: Deceptive disguise.





Soldiers in love

by Arnold Wiles



"I thought you'd never come!"



"I'd better be going! I've run out of leave."



"Sorry, Cynthia! Got my dates mixed!"



"That's settled then. I knock off at 1700 hours, have my tea and a wash and brush-up by 1745 hours, catch the 1808 bus and arrive at Niddersdale at 1841 hours. See you outside the Granada at 1845 hours—OK?"

Bisley - mecca of marksmen



BISLEY, mecca of marksmen, annual rendezvous of Servicemen and civilians keen of eye, steady in aim, relaxed in pose, serene of temperament. Bisley the magnet, mistress, monster that calls enticingly then never lets go.

And Bisley at 80 is more attractive than ever, still young in outlook, energetic and constantly seeking improvement.

The Bisley ranges were opened in 1890 by the Prince of Wales with the first shot fired by Princess (later Queen) Alexandra from a rifle fixed in a rest at 500 yards. The Army Rifle Association was not founded until three years later but an Army eight club had been taking part in competitions since 1875.



The Princess of Wales pulls a cord and fires the first shot to open the National Rifle Association ranges on Bisley Common, 12 July 1890. Contemporary drawing courtesy The Illustrated London News. Note smoke. Result was a bull!

Right: Clock tower, near the Century butts, is a familiar Bisley landmark. The red warning flag has suffered from the wind and not competitors!

Above right: Doubling to the next firing position on the Century range. The Association match, new this year, involves running from 500 to 100 yards.

Bisley's founder was the National Rifle Association, formed in 1860 when a spirit of patriotism swept the nation following the victories of Napoleon III and the increasing power of the French army. A volunteer force was authorised in spite of the foreboding of the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, that "the spirit of the Regular Army would be destroyed."

Three months later, volunteers training at the School of Musketry, Hythe, suggested a national competition for marksmen and the National Rifle Association was formed for "the encouragement of volunteer rifle corps and the promotion of rifle shooting throughout Great Britain." The "encouragement" helped to recruit 170,000 men in two years.

The association flourished and for 30 years was based on ranges built on Wimbledon common and opened by Queen Victoria on 2 July 1860. By 1890 the range of rifles had increased, suburban Wimbledon was developing and the NRA had grown considerably. After much deliberation Bisley was chosen as the new home of marksmanship. The rifle club buildings, a distinctive feature in Wimbledon for 25 years, were transported to Bisley.

The Royal Engineers constructed new ranges including the Great Butt 50 feet high and a quarter of a mile long for the 100-target Century range. The London and South Western Railway built a special siding at Brookwood, two miles from Bisley, and ran a line into the camp.



Through trains from London brought Volunteers to Bisley during the season for a mere 1s 6d return. The sappers also built Cowshot bridge under which the marksmen's train, soon to be known as The Bullet, made its way.

New club houses were built, trees and shrubs planted on the bare landscape and the new shooting mecca gradually evolved to acquire that unique appearance, atmosphere and fragrance that marksmen the world over never forget. The remembered sight of clubhouses among flowering gardens, the crack of bullets, the smell of cordite, the competitive camaraderie and the clean Surrey air, rain or shine, pulls them back year after year.

At that first Bisley meeting in 1890 the

Volunteers won the United Service Cup with the Regular Army second and the Royal Marines third. The Queen's Prize winner was Sergeant Bates, 1st Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was carried shoulder-high by his comrades from the firing point to the NRA offices—first of a long line of winners to be so honoured.

This was not the Queen's Medal awarded annually to the best shot in the Army from 1869 to 1882. That competition lapsed in 1883 and was not revived until 1923 when George V also awarded medals to the champion shots in the Dominions and some colonies. Today four Queen's medals are awarded in Britain to the champion marksmen of the Regular Army, Territorial

Army Volunteer Reserve, Royal Navy and Royal Marines and the Royal Air Force. The TAVR continues to compete in the NRA meeting which also includes long-established competitions for civilians, cadets, police, universities, schools, Commonwealth citizens and Service teams.

The three Services decide their Regular championships during the Services' skill-at-arms meeting held each year in the fortnight before the NRA meeting and also compete in the Methuen Cup with teams from naval and air commands, marine groups and army formations including divisions, corps, the Gurkha Brigade, Royal Malta Artillery and officer cadets from Sandhurst.

Founded in 1893, the Army Rifle

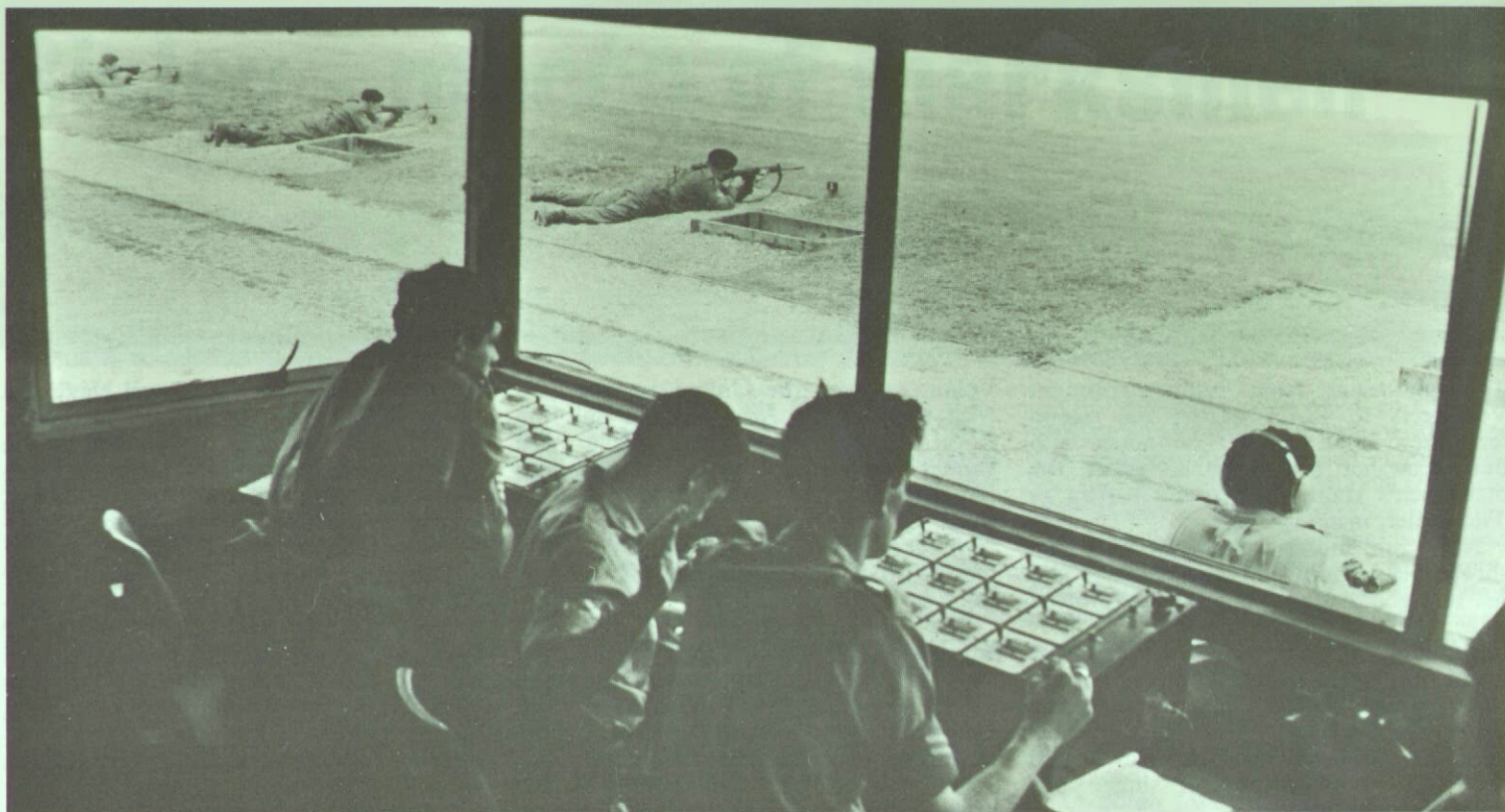


Competitors on the Century range, so called for its 100 targets and built by the Royal Engineers. Its Great Butt is 50 feet high, 440 yards long.

Left: Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Whittaker, Army Rifle Association secretary since 1967, started shooting in 1933 and has a worldwide experience.

Right: How are we doing? Competitors check their scores under a protective roof. Everything at Bisley is highly organised and kept up to date.





Association aims to promote interest in small-arms shooting for Service purposes and the competitions are designed to increase battle efficiency. In 1967 the ARA began to modernise its matches to bring them into line with modern training requirements. The Roupell, Henry Whitehead and Roberts competitions are now fired on the electronic ranges at Ash Vale and Pirbright and have been revised to exercise the soldier in the type of fire needed on the battlefield—attack and reorganisation, defence against counter-attack and patrol encounter.

These electronic ranges are marked in metres (the gallery ranges at Bisley are in yards) and targets appear rapidly at varying distances from 100 to 300 metres without movement of the firer. The Association, a new match introduced this year and fired on the Century range as part of the competition for the Queen's Medal, is a tough test in fire and movement. After

ten rounds deliberate at 500 yards there is a ten-round run-down to 100, firing two rounds at each distance, including a figure 12 snapshooting target from 300 to 100, with kneeling at 400 and 200 and standing at 100. There follow ten rounds rapid in 30 seconds at 300 yards.

The Army Rifle Association stresses the importance of team matches and the most sought after trophy is the King's Royal Rifle Corps Cup which goes to the major unit with best scores in five rifle and machine-gun matches. Young junior ranks must be included. Minor units compete for the Royal Army Service Corps Cup and there are many other team competitions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Whittaker, the association's secretary, who has fired in competitions all over the world, reports "very spectacular progress" being made by the Royal Ordnance Factory, Radway Green, to improve accuracy of the Service 7.62mm round. He told **SOLDIER**:

"Target-quality ammunition produced for the 1970 meeting can hold its own with match ammunition of foreign manufacture. There is a dramatic improvement in accuracy compared with two years ago. The ARA maintains a close liaison with the factory."

The ammunition first used at Bisley produced clouds of smoke that often interfered with the firing. The Martini Henry rifle was not accurate enough for fine shooting and the top 20 marksmen after the first stage of the Queen's Prize were presented with Whitworth rifles and the next 20 loaned similar weapons with which to shoot off the final.

Today's self-loading rifle is not sufficiently accurate for target shooting and the No 4 rifle, converted to 7.62mm, is used for this purpose together with the heavier 174-grain bullet. Shooting has been recognised as an Army sport only since 1968 but these past two years have seen a great



growth of enthusiasm and improvement. The total entries authorised for the ARA meeting have been increased from 500 in 1967 to 720 this year although teams and individuals were compelled to withdraw on posting to Northern Ireland.

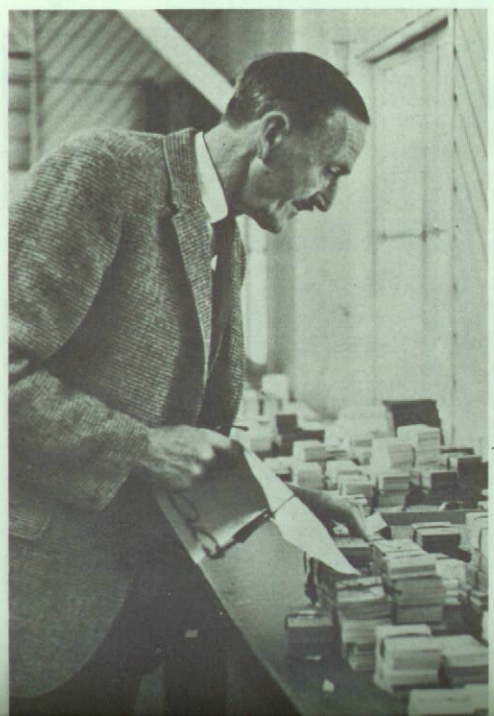
Bisley now wears the do-it-yourself tag with marksmen taking turns at butt duty, dovetailing their shooting with marking. It is not ideal but it saves manpower. The 1000-strong duty battalion of the old days was this year replaced by 272 men of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, augmented by 24 sailors and 53 airmen. They drew stores, pitched tents and administered the camp, including catering and range control for both the Services' skill-at-arms and NRA meetings.

Their first task was to unload 56 railway wagons at Aldershot and transport by lorry to Bisley tents, beds, mattresses, range and mess equipment and other stores. The first conference on the task

was held in February; the last guardsman left Bisley on 6 August.

About the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Whittaker and the assistant secretary of the ARA, Captain Dan Hale, started getting ready for Bisley 1971. Theirs is a task that never ceases but like all who have known Bisley they would not wish for anything else. Dan Hale has fired 40 rounds in a minute with the old SMLE including reloading with five-round clips, has been three times in the Queen's Hundred and shot many times for the Army. Warren Whittaker started firing as a schoolboy in 1933, was captain of 1st Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, rifle team, has worldwide experience and took on his present job as secretary of the ARA in 1967 to "give something back" to the life of shooting he has loved so long.

This is the spirit of Bisley. Alive, progressive, always looking forward—way ahead, go-ahead!



Top: Control box at the Ash Vale ranges. Targets appear rapidly at varying distances between 100 and 300 metres; the firer stays in one position.

Top right: Firing on the electronic ranges, Ash Vale. Modern competitions exercising soldiers in battlefield firing are held here and at Pirbright.

Checking score cards (left) is Captain Dan Hale who has shot many times for the Army and is now assistant secretary of the Army Rifle Association.

Right: A Bisley tradition dating from that first meeting in 1890—chairing the Army Champion 1970, Sergeant-Instructor Haverson, SAS Corps.

Far right: Trees and shrubs were planted on the bare Bisley Common and new clubhouses sprang up with flowering gardens. This is a Canadian club.



SOLDIER to soldier

As this issue of **SOLDIER** went to press the Government announced its "qualified reprieve" for units due to disband or amalgamate.

Facing future disbandment were The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards; 4th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment; 4th Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, and 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets. The choice for these five lies now between disbandment or continuing at company instead of battalion strength. Major-General Frederick Graham, Colonel of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has already said that he will recommend that the 1st Battalion should remain in the Army as an independent company.

Four regiments due to amalgamate—The Gloucestershire Regiment with The Royal Hampshire Regiment and The Royal Scots Greys with the 3rd Carabiniers—have also been given a choice.

The two infantry battalions have decided not to amalgamate—The Gloucestershire Regiment is to remain at battalion strength with The Royal Hampshire Regiment reducing to company strength. The Royal Scots Greys and the 3rd Carabiniers had not announced their decision at the time of going to press.

Similarly the proposed reduction of the Royal Engineers by one field squadron and two support squadrons has been amended to allow the retention of one squadron. Both batteries of 14 Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, will go into suspended animation as planned but the senior battery will be earmarked for reactivation when the manning situation allows it.

A first reaction to the announcement was whether units could operate efficiently at company or squadron level. In fact for many years there have been infantry companies and cavalry squadrons stationed so far from their parent regiments, both in garrison and operational roles, as to have been virtually independent units.

There is still an infantry company in British Honduras, detached from the United Kingdom, there was a company from Gibraltar in Tobruk and operationally companies have in the past been sent to Mauritius and other places where trouble brewed.

Similarly cavalry squadrons have been detached in Berlin, Hong Kong, the Persian Gulf and as part of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.



The Gurkha Welfare Appeal has now received more than half the million pounds it is seeking and donations are "coming in reasonably fast now," says the Appeal secretary. He is very appreciative of the worldwide response from readers to the appeal made in the June **SOLDIER**. The fund is still open and any donations, however small, would be gratefully accepted. They can be sent to Editor, **SOLDIER**, 433 Holloway Road, London, N7 6LT, who will forward them to the appeal office.

British "bronze" in NATO shooting

THE General Eisenhower trophy, the General Chevillon trophy and a bronze Leclerc plaque. These were the awards won by 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, representing Britain in Prix Leclerc, the NATO small arms competition.

The awards were won respectively for the best team in the offensive phase, the best squad in the same phase and the third best overall position.

Winners of the competition, held this year on the Sennelager training area, were 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, with 6581 points out of a possible 8000. The German team from Panzer Grenadier (Lehr) Battalion 351 were second with 6467. Britain scored 6363. Belgium were fourth, Holland fifth and the United States sixth.

The competition, organised by 1 (British) Corps, this year included a new night-firing phase. As usual there was an obstacle course—with paper "windows" to be broken by grenades, a low wire network, a sloping wall, pit and horizontal beams—followed by offensive firing (from three positions) and defensive firing at targets from 450 to 100

PRIX LECLERC 1970														
NATION AND SQUAD	ORDER OF FIRING	PHASE 1 NIGHT SHOOT		PHASE 2 RUN AND GUN		PHASE 3 OFFENCE		PHASE 4 DEFENCE		AMMUNITION BONUS		PENALTIES		TOTALS
		TEAM	SQUAD	TEAM	SQUAD	TEAM	SQUAD	TEAM	SQUAD	TEAM	SQUAD	TEAM	SQUAD	
1	5	786	786	1476	1476	1440	1440	2240	2240	152	276	20	20	6218
2	9	938	938	1388	1388	1676	1676	2260	2260	151	319	24	24	6581
3	11	871	871	1384	1384	1600	1600	2300	2300	150	312	20	40	6467
4	10	873	873	1388	1388	1600	1600	2200	2200	178	353	280	280	6014
5	7	879	879	1384	1384	1700	1700	2180	2180	141	220	60	60	6363



Out and away. Coldstream trio leaps through paper "windows" previously broken by "grenades."



Up and over. The winning Canadian team tackles a ten-foot sloping wall in the obstacle course.

metres range. The Canadians went ahead in the nightfiring phase. They were strongly challenged by the British and Germans at the halfway point but managed to maintain their lead.

The Prix Leclerc trophy was handed to them by Sir Eugen Millington-Drake, a former minister in Her Majesty's Foreign Service, who presented the trophy in 1951. It is a successor to the trophy presented in 1907 by his father, then president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, for competitive shooting in the French Army.



Above: Tongue between teeth, German competitor takes careful aim during offensive firing phase.

Left: Over and down. Dutch 12th Painfbat Garde Jager from other side of ten-foot sloping wall.



Above: Expedition's Land-Rovers, sand buggies, lorry and a more traditional transport—camels.

Right: Meteorologist recording the temperature. It reached 110 degrees Fahrenheit at mid-day.

Far right: A theodolite reading taken at Adrar Bous by Lieut Anthony Pigott, Royal Engineers.

Sand and skeletons

REMAINS of fish, a crocodile and turtles have been found in the arid Sahara Desert by an Army-led expedition.

The all-British expedition—to the Air Mountains of the southern Sahara in Niger—comprised seven Army and three Royal Navy officers plus three doctors and

experts in archaeology, geomorphology, botany and zoology. The leader was Major David Hall of 37 Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers, Longmoor.

The expedition, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh and sponsorship of the Royal Geographical Society, was split up into small teams engaged on diverse

scientific projects. One of the main aims was to provide information which could lead to reclamation of the desert for agriculture.

The discovery of the remains of maritime life at Adrar Bous substantiates the theory that the southern Sahara was once a fertile region with lakes and fishing communities. Additional finds included bone harpoons, burial grounds, pots and implements, some of which date back 60,000 years.

Perhaps the most significant discovery was the skeleton of a cow, believed to be from the neolithic period. An archaeologist spent a week uncovering it with a tooth pick and a paint brush. It was then sent to the Cambridge Institute for examination. Neolithic cows are featured in ancient rock drawings in the Sahara but a complete skeleton had never previously been found there.

Other projects were to map regions where modern man has never trod and record the movement of sand dunes. The doctors were engaged in a study of the effects of the environment on expedition members. They had some interesting material, for the team had to cope with sandstorms, night frost, and mid-day temperatures up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit causing them each to drink 16 pints of water a day.



Left: Rock carvings discovered by expedition.

Remembering the forgotten

THEY lost a leg, an arm, their sight or their mind. But who knows or cares about the sad legacy of two world wars, the survivors of gas, bayonet and shrapnel, the disabled veterans who today still number nearly 400,000?

A few do. Like the "Not Forgotten" Association, a little-known charity run from a single basement room at 46 Belgrave Square, London SW1. This year—its 50th anniversary—the association is struggling to raise a modest £50,000 to provide television sets for the housebound, small gifts for the friendless and a fortnight by the sea for those who have not been on holiday since 1918.

Their appeal does not have the topicality of the Peruvian earthquake or the emotional impact of starving children in Biafra. Few of its active members are young. Many are elderly spinsters who have lost perhaps a father or brother.

Round the hospitals they go, into tenement flats and back-street slums dispensing sweets and cigarettes, tea and sympathy. At the Star and Garter Home in Richmond, for example, there are ex-soldiers suffering from gunshot wounds in the head, multiple sclerosis, and shrapnel in the spine. But

perhaps the most tragic are those whose home has become a prison, like a young officer of The Royal Sussex Regiment on active service in Malaya who now, at 36, is permanently bedridden, completely paralysed except for his face and neck muscles, and breathes through a tube inserted into his throat. The association installed a television set in his Horsham bungalow.

Altogether the association has provided 750 television sets for severely disabled homebound ex-Servicemen. The blind are given radios. One appreciative recipient, ex-Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wrote: "It is a gift from heaven as I lost my dear wife seven years ago and I have been in hospital with a broken back, but I'm home again and pleased to say I can now get about in my wheelchair a bit."

Last year they began a pilot scheme of sending 25 couples away on two weeks' holiday. This year they are hoping it will be 50. In many cases the holiday is most needed by the wife who may have to wash, feed and dress her disabled husband.

For many the visit of an association member is a rare contact with the outside world. One member told SOLDIER: "A couple I visited had a problem with the rates which I managed to sort out for them.

They were frightened of dealing with officials in what they call 'government.' The couple also had no fridge and I managed to obtain a second-hand one for them through the local Round Table."

Highlights of the association's activities are the Christmas party and summer garden party at Buckingham Palace with entertainers like Ken Dodd, Harry Secombe, the Beverley Sisters and Vera Lynn. Concert parties visit the hospitals and outings are arranged to such events as the Derby, Wimbledon and the Royal Tournament.

It all began in 1920 with tea parties in country homes around London for the "Boys in blue"—blue-uniformed hospital patients. The founder was an unlikely person, Miss Marta Cunningham, a concert singer born in New Orleans, whose life was the social whirl of first nights and "Matinées musicales" at Claridges Hotel. One day just after the armistice she paid a casual visit to a hospital near her home and saw ward after ward, row upon row of silent, listless white-faced casualties of the war.

She recorded later: "Something seemed to snap in my brain. Could these wasted, inert men be the once adored youngsters who, but a few years, nay months ago,

went so dashing, with a swing and a song, to the Nation's rescue, with the ecstatic plaudits of the multitude ringing in their ears? And this was their reward—suffering, silence and loneliness. There were many thousands of those shattered youths all over the country, with only the four walls of their houses of pain to greet them day after day, month after month—perhaps year after year—paying in blood and prolonged agony, the price of the world's and our safety."

She enlisted the aid of her friends to act as hostesses at tea parties in their homes. The association was then formed with Countess Beatty, Countess Haig and Lady Trenchard—wives of the three Service chiefs—as the first three presidents. Soon came royal patronage.

Today the association has 4500 private subscribers and is also helped financially by such organisations as the British Legion, Army Benevolent Fund and British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association. Sometimes there are legacies. One was for £61,000. Another was from an ex-soldier of The Worcestershire Regiment, wounded on the Somme in 1916, bequeathing everything he had, including his clothes.

Story by Hugh Howton



How it all began . . . and there are 100,000 disabled veterans of World War One still alive today.



1 Above: Breaking the ice with a warm smile. The Duchess of Kent, present patron of the association, joins in at a Christmas party.



2 Above right: With a wave of caps and toot on the hooter, a charabanc takes them off for a day outing by the sea in the 1920s.



3 Above, far right: Ex-East Surrey casualty of Korea and widowed mother. They got TV. Not all were victims of two world wars.



4 Right: Transport today. The association's specially adapted ambulance-coach has a hydraulic tail lift for the wheelchairs.



5 Far right: "Tickled to meet you!" Among the big pots at Buckingham Palace garden party was Squire of Knotty Ash himself.

RAEC golden jubilee



SYMBOL OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Story by Hugh Howton

IT all began with the issue of edifying tracts to the Ironsides. Nowadays army education is distinguished by graduate and teacher-trained officers, video tapes, programmed learning and language laboratories.

Nevertheless the Cromwellian definition of a good soldier still holds true—"A man who knows what he fights for and believes what he knows." To this end the Parliamentary generals published the Soldier's Pocket Bible in 1643 and The Soldier's Catechism a year later; they boosted morale and caused a remarkable increase in literacy in the ranks.

Not all were so enlightened. In 1811 an appeal judge ruled: "It is no part of the military duty to attend a school, and to learn to read and write." Even Wellington was alleged to have said that if there was ever a mutiny in the army "these new-fangled schoolmasters will be at the bottom of it."

The Corps of Army Schoolmasters had been formed by Royal Warrant in 1846. The schoolmasters wore a blue frock-coat with gold shoulder-knots, sword, crimson silk sash, cap with scarlet band and gold crown badge, and stars indicating the rank of first, second or third class schoolmaster. Their uniform was almost indistinguishable from that of an army officer. One schoolmaster, summoned home from Malta in August 1914, was compelled to accept the salute of a French regiment when changing trains at the Gare du Nord in Paris. They thought he was Lord Kitchener.

Before 1914, like today, an army certificate of education was needed for promotion. Requirements were at least third class for lance-corporal, a second for corporal or sergeant and a first for warrant officer. But at the end of the war very few warrant officers had firsts, many having been promoted for gallantry in the field. Even then the standard was not high. One regimental sergeant-major told his education officer: "I got 100 marks on every subject except English and then I only

got 99 and I knew the moment I came out of the examination room the mistake I had made—I only put one 't' in British."

When secretary of state for war, Winston Churchill wrote: "Education is henceforward to be regarded as an integral part of Army training." This was a note to King George V in presenting a royal warrant for the formation of the Army Educational Corps. The date was 1920, just 50 years ago.

The embryo corps had a mammoth task. In 1935 a recruit wrote in a test paper why he had enlisted: "I had to work at the time for my kwep at the age of 14 I got gop in a ridind school in Belfast I got the sick I mead up my ming to jgoned the army." That year 25,000 men joined the Army; 6000 of them were at the level of



Above: Queen's jubilee visit to Eltham Palace, HQ RAEC and once childhood home of Elizabeth I.



Above: Instruction with a teaching machine at the RAEC Centre, Beaconsfield. The year—1963.



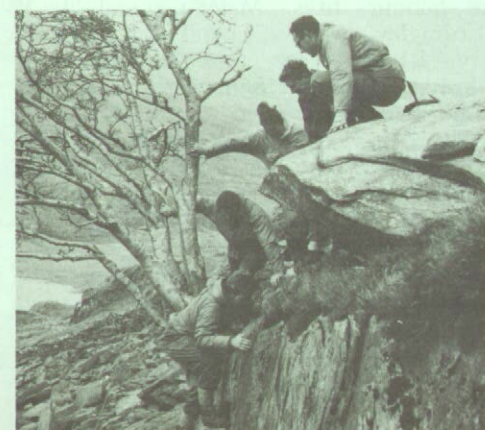
Above: Working with a different kind of mortar. Bricklaying course at Aldershot, August 1957.



Above: "Auf deutsch sagt man..." A German class at No 3 Higher Education Centre, Hohn.



Above: Sparks and stinks in the chemistry lab. Experiment during a class in Gibraltar in 1948.



Above: Outside the classroom, officers of RAEC tackle practical climbing problem in Snowdonia.



Above: Hot sun and cool water. Paddling pool at a Services' school at Moascar in the Middle East.

this recruit and 2300 even less articulate. These men had to be taught how to write a report on a damaged gearbox or confirm the route of a patrol in the Jordan valley.

The problem was even more acute with non-United Kingdom troops. Some Indian soldiers from remote mountain areas had never seen a printed page or picture and could not count beyond five. Training was tedious. One Gurkha battalion was taught the English alphabet by tracing letters in the sand but, reported their instructor, progress was "impeded by high tides." Yet before the outbreak of World War Two many were able to draw a sketch map, assemble an automatic weapon, audit accounts, make a report in simple English and drive a lorry.

Less than 100 years before it was not thought pertinent for the soldier "to reason why." Now there was a new school of thought. Within the bounds of military security, army educators helped to tell not only the "why" but the "who," "how," "when" and "where."

News-sheets appeared in every theatre in World War Two. Working at night in the light of bivouac pressure lamps, a small editorial staff of soldiers would monitor BBC news summaries, type items of local history and topography, sub-edit intelligence reports and go to press on a duplicator in the early hours. A broadsheet newspaper, Triangle (3rd Division), appeared on D + 3 day and despite shellfire which killed one of the team, injured the education officer and destroyed part of the equipment, its publication was not interrupted. The papers boosted morale, countered rumour and earned a reputation for accuracy and absence of propaganda.

Indoctrination lectures were superseded by free discussion groups run by ABCA (Army Bureau of Current Affairs). Regardless of rank, participants were encouraged to air their views on all issues. Ironically ABCA was later accused of contributing to the landslide Labour victory in the immediate postwar election.

Education filled a special need in prisoner-of-war camps. At Stalag 383 near Nuremberg an Army Educational Corps officer organised classes in an empty stable, recruiting from among the prisoners instructors who had been lawyers, bankers, accountants, sheep farmers, rice growers and even lumberjacks in civilian life. Books were obtained from the YMCA via a Swedish intermediary and examinations arranged through the Red Cross. In just over two years 5000 examinations were taken with 3200 passes.

In 1946, for services rendered during the dark days of the war, the Army Educational Corps was granted a "royal" prefix and a new badge with the motif of a torch—symbol of enlightenment.

With the end of National Service in 1964 the RAEC lost its education sergeant and became an all-officer corps in a professional army.

Today, with an establishment of fewer than 800 officers, it has a far wider role than ever before. Apart from the education of officers, soldiers and apprentices, the corps' major commitments include:

Service Children's Education Authority, a tri-Service organisation under the Director of Army Education which administers

50,000 schoolchildren, 2500 teachers and 140 schools worldwide;

Responsibility for Queen Victoria School Dunblane and the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover—boarding schools for soldiers' sons—and the provision of headmasters and staff;

All Army language training for example in Russian, Arabic, and English for non-United Kingdom troops, at the Army School of Languages, Beaconsfield, Chinese at the Chinese Language School, Hong Kong, and German and French at the Higher Education Centre in Germany;

The Army Library Service with 200 full-time staff and stocks of more than one million books;

Correspondence courses for the three Services, run by the Institute of Army Education, which have topped three-quarters of a million since they began 29 years ago;

Resettlement with centres at Catterick and Aldershot running courses in everything from bricklaying to business appreciation, a weekly newsletter and "Services Resettlement Bulletin" published every two months;

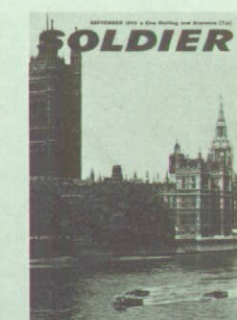
Instructional technology, involving job analysis, help in determining training objectives, design of new courses and examination of the relationship between training, selection, manning and equipment design—particularly necessary to promote efficiency in the operation of the Army's modern sophisticated equipment.

New techniques are tried out at the Royal Army Educational Corps Centre, Beaconsfield. A programmed course in a teaching machine for B3 clerks has reduced the number of instructors and training time by a third, saving £100,000 a year.

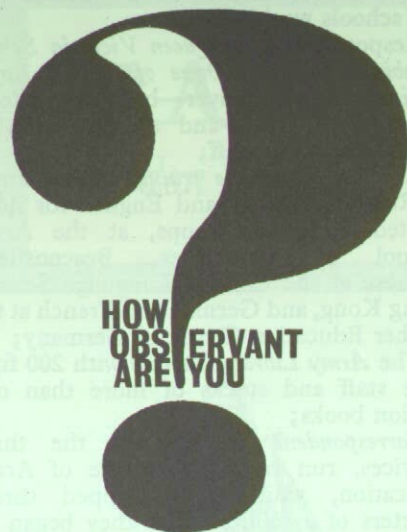
Video tapes played over television sets are used to instruct subjects from the tactics of a divisional attack to assembly of a radio set. Russian students use this equipment as an interrogation simulator, translating questions and answers between an officer and a "Russian defector" pictured on the screen. The sequence is then replayed with a fluent interpreter speaking so the student can check his performance.

The centre is frequently visited by civilian educationists who copy methods pioneered there.

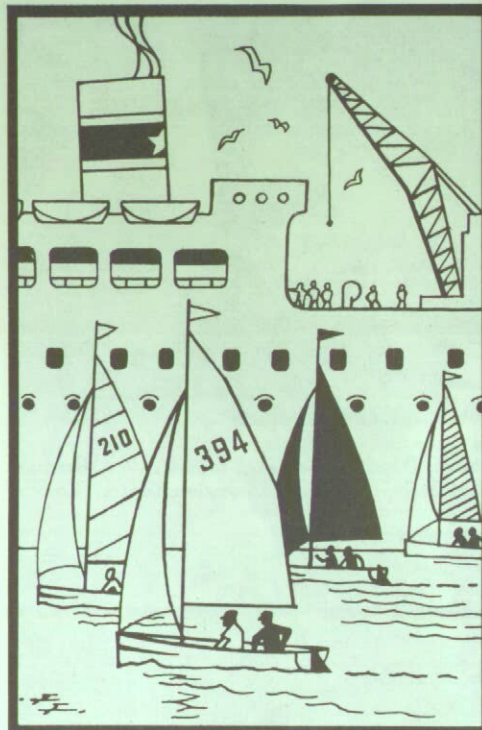
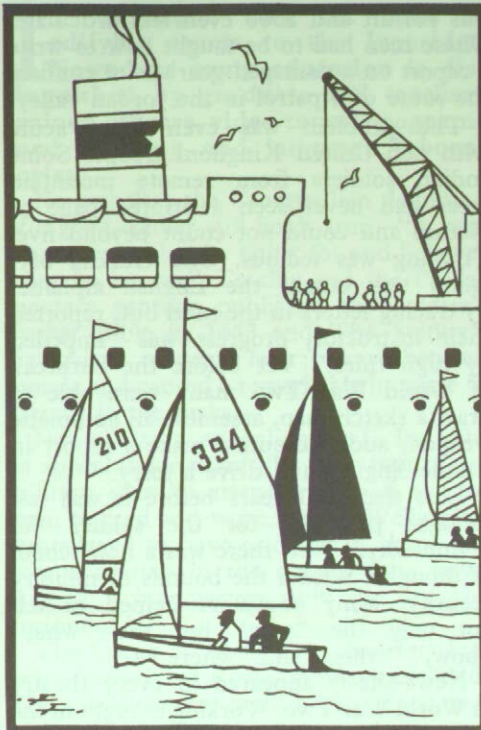
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Sailing (driving?) past the Palace of Westminster are three load-carrying Stalwarts of 2nd Royal Tank Regiment. They swam the Thames from Putney to Blackfriars and back, giving Londoners the opportunity to see the Army's amphibian, a six-wheeled cross-country vehicle, capable of 45 miles an hour on land and six knots in the water. Picture by Arthur Blundell.



These two pictures look alike but they differ in ten details. Look at them carefully. If you cannot spot the differences see page 45.



Clive's gunners

THE first artillery company to be formed in India—in August 1747—has just been awarded an honour title for a battle fought over 200 years ago. 36 Missile Battery with Rhine Army was the odd one out in 39 Missile Regiment, Royal Artillery, which prides itself on being Birmingham's gunners.

The other three batteries all had titles, but 36 Missile Battery had only a crest showing its origin as Madras Artillery.

Its predecessors had distinguished themselves long ago in India but only patient research and the production of irrefutable evidence could enable 36 Missile Battery to prove outstanding prowess and bravery. The battery had changed its name about 20 times since 1747 and it took Lieutenant Mike Phillips and Warrant Officer II Denis Rollo more than a year to trace and sift documents relative to its history.

Their search took them to Woolwich, the Ministry of Defence and the former India Office and they eventually accumulated copies of original documents, diaries and eye witness accounts of a battle that took place within four years of the unit's formation.

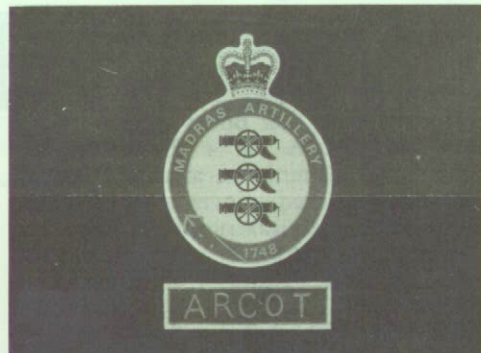
At Fort Arcot in 1751 the battery, then a company of Madras Artillery, was part of a small force under Clive of India defending against an enemy nearly 10,000

strong. The besieged force was short of ammunition and suffered from lack of food and water but held out doggedly for more than 50 days. Then the enemy launched an assault which continued nearly 24 hours but it was they who broke and fled.

Now the name is 36th (Arcot 1751) Battery, Royal Artillery, which incorporates the earliest engagement recorded in an honour title. Major-General J E Cordingley, Major-General Royal Artillery, Rhine Army, took the salute at a special parade at Sennelager to honour conferment of the title.

The battery, now equipped with Honest John missiles, still uses as its crest the insignia on the buttons of the Madras Artillery of 200 years ago—three muzzle-loading cannon.

From a report by Public Relations, 1st Division.



The crest of 36 Battery, Royal Artillery, with the honour "Arcot" added to tell its own story.

Left: Warrant Officer Denis Rollo who read the citation on the special parade at Sennelager. Far left: Lieutenant Mike Phillips commanded D Troop on the parade. Both spent a year seeking and sifting evidence to claim the battle honour.

Right: Even the dog showed support by wearing the battery crest—which the baby wanted, too.



Purely Personal



Freeman Prince

Prince Charles inspects (above) a guard of honour provided by 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, in Home Park, Windsor, after he had received the honorary freedom of the Royal Borough of New Windsor. A crowd of several thousand and 1200 members of local youth organisations watched the ceremony.



General's baton

The general raises his baton for "The British Grenadiers." It happened in Bulford when Major-General T D H McMeekin was being dined out as GOC 3rd Division. After dinner he conducted (above) the band of The Royal Hussars in the regimental march of the Royal Artillery, his old regiment. Later he was towed away from the officers' mess astride a saddle mounted on the barrel of a 105mm howitzer. General McMeekin has been appointed commandant of the Joint Services Staff College.



Plumes and ringlets

The starlet (above) who tried to outshine the cuirasses is Miss Ingrid Pitt. She found herself among Household Cavalry troopers at the première of the film "Cromwell" at the Odeon in London's Leicester Square. The première was in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund, the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust and the Variety Club Heart Fund.



Caught napping

There he was having an off-duty kip when along came this bevy (left) of beautiful birds! They say nice girls love a sailor, but when "Pan's People"—the go-go girls from BBC Television's "Top of the Pops"—visited HMS Intrepid they rather took a fancy to Driver George Calbraith. HMS Intrepid has adopted the girls as mascots. Driver Calbraith, Royal Corps of Transport, is one of a small Army detachment on board Intrepid.

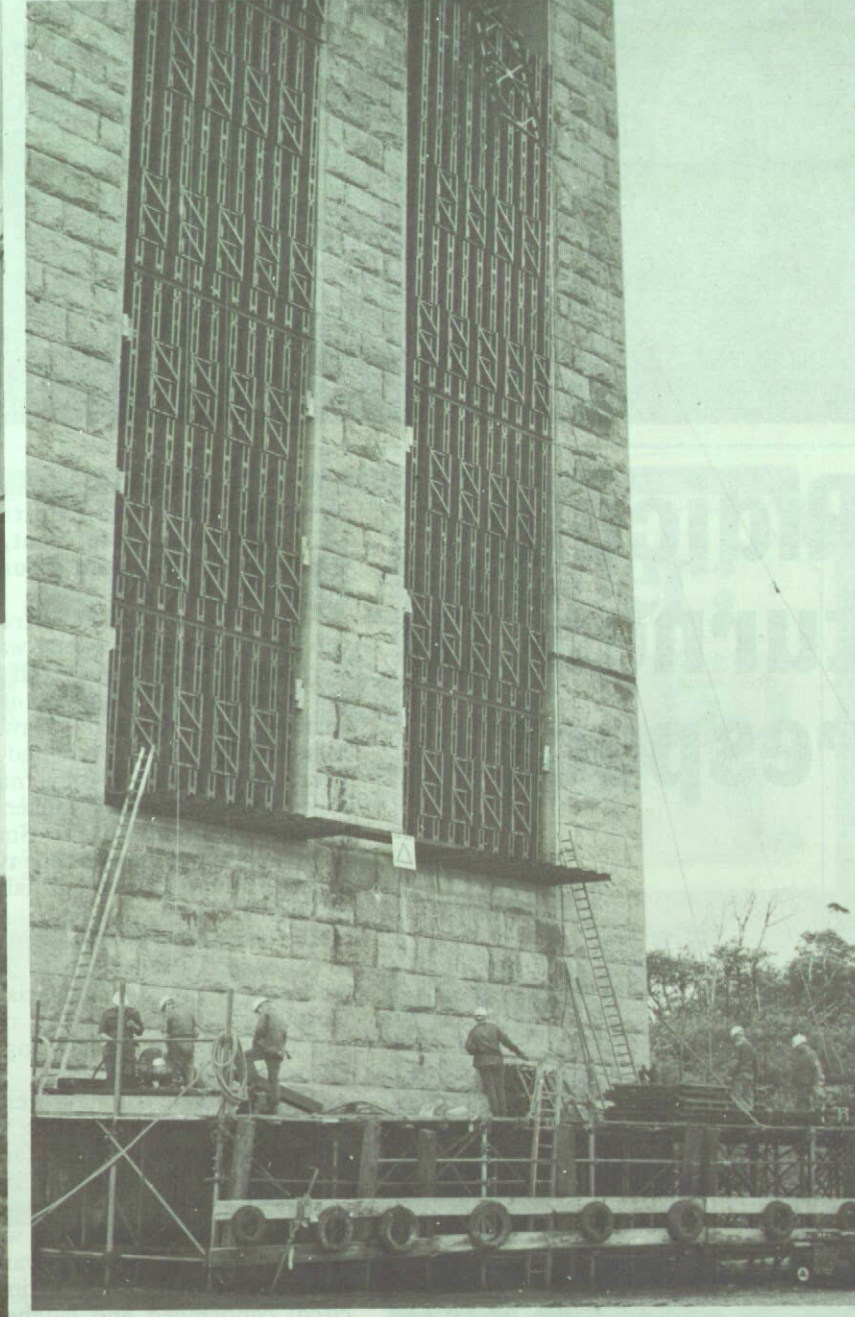
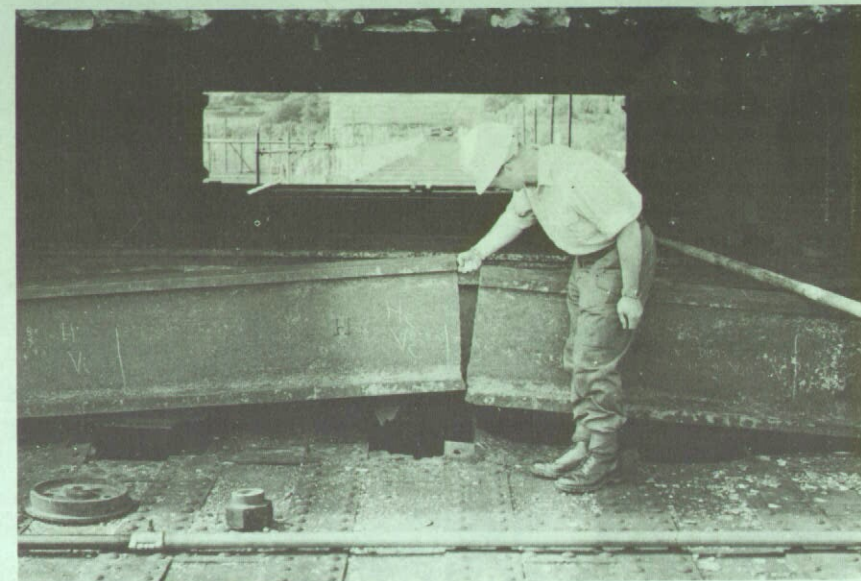
SAPPERS REPAIR MENAI BRIDGE

Working at heights of up to 120 feet above the Menai Strait, Army sappers have completed, 13 days ahead of schedule, first-aid repairs to the Britannia tubular bridge which was badly damaged by fire in May.

The blaze swept the length of the four-span bridge and intense heat from the pitch-soaked timbers lining the steel "tubes" fractured and bent girders. The sappers' first-aid task was to build temporary piers of Bailey bridge components inside eight recesses of the bridge's stone towers to give support to the damaged bridge. Each of these piers is more than 70 feet high and stands on a concrete base built by civilian contractors.

The 150 men of 8 Field Squadron, from Tidworth, were supported by a ramped powered lighter from 17 Port Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, Marchwood, which ferried equipment from the mainland to the island of Anglesey. The Britannia bridge, Robert Stephenson's engineering masterpiece, completed in 1850, carries the main line across to Holyhead.

Pictures by Leslie Wiggs



Above: Lighting strung along the inside of the "tube" enables Sergeant-Major Hill to inspect the charred pitch-soaked timbers which line the steel plates of the bridge.

Top: Squadron Sergeant-Major Sid Hill examining a girder fractured by the intense heat of the fire. This girder is across the top of the "tube" inside one of the towers.

Right: Sappers working on two of the eight Bailey-made piers lining the recesses of the towers. These will enable railway engineers to jack up the bridge for repairs.

Above: Winching up a panel for fixing in the Anglesey tower by sapper "spidermen." Each pier is 70 feet high, weighs 25 tons and contains 70 Bailey bridge panels.

Top: A view of the Britannia tubular bridge from the sappers' work tug. The bridge has four sections and, right to left, Caernarvon, Britannia and Anglesey towers.



Ridicule turned to respect



Men of 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, studying reaction to their presence in Anguilla. The Press generally was hostile to the landings and highly critical of the British Government and critical too of the soldiers' every action.

FOR its peacekeeping work in Anguilla, 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, has won the Army's Wilkinson Sword of Peace award for 1970.

At a ceremony at the Cutlers' Hall in the City of London, the sword was presented by Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer to the battalion's commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Dawnay. Field-Marshal Templer presented the Navy sword to Captain G Bray, master of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary tanker Ennerdale, for her assistance to the South African Navy in attempting to rescue two meteorologists marooned on Gough Island, Tristan da Cunha.

The Royal Air Force sword was handed to Squadron-Leader D F J Chapman-Andrews, of the Maxillo-Facial Unit, RAF Hospital, Wroughton, for its medical work and relief of human suffering during the Nigerian civil war.

The parachute battalion went to Anguilla, in March 1969, expecting to put down an armed insurrection and faced with the possibility of an opposed landing. The islanders, although hostile, were unarmed and the battalion was met with ridicule, says the citation for the award. The soldiers found their every action was criticised, condemned and laughed at by the islanders and the Press. "This would have been daunting enough for even the most phlegmatic infantryman. It was a particularly hard pill for the high-spirited and battle-trained paratroopers to swallow, but by a combination of high discipline, good humour, patience and tolerance they

eventually turned the tables on their detractors."

Against a background of political unrest, instability, illegal government and general insecurity, the highest standards of personal and military discipline were achieved in the face of organised demonstrations and under great provocation. After six months on the island the battalion had resolved a tense and dangerous situation and made a host of friends among the people.

To establish good and friendly relationships with the Anguillans the battalion ran a campaign to persuade them that the paratroopers were there to protect their interests, and also carried through a well-planned "hearts-and-minds" campaign with imagination, humour and sympathy. Strenuous efforts were made to help the needy through the provision of water and food, encourage sport, give cinema shows and take a family census to collect information previously not available to the administration.

As a result of this census a new school was built by the sappers, roads were improved and better fresh water facilities organised. Other contributions included the construction of a children's playground, a "Toys for Anguilla" appeal, concerts by the battalion band and the running of official functions.

Throughout the whole of the incident not a shot was fired. "The battalion performed an outstanding example of modern, disciplined and enlightened peacekeeping that ended not only as a success story but as a triumph of character."



Friday was wash day in Anguilla too—these paratroopers washed their "smalls" in the sea then "mangled" them. At first the living was rough.

Left: Post-presentation picture with Fd-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer (second from left) chatting to Capt V Bray and, looking on, Sqn-Ldr D F J Chapman-Andrews and Lieut-Col R Dawnay. Behind is the sword given to Lieut Samuel Snook, Bombay Marine, by the United East India Company in 1759 in appreciation of his services in Macao. This sword, presented to the National Army Museum by Wilkinson Sword Ltd, inspired the awards they have provided in recent years.

Right: In the event the paratroopers were unopposed. They flew to Antigua and sailed to Anguilla in HMS Minerva (above) and Rothesay.



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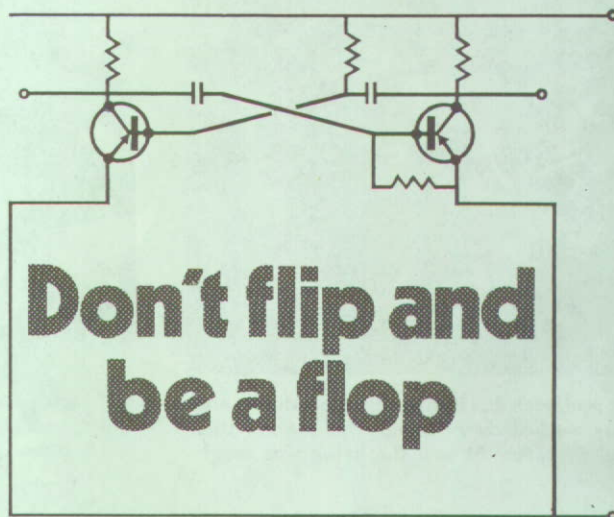
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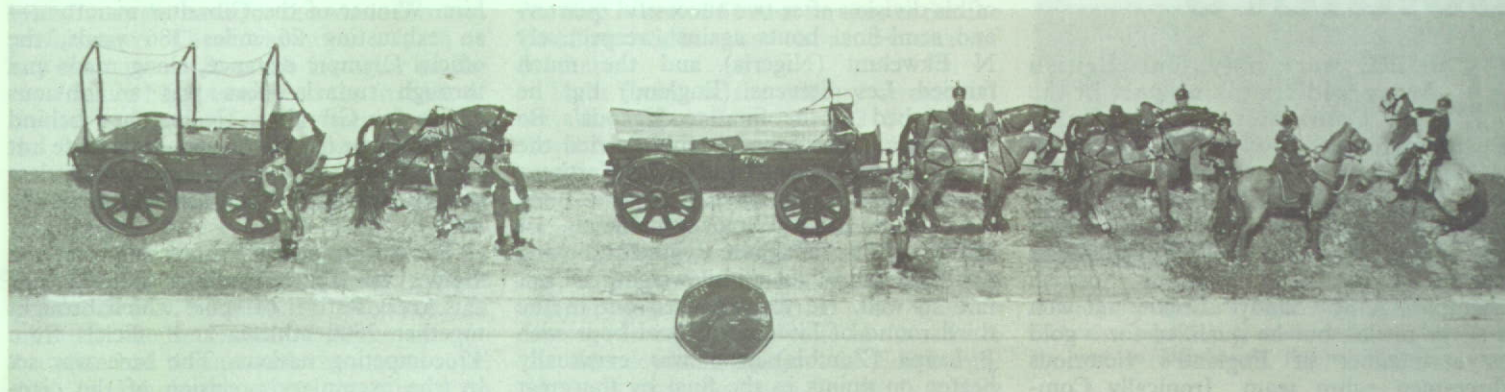
ICL



Military models



The model soldiers (left to right) are a Gordon Highlander of 1815, a Prussian officer 1870 and a Bavarian infantryman 1870 (unpainted). The diorama, below, is of a Prussian ammunition train of 1870. A 50p piece gives an indication of its size.



Wargaming Willie

GENERALL of the Foote Edward Surén, resplendent in lace, cuirasse and crimson sash, called his cavaliers to attention with the command: "Have a care!"

His words rang out over Cropredy Bridge, resounded across Marston Moor and re-echoed at Lacock Abbey. They heralded the beginning of famous battles of the Civil War—fought all over again in modern times.

Mr Surén is a member of the 1000-strong Sealed Knot, a society which recreates cavalier and ironside battles on the original sites in authentic costume. He is one of the society's four full generals, for which he is well qualified. One of his ancestors was a sapper under Blücher in the Battle of Waterloo. His own military service was as a major in the 18th King Edward VII's Own Cavalry, Indian Army,

in World War Two. And his civilian occupation is making miniature model soldiers.

Mr Surén—he retains the ancestral French acute accent—has an unpretentious little shop in Chelsea, at 60 Lower Sloane Street, SW1. His customers range from roadsweepers to royalty and he has a dramatic diorama of Rorke's Drift in the National Army Museum and another of Balacava at a museum in Kulmbach, Germany.

Each of his 30-millimetre models is stamped with the name "Willie"—"a nickname I earned in the Army for a large uncontrollable moustache," Mr Surén explained. The "Willie" stamp is regarded as a hallmark of quality by collectors, the majority of whom are wargamers in the United States. "They think nothing of travelling 200 miles to a wargame convention

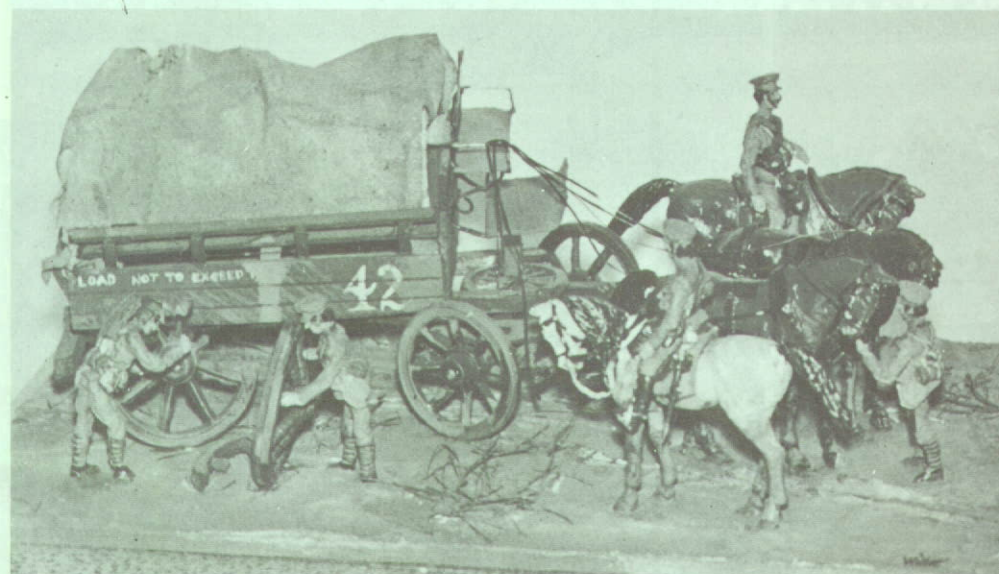
and have as many as 30,000 figures on a table," said Mr Surén.

Willie figures are cast in a 95 per cent tin compound which is stronger and more definitive than lead. Lead figures in this scale are particularly unsatisfactory on such items as lances, which if scaled up to full size would be the equivalent of telegraph-pole thickness. Mr Surén takes the trouble to cut his lances from fine piano wire and casts separately small items like muskets and rifles. His Indian soldiers, as can be expected, are particularly accurate with each race and class having its own distinctive turban. "Some other manufacturers put a sort of rice pudding on the head and call it a turban," commented Mr Surén.

Afridis to Zouaves, Roman legionaries to British tommies. They are bought by collectors from eight to 80. Despite the high quality, prices are low. A Black Watch private unpainted is only 4s 6d, the most expensive figure, a dromadaire with a white burnous, shako and blue hussar dolman, is 54s 2d.

The most striking model is a Polish hussar of 1683 with charcoal boxes under the stirrups (to keep the feet warm) and a zischägge helmet mounted with rows of eagle feathers which made a frightening rushing noise in the wind (a psychological weapon like the screaming dive of a Stuka bomber).

But the most shapely figures are a set of nubile sailor girls in 18th century naval uniform. They were made for a customer who wanted an appropriate crew for his model flagship—HMS Amazon. **HH**



Replacing a wheel, ankle-deep in Flanders mud. A World War One diorama in the Chelsea studios.

Gold and silver soldiers

THERE were only four British Army soldiers taking part in the IXth Commonwealth Games at Edinburgh—two boxers, a fencer and a runner—but between them they struck gold and silver.

Olympic swordsman and Army sabre champion Lieutenant Rodney Craig was beaten in the sabre final by Scottish champion A M "Sandy" Leckie and won a silver medal, but he qualified for a gold as a member of England's victorious three-man sabre team. Ironically Company Sergeant-Major Instructor Norman "Dusty" Millar, Army Physical Training Corps attached The Royal Scots Greys, was assistant coach to the Scottish fencing squad.

A troop commander in 10 Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport, stationed at Bielefeld, West Germany, 25-year-old Craig was a member of the British Olympic sabre team in Mexico and later this year

he will represent Britain in the world fencing championships in Turkey.

He took up fencing at Merchant Taylors School where his idol then was his present-day rival, Sandy Leckie, an old boy and sabre gold medallist in an earlier Commonwealth Games.

The 6ft 5in Army heavyweight boxing champion, Lance-Sergeant John McKinty, Irish Guards, won through to the finals of his division after two successful quarter- and semi-final bouts against, respectively N Ekwelum (Nigeria) and the much fancied Les Stevens (England) but he succumbed in the final to Uganda's Bo Massanda. "Big John", nobly carried the Army's flag and gained a silver for Northern Ireland.

Sergeant Peter "Smokey" Lloyd, 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, boxing for Wales as a light middleweight, did not fare so well. He was knocked out in the third round of his quarter-final bout with J Luipa (Zambia) who was eventually beaten on points in the final by the great Tom Imrie of Scotland.

There were no TAVR participants in the Games but there were several ex-Terriers including Imrie, who served as a sapper with 432 Engineer Regiment, Edinburgh, and his younger brother, middleweight Mike who served in the same unit and who was beaten in a quarter-final contest by T Simba of Tanzania. Both brothers are former TA champions. Flyweight Alec

McHugh, another Scottish boxer, who served as a lance-corporal in the old 52nd Lowland Column RASC, was outpointed in the semi-finals by England's David Needham who went on to take the gold.

The Army runner, Lance-Corporal Ken Grant, had served eight months with The Black Watch in Gibraltar; this qualified him to represent the Rock in the Games provided his own country did not require him. Winner of the Gibraltar marathon—an exhausting 26 miles 386 yards, the official Olympic distance, along roads and through tunnels—Ken was an obvious choice for Gibraltar. He marched behind the Gibraltar flag in the opening parade but in the marathon event against world-class competition, he finished half-way down the field.

The outstanding impression of the Games was the streamlined efficiency of this great festival of sport which brought together 2500 athletes and officials from 42 competing nations. The tone was set by the exemplary precision of the ceremonial of the first day organised by Headquarters Lowland Area under the overall direction of Brigadier Jock Balharrie with Major Bill Kelly, Royal Engineers, as staff officer.

The work entailed planning and co-ordinating everything from the formal guards of honour provided by 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Highlanders, to ensuring that the correct medals were ready at the

right time at nine different venues for more than 50 presentation ceremonies. The victory anthems—not national anthems—were played each day in the main stadium by one of the resident bands of The Royal Scots Greys, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, and 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Highlanders.

A massive operational order running to 122 foolscap pages and known as "Kelly's bible," was the basis for the whole intricate performance. There was never a hitch of any consequence from the first gun of the royal salute firing exactly on the first bar of the national anthem on the opening day to the first aircraft in the fly-past appearing overhead as the final chord of "God save the Queen" was played at the closing ceremony.

The brunt of the ceremonial work fell on the Queen's Own Highlanders, present public duties battalion in Scotland. In addition to the Games commitment the battalion had to cope with the annual royal visit to Edinburgh, this year timed to coincide with the Games.

Pipers from the battalion greeted each team as it arrived in Scotland and assisted in the flag-raising ceremonies in the Games village. Each team in the initial march around the arena was led by a Queen's Own Highlander carrying a placard bearing the name of the country and one Highlander carried the flag of St Vincent in the absence of the team's own standard bearer.

A key ceremonial appointment was that of chief marshal, the job of Regimental Sergeant-Major Colin Keil, Queen's Own Highlanders, who has been with the regiment 22 years. When the Commonwealth Games flag was hauled down on the final day this was his last ceremonial occasion as RSM before being commissioned into the regiment. His father was also commissioned from RSM in the Queen's Own Highlanders. Mr Keil is one of 52 sons serving in the 1st Battalion which also claims 54 sets of brothers.

Tight timing of the military ceremonial was the responsibility of 242 Squadron, Royal Signals, Headquarters Scotland. The squadron made a unique contribution to the Games in that the officer commanding its COMCENTRE troop, Lieutenant Ruth Pearse, Women's Royal Army Corps, was the only Servicewoman among the 600 relay runners who carried the Queen's message from Yellow Knife in Canada to the Meadowbank stadium in Edinburgh. She took over the baton for the first mile from Linlithgow on the final stages of its long journey.

The Royal Engineers also played their part with 10 Field Squadron building a bridge to take pedestrians from car parks to the stadium. The bridge, strong enough to carry a Chieftain tank, was 87ft long, 16ft 9in high and weighed more than 36 tons.

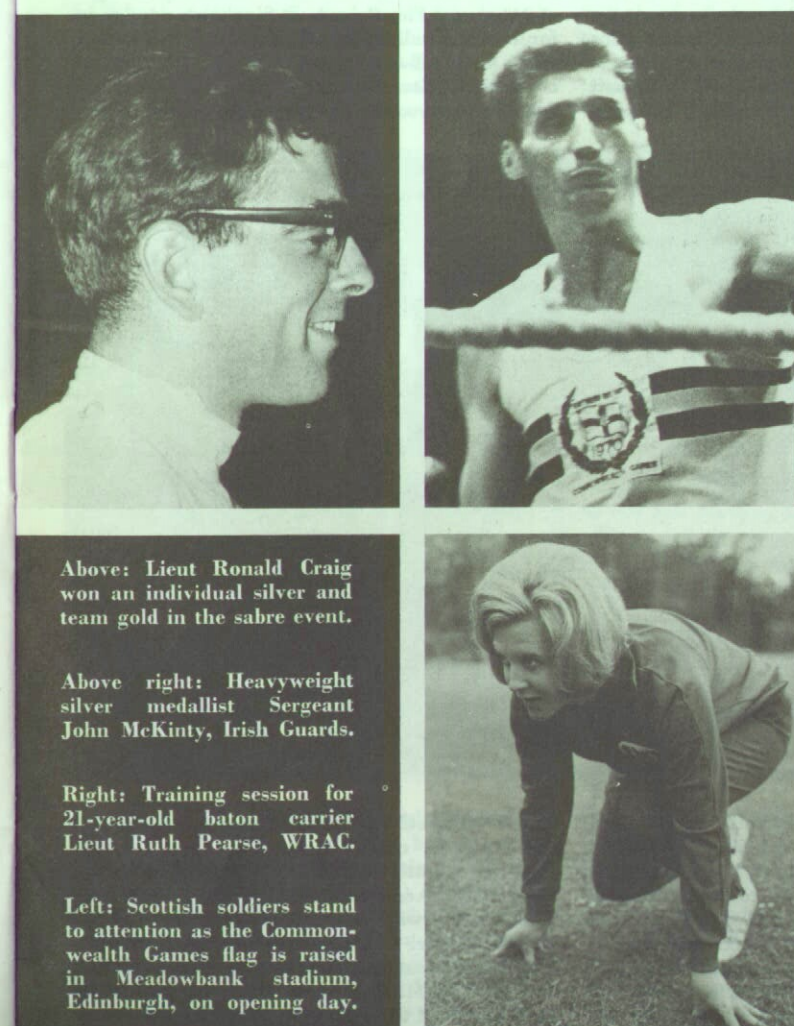
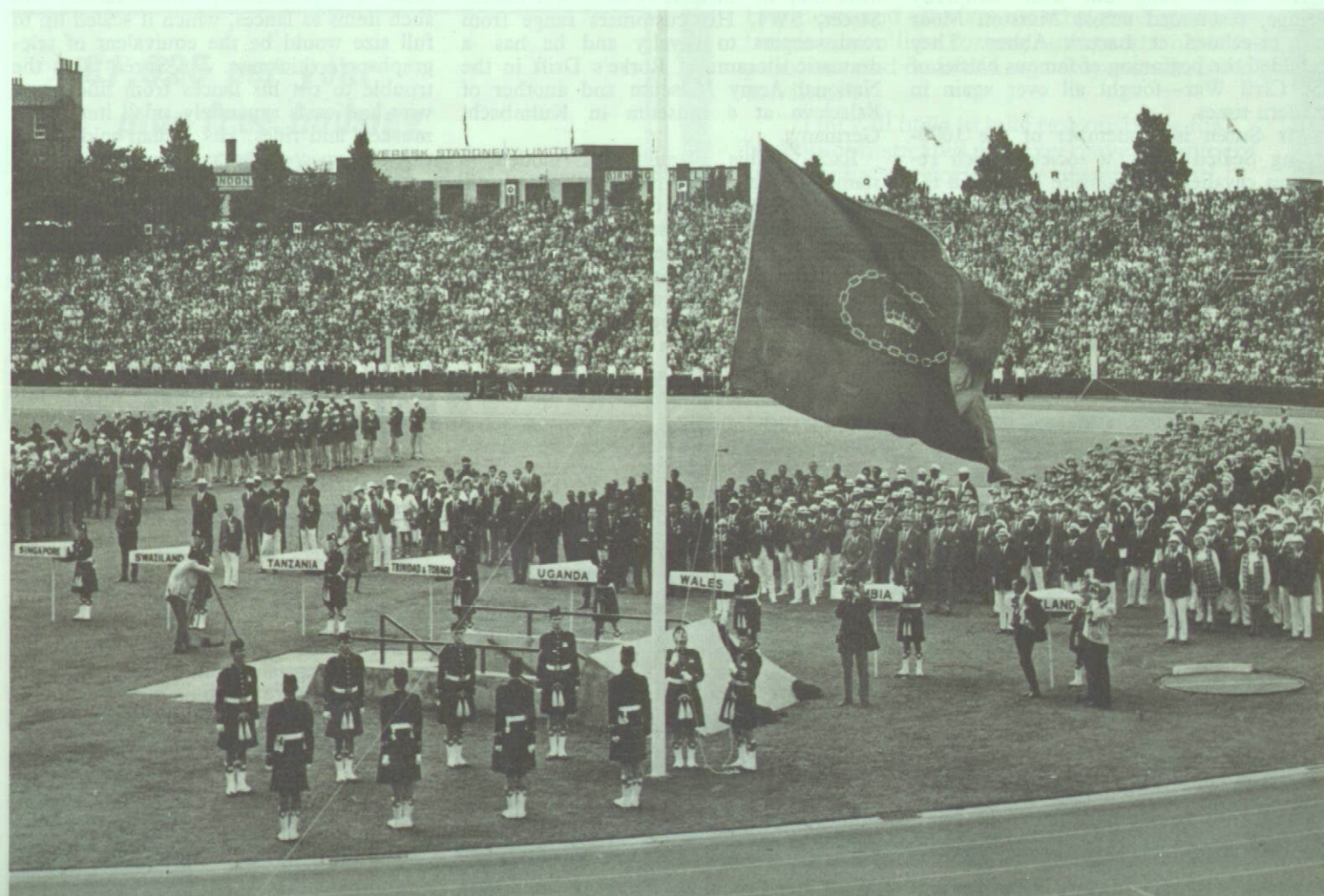
For lovers of military history, famous Scottish regiments put their treasures on



Runners of Queen's Own Highlanders covered 35 miles carrying Queen's message baton on its way to Edinburgh. Above: Handing over.

show to the public at a special exhibition during the Games. They included the Imperial Eagle captured by The Royal Scots Greys at the Battle of Waterloo, the Scots Guards' Colours carried at the Battle of Alma and a charming portrait of the Duchess of Gordon, Duchess Jean. Proceeds of the exhibition were for the Army Benevolent Fund.

Story by John Jesse



Above: Lieut Ronald Craig won an individual silver and team gold in the sabre event.

Above right: Heavyweight silver medallist Sergeant John McKinty, Irish Guards.

Right: Training session for 21-year-old baton carrier Lieut Ruth Pearse, WRAC.

Left: Scottish soldiers stand to attention as the Commonwealth Games flag is raised in Meadowbank stadium, Edinburgh, on opening day.

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Left Right and Centre



Its purpose is akin to "wetting the baby's head," except that good beer really is poured away to waste. The ceremony of "topping out" a £1 million village at the Central Armaments Depot, Kineton, Warwickshire, is carried out by Colonel E Richardson, the camp commander (above). When completed in 1973 the village will include schools, community centre, post office, bank and swimming pool as well as 12 houses and garages for officers and 229 quarters and 66 garages for soldiers. The village will have a military name—Temple Herdwyke, a link with the ancient chivalrous order of the Knights Templar.



Tough nuts take several minutes to bring down but weak ones only a few seconds. So say the men of 116 Army Fire Brigade at Singapore who go in for coconut collecting with hoses. But it is not just a show (above) for the children who came on organised visits. The prime purpose is to train firemen in directing the powerful, writhing jets.



The last Royal Air Force Dakota to fly has been grounded—outside The Parachute Regiment Depot in Aldershot. It made its last flight from RAF Kemble, Gloucestershire, to RAF Odiham, Hampshire, on 18 May. At Odiham it was taken to pieces for transporting to Aldershot where it was re-assembled on a permanent plinth at Browning Barracks. The Dakota, probably the most famous transport aircraft of all time, was

in use with both the United States Air Force and the RAF. It carried paratroops in all major airborne operations of World War Two including Normandy, Arnhem and the Rhine crossing. The aircraft was formally handed over (above) to the Colonel Commandant of The Parachute Regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir Mervyn Butler, by Air-Vice-Marshal Alan Franks, senior air staff officer of the RAF's Air Support Command.



With a firm handclasp and words of congratulation (above), Signalman Alistair Davidson of 244 Signals Squadron attached to RAF Tangmere and Odiham makes a presentation of a model soldier to Air Vice-Marshal Denis Crowley-Milling. The model, of a Royal Signals officer, is to commemorate both the 50th anniversary of the Royal Corps of Signals and the appointment of the air vice-marshal as AOC 38 Group, Air Support Command. It was also appropriate as both the RAF and Royal Signals evolved from the Royal Engineers. In 1869 a signals wing was formed at the School of Military Engineering, while in 1912 another branch of the Royal Engineers became the Royal Flying Corps which, amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service, became the Royal Air Force at the end of World War One in 1918.

First-class cabins, gourmet grub, free beer and a pretty "princess" to chat up. Such was the reward for a party of chief clerks and movements clerks from Rhine Army units who have been acting as travel agents for a new cross-channel ship, the "Prins Oberon." The ship, run by Prins Lines, is operating between Bremerhaven and Harwich and can take about 1000 passengers and 300 cars. The blonde at the bar entertaining soldier guests (left) is Swedish receptionist Pia Olofson—the "Princess of Prins Lines."



The China Cup—not porcelain, but silver with dragons—has crossed the Irish Sea for the first time in 106 years. The cup, originally presented by volunteers in China in 1864, is the premier award for Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve shooting at Bisley. This year it was won by The North Irish Militia. The team had come second for three years so the adjutant, Captain Derek Bird, spurred the marksmen on by promising to "fill the cup". It was not until they got it home to Lisburn (above) that he found it was five feet high and held more than 14 gallons. And the triumphant team was not going to settle for China tea. It was a drop of the hard stuff or nothing.



Can you cap this? The Royal Scots' glengarry is worn (above) with 11 different badges—more than any other regiment, they think. Only one man, Sergeant David Bell (far left), is actually in The Royal Scots. The rest are attached personnel. Left to right, standing: Major John Kelly (Royal Army Medical Corps), WO II Fred Barker (Army Physical Training Corps), Gunner Michael Conn (Royal Artillery), Corporal Norman Green (Army

Catering Corps), Craftsman David Chapman (Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers). Kneeling: Sergeant Bell, Captain Peter Macfarlane (Royal Army Chaplains' Department), Sergeant Ian Asher (Royal Signals), Sapper Paul Illidge (Royal Engineers), Private Chris Ridgard (Royal Army Pay Corps) and Driver Patrick Patterson (Royal Corps of Transport). The picture was taken on a rooftop in the city of Belfast.

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RAPC Resettlement Training Centre: WO II Iain Cameron and an elementary bookkeeping student.



72 Squadron, RE: Student Mr J Attard and Spr J Camilleri working on a mortise and tenon joint.



More bookkeeping at the RAPC Centre at Lintorn Barracks, Floriana: Capt Ralph Whale lecturing.

Retraining Malta's civilians

THE withdrawal of British units from Malta means redundancy for many hundreds of Maltese civilians employed chiefly as drivers and clerks in support services and pay offices.

For more than a century, almost since the days of Nelson, the economy of Malta has depended on services provided for the British garrison. Now, because of the departure of the Mediterranean Fleet and the Army, redundant civilian workers are being retrained and resettled in new jobs.

The George Cross island needs skilled men, especially to build and run hotels for the growing tourist industry. The three Services are co-operating with the Malta Government in a scheme that gives pre-release and post-release training at the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology and at other government centres and schools.

Training time varies from four weeks to three years and the subjects include carpentry, tailoring, electrical engineering, woodwork, building, civil engineering, business and management, hotel tasks including a housekeeping course for girls, and academic and commercial subjects.

Concentrating on pre-release courses of four-week duration, the Army is giving instruction in catering, building, metal-work, vehicle servicing and bookkeeping. The catering classes are divided into various kinds of cookery, as well as butchery, waiting and laundry work. At St George's Bay, 72 Squadron, Royal Engineers (Malta), is instructing in carpentry, plumbing, painting, decorating and sheet metalwork.

Bookkeeping classes, at the Royal Army Pay Corps resettlement training centre, Floriana, have already had considerable success. Students sit the Royal Society of Arts examination and the first three courses produced 54 passes from 71 entrants—28 with credits. Instructor Captain Ralph Whale said: "The results are most encouraging. We aim to produce a high grade of officer managers and we have had tremendous assistance from government departments and private organisations including brewers and the hotel world."

Those seeking skilled jobs as motor mechanics and technicians train in 53 Command Workshops, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, where the standard has been noted as high.

Some continue their new training on longer courses after release and receive training allowances while doing so. The resettlement scheme appears to be working satisfactorily and the Army's civilians are finding suitable jobs without difficulty.

From a report by Army Public Relations, HQ British Troops Malta.



72 Squadron course, St George's Bay: Sgt A Caruana, sheet metal worker and combat engineer, shows Mr J Pizzuto how to solder a container lid.

Thought of TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS?

The Systems and Weapons Division of the United Kingdom Electronics & Industrial Operations require technical authors, editors and writers for the Technical Publications Group at Feltham to prepare military and commercial instruction and service manuals for electronic equipments and systems. This involves the writing of technical descriptions and maintenance procedures and occasionally the preparation of reports and test specifications.

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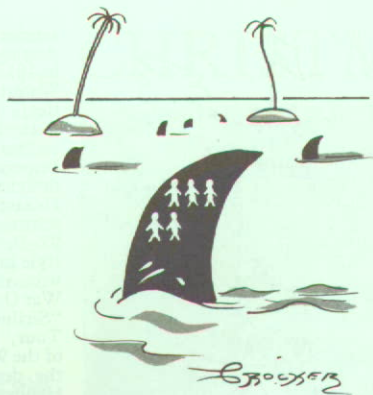
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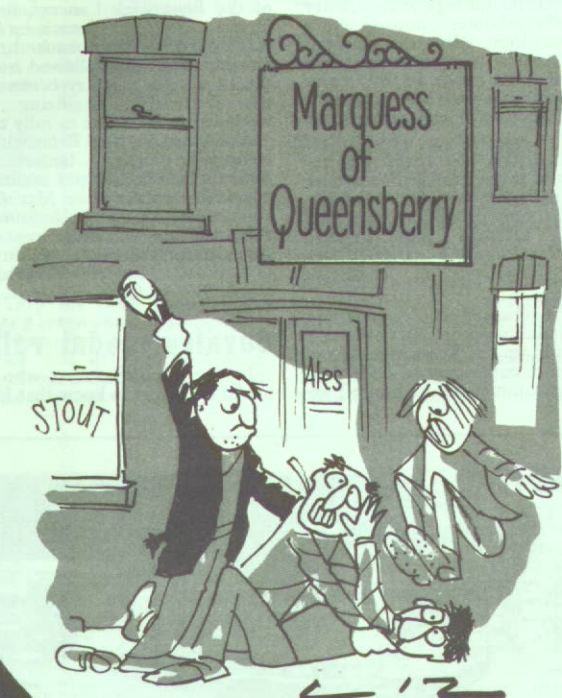


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humour



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LETTERS

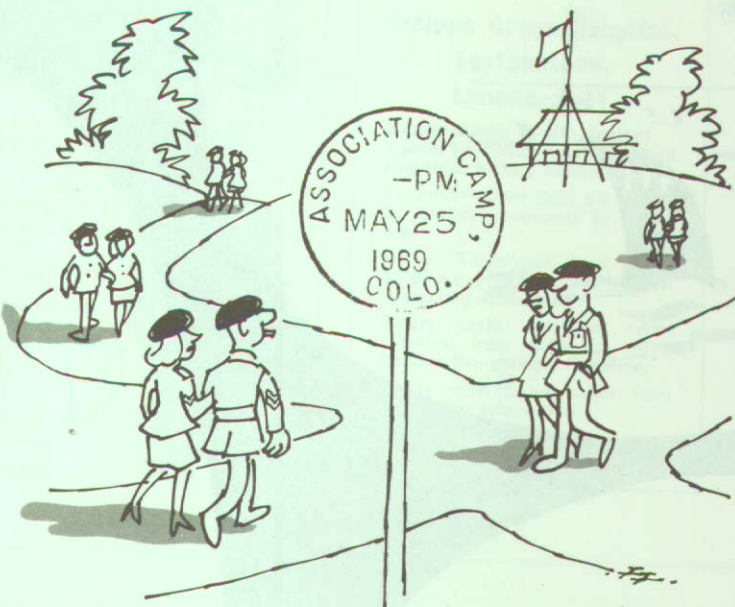
Tribute from a leatherneck

Enclosed is a small donation for the Gurkha Welfare Appeal. Anyone who has any knowledge of military history must surely know of the fine fighting record of the Gurkha units. They, as well as the personnel of the present British Army, are truly a professional soldier's "professional fighting man."

As a former US Marine sergeant I can safely say that the Gurkhas (with British Regular Army training), as well as the entire British Volunteer or Regular Army, are amongst the best disciplined and best trained fighting men in the world.

Good luck with the welfare appeal and "keep up the good work."—Walter O Dietzsch, 783 Cedar Lane, Apt-C, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666, USA.

★ This tribute to the Gurkha and British soldier is all the more appreciated coming as it does from a former US Marine. Many similar tributes have been received from readers who have contributed through SOLDIER to the Gurkha Welfare Appeal.



Death's Head

I read with interest Mr B K King's letter (April) on the Earl of Brunswick's Death's Head at Waterloo in 1815. The unit he refers to was one of three different units commanded by the Duke of Brunswick Oels between 1809 and 1815.

The first was raised by Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick Oels, at his own expense for service with the Imperial Austrian Army in Bohemia in February 1809. It was known as the Schwarze Schar or Black Corps because of its black uniform and death's head badge worn to commemorate the death of the duke's father from wounds received fighting the French at the battle of Jena in 1806.

The corps was 2000 strong and

comprised one hussar regiment, infantry regiment, sharpshooter company and a battery of artillery. After the capitulation of the Austrian forces the corps did not surrender but made its way from Bohemia to the North Sea fighting a number of successful engagements en route.

Once in Britain the corps was reorganised and taken into British service as the Duke of Brunswick Oels Corps or Legion in September 1809 and attached to the King's German Legion. Because of its foreign-sounding name it was nicknamed "The Owls" by the British soldier.

In 1814 it returned to Germany and Duke Frederick used his old corps as a cadre to build up the Brunswick Army. He provided a contingent of 6808 men and 16 guns commanded by himself for

service with the Duke of Wellington's Anglo-Belgian army in the Low Countries in 1815. They fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, suffering very heavy casualties.

In 1866 the Brunswick Army was reorganised and became part of the Imperial Prussian Army, being redesignated the Braunschweigisches Husaren-Regiment No 17 and Braunschweigisches Infanterie-Regiment No 92. Both these units still wore British-style insignia and carried battle honours won in British service up to World War One. The hussars had "Peninsula," "Sicilien," "Waterloo," and "Mars la Tour," and the Fusilier (Leib) Battalion of the 92nd had "Peninsula." Both wore the death's head and white horse of Hanover badges.—R A Hamilton, 142 Jubilee Drive, Kensington, Liverpool, L7 8SW.

The troops wearing the death's head badge on the shako were the Duke of Brunswick's infantry, the "black Brunswickers."

The French guns massed on the ridge to the south of Gemioncourt played with deadly effect on the infantry as it came into position within 700 yards range. They were severely tried by the casualties suffered at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815 when the Duke, at the head of the Brunswick Lancers, led a vain charge against the French infantry. As the lancers galloped back the leading French squadrons followed boldly and the Brunswick infantry broke and fled, the Duke himself being mortally wounded as he strove to rally them.

At Waterloo, the Brunswick corps, comprising hussars, lancers and the remnants of the infantry regiment were placed in reserve near Merbe Braine, and, according to the account of Sir Evelyn Wood VC, there were certainly survivors of the battle.—Lieut-Col H G E Woods (Retd), 2 Playfair Mansions, Queens Club Gardens, London W14.

Cavalry medal rolls

It may interest readers who are also medal collectors to know that I have got



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together the medal rolls of all the lancer regiments (formerly light dragoons) and also the 11th Hussars for the campaigns in which they took part from Egypt 1801 to the Indian frontier 1897-98. I also have the complete regimental histories of these units giving a considerable amount of background information on individuals.

I will be pleased to verify any medals readers may have on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope or international reply coupon.—**E J Boys, 17 Chesham Court, Trinity Road, London SW18.**

Werewolves

I would like to thank everyone who replied to my request for information on the Brunswick Death's Head.

I am also seeking information on movements, actions or skirmishes by German (werewolf) troops in Germany after the signing of the surrender in World War Two.—**B K King, 7 Lower Downs Road, Raynes Park, Wimbledon, London SW20.**

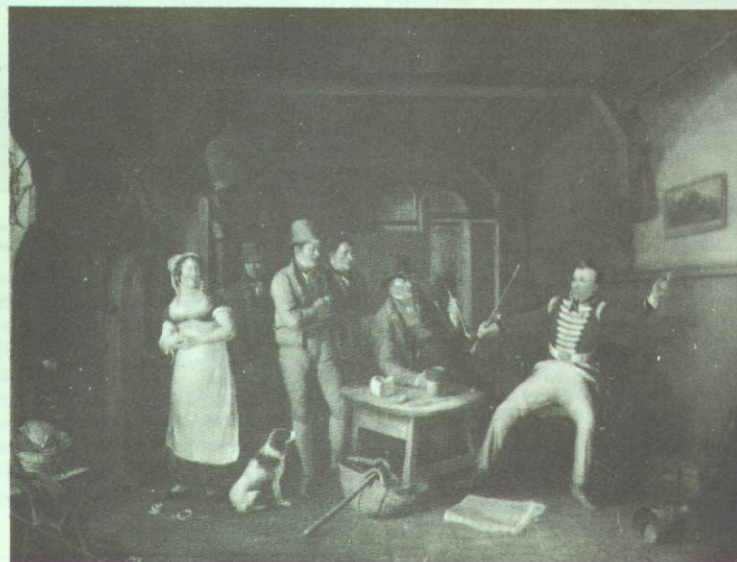
RQMS crown

One of our members insists that in 1915 the badge of rank worn by a regimental quartermaster-sergeant in an infantry regiment was four stripes worn upside down on the lower sleeve with a crown or star above. Other members say it was a crown surrounded by laurel leaves.

As many pints of beer are involved in this little friendly argument we would like to settle the question, and if you could help us we would be greatly obliged.—**R J Milland (hon treasurer, British Legion (Crowborough Branch), Wayside, East Beches Road, Crowborough, Sussex.**

★ Before 1915 the rank badge of an RQMS was a crown above four chevrons. This was changed to a crown only by Army Order 174 of 1915 and later changed by Army Order 309 of 1918 to a crown within a wreath.

CHRISTMAS CARDS



"A soldier relating his exploits after the Battle of Waterloo," by John Cawse, reproduced by courtesy of the National Army Museum.

This year's offering of five Christmas cards by the Army Benevolent Fund is a first-class selection catering for most tastes. There are two religious cards—"The Two Trinities" by Bartolome Murillo (1617-1682) and "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Nicolas Poussin, both priced at 1s (home) and 10d (overseas) or 12s and 10s respectively per dozen.

Then there are "A Winter Scene" by Terence Cuneo and two cards with rousing military themes—"Windsor Castle" by Frederick Tayler (1830) and "A Soldier Relating His Exploits after the Battle of Waterloo" by John Cawse—all at 10d and 8d (overseas) or 10s and 8s (overseas) per dozen. These prices do not include a charge of 2s for a dozen cards for postage and packing with diminishing charges for larger orders.

Cheques and postal orders should be made out to The Forces Press and crossed "A/c Payee only." Any additional money sent will be treated as a donation to the Army Benevolent Fund which will be distributing any profits from sales to Army charities.

To avoid packing and postage charges cards can be collected personally any weekday between 10am and 4pm from the Army Benevolent Fund, G Block, Duke of York's Headquarters, King's Road, Chelsea, London SW3, or from The Forces Press (Naafi), Crimea Road, Aldershot.

Gallipoli ribbon

May I clarify a point in your reply (February) to R C Lumley-Davies.

You were quite correct—the originally proposed star and ribbon for the Gallipoli campaign were not issued. The one I mentioned (September 1969) and Mr Lumley-Davies refers to was not a service star and ribbon but a bronze medal and ribbon produced by the Australian Government for its Gallipoli veterans. Our Government belatedly jumped on the bandwagon

and the Aussies kindly minted the extras for the few remaining New Zealand veterans of that campaign.

The actual award is a cased medal larger than a campaign medal, ribbon, and lapel miniature.—**C J McKay, PO Box 210, Whangarei, New Zealand.**

Pensioners

The excellence and distribution of SOLDIER is well known and as the magazine is read by long-service pensioners of the Army, I am writing to ask if you could print a few words about the Armed Forces Pensioners Association.

Membership is drawn from long-service pensioners of the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force and their widows. The AFPA is democratic in outlook, constructive in criticism of the pension system and provides informative material that has been lacking in the past. Officers of distinction of all three services, now retired, have joined the AFPA. Members of Parliament have given their assent to support the AFPA whose views are clear and emphatic—for justice and equity.—**H V Watson, Secretary, 9 Tangley Walk, Sharpes Copse, West Leigh, Havant, Hants.**

Removal expenses

I am anxious to know the official reason for not allowing the refund of removal expenses when one terminates wholetime service.

After years of moving around the world and being allowed to place furniture into store and have it removed at public expense one would expect to be allowed to claim a refund from the last place of duty to one's selected place of retirement.

It has been suggested that disturbance allowance should be allowed in these circumstances but with this I disagree. However, as one has no choice of duty station prior to discharge and invariably the last duty station is a great distance from the place of retirement, I think the least the Army can do is pay for the removal of furniture.

I notice that if one is settling in Northern Ireland or in the Scottish islands a refund is admissible to the nearest port on the mainland. Is no consideration given to those who wish to settle in England?

The Army is supposed to be coming more into line with civilian life. Civilians can choose their place of residence which is always obviously close to their place of work so that the question of furniture removal on retirement does not arise. The Army attitude seems to be: "We have had 20 odd years of service out of you, now get back to where you enlisted but don't ask us to help."

Perhaps other readers may wish to comment.—**WOII A G Croucher, HQ, 24 Infantry Brigade, BFPO 801.**

★ The Personal Services (Army) branch of MOD comments:

"A lot of thought has been given to the possibility of serving soldiers being granted the cost of removal of furniture to a 'selected place of residence' upon retirement. Soldiers nearing the end of service are given preference for a place of posting by the appropriate officer in charge of records. It is, of course, not always possible for this to be done, but where this does apply, provided a soldier can travel daily to his place of duty, he is allowed to live out and claim full expenses for travel during his final 12 months of service."

"A soldier otherwise placed and who has to travel some distance to a 'selected place of residence' upon retirement cannot under existing rules be authorised to move his furniture at the public expense."

Ideas wanted

For many years massed bands, corps of drums, pipes and drums and bugles have used as a tattoo finale Eckersley's "Battle of Waterloo" or Tchaikovsky's "1812" overture. Captain M J Parker, The Queen's Own Hussars, who has produced the Berlin and other tattoos, now offers a prize of £25 for an original idea which can be adopted by Service bands at tattoos and displays anywhere in the world.

More than one piece of music or extracts from different music can be used. Suggestions on fireworks,

torch bearers, searchlights and other additional lighting are optional. It would be helpful, but not essential, if entries were accompanied by musical scores.

Anyone may enter this competition, a panel of judges will pick the winner and the result will be given in the February 1971 SOLDIER. Entries by 1 December to:

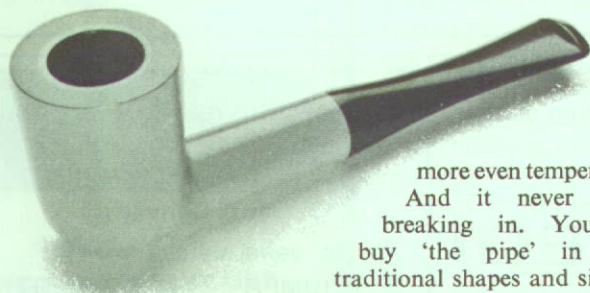
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The prime reason for this is cost. As a measure of assistance to those terminating service in Northern Ireland or the Scottish islands a refund of costs incurred may be made upon moving furniture to the nearest port on the mainland; unfortunately those stationed in England and wishing to retire in Northern Ireland or the Scottish islands do not have the same facility. This is due solely to cost in the general context of money available for pay and allowances.

"However, such soldiers do receive either a gratuity (according to the amount of completed service) or a terminal grant, both being designed to assist the soldier in expenses incurred upon resettlement."

In harness

I notice with interest that the horses shown in the photograph accompanying "A Century on Wheels" (April) are in carriage or coach harness. My last sight of GS wagons was outside Winchester station in 1917 when I was an 11-year-old child. My memory tells me that those horses or mules wore the same harness as the wheel horses of a gun carriage—breast collars, breeching and the GS bridle with "universal reversible" bit. Will an ex-RASC man please comment?

Also, am I right in thinking that some pairs had a special breeching which was fastened to a sort of martingale between the forelegs and so to the pole which I thought had a crossbar like the pole of a grass-cutting machine? Perhaps my memory is wrong.

Is the carriage harness of the photo a sort of "full dress" for the parade?—Miss Olive M Bent, Bovey Tracey, Devon.

★ Colonel J R Burgess, Regimental Headquarters, Royal Corps of Transport, Buller Barracks, Aldershot, comments:

"The GS wagon on display was intended to depict a vehicle of the 1870 period. This being so, the harness used is to all intents and purposes correct as breast collars were not used until World War One."

Colonel Burgess adds that his information comes from the book "Horses and Saddlery" by Major G Tylden, published by J A Allen & Co. London, in 1965, in association with the Army Museums Ogilvy Trust.

Korea VCs

First, may I compliment you on the excellence of the 25th anniversary edition of SOLDIER. It was tremendous. Keep up the excellent work. The magazine is indeed a morale booster.

One tiny error, however, on page 24 where you state that three Victoria Crosses were awarded in Korea. As a keen student of military affairs may I point out that four VCs were awarded in Korea: Lieutenant-Colonel J P Carne (Glosters), Major K Muir (A & SH), Lieutenant Curtis (SCLI attached A & SH) and Private W Speakman (KOSB).—Cpl C J O'Connor RAPC, Command Pay Office, c/o GPO, Singapore.

★ Thank you, Corporal, for the nice things you say about SOLDIER. And you are right—we slipped on the Korea VCs.

MEN OF LETTERS

Competitions seem to be having rather a thin time lately. The printer's devil crept into the artwork of the April competition (143) and ousted one of the symbols—the G in GASKELL. In fact it made no difference to solving the puzzle although one competitor queried the propriety of Mrs Gaskell as the one woman among 25 "men" of letters.

The five required names, in the vertical columns, were Molière (col 2), Chaucer (3), Dickens (4), Hodgson (5) and Carroll (6). Also accepted was Almeida but several other names were



ANOTHER RECORD?

Not regimental brothers, not fathers and sons, but this time the record claim is for medals—22 Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded within one unit and presented on the same day.

The occasion was a recent parade of the Royal Engineers (Malta) at which Brigadier P S Ward presented the awards for service completed within the last 11 months. Total service of the honoured 22 is more than 400 years. The most senior recipient, Lieutenant (QM) J Fenech, was formerly regimental quartermaster-sergeant at the RE Headquarters.

The parade was one of the last for the Royal Engineers, Malta, as the unit is to be disbanded on 1 October. There has been a continuous sapper presence in Malta for 172 years.

not accepted either because they were not men of letters or did not meet the requirement of five names from five different columns.

The 25 men of letters were Southey, Collins, Marlowe, Blunden, Tolstoy, Bridges, Tacitus, Emerson, Johnson, Newbolt, Leacock, Flecker, Maugham, Gilbert, Chekhov, Beckett, Shelley, Juvenal, Grahame, Bennett, Herbert, Addison, Gaskell, Housman and Carlyle.

Prizewinners:

1 Miss K Hayes, Thornham Cottage, Remenham Lane, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

2 T J Blad, 1 Robertson Road, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.

3 D Housden, 15 Annesley Road, Hucknall, Notts, NG15 7AD.

4 Mrs M Rigby, 11 Muxton, Donnington, Telford, Shropshire.

5 R Vaz, Apartado 1137, Lisbon, Portugal.

6 Sqn-Ldr R V Peterson RAF, 25 Newton Gardens, Newton, Nottingham, NG13 8HB.

7 Capt A R Price, 9th/12th Royal Lancers, Officers Mess, Cambrai Barracks, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire.

8 Christopher Cabot Holsworth Secondary School, Holsworth Devon.

9 Maj H Charlesworth, Frog Hall, Wokingham, Berkshire.

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HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 26)

The two pictures differ in the following respects: 1 Lines on sail of right yacht. 2 Width of black sail. 3 Pennant of 210. 4 Arm of left crewman under black sail. 5 Smoke from liner's funnel. 6 Third seagull from left. 7 Girder at middle of crane. 8 Second spectator from left of crane. 9 Square porthole third from left. 10 Lines of wake of 394.

REUNIONS

The King's Regiment (Liverpool) Comrades' Association. Annual reunion dinner and dance Drill Hall, Townsend Avenue, Liverpool 11, Saturday 10 October. All serving personnel eligible to attend on payment of dinner fee. Details from secretary, Captain C Baker, Deysbrook Barracks, West Derby, Liverpool 12.

Cyprus Police (UKU) Association. Annual reunion 18 September, Nottingham. Tickets 25s each. All members of Armed Forces who served in Cyprus 1955-60 welcome. Particulars from Mr J Whitehead, Police Headquarters, North Church Street, Nottingham.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Autumn reunion at 56 Davies Street, London W1, Saturday 17 October. Further details from C H Siddle, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants.

Royal Signals. Golden Jubilee reunion for all past and present members Royal Engineer Signals or Royal Signals, whether Regular or Territorial, at Perth, Sunday 25 October. Ex-signallers who can attend, with their wives, children, relatives and friends, should get in touch with secretary, Royal Signals Reunion, 21 Jardine Street, Glasgow NW.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

Sapper Gregory Thorpe, 31 Saxton Avenue, Buttershaw, Bradford 6, Yorkshire.—Collects medals, badges, head-dresses, belt plates and paintings relating to RA, RE and any of the Yorkshire regiments.

James Faulkner, 8 Enderleigh House, Havant, Hants.—Wishes obtain cap badges of Machine Gun Guards formed 1916 later re-named and re-badged as The Guards Machine Gun Regiment.

Ex-sapper William Nicholson, Apartment 1115, 1442 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.—Requires pre-World War One campaign medals with view to starting collection. Please send details.

H Moss, 110 Manor Road North, Esher, Surrey.—Wishes purchase Canada Korea Medal, also General Service Medal 1962, bar South Vietnam and Vietnam Medal issued to Australian Forces. Please send details.

J L McWilliams, 177 Coteau Street E, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.—Requires old and new books, photographs, music, insignia etc pertaining to pipers.

Master G McConthy, 71, Llywelyn Road, Cwmbran, Mon.—Collects British and worldwide services cap badges since World War Two and would like to contact Australian and Gurkha soldiers and exchange correspondence.

A B Renshaw, SBA (Customs), Dhekelia, Cyprus, BFPO 53.—Requires postal cover issued Cyprus 1955-59 to detainees at K or Pyla camps, bearing censorship mark. Will purchase or exchange.

Ian Doveton, Thistle Cottage, 80 Belvedere Road, Claremont, Cape, Cape Town.—Wishes purchase regimental cap and collar badges, buttons, belt buckles, belts, patches, shoulder titles and any other insignia, either metal or embroidered, any army. Also German World War Two helmet. Please state price. All letters answered.

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"Highlights from a Military Musical Pageant" (from Wembley Stadium) (Musical Director: Lieutenant-Colonel C H Jaeger) (Decca Phase 4 Stereo PFS 4186).

At last, especially for those hundreds of people who have been hounding SOLDIER, Kneller Hall, the Decca company and me, here is the long-awaited LP of the Wembley pageant of June 1969. This mighty feast of military music involved 1200 musicians. It will test your stereo equipment with a vengeance for the brilliant engineer-in-charge (Arthur Bannister) has applied all his skill, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, to its making. Wembley Stadium is by no means an ideal studio and the size of the various massed bands made recording very difficult.

Malcolm Arnold's "Richmond" fanfare opens the proceedings and announces the entry of the massed cavalry, infantry and Kneller Hall bands. They march to "Soldiers of the Queen," "Soldiers' Chorus" and "Nothing Like a Dame" during which the Women's Royal Army Corps band enters. Their item ends with the pop tune of that time, "Boom Bang-a-Bang." Henry Mancini's "Swing March" and Plater's "Light Infantry" are performed by what for many was the hit of the show—the bands of The Light Division.

The pipe bands are represented in a



ON RECORD

The Wembley musical pageant

medley of well-known tunes—"Captain Norman Orr Ewing," "The Braes of Mar" and "Leaving Port Askaig."

The mounted band of The Life Guards comes over surprisingly well in Howe's "Pentland Hills" considering the conditions under which they play, and when the trumpeters of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards join them in the great "Fehrbelliner Reitermarsch" the effect is tremendous.

Side two opens with the massed bands and pipes and drums of The Guards Division who play "Liberty Bell," "My Home" and "Scotland the Brave" but is mostly taken up by the sounds of the great band of 1000 (less pipes and corps of drums) and King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, assembling for the finale of the pageant—the "Grand Solemn Overture, The Year 1812"—to give it its full title.



To say the performance is unique is true but not enough. Some statistics are needed to give spice to your listening: 1000 musicians on a frontage of about 100 yards and 50 yards deep; a row of fanfare trumpets in front and a troop of field guns in rear; the trombone player on the left flank 100 yards from the one on the right; one bass drummer 80 yards from another; no one player having the slightest idea of what any other player was doing at any given moment.

The whole thing depended on everyone having the right piece of music ready and every man and woman watching the conductor's baton. Lieutenant-Colonel Jaeger lost the use of both arms for three days afterwards so great was the effort needed to control such numbers. As someone said, "The wonder is not that they played it so well but that they played it at all."

If you want to hear what a band of 1000 sounds like then buy this record. An ordinary version of 1812 played at very high volume is one thing; this is something else—a miracle of organisation and engineering skill. For those who saw the pageant this record is a must.

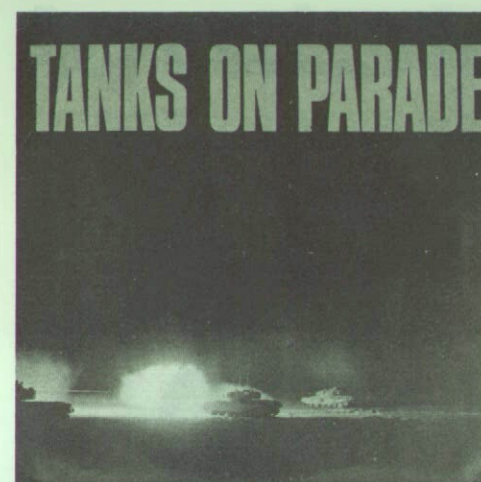
Those who missed it can get the feel of the occasion before coming to the 1971 pageant on 3 July.

RB

"Holiday Bandstand" (Band of the Welsh Guards) (Director of Music: Captain H A Kenney) (Allegro ALL 851).

Another oldish record that has only just come my way. Made in the days of Captain Arthur Kenney, it is a concert of marches, waltzes and short novelty items, all of course beautifully played and in holiday mood. The marches are "Wien Bleibt Wien," "The King's Guard" and Horatio Nicholls's "Cavalcade of Martial Songs." The waltzes are Eric Coates's "Sweet Seventeen" and "Westminster Waltz" which must have made Bob Farnon a fortune from band recordings alone.

Any budding composer should concentrate on three or four-minute waltzes in modern idiom for they are in very short supply. In the BBC's "Marching and



Waltzing" programmes the "Westminster Waltz" was played many times for the very reason of its brevity.

Other items are "Thunder and Lightning Polka," "Elizabethan Serenade," "Run-away Rocking Horse" and "Wind in the Wood" which gives the woodwind the runaround. Best of all though, and best played, is Leroy Anderson's great arrangement of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The Welsh Guards now have Captain Desmond Walker as their director of music.

He made several records (especially associated with the Horse of the Year show) with the Royal Corps of Transport Band.

RB

"Tanks on Parade" (Alamein Staff Band of the Royal Tank Regiment), conducted by Captain A J Richards) (LP 70007).

For this record, price 27s 6d including postage (UK and BAOR only), you will have to write to PRI, 1 RTR, BFPO 36. Do so, for you will find it well worth the trouble. The band is under its then director of music, Captain Tony Richards, who has exchanged his black beret for a Life Guards helmet, and all give an excellent account of some very attractive music.

Side one concerns itself with a regimental parade and begins with the general salute ("Cavalry Brigade") and the inspection during which the band plays Lara's theme from "Dr Zhivago." The squadrons "roar past" to Henry Mancini's "Swing March," Alford's "Holyrood," "Ob-la-di," "Voice of the Guns" and "Congratulations." The light aid detachment goes past to



the REME march "Lilliburlero" and the band marches off to that RTR favourite "Lippe Detmold." This side ends with Stanley's "Alamein" march and yet another setting of the "Cavalry Last Post" and "Abide with Me," this time by Tony Richards. The whole parade is well put together.

"In Concert" (side two) is a first-class example of what can be done with a military band if someone takes the trouble to make special arrangements. The great German march "Fredericus Rex" is followed by seven short and extremely popular items all played with skill and life. "Strangers in the Night," "Tijuana Taxi," "Zorba's Dance," "Edelweiss," "Spanish Gypsy Dance" and the theme from "Lawrence of Arabia" could all be called modern lollipops and be certain of a rapturous reception from audiences. So, too, the "Post Horn Galop"—but I'm thinking of offering a prize for anyone who can write another post horn galop.

With this record and "Marching with the Tanks" (which will be reviewed next month) the Royal Tank Regiment is indeed well off.

RB

Additional postage will be charged to elsewhere than UK and BAOR.

"March of the Royal Highlanders" (Pipes and Drums of 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)) (Pipe-Major J B Anderson) (Columbia Studio 2 Stereo TWO 292).

This "revivalist" record includes many tunes, now seldom heard, which were in every piper's repertoire in the days of the

route march; today, sad to say, few pipers even know the names of these pieces. Thus this is a very welcome record.

Its general tempo tends to be on the slow side for me. I like my marches bright and full of "swing-along"—there is a touch of heaviness throughout the record that spoils it. The balance of pipes and drums is about right though there is a tendency at times for the drumming to overshadow the pipes which go fairly well together but incline to a slight flatness on top A.

I particularly liked band two, side two, where Pipe-Major Anderson has introduced two modern Canadian compositions—"Brentwood Bay" by William Watt and "Toronto Scottish Regiment" by John Wilson. The following band of 4/4 marches does not have the heavy touch—they are just right to ease tired feet on a dusty road.

On the sleeve is a good photograph of the pipe band taken outside Black Watch regimental headquarters at Balhousie Castle in Perth.

JM

The remaining 32 tunes on this record are: 2/4 marches—"Farquhar MacRae," "McKay's Welcome to the 71st," "Marie's Wedding," "The Piper's Cave," "The Back o' Benachie," "Invercauld House," 3/4 marches—"My Faithful Fair One," "Far O'er Struy," 4/4 marches—"The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie," "The Rowan Tree," "Bonnie Galloway," "The Weary Maid," "The Brown-Haired Maiden," "The Badge of Scotland," "The 51st Highland Division," "The Old Rustic Bridge," "The Auld Hoose," "Lord Lovat's Lament," "The Crusaders' March," "Tara Market," "Morag of Dunvegan," "Uist Tramping Song," "79th Highlanders," "Within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toon," 6/8 marches—"Campbeltown Loch," "The Lost Feather Bonnet," "John D Burgess," "Kirkwall Bay," drum salute, slow march and retreat march—"Mahri Bhan Og," "Killworth Hills," slow march and march—"Mingulay Boat Song," "The Battle of Killie Crankie."



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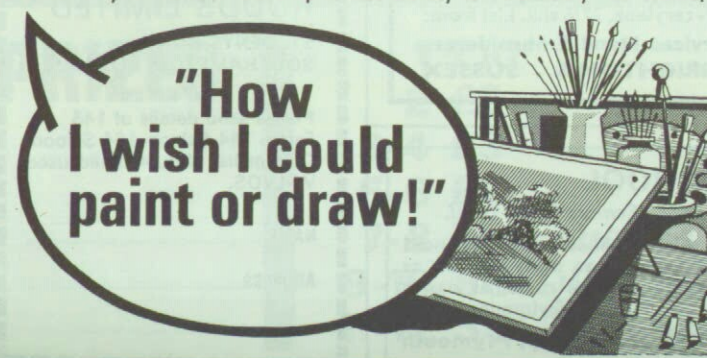
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Acrosticcode

THERE'S a military flavour to this month's competition—another of those **SOLDIER**-invented acrosticodes. This is not a difficult puzzle, but it will need a little thought and patience.

Enter your answers to the clues in the acrostic then transfer the letters to their

appropriate squares in the message and finally decode it. Two of the acrostic's columns give the author of the message.

Send your solution (quotation and author) on a postcard or by letter, with the "Competition 148" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

Editor (Comp 148)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London
N7 6LT.

This competition is open to all readers and closing date is Monday 7 December. The answer and winners' names will appear in the February 1971 **SOLDIER**. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 148" label. Winners will be drawn from correct solutions.

ACROSTIC CLUES

- A** (left) Number of Battle of Britain pilots
(centre) Search and rob soldier's best friend
(right) Utter
- B** (left) Perfect joy
(right) Indian European address
- C** (left) Come to this when fighting
(right) Took wines to build muscles
- D** (left) Official residence, often guarded
(right) Four-wheeled polecat
- E** (left) Navigator or flier
(right) Sound vertical measure
- F** (left) Prepare to catch it!
(right) In stable and, in the air, unstable
- G** (left) Beat down Aries
(centre) Mickey's Minnie made tracks
(right) Presently back first

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	F	E	W		R	I	F	L	E		S	A	Y
B	B	L	I	S	S				S	A	H	I	B
C													
D	P	A	L	A	C	E							
E													
F													
G	R	A	M										

G12 D13 C2

A7 E9 C6 B9 F1 E3

A13 E12 F13 G13 D9 G7 E5

G11 A8 D4

A2 C8

E8 B2 F11 E11 D1 G1 F3

B3 A5 A12 D5 G3

F4 E2 D3 B5

D6

C10 D12 C12 A3

F5 C3 D2

A9 G5

D8 G2 B1 D11 C5 A6 G6

F12 G8 B11

C4 F10 B13

A1 E4 F9 B4 E6 B12

B10 F2 E10 C11 A11 D10

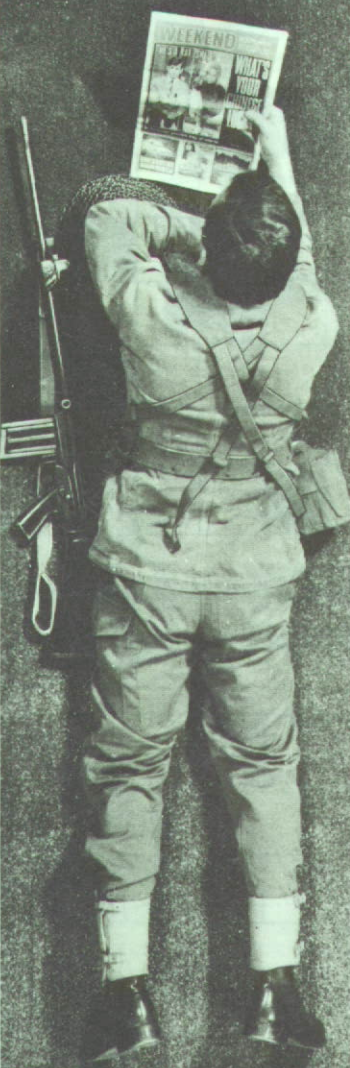
G9 C9

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NEGLECT AND SUSPICION

"Britain and Her Army" (Correlli Barnett)

The British Army, declares Mr Barnett, is an institution which the British have always been reluctant to accept that they needed. On the Continent, where nations face each other with no more than a fence between, it was accepted that existence depended on military might.

Traditionally the central place in the national myths of France and Germany is allotted to the army; in Britain it has always gone to the navy. Successive rulers and governments conceded however that the navy was limited as an instrument of national policy in Europe or the interior of any other continent. An Army was therefore essential so throughout British history we have the picture of expeditionary forces being raised.

Continental armies were continuously developed but the British Army suffered a succession of sudden expansions to meet particular emergencies, tapering off to peacetime stagnation and national neglect. The army had its prophets—Fuller and Liddell Hart. Their views cost them their military careers; their doctrines, dismissed at home, were grasped by less conservative armies on the Continent. Liddell Hart's concept of an armoured division was the blueprint for the Panzer divisions which later drove the BEF to Dunkirk.

Mr Barnett does, however, give army chiefs the credit for being prepared to experiment with mechanisation but points out that such experiments were stultified by the draconic limitations of expenditure imposed by successive governments. A prime offender in this context was Winston Churchill who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1924-29, a period of relative prosperity, "out-Gladstoned Gladstone in economies over the armed forces." As Mr Barnett drily observes, Churchill must have regretted these economies in 1940.

From 1509 to 1970 Mr Barnett pursues the same argument, relentlessly and angrily—the British Army and, more importantly, its political masters, made history but were incapable of learning its lessons. The same mistakes, principally that of being unprepared, were made over and over again.

It is however, particularly pleasing to read in his chapter on "The Army and Global War 1941-45" that he assesses the re-conquest of Burma as the most difficult yet the most brilliant offensive campaign fought by the British Army in World War Two. "In its sustained speed and daring it compares with Wellington's destruction of French power in Spain in 1813 . . . The Japanese themselves, despite their bitter resistance, were outfought in every phase of the fighting."

It is a sad fact that only in war, when swelled with volunteers or conscripts, did the army approach any sort of rapport with civilians. Between wars it was a home for the homeless, a job for the unemployed, a refuge for jailbirds. Its status was low and in peacetime, when its primary task was manning the outposts of empire, its soldiers were social outcasts.

There was an improvement after

World War Two with the introduction of National Service which by 1957 became an accepted part of the British pattern of life. With young National Servicemen in Malaya, Kenya and Korea and other trouble spots, civilian families at home and the "civilian" soldiers in action became one. "It was a misfortune that National Service, which had come so tardily in British history, was again ended. Britain once more became the only European nation without a citizen army . . . Once again the army and the nation began to drift apart, as the army became a closed 'family,' small in numbers."

Referring to "curious contrasts of change and continuity," Mr Barnett concedes that the army which emerged from the Sixties was professionally more serious, more keen and more skilled "than the polo players of the 1930s," but he deprecates the social gulf which exists between commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. Again a valid point which, one hopes, will be noted. If other armies can bridge it, so can ours.

Looking back over the years, Mr Barnett writes: "The British at times ran close to national catastrophe in their neglect and suspicion of soldiers. May it be that they never run it too close."

This hard-hitting and thought-provoking book should be read by anyone with an interest in the past—and the future—of the British Army.

Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, 100s JCW



"FREE COMPANIES"

"Mercenaries" (Anthony Mockler)

This book covers the history of the mercenary soldier from the medieval "free companies" to the present breed who won such notoriety in the Congo and Nigeria. Mr Mockler, after national service in an armoured car regiment, went into journalism and was sent by his paper to the Congo where he gained access to unique information about the personalities and backgrounds of a mixed bag of international mercenaries. They included ex-SS NCO Rudolf Steiner who wore his German Iron Cross in battle and Major Mike Hoare, ex-British Army,

who turned his Fifth Commando out in British style complete with green berets and church parades.

Mr Mockler also gives a picture of the supreme mercenary—the legionnaire—and tries to unravel the web of romance shrouding the reality of the French Foreign Legion. According to the author the Legion began as a collection of second-rate infantrymen recruited from the dregs of society and built up by the public to more than they really were. "The myth produced the reality; portrayed as heroes in fiction, the legionnaires died heroically in fact."

Mr Mockler also covers a little-known British venture into the mercenary business, the "German Legion," recruited mainly from the Hanoverian kings' own state and the impoverished territory of Hesse during the eighteenth century. Made up of peasant boys, kidnapped or forced into the service by similar unscrupulous methods, or the dregs of the cities escaping the law by enlisting, the German Legion was characterised by its fine turnout and first-class drill.

It first went into action in any great numbers in the American Revolutionary War where the "tall-hatted Hessians" were more hated than the British redcoats though American claims that the German mercenaries were greatly given to committing atrocities have never been proved. Of the 30,000 who went to the rebellious colonies, 5000 deserted to the enemy. The German Legion soon ended and the British Government never again employed white mercenaries.

Mr Mockler has written an interesting, highly readable book on a subject never before dealt with in such detail in English.

Macdonald, 50s

CW

MONMOUTH'S LAST DAYS

"The Western Rising" (C C Trench)

In the summer of 1685 three small ships carrying 82 men anchored off Lyme Regis. Little did the peaceful inhabitants realise that this little fleet was bringing them the virus of bloody civil war. The passenger responsible was James, Duke of Monmouth, bastard son of Charles II. Handsome, reckless, popular, Monmouth was regarded as the hero of Protestant England, the glamorous contestant for the throne who could even win the hearts of stubborn republicans.

The campaign was very brief. Apart from minor successes at Bridport and Philips Norton, the 6000-strong rebel army of ploughmen, blacksmiths and weavers was no match for the regular troops under Churchill and Feversham. At Sedgemoor, in a vain night attack across a peat moor, Monmouth's army disintegrated under the firepower of the Royal Scots and Guards.

Defeat brought brutal treatment for the rebels. Hunted down mercilessly they were dragged before the infamous Judge Jeffreys and his Bloody Assizes. A few were pardoned but more than 300 were hanged, cut down alive, disembowelled then beheaded and quartered and their remains put on hideous display. And 849 other rebels were sold as slaves to the West Indies.

Monmouth's last days were hardly glorious. After desperate attempts

The Western Rising

An Account of Monmouth's Rebellion



Charles Ebeneux Trench

to get back to Holland he was captured and taken to his uncle, James II. Pathetically trying to save his life he betrayed his former supporters and begged for mercy. It was to no avail. Five strokes of the axe were needed to finish him.

Monmouth had taken a calculated risk and failed. He had shown himself weak, indecisive and completely lacking in military skill. On the other hand he was certainly the victim of bad advice and to some extent bad luck. Lack of money, clear objectives and cavalry added to the speed of his downfall.

This is a first-class book and if the picture of Monmouth is not heroic it is at least realistic. By clever use of contemporary sources the author presents a penetrating and scholarly analysis of the period.

Longmans, 50s

AWH

FIFTY YEARS IN ARMOUR

"The Sharpshooters" (Boris Mollo)

This is the record of a unit which changed its title ten times between 1900 and 1967 and had

the roles of horse cavalry, infantry, machine-gunners, armoured car and tank crews. There can be few so versatile as the famous Sharpshooters, the old 3rd County of London Yeomanry.

Enlisted as an answer to Boer commandos at the turn of the century, every Sharpshooter had to prove his ability on the range before acceptance — anti-guerilla patrols through the Orange Free State showed the wisdom of this demand.

In World War One the Sharpshooters moved from defence of the Suez Canal to fight on the notorious Scimitar Hill, Suvla Bay, as infantry and later challenged the Bulgars at Salonika in trench fighting. Their most famous feat was the 157-mile march across the terrible Sinai Desert to link up with Allenby in Mesopotamia and engage the Turk at Beersheba and El Maghdar. They ended the war as a Vickers machine-gun battalion.

They were mechanised in 1920, eight years before the Regular cavalry, and had endless fun training in Peerless armoured cars and later in Crossleys and Manchesters.

During the period 1940-41 they switched to light and cruiser tanks,

playing a vital part in Auchinleck's "Crusader" attack and seeing hard fighting at little-known Bir El Gubi and Char Es Sufan. But courage alone was no real match for German 88mm guns as they discovered at Ruweisat and Alam El Halfa. With better equipment they surged on to Tunis, Sicily and Italy.

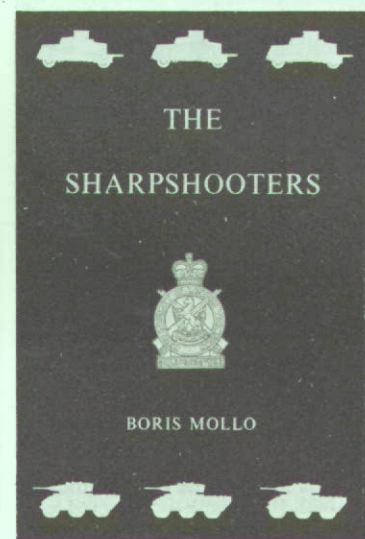
June 1944 saw the 3rd and 4th battalions landing in Normandy with Sherman and Cromwell tanks. Bloody fighting and heavy losses at the river Odon, Villers Bocage, Caen and Falaise forced the fusion of the two units as the 3rd/4th. Together they swept on to reach Hamburg. In 3½ years they had won 42 battle honours and 131 decorations; 381 men had fallen.

In 1961 the Sharpshooters joined the Kent Yeomanry to become an armoured reconnaissance unit with Ferret scout cars; then for a short spell had Saladins and Saracens. Today they are a squadron of the Royal Yeomanry Regiment.

This volume, more a handbook than a history, pays tribute to the fantastic versatility of the British soldier. It has an interesting collection of valuable plates and many appendices covering specialised subjects from uniforms and badges to armoured vehicles.

Historical Research Unit, 30s

AWH



SOUTH AFRICAN CAVALRY

"Light Horse Cavalcade" (Harry Klein)

A group of men sat around a table in the Rand Club, Johannesburg, deep in earnest conversation. Glasses clinked and cigar smoke filled the air. They might have been discussing the price of gold shares; in fact they were planning the birth of a regiment.

Conceived in secret by a few survivors of the ill-fated Jameson Raid, this force was to act as irregulars in the coming war against the Boers. Within a month they were ready, every man an expert rider and marksman. The Imperial Light

Horse of South Africa had entered the pages of history.

Their entry was violent but glorious. In their first action at Elandslaagte they had heavy losses, including their colonel, but inflicted even heavier losses on the Boers, killing one of their generals and winning two Victoria Crosses. They were to show the same fighting spirit again at Wagon Hill and Mafeking and stubborn endurance in the long guerilla campaign that followed.

For the next 40 years the ILH trained and developed their tactics. Traditions began to form and service with the regiment was soon regarded as a mark of honour. These were not entirely years of peace. In 1906 the Zulus rose in rebellion, in 1914 almost 11,000 renegade Boers had to be suppressed, in 1915 German South-West Africa was invaded across the Kalahari Desert and in 1922 a savage strike in the mines led to bloody fighting at Ellis Park.

World War Two saw the ILH as infantry in North Africa. In their first action they destroyed 38 German tanks. Heavy fighting followed at Bardia and Gazala before they endured the shambles at Tobruk.

Amalgamated with the Kimberley Regiment they went to Italy in 1944 and were the first to enter Florence. After fierce actions at Torlai and Monte Salvato they fought their last engagement, significantly enough at Finale just north of Bologna.

In 1946 the ILH had a spell with Sherman tanks as an armoured regiment and later in 1960 with armoured cars. However in 1961 the political decision to establish a republic meant that the old name of the regiment was not entirely suitable and it was renamed the Light Horse Regiment.

This beautifully produced book is really a military history of South Africa and as well as being expertly arranged the photographs are fascinating.

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NATCS National Air Traffic Control Service

BOOKS continued

FROM THE QUADRICYCLE

"British Tanks and Fighting Vehicles 1914-1945" (B T White)

In June 1899 Frederick R Simms unveiled his quadricycle. It was rather a dashing affair, steered by handlebars, powered by the rider and armed with a Maxim machine-gun. The only protection for the rider was a small shield—but it was a significant event in the history of armoured fighting vehicles.

Simms was a pioneer. Even when demonstrating his brainchild he had another more important idea on the drawing board—the Simms motor

to their primary role of fighting vehicles.

Mr White has produced a lavishly-illustrated, compact chronology covering tank and armoured car development up to 1945 which earns him a place in the front rank of armour's historians.

Ian Allan, 42s

JCW

MILITARY MEDICINE

"Surgeons in the Field" (John Laffin)

On 23 June 1859 a young Swiss tourist, Henry Dunant, saw at the Battle of Solferino such carnage and suffering among the combatants that he was to make it his life's work to organise machinery to relieve that suffering. The result was the Red Cross.

Solferino was the halfway house of military medicine. Before it battlefield surgeons were merely tolerated by the military hierarchy. After it the doctor became recognised as an indispensable member of the army system.

With this book Major Laffin enhances his reputation with a memorable survey of military medicine, tracing its history from the ancient Greeks through the dark ages to the present day and the advent of the uniformed psychiatrist.

He shows how throughout history Service doctors have had to face not only appalling conditions in which to practise but have also had to fight apathy, ignorance and hidebound conservatism to get better conditions and treatment for their patients.

Major Laffin tells of the horrors of early tropical campaigning and of trench warfare when tetanus, trench foot and trench fever were as lethal as gas, bullets and shells. He describes the miracles of surgery performed in battle and the long patient work of doctors and nurses to restore their charges to health.

Most important of all, he takes us—unarmed—on to the battlefields of the world. We see Captain Noel Chavasse, a medical officer with the Liverpool Regiment. At Guillemont, France, though wounded, he risked his life over and over treating the wounded and rescuing them under fire. He was awarded the Victoria Cross in August 1916. In September 1917 he was wounded while carrying a casualty but he continued to search for wounded and worked to the point of exhaustion. He won a second VC but died of his wounds. Eight doctors were awarded the VC in World War One.

The only medical VC of World War Two went to an RAMC orderly, Lance-Corporal Eric Harden, who was killed on his fourth journey to rescue wounded marines. Major Laffin also remembers the nurses—Florence Nightingale, of course, and many like Sister K E Luard who ran a casualty clearing station in France for three years and Sister Genevieve de Galard who steadfastly stayed at her post in the siege of Dien Bien Phu.

This book is a splendid tribute to the heroes of military medicine who "threw away all ambition beyond that of doing a day's work".

Dent, 50s.

JCW

IN BRIEF

"Bellona Military Vehicle Prints"

Series 20 introduces a price increase to 5s but the text pages have been doubled in number, the



war car. This was demonstrated for the first time in April 1902 at Crystal Palace. It was powered by a 16 hp, 4-cylinder Daimler engine able to run on petrol or heavy oil—a facility recently reintroduced in modern tanks. It carried three automatic weapons and was protected by a 6mm steel armoured skirt.

This forerunner of the armoured car—and the tank—attracted considerable interest among the public but none in the War Office, so the idea was dropped. When war came in 1914 the British Army had no armoured cars at all. The need was soon established and various firms began to produce these useful vehicles which were put to good use by the RNAS armoured car force. Transferred to the army in 1915, however, the cars were stripped of their armour and used as staff cars or ambulances.

After the war the War Office refused to co-operate with the Air Ministry in armoured car development with the result that the RAF carried out its own developments and another RNAS unit became solely concerned with experiments leading to the development of the first tanks.

This superb survey is divided into four sections—tanks, armoured cars, specialised armour and self-propelled guns and carriers—which describe all the major types in detail. Thrown in for good measure are details of some non-armoured vehicles, tracked non-armoured towing vehicles and amphibians.

The tanks, for instance, appear in a multitude of guises—flame-throwers, salvage units, bridging units, mine-clearers, searchlight tanks and bulldozers—in addition

technical history is in larger type, there are more and larger pictures and for the first time a drawing is included at 1:48 scale.

Series 20 covers three variants (Ausf L, Ausf M and Ausf N) of the German Panzerkampfwagen III and the British cruiser tanks Mk III (A13 Mk I), Mk IV (A13 Mk II) and Mk IVA/Mk IV A C5. Colour cover illustration, as usual, by George Bradford. The Panzerkampfwagen III was mass-produced between 1941 and 1943 and fought in most of the major tank battles in Russia and North Africa during 1942.

Britain's Mk III cruiser tank, based on the Christie suspension, had its beginnings in 1936. Three pilot models were followed by 65 Mk IIIs in 1938 then Mk IVs and Mk IVAs to a total of 370.

Series 21 features the German 7.5cm PAK 40/2 auf Sfl II (Marder), British heavy assault tank A39 (Tortoise) and light tank Mk IA (A4 E6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) and the American 75mm howitzer motor carriage T3.

The Marder emerged as a self-propelled tank destroyer after the Russian T34 tank had made standard German anti-tank guns obsolete overnight. The 80-ton Tortoise was ordered in 1942 when a heavily armoured vehicle was required capable of leading an assault through an artillery barrage. Work began on five or six pilot models and at least two (now at the RAC Tank Museum, Bovington) were completed.

The five experimental Mk IA light tanks were a development of the Carden Loyd light tanks and were delivered between September and November 1930. The A4 E6 was broken up in April 1935, the A4 E7 in 1934 and the A4 E8 and E9 went to Egypt in January 1934. The fate of the A4 E10 was to be sent for demolition tests.

Bellona Publications, Badgers Mead, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, Berks, 5s each (UK postage 4d)

"German Field Works of World War II"

This is an edited reprint, with explanatory text in English plus a glossary of German military terms, of *Bildheit Renzeitlicher Stellungsbau*, the official German Army manual of 1943.

This book (80 pages in cloth-type board) covers, with drawings, military field works from one-man fox-holes to machine-gun bunkers and includes barbed wire fences, mine-fields, alarm systems, watchtowers and tank obstacles.

Bellona Publications, Badgers Mead, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, Berks, 18s (UK post 9d)

"Military Vehicle Data"

This is a new bi-monthly series on "soft-skinned" vehicles, each issue to contain 20 pages with details of nine vehicles, technical information, photographs and front and side elevation drawings to a scale of 4mm:1ft.

A new binder being issued will hold both this series and the Military Vehicle Prints.

Number One in the new series features the British Leyland Hippo general service 10-ton lorry, Guy 3-ton six-wheeler, Dennis 3-ton hydraulic end tipper and the ubiquitous Morris 15-cwt water truck of World War Two and beyond.

One recalls the friendly driver who diverted regularly to supply American units and when off his authorised route put his water truck in a ditch. The recovery gave one tug and broke the truck in two—the driver got away with £10 stoppages of pay!

Canadian vehicles are the Ford 3-ton water truck and Chevrolet 3-ton "house" type office truck. Representing the United States are the Dodge T214 ½-ton weapons carrier and the GMC DUKW amphibian. More than 21,000 DUKWs were built between 1942 and 1945. Nothing has yet satisfactorily replaced the DUKW which is still doing yeoman service in flood disasters and is still British Army equipment.

Number Two, Military Vehicle Data, features from the United States the Bantam ¼-ton light recce car—first of the "jeep" family to be used by the British Army; Diamond T968A 4-ton, six-wheeled cargo truck, also used to tow 155mm howitzers; Mack NR4D 10-ton, six-wheeled cargo truck and the White M3A1 15-cwt light armoured personnel truck.

British vehicles are the Albion FT11 3-ton general service lorry, Bedford OYC 3-ton X-ray laboratory, Ford WOA2 heavy utility (a well-known World War Two vehicle), Thompson three-wheeled 550-gallon petrol and oil tender and Maudslay Militant 6-ton general service lorry.

Bellona Publications, Badgers Mead, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, Berks (each 5s, UK postage 4d)

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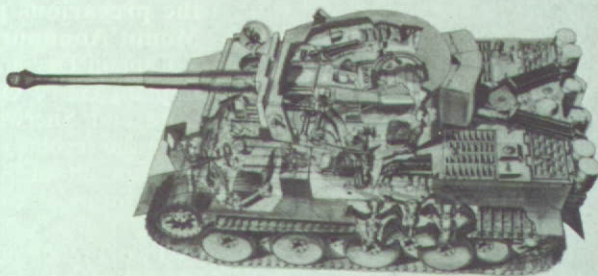


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On top of Annapurna

WITH two blows of his ice-axe he cut the final step in the wind-hardened snow. Captain M W Henry Day, Royal Engineers, gulped into his mask for oxygen, heaved on the axe and stepped up on to the precarious peak of the 26,545-foot Mount Annapurna I.

Captain Day and his climbing colleague, Captain Gerry Owens of The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, were the second team ever to have reached the summit of Annapurna I, one of the most formidable mountains in the Himalayas.

Two Frenchmen scaled it first in 1950. One died later in the Alps and the other lost all his fingers and toes.

Captain Day had taken the precaution of cutting the toes from his socks to reduce constriction. He had trouble with his oxygen equipment too. During the last stage he began lagging behind his colleague—only to notice his equipment was giving one litre a minute of oxygen, the sleeping rate, which he immediately increased to four.

Taking a careful foothold on the summit they looked expectantly down the South Face. A civilian expedition attempting this

more difficult climb had planned to meet them. Visibility was only a few feet, Captain Day recalled later, but "we knew the team was down there and we wished them luck." Ironically a member of the other team was to fall to his death during the descent.

The Army team too was not without ill fortune. One member had to be evacuated by helicopter with pneumonia and another broke two ribs in a 20-foot fall when the slab of snow he was standing on collapsed. Advanced base was swept away by an avalanche early one morning.

Their tent was ripped, clothing burnt by the overturned stove, and Captain Owens's rucksack containing £75 disappeared completely.

The tense lonely climb was relieved by the visits of a Tibetan raven, which they nicknamed "Reggie." He was enticed to come by the offer of biscuits. The climbers were puzzled, however, by his rapidly growing appetite. Then one day at Camp Three, 22,000 feet up, they discovered plastic bags containing rations had been broken open. It appeared that Reggie had a mate. And Captain Owens, an ornithologist, concluded that she had been hatching young.

Captain Gerry Owens makes a cautious descent.





Back cover

Captain Gerry Owens on the summit of Annapurna. The picture was taken by his colleague, Captain Henry Day. Note the Union Jack!



Above: Discussing plans. Captain Day (left) and expedition commander Major Bruce Niven pictured in England before leaving for the Himalayas.



Above: Kitted up for climbing. A lance-corporal of Gurkha Independent Parachute Company, tries out an experimental rucksack during expedition.



Above: To get accustomed to the altitude, they set up base camp at 14,000 feet.

The Annapurna I party, sponsored by the British Army Mountaineering Association, comprised eight British members and, two Gurkha soldiers who were joined in Kathmandu by two Nepalese Army officers and six high-altitude Sherpas.

The eight British members were Captain M W Henry Day, Royal Engineers, climbing leader and organiser; Captain Gerry F Owens, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, rations officer and ornithologist; Captain Tim E F Taylor, Royal Green Jackets, ciné photographer; Captain G Doug B Keelan, Royal Marines, ciné photographer; Lieutenant Richard A Summerton, Royal Engineers, equipment officer; Corporal J Anderson, Royal Engineers, radio operator; Flight-Lieutenant (Retd) David P M Jones, medical officer; Major Bruce M Niven, 10th Gurkha Rifles, expedition commander.

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