

APRIL 1962 ★ 9d

# SOLDIER

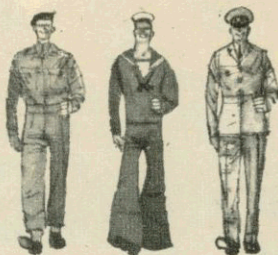




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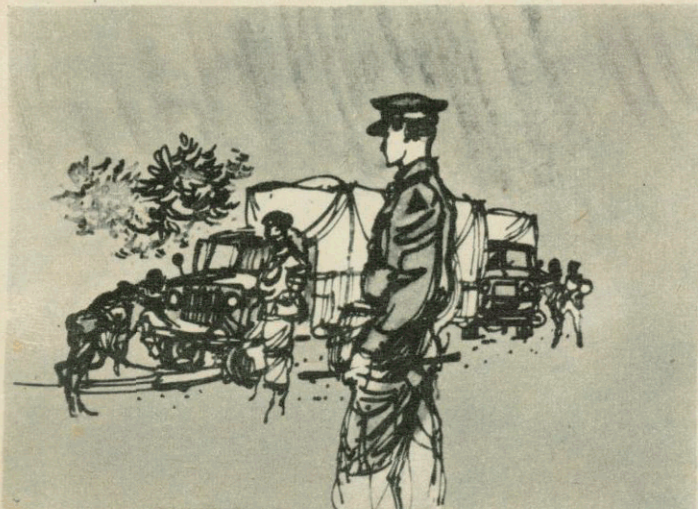
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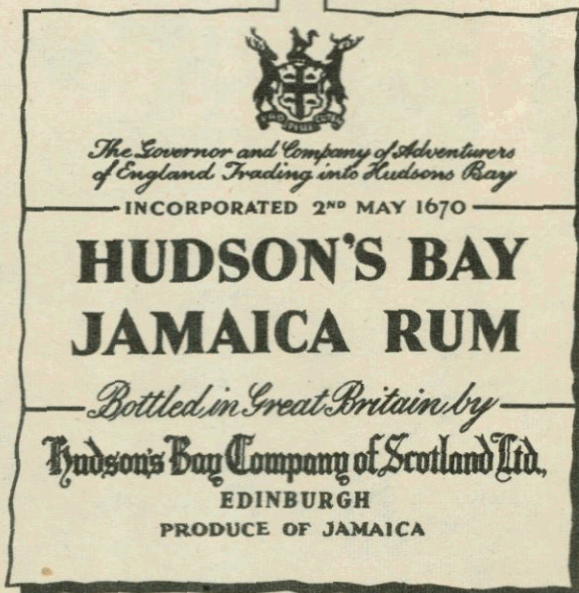
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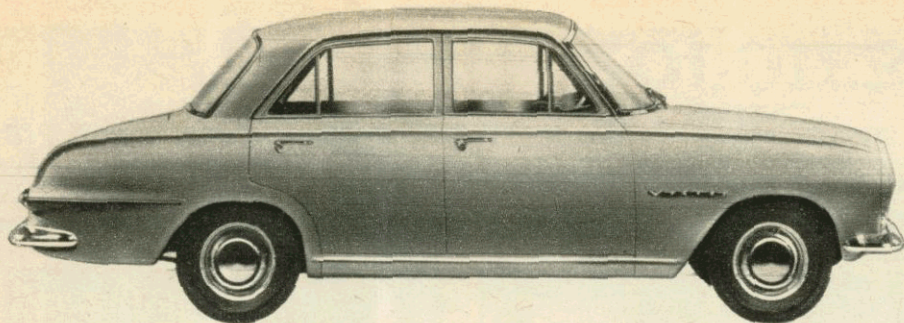


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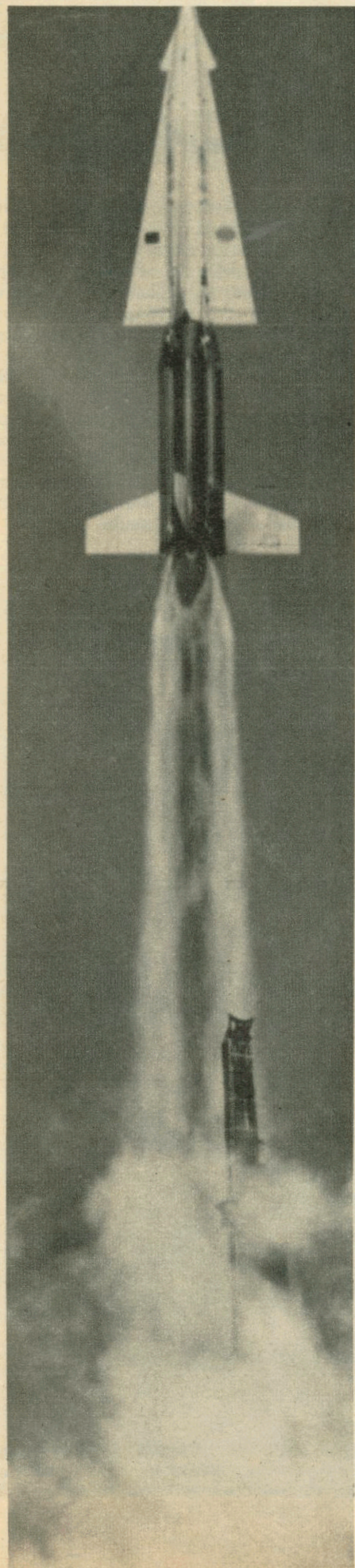
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## AND NOW THE MISSILE KILLER

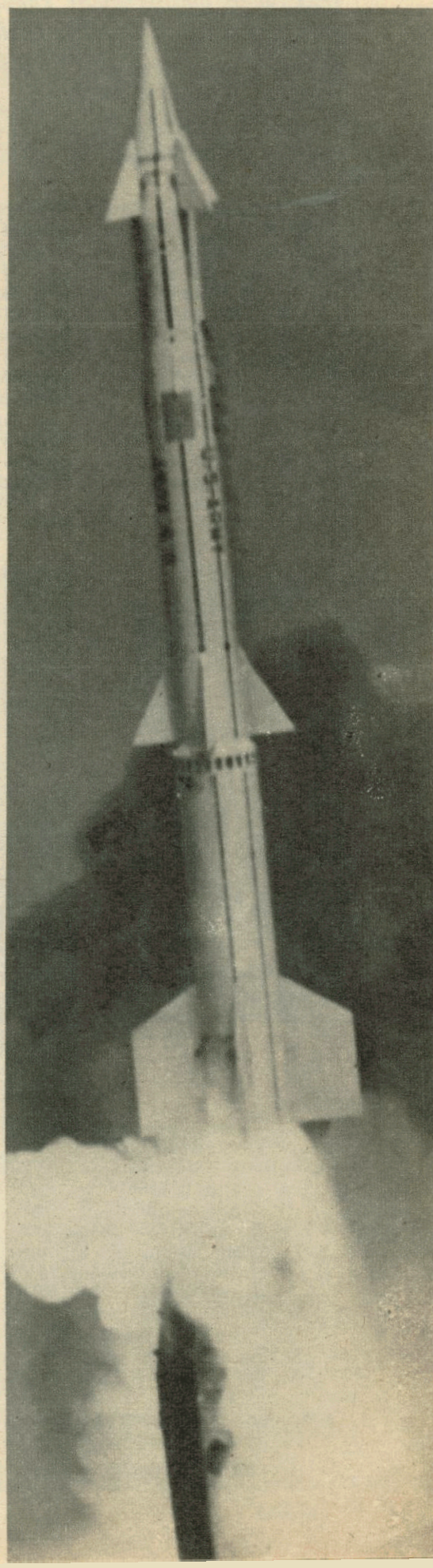
**I**S there any way of stopping an inter-continental ballistic missile as it whips through the stratosphere at supersonic speed? The United States Army thinks it has the answer: another giant missile which seeks out the attacking missile and destroys it in mid-air. In other words an anti-missile missile.

To test the theory the United States Army recently carried out a highly successful experiment from the White Sands Ranges in New Mexico and the remarkable pictures of it on this page suggest that the day may not be far distant when long-range rockets are doomed as soon as they leave their launching pads.

On the left a Nike-Hercules missile, simulating the attacker, rises from its launcher and on the right a Nike-Zeus roars into action to intercept and destroy it.

The small picture shows the Zeus homing on to the Hercules and exploding a spotting charge close enough, had the rocket been fitted with a nuclear warhead, to blow the Hercules to pieces. The Hercules can be seen below and to the right of the explosion.

The Nike-Zeus has been designed to operate with the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System radar installations in Britain, Greenland and Alaska. Seconds after an enemy missile has been located, radar sets at the Nike-Zeus battery site detailed to intercept would lock on to it, guide the anti-missile missile into the path of the attacker and blow it to smithereens.





More new weapons, vehicles and equipment will make the Army more powerful and more mobile than ever before as it reaches the day when its highly-trained soldiers will all be Regulars

# A BIGGER, QUICKER, PUNCH

**B**Y this time next year, as the last of the National Servicemen returns to civilian life, the British Army will once again be an all-Regular force. It will be small, but powerful, and more mobile than ever before, trained and equipped on a "fire brigade" basis to deal immediately with trouble anywhere in the world.

Increased mobility, both in reaching a trouble spot and on the battlefield itself; a complete range of the most modern equipment available; a battlefield control which will match new speed of movement and bigger firepower—these are the keynotes of the next 12 months stressed by the War Minister, Mr. John Profumo, in his

memorandum on the Army Estimates for 1962-63.

Some of the new vehicles, weapons and equipment are already in issue and the remainder of this new "family" are either undergoing trials or in an advanced state of development and will soon be coming into service.

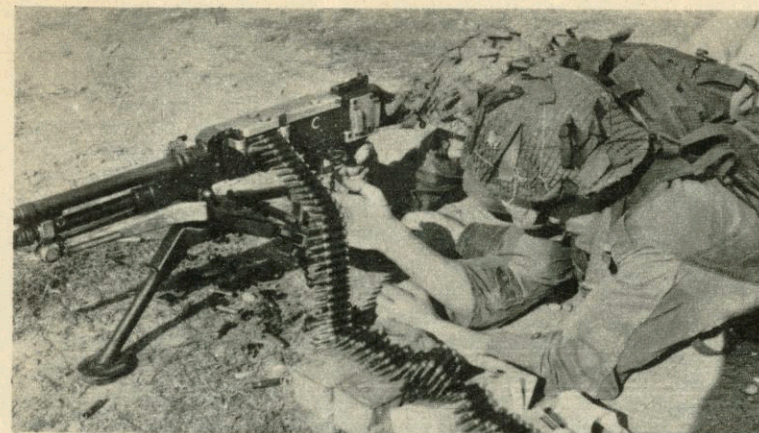
These are the main points of the memorandum:

## STRATEGIC MOBILITY

Deliveries will be completed during the coming year of the air-portable 105-mm pack howitzer, which has come already into service with the Strategic Reserve. This

three-in-one howitzer is much lighter than the 25-pr gun which it replaces and is very suitable for use in difficult terrain. There will be further deliveries of *Malkara*, the air-portable guided anti-tank missile which is invaluable in the early phases of "fire brigade" operations and can dispose at long range of the heaviest enemy tank.

The Army's first logistic landing ship will be completed by the end of 1963. These fast ocean-going troop and vehicle carriers, capable of discharging over beaches, will replace the current tank landing ships. In peace they will move men and materials between overseas stations and in war will support amphibious or airborne assaults.



Infantry will get the General Purpose Machine-gun, a weapon which weighs half as much as the Vickers but has a greater rate of fire.

Mr. John Profumo, the War Minister, served as a captain in the North African campaign and after World War Two became a brigadier.



## BATTLEFIELD MOBILITY

The anti-tank *Wombat*, carried on a small truck from which it can even be fired in emergency, will come into service, succeeding the heavier *Mobat*, and training will begin on the *Vigilant*, the one-man anti-tank missile which will be used mainly by Infantry but can also be fitted to armoured fighting vehicles.

Trials will continue on the FV-432 armoured personnel carrier and the *Abbot* self-propelled 105-mm gun which will give Infantry and Gunners a cross-country mobility matching that of the tanks with which they will co-operate in battle.

Also coming into service will be infra-red

devices to facilitate movement and viewing by night without the aid of visible light.

## FIREPOWER

The General Purpose Machine-Gun, versatile enough to replace both the Vickers and the Bren, will begin to reach the Infantry. Trials will continue with the new battle tank, the *Chieftain*, which has a far more powerful gun than the *Conqueror*, is lighter than the *Centurion*, is driven by a multi-fuel engine and can swim rivers; and with the new 81-mm Infantry mortar.

## BATTLEFIELD CONTROL

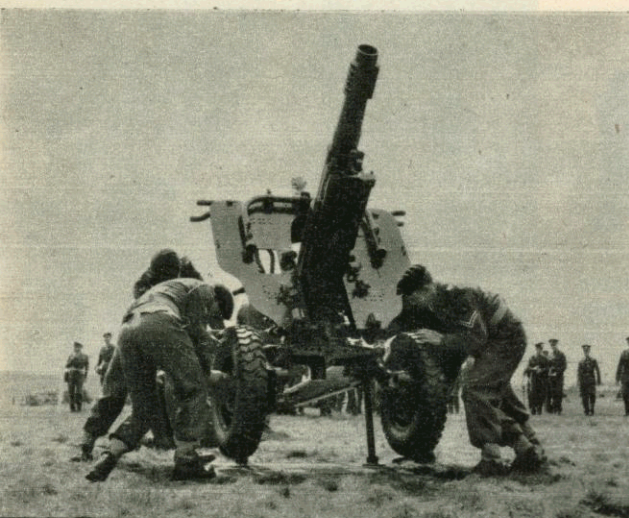
More *Green Archers*, the first British

radar device to locate that deadly threat to the Infantryman, the enemy mortar, will come into service during 1962-63. Deliveries will be completed of a radar equipment for use with light anti-aircraft guns. Training has begun in the use of pilotless aircraft for photographing enemy targets far beyond the range of ground observation. The Army Air Corps will get the *Scout* helicopter for battlefield reconnaissance and liaison flights.

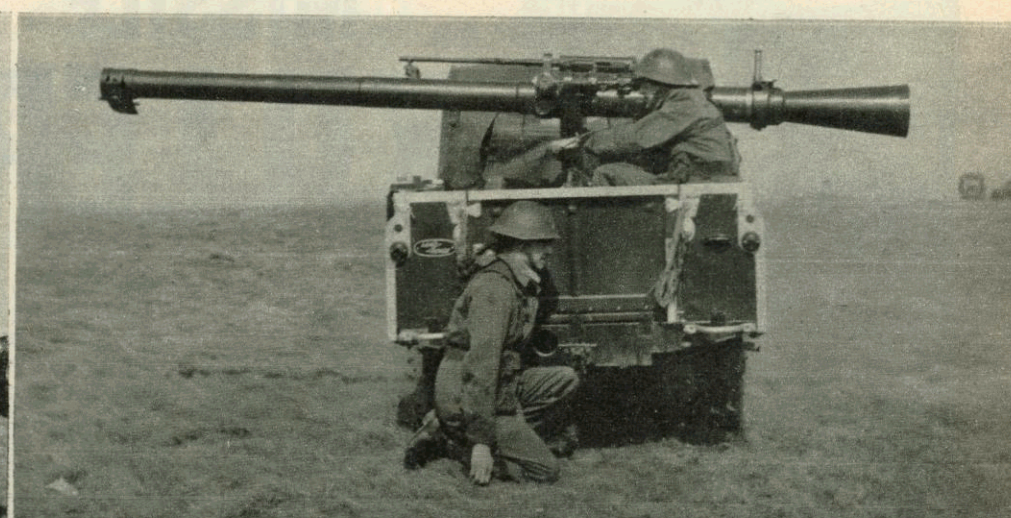
## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Many kinds of air-portable equipment are being developed and high priority is being given to battlefield mobility of guns, vehicles and guided weapons such as *Blue Water*, an

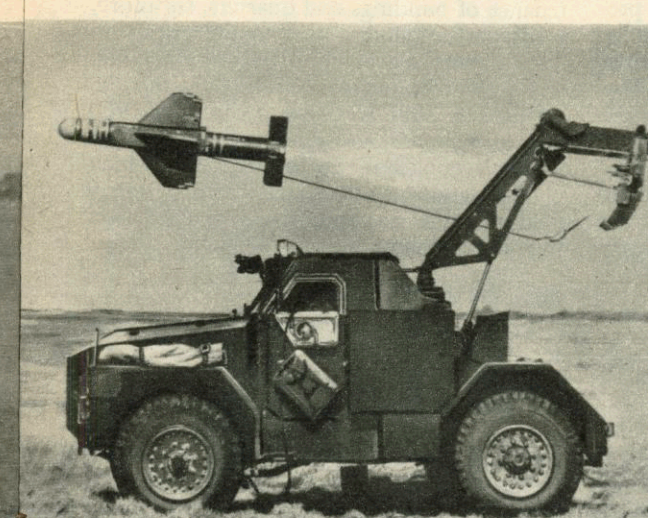
OVER...



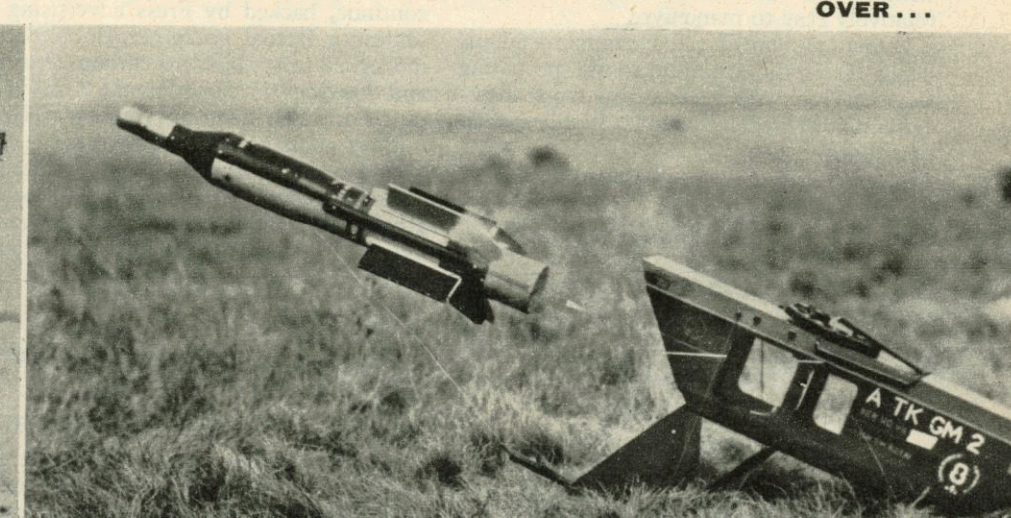
Deliveries will be completed of the air-portable Italian 105-mm pack howitzer, now in service...



... and the *Wombat*, a recoil-less anti-tank weapon succeeding the *Mobat*, will reach units. The lighter *Wombat*, easily manhandled, can be carried in and even fired from a small truck.



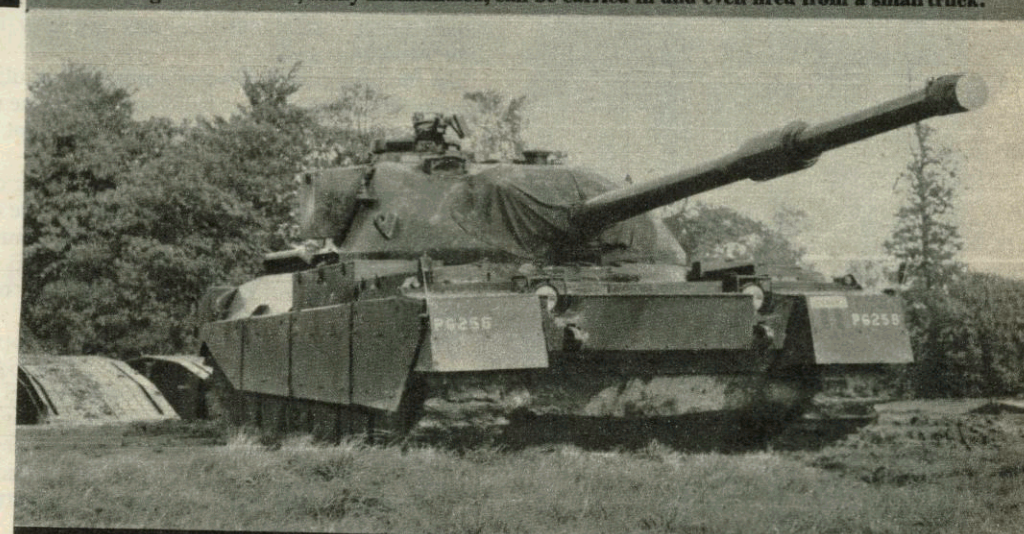
Troop training has already started on the *Malkara* anti-tank missile, of which there will be more...



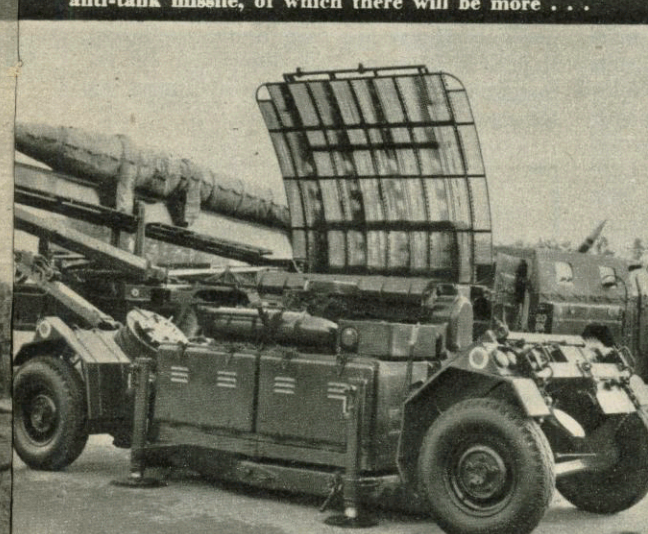
... and preliminary training is to begin on the *Vigilant*, an anti-tank guided weapon system small enough to be carried by one man, which will be used by Infantry.

**T**HE active strength of the Army on 31 December, 1961, was 209,207, including 8885 boys and 6173 members of the Women's Services. The total strengths at the end of 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 312,072, 272,556 and 246,028 respectively.

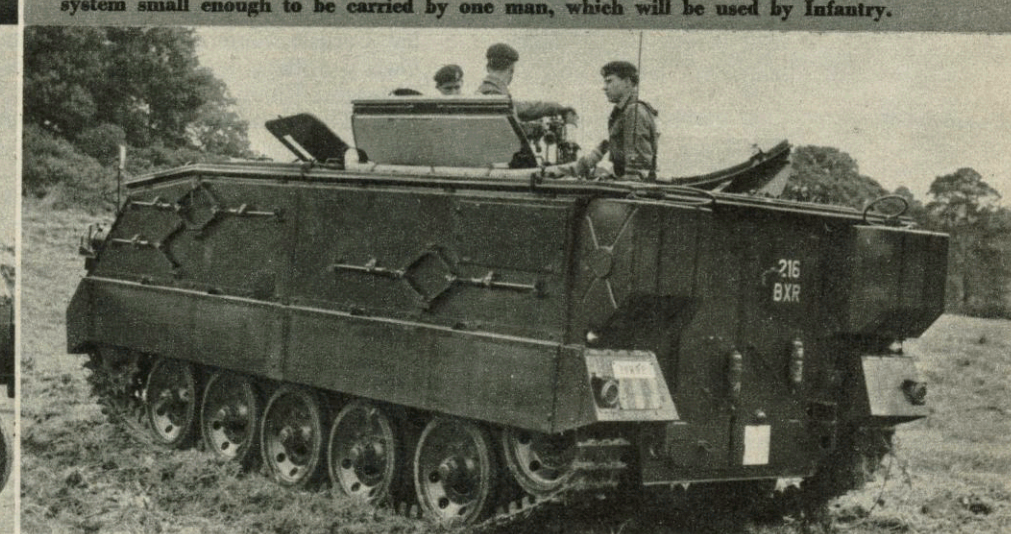
During these four years the number of boys in the Army has increased from 6021 to 6963, 7220 and 8885, and the number of women from 5897 to 6173.



Trials will be continued on the new *Chieftain* tank, which has a fast cross-country performance, strong armour and can be rapidly fitted with flotation equipment for swimming rivers.

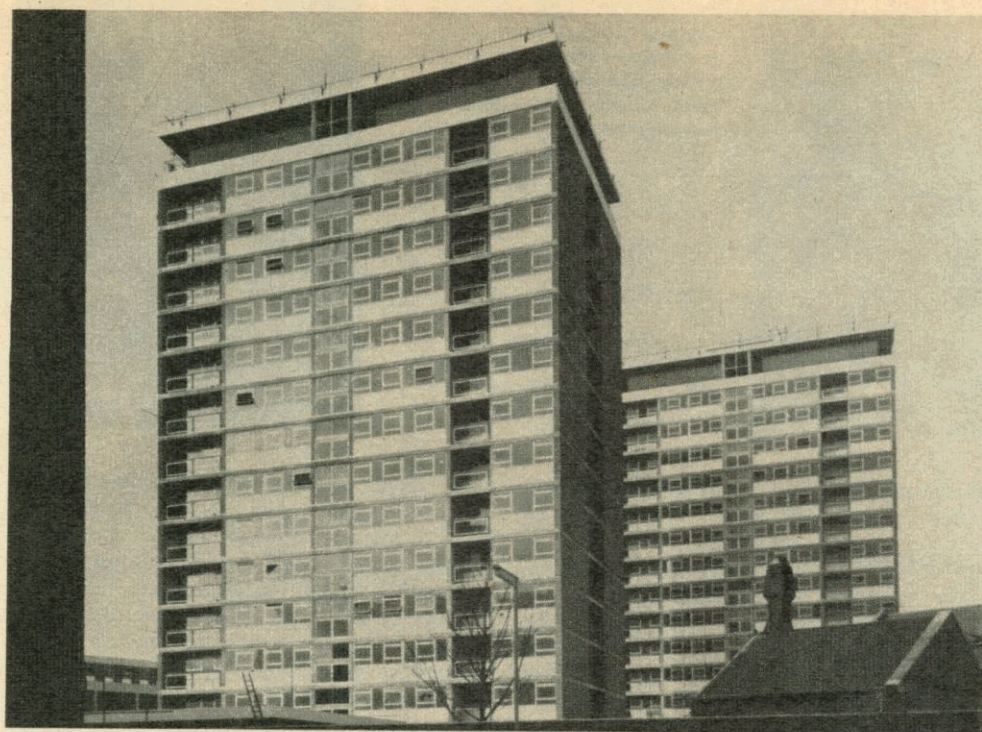


There will be further deliveries of *Green Archer*, a British radar device for locating enemy mortars.



There will be further trials of the armoured personnel carrier (pictured above) and self-propelled 105-mm gun which will give Infantry and Gunners more mobility.





New living or working accommodation will be ready for occupation in Germany, Cyprus, Bahrain, Aden and Malaya, and at home. These are the skyscraper married quarters blocks at Chelsea.

advanced solid-fuel surface-to-surface guided missile with a nuclear capability, which will be both air-portable and relatively easy to manoeuvre.

A new system of radio communications, using electronic computers and providing flexibility as well as freedom from interception, is being developed for highly mobile operations.



The Scout helicopter will come into service in numbers with the Army Air Corps which will also receive its remaining Beaver liaison aircraft.

## RECRUITING

Regular recruiting improved steadily in 1961 with a 25 per cent increase in the recruiting of men from civil life, a higher percentage of whom enlisted for nine years' service. More than 400 men and women, generally of a high standard, were recruited overseas.

Wastage has been reduced by banning discharge by purchase during a recruit's first two months' service but, say the memorandum, the most effective way to pre-

vent wastage is to produce conditions in which soldiers will want to stay in the Army.

The television recruiting campaign will continue, backed by Press advertising presenting a factual background of life in the modern Army. New recruiting techniques and doctrines developed by the Army School of Recruiting will be applied during 1962-63.

Boys' units will be full by the end of this year and two new units—junior tradesmen's regiments—are being formed at Troon and Rhyl, each training 800 boys between the ages of 15½ and 17, initially for the trades of driver, driver-operator and clerk.

## CLOTHING

The new Service dress and suitcases are now being issued in quantity.

## BARRACKS AND QUARTERS

There have been disappointing delays in building—at home, because of the building boom and overseas, because of uncertainty about the future. But at home, in 1962-63, new living or working accommodation will be occupied at Bordon, Bovington, Camberley, Carlisle, Catterick, Chelsea, Colchester, Cwrt-y-Gollen, Instow, Larkhill, Leicester, Pirbright, Ripon, Sandhurst, Sutton Coldfield, Tidworth and Worthy Down. A year ago, 30 major projects other than married quarters, were being built. Now 37 more are under construction and work will begin soon on 20 more. A further 26 major projects are scheduled to start by March, 1963.

Overseas building will be mainly in Germany and the Arabian Peninsula. In Germany the emphasis is on the married soldier and his family. Blocks of flats will house 4000 families by next March and, meanwhile, 200 caravans provide relief where housing is particularly difficult.

Most of the troops in Aden itself will be well housed when a large camp for administrative units is completed next month. The new town may be finished by the middle of 1964, with the first barrack blocks and married quarters ready early next year. An experimental Infantry company barracks to

be built in the hills outside Aden, to local design and using local stone and labour, may be the model for rebuilding other up-country camps.

In the Persian Gulf, work will start on a new barracks and a joint headquarters at Bahrain where by summer a new air-conditioned hutted camp will be ready for a major unit. Accommodation for British troops at Sharjah is also being improved.

Final stages of the Commonwealth Brigade cantonment at Terendak, Malacca, will be reached by 1962-3, and work will continue on a new all-Services hospital in Hong Kong. Married quarters, living accommodation and a garrison church are being completed this year in Cyprus, 60 married quarters will be ready for occupation in Malta, barracks improvement will continue in Libya, and work will start on the new barracks in Gibraltar.

Development work includes a four-man barrack room project at Hounslow. Each room has a wash-basin, drying cupboards, properly fitted wardrobes and divan-type beds. The first new designs of furniture and furnishings are already in production.

## ADMINISTRATION

An experiment is being tried at Aldershot to take the burden of routine administration from small static units by grouping them together for a "landlord" service, run by a centralised staff, to include care and maintenance of buildings and quarters, furniture, contracts for laundry, boot repairs and so on. This scheme may be improved and extended.

The War Department's ratio of soldiers to civilians in 1956 was five to three, in 1960 four to three, and now it is one to one. There is, however, a limit to the extent to which civilianisation can be carried and in many fields this limit has already been reached, says the memorandum.

## RESERVE FORCES

Following the reorganisation of the Territorial Army, work will start in 1962-63 on a substantial building programme to replace old or unserviceable Territorial Army centres. More modern equipment is being issued to the Territorial Army. Recruiting has concentrated on and doubled the strength of the Army Emergency Reserve category which has a pre-proclamation liability for service. These men would be required at short notice to reinforce the Strategic Reserve in a limited war and, says the memorandum, their role is in no way diminished by the formation of the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve—the "Ever-Readies."

THE Army will cost £523,920,200 next year, an increase of £16,780,990. The largest single item is £133,080,000 for pay and allowances (down by £4,090,000 because of the smaller Army) and, next, £118,680,000 for civilians (up by £3,759,513 because of increased numbers and higher pay rates).

Other expenses include £78,500,000 for stores (up by £11,259,990), £48,300,000 for works, buildings, land (up by £8,480,000), £41,360,000 for supplies (down by £1,150,000), £27,890,000 for movements (down £1,688,463), £19,990,000 for Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces (up £1,040,000) and £6,890,000 for the War Office (down by £131,050 because of reduced numbers).



# DEFENCE POLICY

## *The Next Five Years*

**B**BRITAIN'S defence policy for the next five years—set out in a White Paper—follows broadly the pattern established in 1957. Basic objectives continue to be the maintenance of Britain's security, the protection of British territories overseas and a contribution to the defence of the free world and the prevention of war. "We can expect no change in the relentless pressure of every kind from the Communist powers in pursuit of their long-term aim of bringing all mankind within their system," says the statement.

**A**N increasing stress is to be laid on interchangeability of functions and mutual support and assistance between the three Services to obtain the best value from total manpower. Long-range communication systems are to be integrated and, as a first step, a common signals procedure is being evolved.

**D**EVELOPMENT of equipment, doctrines and techniques for mobile forces calls for a high degree of inter-Service co-ordination, says the White Paper. This requirement has so far been met by the Land/Air Warfare Committee and by Amphibious Warfare Headquarters, but these two organisations are now to be replaced by a new Joint Service Staff in the Ministry of Defence which will advise the Chiefs of Staff on all aspects of joint Service operations, including training. Combined exercises, such as those held in North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and Borneo, will continue on an increasing scale.

**U**NIFIED command is to be introduced in the Far East as soon as possible but it has been decided that the present unified Command Headquarters in Cyprus will no longer be required in its present form and that the Army headquarters can be reduced in size. The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief will become responsible for all British forces in Cyprus.

**T**HE Kuwait operations, says the White Paper, amply demonstrated the considerable degree of sea and air mobility already achieved by the Services. A second Commando carrier commissions in July, the Amphibious Warfare Squadron, now stationed in the Middle East, is to have bigger and faster assault ships, and the first of the new logistic ships for the Army will be laid down this year. The total lift of the Royal Air Force's transport fleet will be steadily increased by the addition of Comet IV, VC-10, Belfast, Argosy and Avro 748 aircraft.

**I**N future the Royal Air Force will look to vertical take-off and landing, and other advanced techniques, to increase the capacity of tactical and transport aircraft operating in close co-operation with the Army in the field—in the absence, if need be, of any but rudimentary facilities. "Further ahead, we have in hand studies on the possibilities of using space for communications and reconnaissance."

**T**HE cost of defence in 1962-63 will go up by £65 millions to £1,721.06 millions, the Army's share increasing from £506.90 millions in 1961-62 to £523.92 millions.



For six years the Commonwealth Brigade, born in Korea, has been fighting Communist terrorists in Northern Malaya. Now the Brigade has moved south to the Commonwealth cantonment at Bukit Terendak to take on a new role as part of the Strategic Reserve



28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade's flash.

# THE BRIGADE THAT BEAT THE BANDITS

An Auster of 7 Recce Flight, Army Air Corps, flies over jungle valleys and ridges near the Thailand border. This is the Betong Salient to which the terrorists fled.



Perched on a tree platform, a Gurkha keeps watch for terrorists crossing one of the jungle rivers.

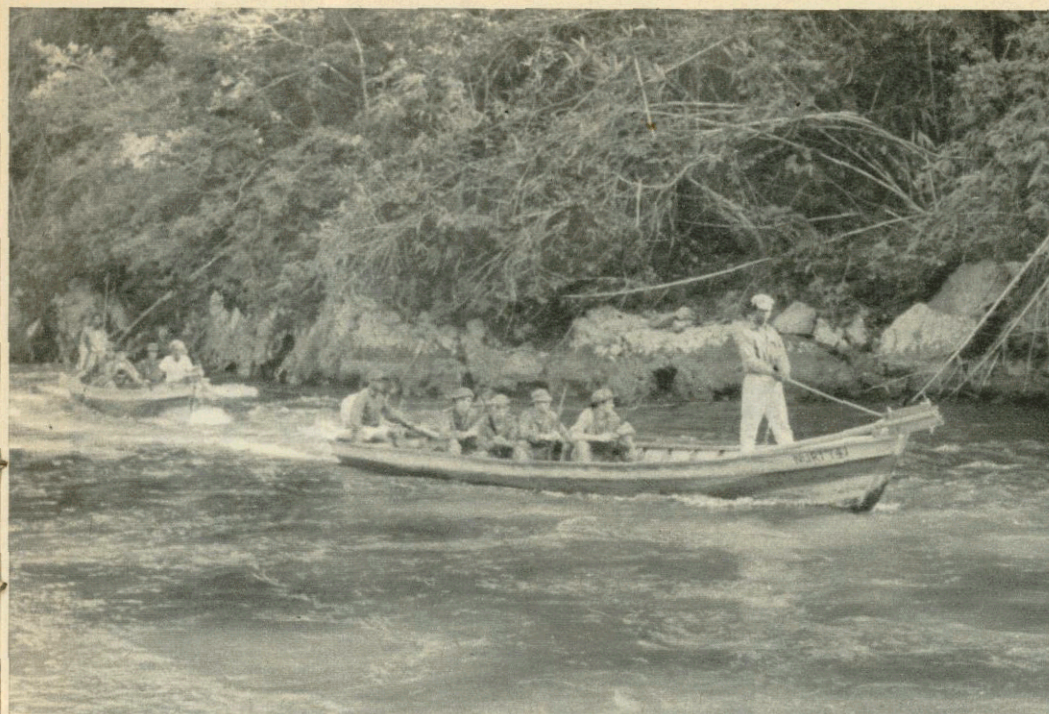
In an outboard-powered longboat, New Zealanders head up the Sungei Perak to start their patrol.

**A**T dead of night, while the rest of the town slept, the last of 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade's 4000 troops and 400 vehicles slipped quietly out of Taiping, the formation's operational headquarters in Northern Malaya for the past four-and-a-half years.

There was no ceremony. No parades, no bands playing, no farewell speeches. Yet it was an occasion worthy of celebration, for it marked the end of a grim and eventful chapter in the history of the only formation in which British and Commonwealth soldiers serve side by side.

Although the emergency in Malaya was officially declared at an end in August, 1960, only now had the Commonwealth Brigade ceased its gruelling six-year-long campaign against the Communist terrorists. Until a few weeks before leaving Taiping its British, Australian, New Zealand and Gurkha soldiers had been helping the Malayan Police field forces and Federation troops to track down the last remaining bandits hiding along the Thailand border.

Now, final victory achieved, the Brigade was on its way to a new home in the £9,000,000 Commonwealth cantonment at Bukit Terendak, near Malacca, 300 miles to



the south, and to take over a new and less strenuous role as part of the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. For the first time since 1956 the Brigade's troops will train at company and battalion level.

The rout of the Communist terrorists was due in large measure to the remarkable achievements of 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade which, by August, 1960, had killed and captured more than 100 of them. "People throughout the Federation will be forever grateful to you," said Malaya's Defence Minister in a message to the Brigade when the emergency was over. "Because of your efforts our country is now free from terrorist threats."

Reformed on the island of Penang in 1955 from the original Commonwealth Brigade which fought in Korea, 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade first went into action in Malaya in operation "Shark North." Five British Infantry battalions took part and the Brigade killed 25 bandits and captured one. During this operation a patrol of the 2nd Royal Australian Regiment brilliantly fought its way out of an ambush, killing two and wounding another two terrorists.

Less than 24 hours after "Shark North" had ended the Brigade was in action again,

this time in the 15-month-long operation "Ginger" which accounted for 43 terrorists killed and seven captured. Then, in mid-1959, the Brigade moved to the Thailand border area, where some 500 bandits were still at large, and continued the struggle in the jungle until only a handful of terrorists remained.

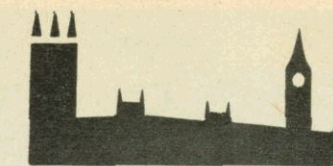
The last British Infantry battalion to take part in the fight against the terrorists was the 1st Battalion, 3rd East Anglian Regiment, now back in Britain. For more than two years the 3rd East Anglians were in almost constant action in the dense jungle along the Malaya-Thailand border and time and again they were dropped into ambush positions from helicopters as the terrorists fled from their hides and set up new ones.

In terms of casualties inflicted on the enemy, the 28th Commonwealth Infantry Brigade's success may seem insignificant—but only to those who have never soldiered in Malaya. To the man who has lived and fought in the dense jungles, searching day and night for ruthless, cunning and elusive bandits who may be hiding only a few feet away, its achievements reflect a brilliant and hard-won triumph.—From a report by Major E. Collett and Sergeant I. Brown, Army Public Relations.



Private Budong, a Sarawak Ranger, follows a trail. Acting as coverman is Lance-Corporal N. Peck, an Australian.

The Commonwealth Gunners played an important role in the operations and fired more than a million rounds.



## The Army in THE HOUSE

**A**SKED by Mr. Clive Bosson, MP, if he had considered lowering to 16½ years the age at which recruits can join the Army, the War Minister, Mr. John Profumo, said he had concluded that 17½ was the earliest age at which a young man should be allowed to accept the full responsibilities of a soldier.

Recruits under 17½ were accepted for boys' service and were trained in boys' units or schools where they could be properly supervised and accommodated.

★

Replying to Mr. P. Browne, MP, Mr. Profumo said land used for training at Westward Ho!—the North Devon resort—had been released but the Army would continue to use the beach for training drivers of amphibious vehicles. Approach would be from the sea only. The Bailey bridge astride the Pebble Ridge would probably be removed before the end of this month.

★

Mr. V. H. Goodhew, MP, told by the Minister of Aviation, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, that a close support military transport aircraft had not yet been selected for service with the Royal Air Force, said it had been demonstrated as long ago as last May that the Handley Page Dart Herald, an aircraft developed without the aid of Government subsidies, satisfied the needs of the Royal Air Force.

Mr. John Cronin, MP, suggested that there was a very serious gap in the availability of transport aircraft for the Forces and that the only short-range types available at present had either too small a cargo cross-section or were obsolete.

Mr. Thorneycroft replied that there was a requirement for this type of aircraft and it would undoubtedly be met. He added, in reply to a further question, that three types of aircraft were available.

★

There will be fewer Ordnance depots in the new all-Regular Army and in Southern Command there will ultimately be only the Command Ordnance Depot at Thatcham and sub-depots at Aldershot, Warminster and Taunton, Mr. Profumo told the House of Commons.

★

In a reply to a question by Mr. Hector Hughes, MP, the Defence Minister said that a programme of research continues on problems of defence against micro-biological warfare, directed towards assessing the threat and providing defences against it.



# WATER LAID ON— BY THE SAPPERS

**F**OR hundreds of years the women of two remote villages and an island off the north-east coast of Hong Kong's New Territories have toiled many miles every day over steep, rocky tracks to fetch water from distant wells. There was no other water supply.

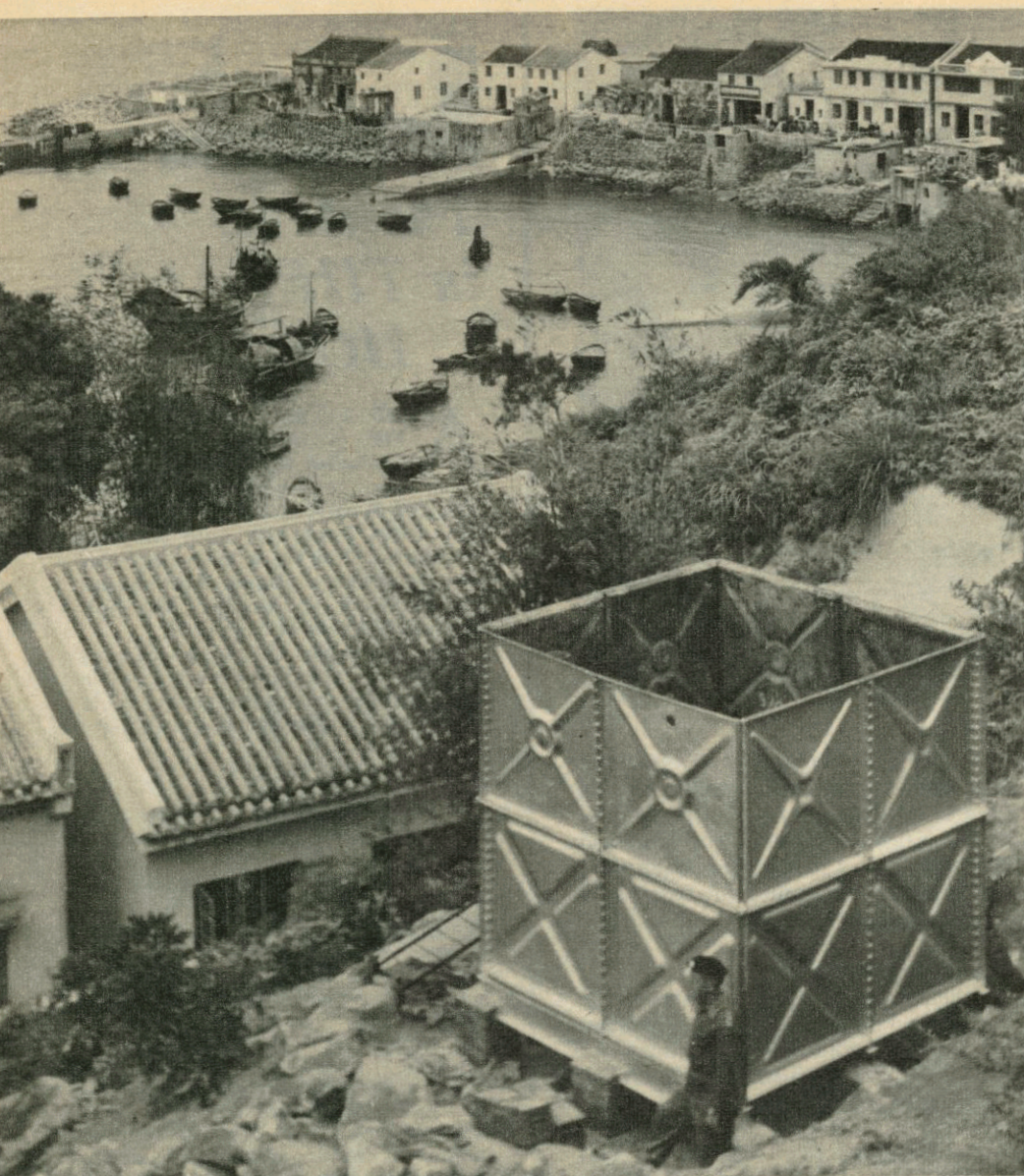
But now, thanks to the Sappers, the women can take it easy, for the three communities, totalling more than 3,000 people, have their own 17,000ft-long piped system which brings water almost to their doorsteps. Never again will they go short of water, even during the dry season.

The Sappers—locally-enlisted Chinese of the Hong Kong Bomb Disposal Troop, Royal Engineers, led by Captain B. E. Licence—offered their services when the Hong Kong Government decided to provide a more modern and all-the-year-round water supply to the mainland villages of Tan Ka Wan and Kau Lau Wan, at the mouth of Tolo Harbour, and the nearby off-shore island of Tap Mun.

After Captain Licence, assisted by Staff-Sergeant James Smith and Sapper Michael Carr, had surveyed the ground, the Bomb Disposal Troop set up camp on the beach at Nam She, near the eastern extremity of the Colony and, often working up to their waists in strong tides, off-loaded all the stores and equipment from landing craft. A concrete mixer had to be completely dismantled before it could be carried half a mile across paddy fields and up a boulder-strewn gully to the dam from which the piped water would be supplied.

While some of the Troop built a storage tank in each village and on Tap Mun, the rest, helped by local inhabitants, connected the pipes and laid them from the dam down a track running across precipitous hillsides, through Tan Ka Wan and Kau Lau Wan and then under the sea for 700 yards to Tap Mun. The undersea part of the pipeline was first placed on sampans, which acted as pontoons, and then dropped overboard.

Two months after the Sappers had man-handled their stores ashore the first water began to gush through the new pipeline. It had been a tough, but a well worth while job and none welcomed it more than the women who used to be water-carriers.



A 3000-gallon storage tank overlooks Kau Lau Wan harbour. The Sappers built a 1500-gallon tank for the smaller village, Tan Ka Wan, and a 12,800-gallon tank for Tap Mun islanders.



Right: The Hong Kong Chinese add another length of 2½in pipe to the three-mile line which links the dam at Nam She with the villages and Tap Mun isle.



After nearly five centuries of service in Portsmouth the Royal Army Ordnance Corps is leaving to set up a new home in Blackdown



Thousands of troops began their Army service here in the Hilsea Barracks where once 15,000 soldiers paraded for an execution.

# FAREWELL AFTER 469 YEARS



The last sack of clothing is heaved aboard the last Corps lorry to leave the Hilsea Barracks.

**I**T was a sad and historic occasion when, a few days ago, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps' flag was lowered at Hilsea Barracks, Portsmouth, for the last time. It marked the end of the Corps' 469-year-long association with one of the Army's oldest garrison towns.

For nearly five centuries the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and its predecessors have served continuously in this great naval base and for the past 41 years Hilsea Barracks has been the Corps' spiritual home through which all but a few of its present members have passed. Now, the Regimental Depot there has left to join the Corps Training Centre at Blackdown, the Corps' new home.

The first home of the Ordnance in Portsmouth was at The Point, where, in 1493, the Board of Ordnance established an office and a wharf in which military stores were kept for King Henry VII's "most noble armie on the See against His auntyent enemies and rebelles of Scotland."

For many years after that the Ordnance Depot in Portsmouth, second largest in Britain, was the base for expeditions against the Continent. One of its first tasks was to take charge of "sheefes of arrows, billes, bowestrings, serpynte powdre, sacres, falcons and fauconettes."

Later the Ordnance Wharf became the Gun Wharf (now HMS *Vernon*, the Royal Navy training school) and it was from there that the Board's officers and men—then civilians appointed by the Master-General of Ordnance—re-supplied British ships

**OVER...**

In the 1700s the Board of Ordnance ships at Portsmouth bore the Ordnance Ensign and seal in the shape of a shield on which were three cannon and three cannon balls—the forerunner of the present-day Corps badge.

A tablet erected in 1708 bearing the cannon

and balls (right) is still to be seen at Fort Blockhouse, once part of the Ordnance depot.

Several public houses in Portsmouth were also named after the Board of Ordnance and its activities—among them "The Three Guns" and "Ordnance Arms."





## FAREWELL continued

with guns, ammunition and stores when they put into Portsmouth during the desperate fight against the Spanish Armada. For many years they repaired captured enemy weapons and ammunition and were

responsible for checking, repairing and replacing all war material on board men-o'-war returning to Portsmouth as well as dealing with the stores of regiments coming home to be disbanded.

When the Board of Ordnance was disbanded in 1855, by which time Gun Wharf had been rebuilt and magazines had been established at Tipner Point and Priddys

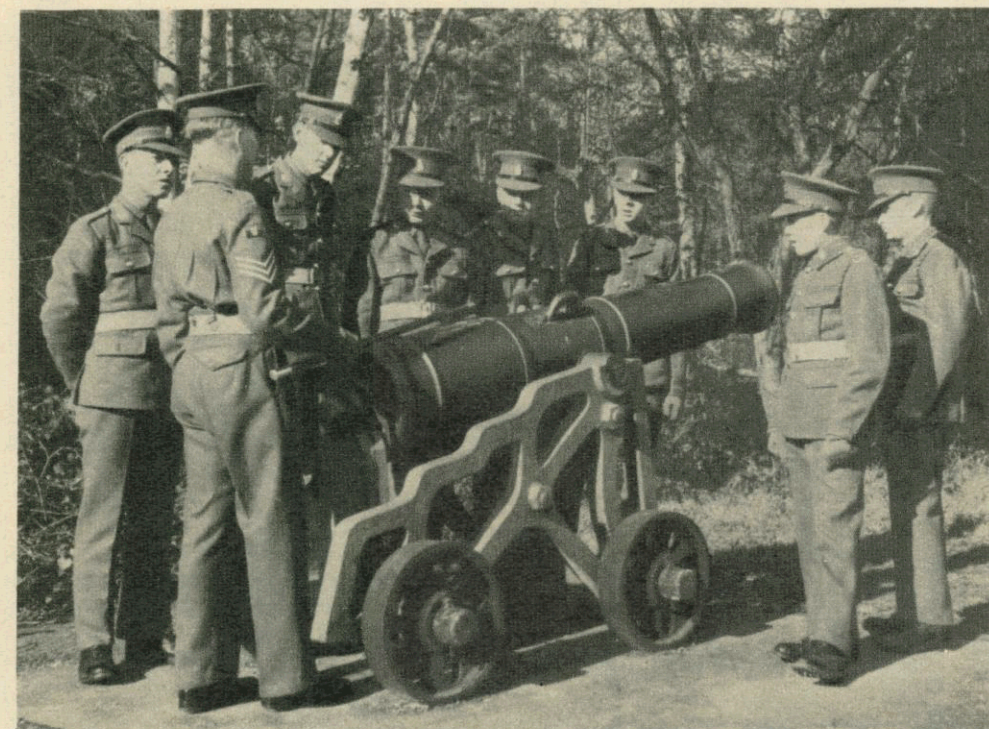
Hard, its duties were taken over by the Military Store Department, composed exclusively of officers, and by the Military Store Staff Corps, all other ranks, who wore a blue uniform with red facings, the colours of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps today.

Later, they were reorganised and eventually formed the Army Ordnance Department and Corps, which from 1896 not only supplied the Army with arms and ammunition and all its equipment but maintained it and carried out all repairs. Meanwhile, the Royal Naval Ordnance Department had been created to take over the task of supplying the Navy. At the end of World War One the Admiralty persuaded the Army to exchange the Gun Wharf for a new depot it had built at Hilsea Lines, close to the barracks there.

Almost every regiment has stayed in Hilsea Barracks at one time or another, on the way to or from overseas, often marching to Portsmouth from as far afield as Scotland. Most of the Duke of Wellington's troops stayed there before sailing for the Peninsular War, and in 1802 it was the scene of the biggest parade ever held in Portsmouth, when 15,000 soldiers formed up to witness the execution of a soldier who had absconded from 16 different regiments.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps first took over Hilsea Barracks in 1921 when its depot moved from Woolwich and, apart from a short period in World War Two when the United States Army was stationed there, has occupied it ever since. The School of Instruction and a basic training battalion have also been housed there.

Among the Corps' old soldiers who attended the final parade at Hilsea were several who had moved there 41 years ago. One was 80-year-old Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Jones, who joined the Army Ordnance Corps in 1899 and was for many years Chief Instructor at Hilsea. He retired in 1946 after 47 years' service. Also on parade was Captain Lancelot Sankey, a former pupil of Colonel Jones and one of the best rifle shooting champions the Corps has produced. He won the Corps championship three times, was third in the King's Prize at Bisley in 1933 and a member of the 1934 British rifle shooting team. Mr. Robert Dwen, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Office at Hilsea for several years, joined the Corps in 1912 and retired as a Conductor, the



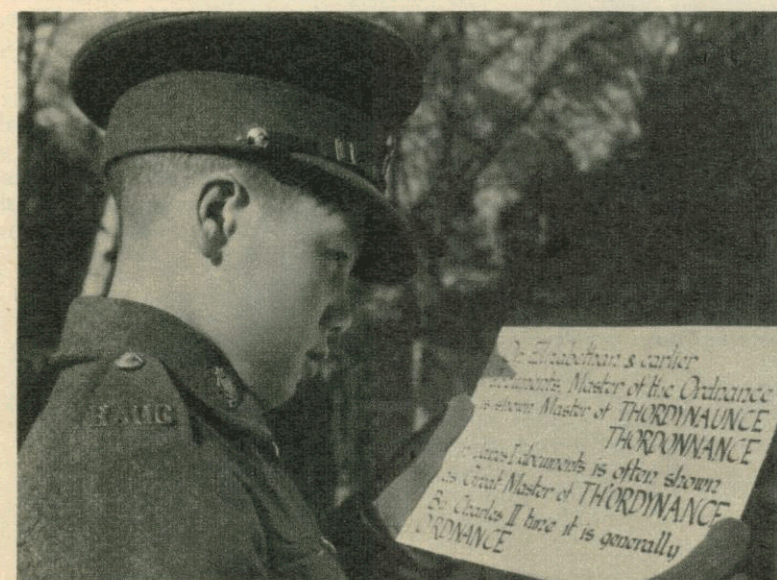
Royal Army Ordnance Corps' Junior Leaders examine an ancient cannon which now graces the Corps' museum in its new home at Blackdown. For many years the Corps issued such weapons to the Navy.

Appropriately, the final military ceremony at Hilsea Barracks was a Beating of Retreat by the Staff Band of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, the Corps of Drums of the Ordnance Corps' Junior Leaders' Battalion and the Staff Band of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—the Corps which was formed largely from the RAOC.

The flag was lowered for the last time by Staff-Sergeant Ronald Lillington, who

has served in the RAOC for ten years.

After the ceremony, at which the Director of Ordnance Services, Major-General H. J. C. Hildreth, and many serving and past members of the Corps were present, the Representative Colonel Commandant of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, General G. O. Crawford, presented a silver inkstand to the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth to commemorate the Corps' long association with the city.



Left: A new recruit learns something of the Corps' history and (right) three old soldiers talk over old times. Left to right: Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Jones, who joined the Ordnance Corps in 1899, Captain L. Sankey, a former champion rifle shot, and ex-Conductor Robert Dwen.



Saint Barbara's Church, a few hundred yards from Hilsea Barracks, has been the Ordnance Corps' chapel for the past 41 years. Beneath a nearby elm tree John Wesley, the revivalist, used to preach.

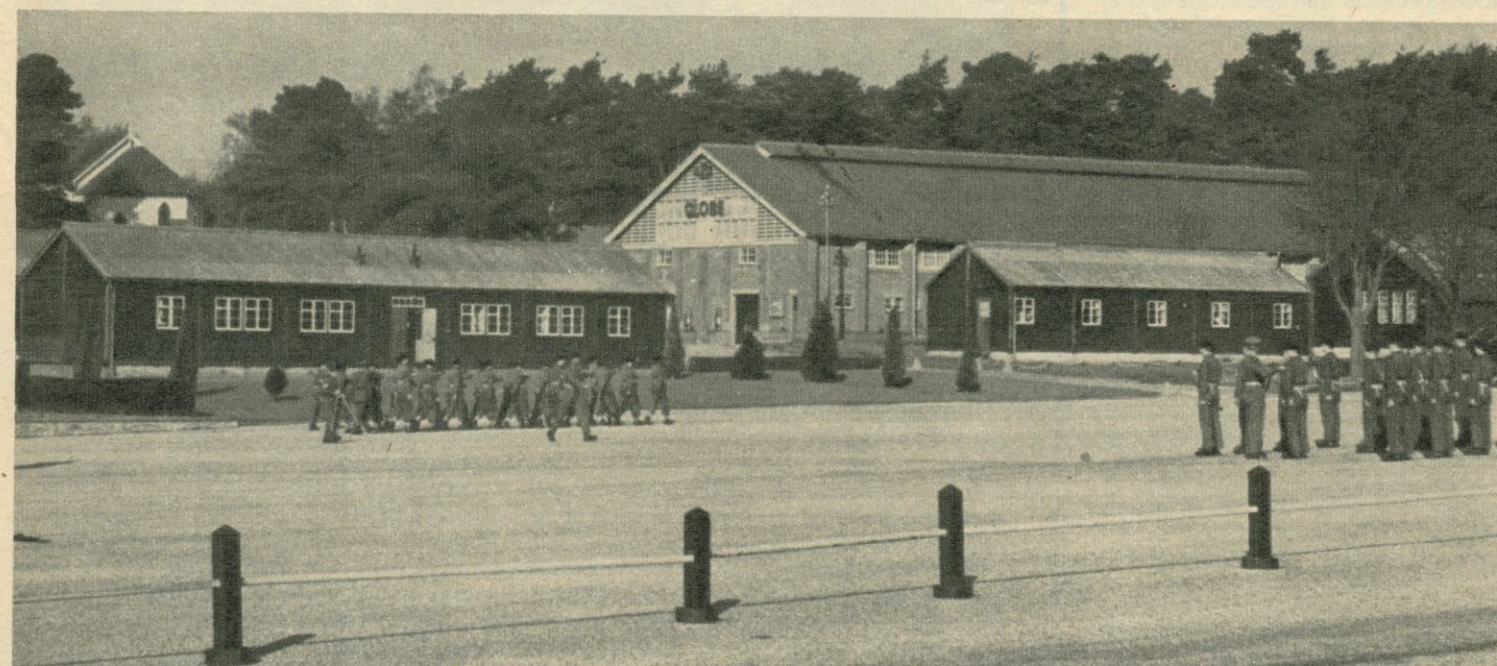
Army's senior warrant officer rank, after 33 years' service.

The breaking of the last link with the city in which it has served so long and so efficiently is a sad episode in the history of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, but the move to Blackdown will have many advantages. Here, for the first time since World War Two, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Training Centre will be concentrated in the Aldershot area—home of the British Army—with its Depot and Training Battalion,

Courses Wing and School virtually under one roof.

Blackdown offers more unrestricted training facilities—it would be difficult to train drivers in the Portsmouth area—and, in the near future, better accommodation. It is hoped that building will start in 1964 on a new Training Centre, new and modernised barracks and married quarters, a new NAAFI and families shop, museum, and better sporting facilities.

E. J. GROVE

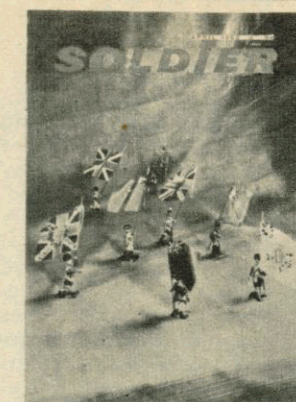


Troops parade on the square at the new Corps home in Blackdown, where the Training Centre will soon be equipped with bigger and better accommodation.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps will not sever all its links with Portsmouth for not far from Hilsea Barracks are two Territorial Army units—13 General Stores Company, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (TA) and 5 (Hampshire) Independent Platoon, Woman's Royal Army Corps (TA), both of which will continue to wear the

Royal Army Ordnance Corps' badge.

The only Regular Army unit left in Portsmouth is Headquarters, Water Transport Group, Royal Army Service Corps, which will hold the Keys of Portsmouth, which are ceremonially handed over when Royalty visits the city.



## On The Cover

In one of London's most fascinating shops, history springs to life in the serried ranks of thousands of exquisite model soldiers—Hussars and Lancers of the Crimean period, Napoleonic Guards, German Uhlands, French Zouaves and a thousand others, each of them accurate to the last minute detail.

A handful of these models, made by craftsmen of Norman Newton, Ltd., Hertford Street, W.1, and photographed by Cameraman FRANK TOMPSETT, provide SOLDIER's colourful front cover.

Perhaps the most interesting of the shop's exhibits are the panoramas, made to the designs of Mr. Charles Staddon, a sculptor and artist. Each figure is made of a secret lead alloy and after the basic casting every process of manufacture is entirely by hand.

Norman Newton's is, too, a treasure house of authentic militaria—splendid uniforms befogged and encrusted with silver and gilt, magnificent helmets crowned with screaming eagles, plumed shakos, feather bonnets, cuirasses, dolmans, sabretaches, swords and sabres.



## SOLDIER to Soldier

THOSE who expected startling announcements in the Defence White Paper and the Army Estimates were disappointed. No fantastic new weapons are forecast, no further reorganisation of the Army's complex regimental and corps structure nor the re-trenchment from overseas bases to patrolling amphibious and home-based airborne reserves that has been suggested as the answer to reconciling Britain's world-wide commitments with a decreased Army.

But quietly and progressively the Army will more markedly assume its future shape, shedding the last of the National Servicemen to become a compact, highly trained force of Regular volunteers who have made this their career. During the year the Army, and particularly those units which form the Strategic Reserve, will receive its new "family" of weapons and equipment and, to match this increased firepower, an even greater mobility in vehicles, tracked and wheeled, is on the way.

The past twelve months have seen the Army, in peaceful and warlike mood alike, demonstrate both its own efficiency and the high degree of inter-Service co-operation so essential to rapid movement and action in the "fire brigade" role. The Kuwait operation, involving the gathering from a wide area of a military force in excess of brigade strength and its rapid movement by sea and air, amply demonstrated the pitch to which the Strategic Reserve has trained.

In the relief of British Honduras, after Hurricane "Hattie," and in Kenya following famine and flood there, the Army's response owed its swiftness to training in air movement and to a growing relationship with the Royal Air Force's 38 Group, the new formation charged with flying soldiers and their equipment wherever they are needed.

The coming years may well see further retraction from overseas stations. In the meantime, while the future of a few major base projects is being examined, rehousing at home and abroad continues apace. Better housing, pay and allowances on a par with "civvy street" and an enlightened approach to man-management—"The aim throughout the Army today is to promote mutual confidence between officers and men and to encourage in the soldier self-reliance and a sense of responsibility," says the Memorandum—are all essential to attracting the quality of recruit the Army needs for its modern role.

★  
AT the end of last month **SOLDIER** said goodbye to John Grove, its editor for the past five years, who has been appointed head of the Post Office's Publications Division.

He had served with **SOLDIER** from its inception in March, 1945, first as a feature writer then as local editor in Germany. He was the last original member of the staff and his work appeared in every issue, including this one.

# THE AIM IS THE SAME FOR 15 NATIONS

Helping to weld NATO's 15 armies into an efficient, inter-dependent fighting machine, an inter-Service and international agency based on London has issued over 400 standardisation agreements



The British 105-mm gun, here seen on a Centurion, has been adopted by the Germans and Americans.

IN a graceful Georgian house in London's Belgravia, soldiers of many nations are working together to solve some of the knotty problems which could arise if NATO's 14 armies ever have to move and fight together.

How should a British or American soldier reply to a challenge made in Greek, Norwegian or Dutch?

Will a British soldier, driving a Centurion abroad, know from a bridge sign whether he can cross safely?

Men of a beleaguered garrison receive a mixed consignment of desperately-needed ammunition and equipment, made in another NATO country. Will they recognise the markings on the boxes, or waste time and possibly endanger lives by incorrect distribution?

Grappling with problems like these is the task of NATO's Military Agency for Standardisation, an international and inter-Service organisation which is based in London,

works under a Standing Group in Washington, and formulates policy and draws up detailed plans for NATO countries to follow.

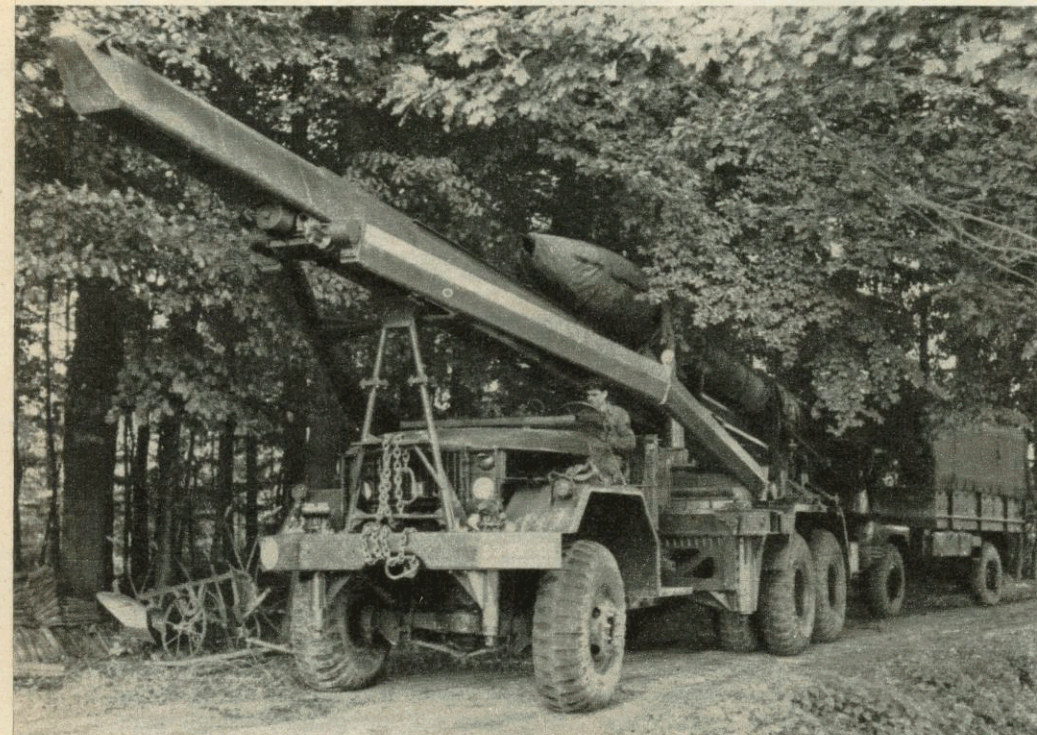
The Agency's Chairman—at present a Belgian Army officer—has working under him three Service boards representing NATO's armies, navies and air forces, each with members drawn from the various countries.

Representing the War Office on the Army Board (whose co-ordinating secretary is Major R. A. F. Wilkes, Royal Army Ordnance Corps) are Brigadier R. G. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour DSO, MC, and a deputy member, Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Wharry, Royal Artillery.

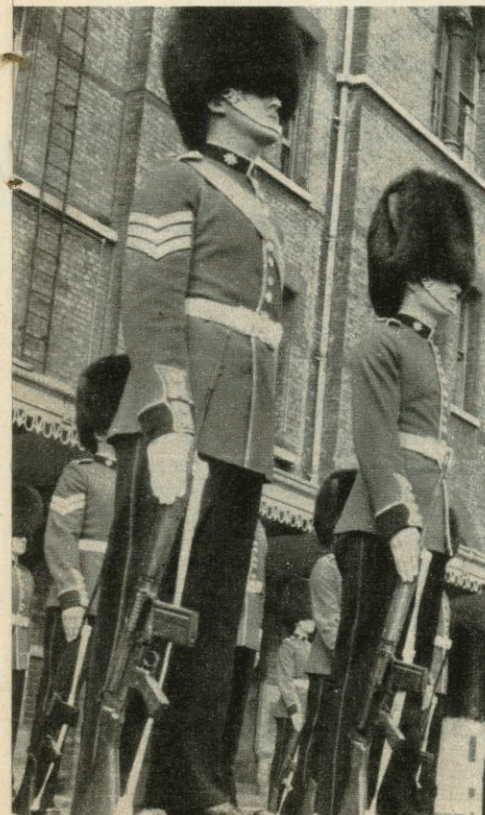
Once the Agency has worked out a method of standardisation it is issued to the NATO nations for ratification. Every nation that ratifies the agreement agrees in principle to put it into operation.

More than 400 standardisation agreements have been issued since the Agency

▶ The Belgian 7.62-mm FN rifle is also in general use in Britain, Canada and Luxembourg. Four other nations use the same calibre.



The American Honest John has been accepted by the Danish, Norwegian, Dutch and British armies.



came into existence. But no agreement has yet been reached on vehicles and guns, for there is so much equipment already in use which no one can afford to destroy or discard, and arms and equipment manufacture is often closely linked with the industrial economy of member nations.

But progress has been made. For instance, the Belgian 7.62-mm FN rifle (or a copy of it) is in general use in Canada, Britain, Belgium and Luxembourg. Italy has converted existing rifles to the NATO 7.62 calibre and France, Germany and the United States have adopted this calibre for new models. All fire the standard NATO 7.62-mm round.

The F91G fighter aircraft is a joint international effort with Britain, the United States, Italy, France and Germany making different parts. Similarly, the American Honest John has been accepted by the

OVER...

▶ The member nations of NATO have now agreed on standardising bridge classification signs.



The Advisory Committee of the Military Agency in session, with representatives of five NATO nations.

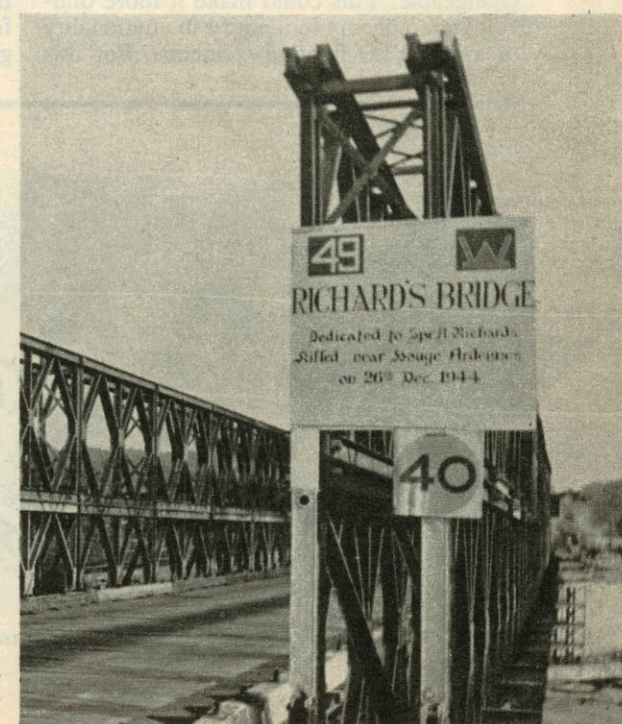


### BELGIAN CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN of NATO's Military Agency for Standardisation is Major-General Maurice Poncelet, of the Belgian Army. Commissioned in the Artillery in 1925, he graduated from the Belgian Military Academy and, at the outbreak of World War Two, was Chief of the 1st Bureau of the Staff of the Belgian 11th Infantry Division.

In 1940 he was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped into France from occupied Belgium in July, 1941, and the following year made his way to England, where he joined the Belgian Forces. He landed in Normandy as brigade major of the 1st Infantry Brigade, fought with distinction and was given command of the 3rd Bureau, 1st Infantry Brigade, in November, 1944.

In addition to his Belgian, French and Luxembourg decorations, General Poncelet was awarded an honorary Distinguished Service Order.







1 Brig R. C. V. Fitzgeorge-Balfour, DSO, MC, is Britain's representative on NATO's Advisory Committee.

2 Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Wharry, Royal Artillery, is the brigadier's deputy on the committee.

3 Representing the United States is Capt R. W. White, of the US Navy.

4 Col F. J. J. Bagnies de Paul de St. Marceaux is France's representative.

5 The committee member from Canada is Col J. B. Clement, Canadian Army.

6 Secretary of the Military Agency for Standardisation is Col R. M. St. George Kirke, Royal Artillery.

Danish, Norwegian, Netherlands and British armies. The British 105-millimetre gun is also used by the German and American armies, and the Italian 105-mm pack howitzer is now in British service.

At present more than 30 working parties of the Agency's Army Board are investigating the possibilities of standardisation in different fields, including target grid procedure, bridge classification, route signing, conventional map signs, the marking of ammunition and the classification of oils and lubricants. Food defies standardisation, for each country has its distinctive tastes and regards other diets with reserve, if not distaste and suspicion.

The idea of standardising clothing has been explored by an international panel of experts to see whether, when existing stocks run out, some items might be made interchangeable. This could make it more difficult for an enemy to identify the nationality of any NATO fighting elements. For this

purpose, equipment has been exchanged and examined between ten nations on the panel, and an international display of Service clothing was held last year in Copenhagen. Agreement was reached on some points, such as the merits of the new weltless boot, snow shoes made of aluminium and protective clothing for people handling missile propellants.

A plan to standardise the silhouette of the NATO soldier came to nothing, however. Ten soldiers from different nations carried out a field demonstration, running towards observers. Although they were all dressed in their national uniforms it was agreed that they looked alike and when the soldiers were intermingled no one could tell which was which. It was decided last year, too, that experts will be consulted before any NATO nation produces a new equipment which may be needed by others. Exchange of information has led to the adoption of a greenish khaki as a standard colour for

combat clothing. The aim now is to make uniforms look similar.

Route signs, so vital to rapid transport of men, materials and equipment, are being overhauled and a new and better system of route marking will, it is hoped, be adopted by the NATO nations.

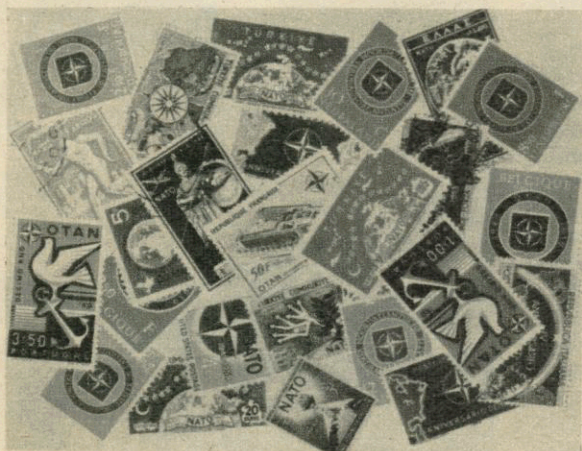
A good deal of muddle and delay will be avoided in future in the tracking of military trains. Each railway company has its own method of identifying the train in its temporary care—a train might have to make its way through several countries before reaching its destination. Now the date of departure, country of origin and destination of a train will be shown by a single sign.

The marking of ammunition and its packaging is also being standardised—at one time different nations had their own colours and symbols, often meaningless to anyone but themselves. Calibre, type, role, performance and so on will be indicated in a way that users from any NATO nation will understand.

All member nations are to implement an agreement on standardised bridge signs. By comparing a yellow disk on his vehicle with the bridge sign, a driver will know whether it is safe for him to cross or not.

The laying and recording of minefields in the past proved a headache for allies, but now most NATO countries are to use the same methods. Yet another useful idea now being worked on is a fitting which will enable any nation's infra-red weapons sight to be mounted on any other nation's rifle.

In Britain, a War Office branch keeps questions of standardisation constantly under review. As General K. C. Cooper, who was chief of Staff of Allied Forces North in Oslo and now works with the branch, put it to SOLDIER: "When history is written it will be said that the military side of NATO was one of the means of making different countries work together."



Stamps of the NATO countries made a novel Christmas card.

**T**HE North Atlantic Treaty Organisation—the greatest military alliance in history—was formed 13 years ago this month to defend the free world against Communist aggression.

NATO has 15 member nations, all pledged to go to each other's assistance if they are attacked. The first member states were Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal and the United States, which were later joined by Greece, Turkey and Western Germany. Iceland has no military forces at present.





# FOR VALOUR: 3

Lance-Corporal

JOHN PATRICK KENNEALLY

IRISH GUARDS



## THE GUARDSMAN AND HIS BREN

**T**HERE can be no gallantry "beyond the call of duty" greater than that which earned the Victoria Cross in 1943 for Lance-Corporal John Patrick Kenneally, of the Irish Guards. This was not the bravery of a soldier fighting stubbornly in a tight corner but a magnificent example of individual courage in taking the attack to the enemy.

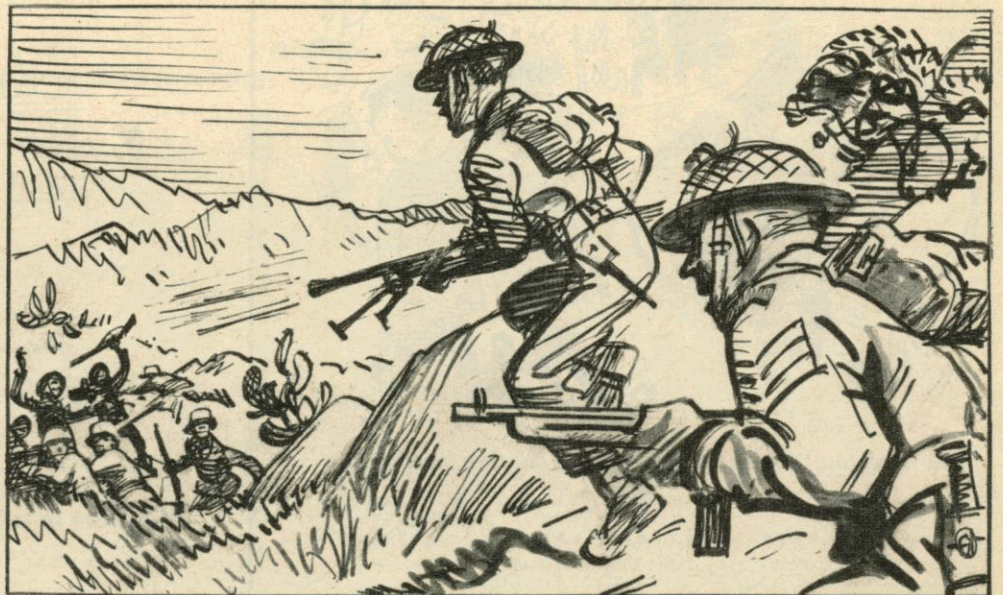
The Irish Guards were holding points on the Bou feature, the capture of which was essential to the final assault on Tunis, when Corporal Kenneally saw an enemy

company forming up to attack. He decided that this was the moment to make his own assault. Single-handed he charged down a slope, firing his Bren gun from the hip, and the astonished enemy broke up in disorder.

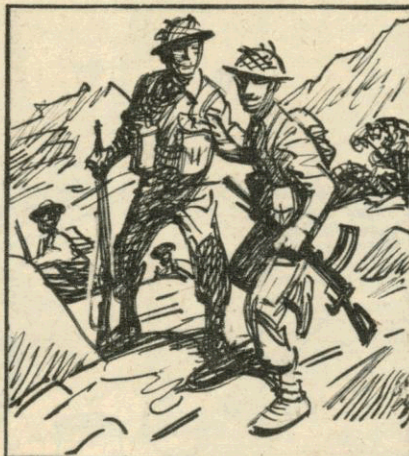
Two days later, Corporal Kenneally again charged an enemy company, inflicting so many casualties that again the attack was frustrated. Only when he was seen hopping along to support another company of his Battalion was it realised that he had been wounded.

But Corporal Kenneally refused to give up his Bren gun, claiming that he was the only one who understood it. For the remainder of the day he continued to fight with the greatest courage and with complete disregard for his own safety.

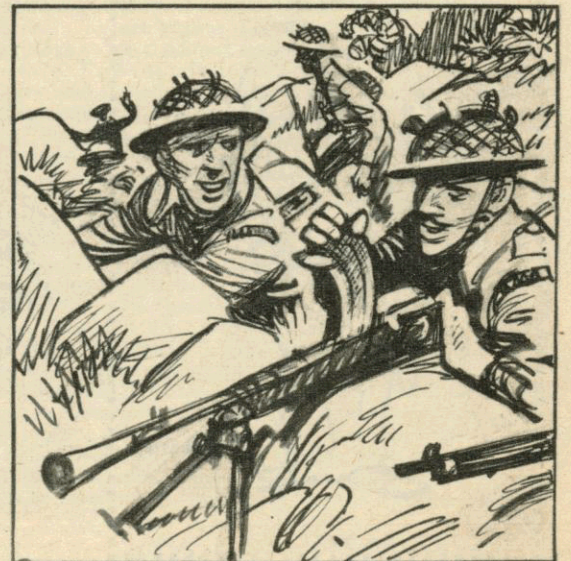
"His rapid appreciation of the situation, his initiative and his extraordinary gallantry in attacking single-handed a massed body of the enemy and breaking up an attack on two occasions, was an achievement that can seldom have been equalled," says his citation.



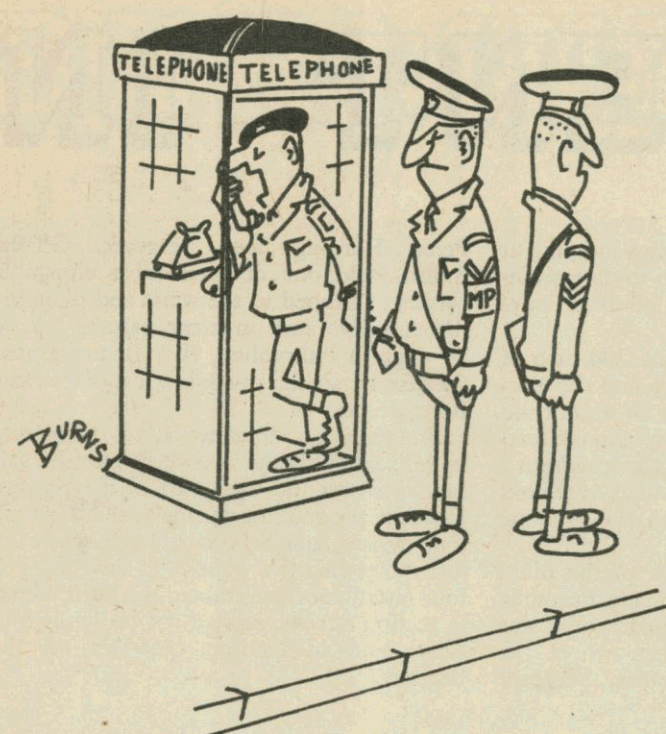
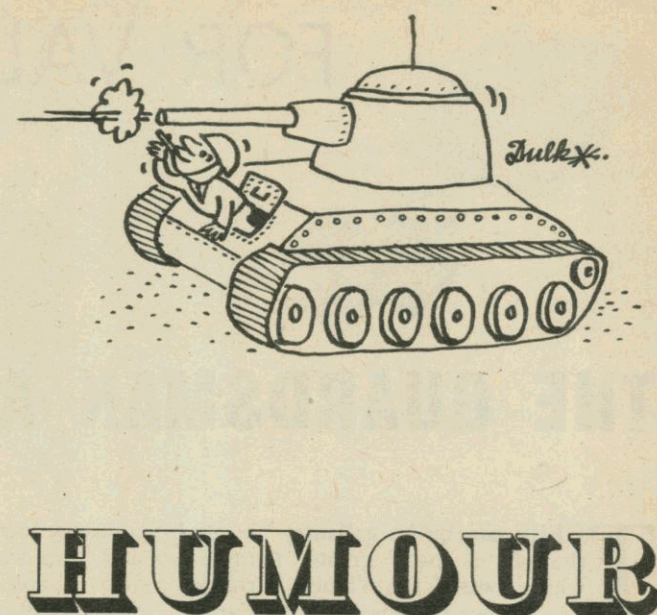
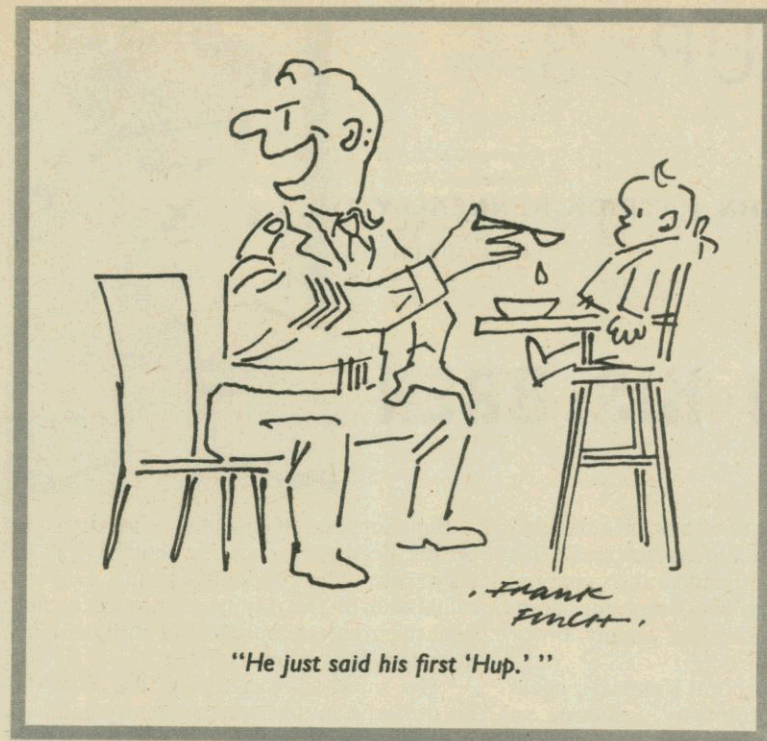
LANCE-CORPORAL KENNEALLY CHARGES THE ENEMY (LEFT) . . . CHARGES A SECOND TIME . . .



AND THOUGH WOUNDED, LEANS ON A COMRADE, REFUSES TO GIVE UP HIS BREN AND GOES ON FIGHTING







## "And The Same To You"

**T**HE secret of saluting is to do it without poking out your eye and this is fully covered in the basic advice you receive at the Regimental Depot when you start your first coy attempts.

The slightest inattention to detail and that gentle voice from the middle of the square will remind you that all the best salutes go the longest way up and the shortest way down. By the time you get back to the barrack room your arm thinks your hand has snapped off at the wrist.

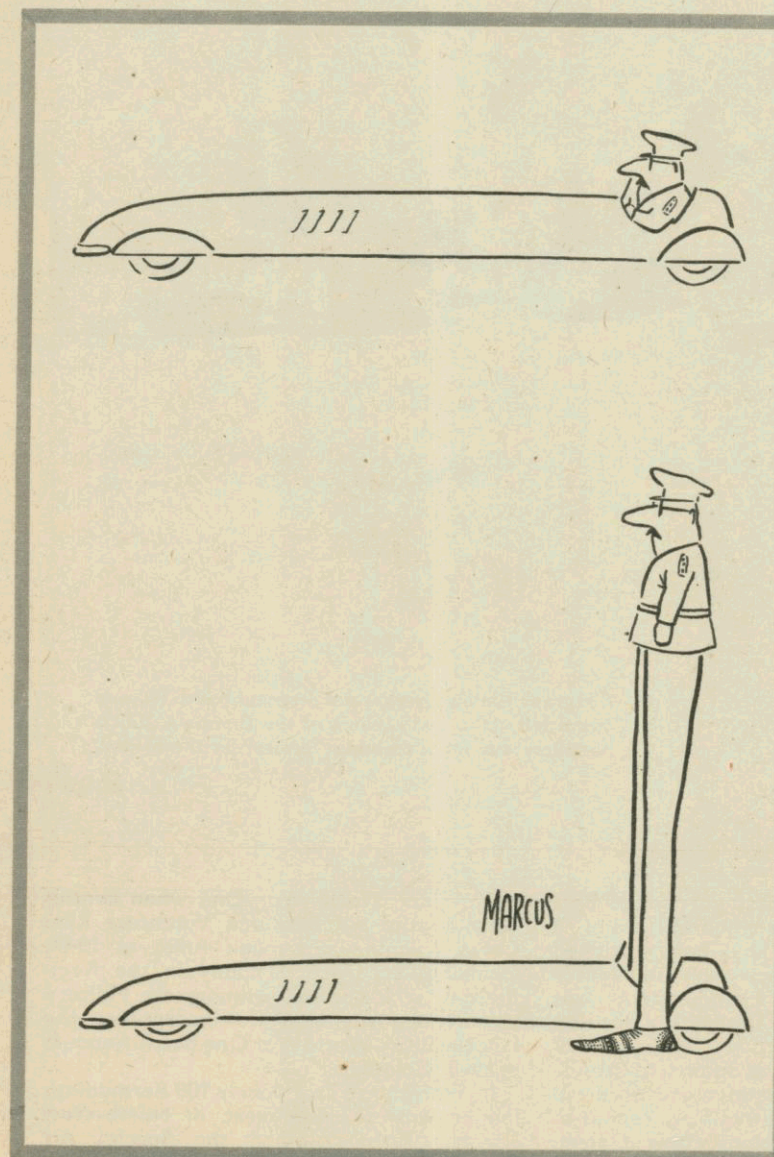
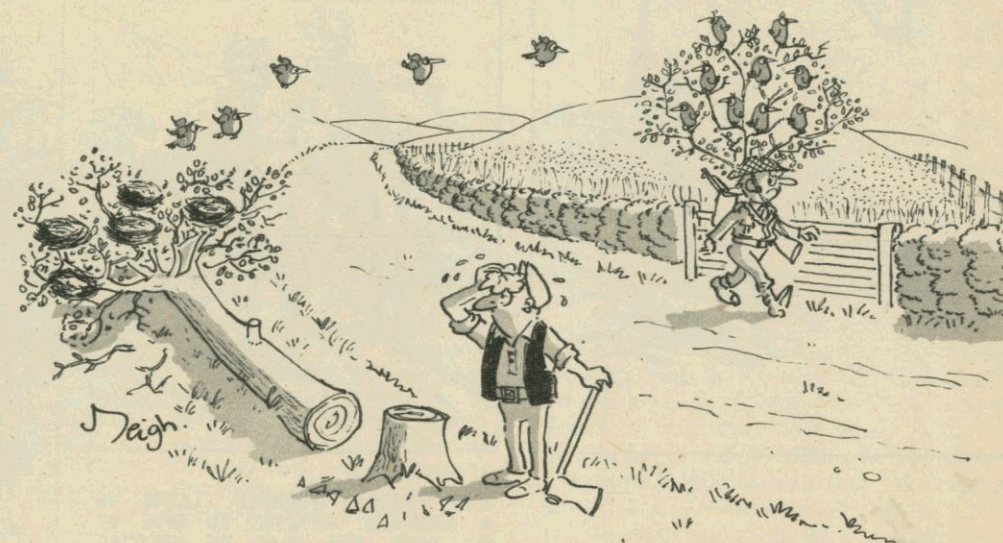
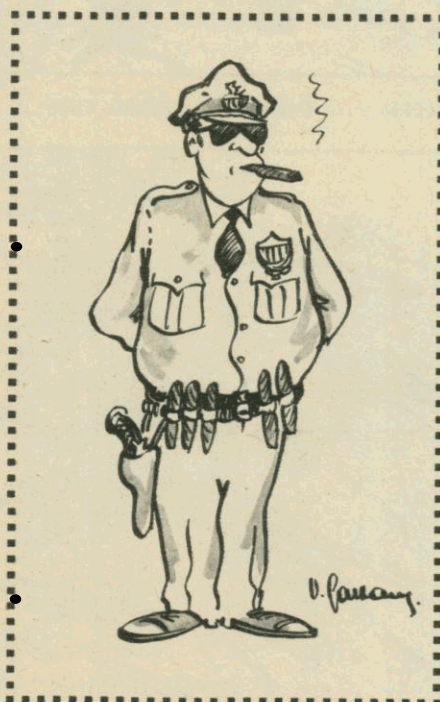
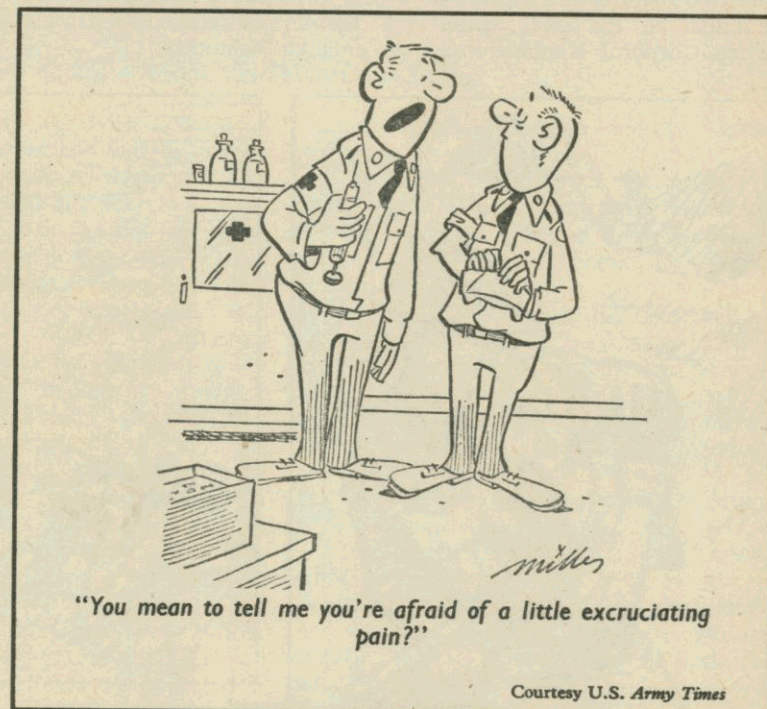
In the early days it is difficult to find out whom you should salute and whom you shouldn't. Officers nearly always like a salute. The Regimental Sergeant-Major doesn't, nor does the Goat Corporal, in spite of his flashy uniform. Furthermore you don't salute the officer either. You salute the Queen's Commission and the Queen's uniform, which clears you at the bathing pool but makes you look ridiculous when passing the window of an Army officers' outfitters.

The next problem is how you salute. Keep all the fingers together and the palm of the hand to the front. Fingers apart and palm to the rear may involve you in many unpleasant incidents and explanations which will not make your first few months in the Army at all congenial.

Look your officer straight in the eye as you salute. If he is on his own your soldierly bearing will impress him. If he is out with the Colonel's daughter he will not be worrying about the quality of your salute. If you play your cards right there may be a pint in it.

Keep the disengaged arm rigidly straight down by your side. This will help to keep your balance when the other arm swings smartly up, and will also conceal the package of fish and chips pressed tightly against the left leg.

So far, it has all been parade ground or open road stuff; bags of the old swank and plenty of room to manoeuvre. The real test



comes in the awkward situations and the chance meeting, like walking back to barracks with your arm round the waist of the new NAAFI girl and suddenly a couple of pips appear out of the gloom. Any sudden movement of your arm might result in strained relations with the pride of the NAAFI; on the other hand it will ensure that you will see her again in the next seven days. Put it to her that way and she may forgive you—or she may make a date with the two pips.

Steel helmets are always a danger. Go very easy on the upward swing. More fingers are broken this way than any other.

The best place to see the finest examples of individual saluting is the pay parade. Here the private soldier is stripped of all pretence and the bare soul shines through, throwing into sharp relief the four distinct types—"Supplication," "Couldn't Care Less," "Resigned," and "You Know What You Can Do."

Another type only just appearing in the modern Army is the "Pools Winner"—a tight little half circle close from the waist to the head, caused by being cramped in the cockpit of a sports car for long periods.

The British Army seems to have adopted hand saluting from about the beginning of the 18th century. Before that the raising of the hat was common practice. One reason given for the change was the moan from the Quartermaster that headgear was being soiled by too much handling. Another version is that hand saluting originated in the days of body armour when the vizor of the helmet was raised to reveal oneself as a friend.

It seems, however, that the more common form of salute was with a weapon when on duty or on parade, with very little regard for the recognition of rank when off duty. But time and the Army marched on. Officers came closer to the men both on and off duty and, inevitably, the recognition of the monarch's commission came to be made by other ranks, developing into the salute as we know it today.

OSCAR KETTLE



# ASSIGNMENT IN

**I**T was the fulfilment of the wildest pipe-dream of every instructor in the British Army—a fortnight in the sun-drenched islands of Bermuda, teaching local volunteers how to handle their weapons, make section attacks and sail canoes in the Atlantic surf.

This was the task—"a rather pleasant duty" was how one of them modestly described it—which recently fell to four British soldiers of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment which had been invited by a former member, Major J. Anthony Marsh DSO, to help train his present command, the Bermuda Militia Artillery.

"At the moment we are short of officers to provide adequate and interesting training

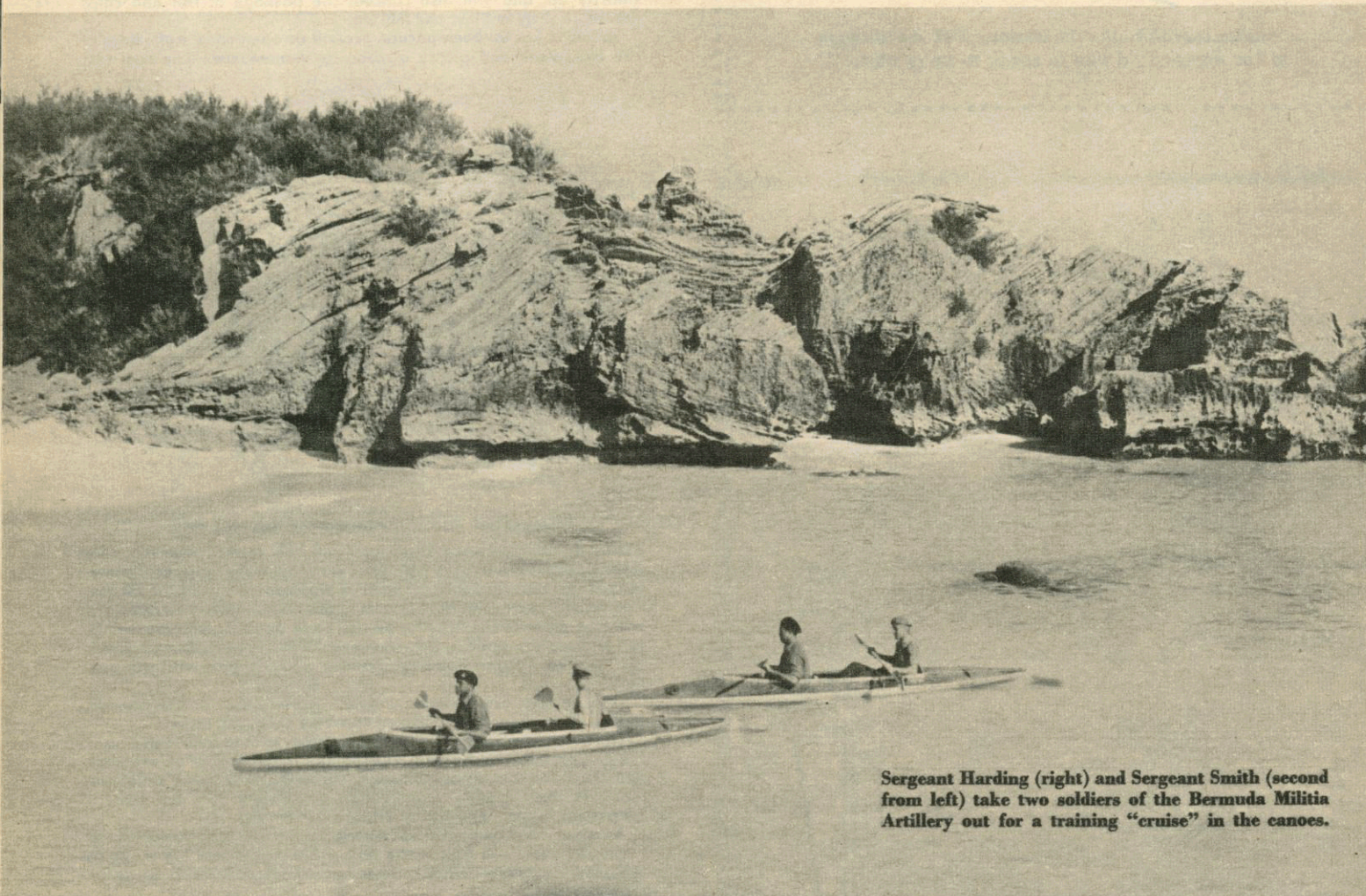
for our men. And we're always jumping at a chance for some really up-to-date training. Most of us are so out of date," says Major Marsh.

Bermuda's local forces—the 200 men of the Bermuda Militia Artillery and the Bermuda Rifles, which also has an authorised strength of 200—spend their annual fortnight's training at Warwick Camp where a cluster of pastel-painted buildings overlooks the island's south shore and the Atlantic Ocean.

Along this shore are most of the pink-tinted beaches which have made Bermuda world famous as a holiday resort, and it was on one of these beaches that two of the Special Air Service instructors, Sergeant

Peter Harding and Sergeant Gilbert Smith, held one of their most enjoyable classes. Stripped to the waist and plunging through the surf in temperatures up to 74 degrees Fahrenheit, they demonstrated the use of small, kayak-like canoes to the Bermudians.

But there was hard work, too. Running up hills where boots sank deep into the soft sand was not the least part of a busy and vigorous programme during which Captain Paul Wilson and Sergeant Don Large each lost more than five pounds in weight. The four instructors also trained the Bermudians in section attacks, carried out on sandy hill-sides, and in landing exercises on the beaches.



Sergeant Harding (right) and Sergeant Smith (second from left) take two soldiers of the Bermuda Militia Artillery out for a training "cruise" in the canoes.

## LINK WITH THE LINCOLNSHIRE

**T**HE British Army first garrisoned Bermuda in 1701, since when soldiers of 78 Infantry regiments have been stationed there. In 1953, the garrison (an Infantry company and a small headquarters) was withdrawn, but a year later this decision was reversed.

In 1957, the garrison was again withdrawn, although an officer, sergeant and corporal of The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment remained to help in training the colony's own soldiers. Bermuda has been linked with the Lincoln-

shires since World War One when contingents of the old Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps (renamed Bermuda Rifles in 1949) formed a separate company in the Regiment's 1st Battalion, winning six Military Medals and the right to incorporate the Lincolnshire's World War One battle honours in their Colours.

In World War Two nearly 100 Bermudians fought with the Regiment in North-West Europe. Others joined the Special Air Service and The Parachute Regiment.

# BERMUDA



Capt Wilson (kneeling left) and Lieut Reuben Alias, of the Bermuda Militia, watch Cpl M. Smith fire a Bren gun.



Right: Sgt Large, Maj J. Anthony Marsh, Capt Wilson (kneeling), Sgt Harding and Sgt Smith with a training canoe.

## THE ARMY'S MEDALS

by Major John Laffin

### 4: THE CHINA MEDALS

**T**HE China Medal of 1842 was the first to bear the head of Queen Victoria, just as it was the first to recognise jointly, by its design, the Army and Royal Navy. On the reverse is an engraving of a trophy of naval and military weapons in front of which is an oval shield emblazoned with the Royal Arms. Behind is a palm tree.

This engraving has often been criticised on the grounds that the trophy of arms is set out badly. The small force of 3000 engaged in this campaign saw a lot of action and lost about 1000 men in casualties. The 26th (Cameronians) lost nearly 600 men by disease.

The same medal was awarded after the China War of 1857-60, this time with five fishtailed bars: China, 1842 (for men who had served in the earlier war); Canton, 1857; Taku Forts, 1858; Taku Forts, 1860; Pekin, 1860; and Fatshan, 1857 (to the Navy only).

Only one man received five bars—a Gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery. The



The reverse (left) of the China Medal, with the trophy engraving, and obverse sides. The ribbon has a crimson centre which is edged with yellow.

medal with bars Pekin, 1860, and Taku Forts, 1860, to 1st Dragoon Guards is rare as only two squadrons of the Regiment were present.

The campaign is noteworthy for the burning of the Imperial Summer Palace at Pekin. The palace consisted of 30 buildings extending over six miles and it took the troops two days to destroy them. Many fabulous stories have been told of loot from the palace. British loot—or as much of it as was surrendered—was auctioned and the proceeds shared, each private receiving £4.

Thirty-three combinations of bars are possible for the 1857-60 medal.

For the operations in China in 1900 (the Boxer Rebellion) the medal was issued a third time. It was struck in 1902, when King Edward VII was on the throne, but as the campaign had taken place during Queen Victoria's reign her bust was shown on the obverse. Three bars were authorised: Taku Forts; Defence of Legations; Relief of Pekin. The 2nd Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, was the only British Regiment engaged, with 12 Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

The style of naming was different for all three China medals which, taken together, make an interesting study in medal continuity.



# JHANSI — A GREAT

The 86th gave an "Irish yell," carried the fortress by storm, won four VCs—and sounded the Indian mutineers' death knell



Retreating from the dashing attack outside Jhansi of General Rose's men, Tantia Topi's huge army of 22,000 set fire to the jungle in a vain effort to impede the pursuing British Cavalry.

**I**N the pale, pre-dawn light the granite walls of Jhansi, rearing up from the dusty plain of Central India, loomed black and forbidding. Inside the fortress, 13,000 rebel sepoys stood watchful and alert. Outside in the deep shadows thrown by a rocky outcrop 300 yards away, a group of 350 Irish soldiers waited silently.

At exactly 3 am on 3 April, 1858, a British 18-pounder gun fired a single shot. From the shadows an officer emerged and set off across the open ground towards the wall at a brisk trot. "Now, lads," he called to the men behind him, "let's give them an Irish yell."

The roar that rent the night air struck terror into the hearts of the enemy on the wall. "It must," wrote an officer later, "have frightened the Devil himself."

That blood-curdling Gaelic yell sounded the opening of a great day for the Irish; a great day in particular for the 86th Foot (The Royal County Down Regiment, now The

Royal Ulster Rifles). On that blazing April day the 86th spearheaded the assault on one of India's strongest fortresses, carried it by storm, won four Victoria Crosses and sounded the death knell of the Indian mutineers.

The capture of Jhansi brought to an end one of the most dramatic stories of the Mutiny. The story began in 1854 when Jhansi's last male ruler died and the British Government, refusing to allow the succession of an adopted son, declared that the State had lapsed to Britain. The Rane, a beautiful and intelligent woman of 30, was awarded a niggardly pension and when the first shots were fired at Meerut in 1857 she felt the time had come to square her account with Britain.

Early in June that year the sepoys at Jhansi mutinied and murdered their European officers. A day or two later the European residents—about 70 men, women and children—were massacred. For ten

months the murders went unavenged but, inevitably, Britain finally made a move against Jhansi. At the end of the year a new General—Sir Hugh Rose—arrived in India to take command of the Central India Field Force. He was a complete stranger to India but he was to prove himself a man of tremendous energy and daring and a brilliant leader.

His force comprised two brigades and included one regiment of British cavalry—the 14th Light Dragoons (now the 14th/20th King's Hussars), the 86th Foot and some European artillery. Of the total force of 6000, just under half were British. Rose's broad aim was to restore order in Central India. His major objective was the avenging of the Jhansi massacre.

# DAY FOR THE IRISH

The steady surge of the British advance from Bombay and the execution of all captured mutineers struck fear into the rebel ranks. The name of Rose was already a name of dread. Inside the city the Rane—"The shining star of India"—prepared for a fight to the death. Fifty guns were mounted on the battlements and her 13,000 troops took their places at the defences. Soon after dawn on 21 March, Rose's column appeared before Jhansi. The general himself rode out to reconnoitre—and what he saw could hardly have brought him comfort.

Jhansi, rearing above the plain, looked impregnable. Rose rode round the four-and-a-half-mile perimeter, noting the granite walls, 25 feet high and 18 feet thick, the flanking bastions, high towers, the heavy guns and powerful outworks. High over the city towered the granite-walled fort itself and on the tallest tower, gleaming white in the morning sun, floated the Rane's standard.

The British Commander quickly realised the impossibility of knocking a hole in the fort itself. The only chance of making a breach was on the southern side where the city wall ended in a high mound fortified by a circular bastion. On the 25th the British guns opened fire. The Rane's skilled Gunners answered shot for shot for five days.

On the 30th a breach appeared in the city walls and Rose was planning to assault when suddenly the attention of besieged and besiegers alike was diverted. Approaching from the north were 22,000 men led by Tantia Topi, the mutineers' premier general and the man thought to be responsible for the Cawnpore massacres.

A less determined man than Rose might have thrown in the sponge. He decided on a desperate gamble and, ordering the bombardment of Jhansi to be stepped up, marched at the head of only 1100 men to face Topi's massive army. At dawn a mass of skirmishers, followed by Infantry and Cavalry, bore down on the British. Rose sent

the horse artillery and a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons against their right and himself led a charge against the left.

The enemy flanks gave way and the centre halted, bewildered and terrified. When the British Infantry fired one volley and charged, the whole line turned and fled. Tantia, prudently three miles in the rear with his second line, decided not to await the onrush. His force retreated at speed, setting fire to the jungle to impede the pursuing British Cavalry.

In one of the most extraordinary actions in military history a 22,000-strong army had been routed by 1100 men. Topi left 1500 dead on the field. British losses were 19 killed and 62 wounded.

General Rose wasted no further time. On 2 April he gave orders to storm Jhansi next morning. The First Brigade, on the left, was divided into two storming parties. Colonel Lowth, with four companies of the 86th, was to attack the breach and Major Stuart, with two companies, was to attempt an escalade of the walls. The Second Brigade, led by the Third Bombay European Regiment, was ordered to make an escalade attempt at some distance to the right.

The British columns moved silently into position in the bright moonlight. At 3 am three rounds from the 18-pounder breach guns shattered the silence and on this signal the storming parties rushed for the walls.

Lowth led his party straight at the breach and after some bitter hand-to-hand fighting burst through. Stuart, at the head of his 350 men, called for the "Irish yell" as he sprinted across the open ground. The walls and towers erupted in a sheet of flame as the defenders opened fire. Cannon balls, bullets, grenades, boulders and tree trunks came down on the heads of the storming party. First up the ladder was young Lieutenant Dartnell, of the 86th. As it broke beneath him he grabbed the parapet, hauled himself up and, alone on the wall, faced the flashing swords of a dozen sepoys. By the time his

comrades reached him he had suffered four deep sword cuts but was still on his feet and fighting strongly.

The County Down men, rallying on the wall, swept the enemy off with a bayonet charge and leapt down into the city street below. On the right the 2nd Brigade placed their ladders but were hit by such a storm of missiles that momentarily they wavered and sought shelter. The first three officers up were cut to pieces. But the Sappers stayed firm on the ladders and the Bombay Europeans, rallying, returned to the assault.

Things were going badly when, with a shout of triumph, Lowth's men sprinted along the wall to hurl themselves on the enemy's flank. In the face of the fiery Irishmen's flashing bayonets, the rebels retreated.

As British troops swarmed over the wall, the storming parties converged and followed Colonel Lowth to the Rane's palace. House after house was stormed and set ablaze. Bodies littered the streets. The shrieks of the dying could be heard above the gun fire, and horses, camels, donkeys and dogs running amok added to the chaos. Through this inferno strode General Rose, cool and unconcerned and chatting amiably with his men.

The Rane fled her palace but for three days groups of desperate men held out until, by the 6th, the city was in British hands. In the palace a silken Union Jack was found—a present from the Viceroy to a former Rajah of Jhansi. Amid a hail of bullets Lieutenant H. S. Cochrane, Adjutant of the 86th, climbed the flagpole, removed the Rane's standard and hoisted the British flag.

On a rocky hill outside the city more than 400 rebels who had broken out of Jhansi were surrounded. Many, seeing that escape was impossible, lay on their powder flasks and blew themselves up. Hardly a rebel survived on that hill which, until the British left India nearly 100 years later, was known as "Retribution Hill."

The Rane escaped from the city on the night of the 4th, with a small bodyguard. The Cavalry were sent in pursuit but, as so often during the Indian Mutiny campaign, had no success. "Our magnificent Cavalry," wrote a British general, "was capable of crushing anything. But it overtook nothing."

To the delight of Rose's men the fort itself, probably the strongest in India, was on the 5th found abandoned. So ended the famous 17 days' siege in which 6000 men had routed 35,000, killing 5000 of them at a cost of 343 casualties. If Rose himself took the individual honours, the 86th laid up a store of glory for themselves at Jhansi.

The capture of Jhansi signalled the beginning of the end of the Indian Mutiny. The gallant Rane fought on until, two months later, she was cut down in battle by a soldier of the 8th Hussars. India today reveres her as a national heroine.

K. E. HENLY





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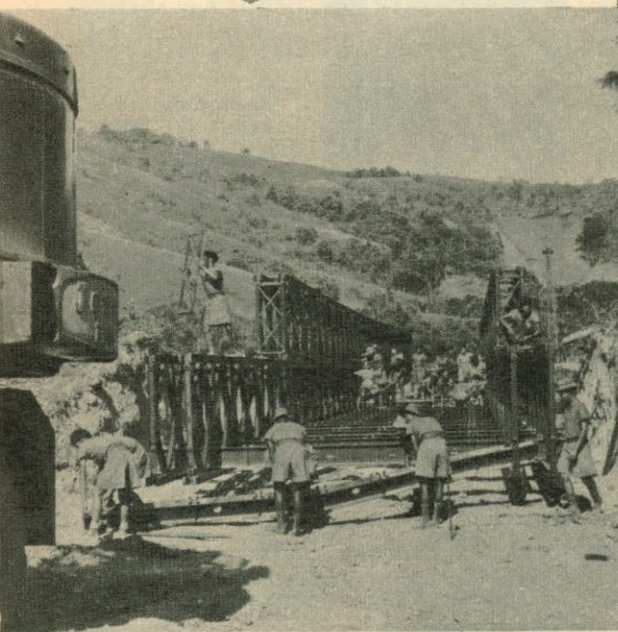


# THE NEWS IN PICTURES

**T**HE Royal Scots Greys liked having National Servicemen and here to prove it is the scene at Detmold, in Germany, when the Regiment's last two call-up men — Trooper John McInnes and Trooper Geoffrey Anderson—departed. Before they left the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Balharrie, presented each with an inscribed ash tray and waved them goodbye while Piper Thomas Lorimer played them away.

**K**OTA BELUD, in North Borneo—the Army's newest training area in the Far East—has just undergone a remarkable face lift, thanks largely to the men of 67 Gurkha Field Squadron, Gurkha Engineers. In the past six months they have built many miles of roads and half a dozen bridges to provide better access to the area and, at the same time, to improve communications with outlying villages.

The Gurkha Sappers' biggest task was building a seven mile-road and three bridges linking Kota Belud with the southern part of the training area. One of the bridges, shown here, is 240 ft long, with a single span of 180 ft, and is believed to be the longest in North Borneo.



**I**T'S a proud moment for Warrant Officer G. Copley as he receives the *Sunday Times* Trophy presented to the champion Territorial anti-aircraft regiment. He is permanent staff instructor to 265 Anti-Aircraft Regiment (TA), which won the contest at Manorbier last year, and trained the winning detachments. The Regiment was formed last year from 265 Regiment, 458 (Kent) Regiment (1960 winners) and 570 Regiment (1955 winners)



**I**F the men can do it so can we, said four officers and 34 girls of 14 Battalion, Women's Royal Army Corps, stationed in Germany.

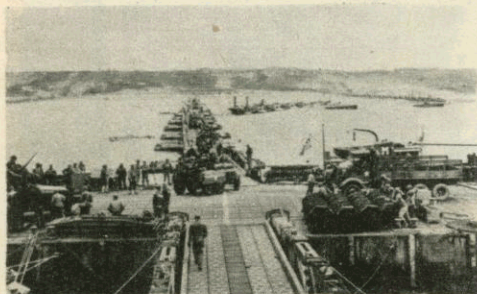
So off they went to Norway to undergo a survival and arctic indoctrination course in the Hallingdal Mountains where, for a fortnight, they learned how to ski across country, build snow huts, treat casualties and keep alive in the icy wastes. In this picture some of the girls are seen enjoying a welcome hot drink.



# HOW DO YOU RATE?

1 How many: (a) Squares on a draughts board; (b) Pounds in a "pony"; (c) Balls used in snooker; (d) Full moons in a year; (e) Men on a dead man's chest?

2 What is the "phone"? (a) In a Continental military band; (b) Invented by Alexander Graham Bell; (c) Once known as the phonograph?



3 This artificial harbour, used in the Normandy landings, was known as: (a) Rasperry; (b) Loganberry; (c) Mulberry; (d) Blackberry; (e) Strawberry?

4 Complete the sequence by adding the next number or letter in the following: (a) I X C -; (b) 3 6 10 15 21 -; (c) W T F S S -.

5 If Sunday was Wednesday and Wednesday was Saturday, what would Saturday be?

**I**f you haven't already tried your hand at one of **SOLDIER's** prize competitions, now's the time to start. There are six prizes to be won, from a £10 gift voucher to a year's free subscription to **SOLDIER**. Send your entry in now and don't worry if you can't answer all the questions—there may not be an all-correct solution.

The senders of the first six correct or nearest-correct solutions to be opened by the Editor will receive the following prizes:

1. A £10 gift voucher.
2. A £6 gift voucher.
3. A £4 gift voucher.
4. Two recently published books.
5. A 12 months' free subscription to **SOLDIER** and whole-plate monochrome copies of any two photographs and/or cartoons which have appeared in **SOLDIER** since January, 1957, or from two personal negatives.
6. A 12 months' free subscription to **SOLDIER**.

Entries must be received in **SOLDIER's** London offices by Monday, 21 May.

## RULES

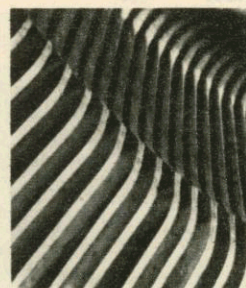
1. Entries must be sent in a sealed envelope to: The Editor (Comp 47), **SOLDIER**, 433 Holloway Road, London N.7.
2. Competitors may submit more than one entry, but each must be accompanied by the "Competition 47" label printed on this page.
3. Correspondence must not accompany the entry form.
4. Servicemen and women and Services' sponsored civilians may compete for any prize; other readers are eligible for prizes 4, 5 and 6 only.

*The solution and names of the winners will appear in the July issue of **SOLDIER***

6 Unravel these Army missiles: (a) BUT RAW EEL (two words); (b) LIVING AT; (c) POOR CARL; (d) THIRD BURDEN.

7 The consonants have been removed from these names of European capitals and replaced by dashes: (a) -o-e--a-e-; (b) -ie--a; (c) -a--i-; (d) --u--e--. What are the capitals?

8 What was the world's highest mountain before Mount Everest was discovered and named after a Royal Engineer major?



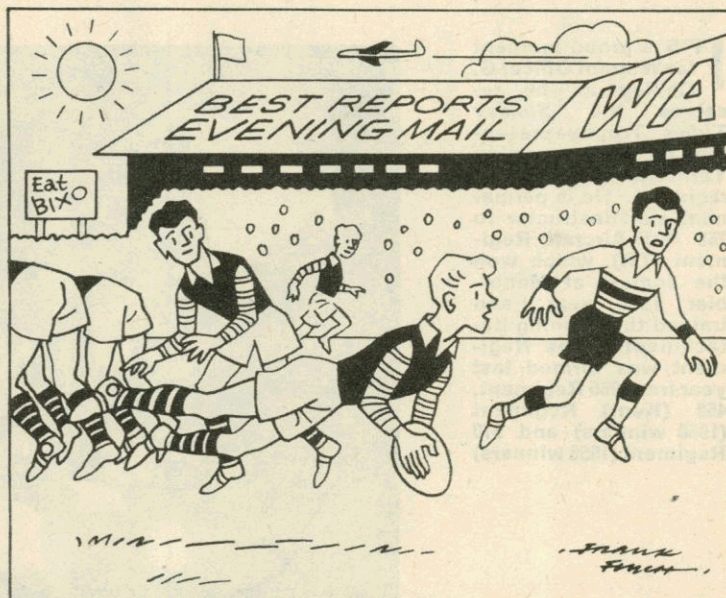
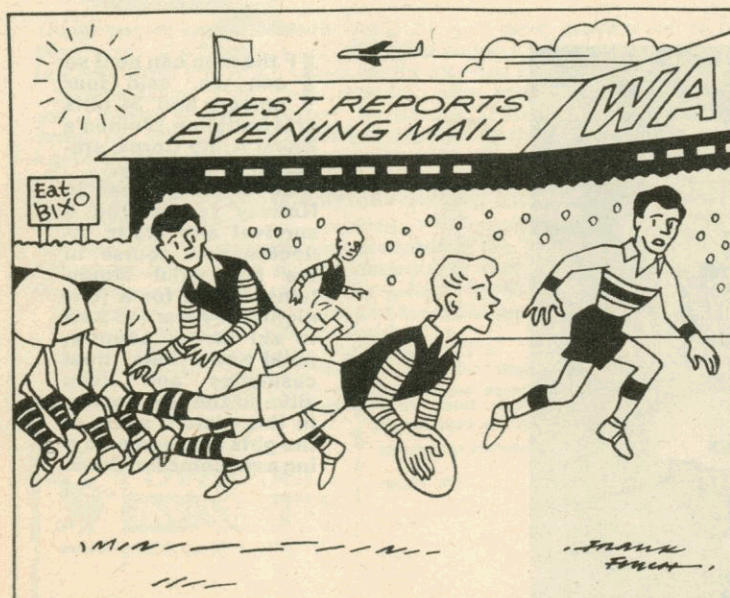
9 A picture from an odd angle of: (a) An electric shaver head; (b) A fire grate; (c) A motor-cycle engine cylinder head; (d) Type-writer key bars; or (e) The foot pedals of a church organ? Which?

10 These are the endings of three common words: (a) --perb; (b) ---ipid; (c) ---tuce. What are the words?

11 In how many different ways can five pennies come down if tossed in the air?

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

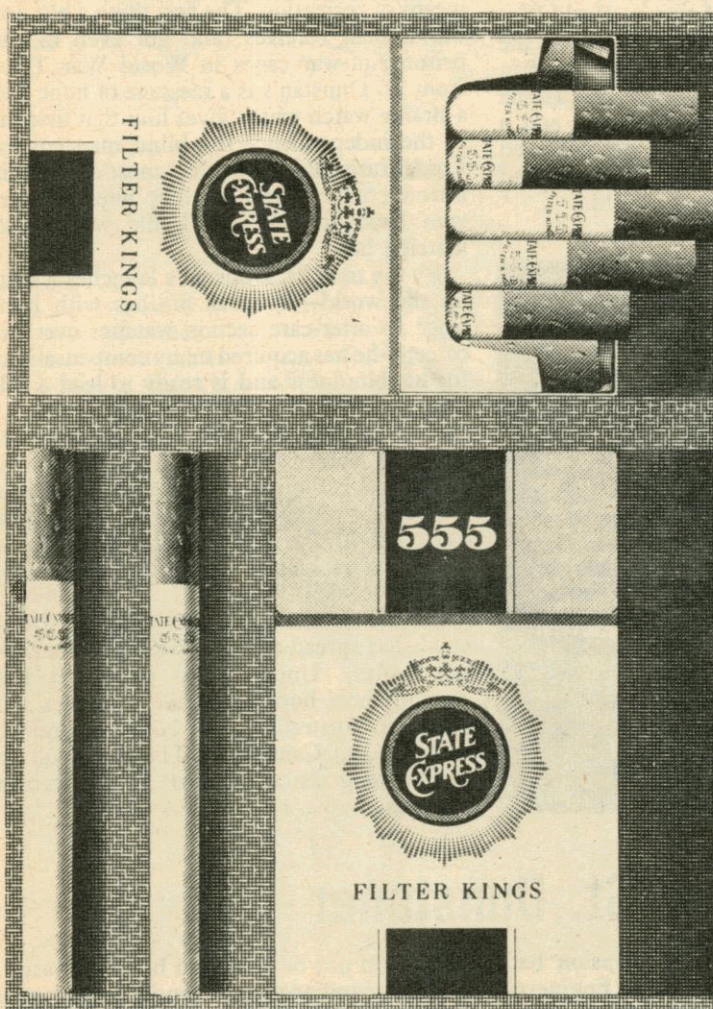
These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. Look at them very carefully. If you cannot detect the differences, see page 38.







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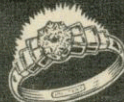
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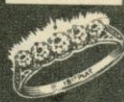
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# The Story of St. Dunstan's . . .

**A** SMALL boy watched the wooden figures on the clock of St. Dunstan's church in Fleet Street strike the hours, and wished he could own them.

In 1830, as a rich man, he made his dream come true and took the clock to his new home in Regent's Park. In World War One, thanks to the drive and generosity of a blind newspaper and magazine magnate, Sir Arthur Pearson, that house became the centre of a new organisation for helping blinded Servicemen.

That was how St. Dunstan's, now a household name, came to be called after an Archbishop of Canterbury of 1000 years ago, the patron saint of goldsmiths, instead of taking its title from St. Cecilia, patron saint of the blind and of musicians.

Sir Arthur Pearson did not live long to run St. Dunstan's, but when he died in 1921 there was a ready-made successor in Ian Fraser, a young ex-officer who had lost his sight on the Western Front before his 19th birthday. Now Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, he is still in charge and he writes of his experi-

ences in "My Story of St. Dunstan's" (Harrap, 25s).

St. Dunstan's was and is primarily a place in which to "learn to be blind"—not a refuge but a place where a man can regain self-confidence and acquire the ability to fend for himself in spite of his handicap.

Perhaps the most revealing evidence of success is a list of the careers in which St. Dunstaners have proved themselves. It includes poultry farmer, barrister, hairdresser, diver, missionary, bootmaker, actor, newspaper proprietor, travel agent, shopkeeper, university professor, chemical engineer, guide to Warwick Castle, physiotherapist, factory worker, craftsman and Member of Parliament.

Many joined Civil Defence in World War Two and Lord Fraser contributed to the BBC a useful talk on how to get around in the black-out. Several joined the Home Guard, one becoming an instructor, and a South African physiotherapist was accepted back into the Army to become the only blind soldier on active service in the world.

Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, who has been in charge of St. Dunstan's for 41 years, lost his sight during the Battle of the Somme in 1916.



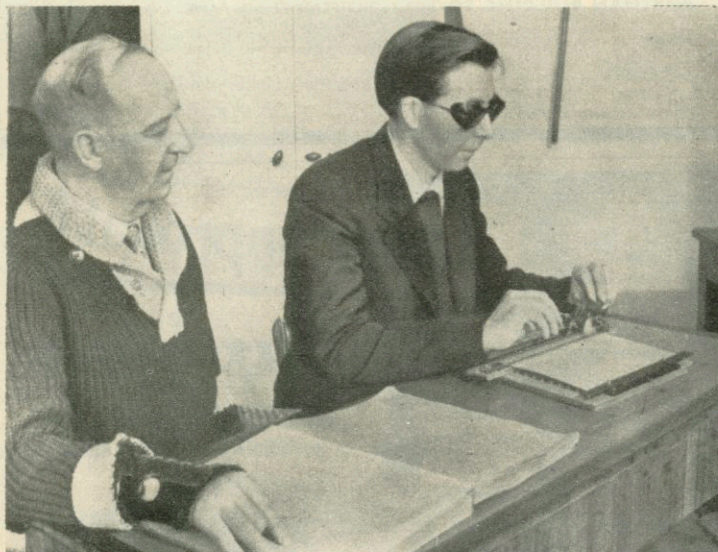
The list of St. Dunstaners' sports is equally impressive and includes rowing, athletics, tandem cycling, horse-riding and rifle-shooting. One St. Dunstaner hitchhiked his way to Naples on his own.

St. Dunstan's not only gives its members treatment and training, it also gives them the tools with which to do their jobs, and the means of recreation. The first thing a blinded Serviceman receives (and got even in the prisoner-of-war cages in World War Two) from St. Dunstan's is a message of hope and a Braille watch which gives him that first bit of the independence the blind man covets. Lord Fraser did better than most out of this introduction: he fell in love with the girl who brought him his Braille watch and married her.

By the time St. Dunstan's launches a man on the world—it never finishes with him, since its after-care section watches over his career—he has acquired many compensations for his blindness and is ready to lead a full life.

By 1959, more than 5000 blinded Servicemen and women had gone to St. Dunstan's. They are still going, men whose sight is destroyed by long-delayed effects of mustard gas in World War One, as well as those whose blindness is caused by some peace-time Service accident.

The work that was started at St. Dunstan's has spread to many parts of the Commonwealth. Under other names, it has brought new hope to blinded Indians and Gurkhas, Australians and New Zealanders, Africans and Canadians. The work will go on as long as a blinded ex-Serviceman survives.



A veteran of World War One instructs a St. Dunstaner, who was blinded in the 1939-45 War, in the art of Braille writing. Men taught at St. Dunstan's have become barristers, university professors and even divers.

## . . . And of a St. Dunstaner

**W**HEN the threat of invasion had faded in 1943, the Royal Engineers set about dismantling the defences along the South Coast of England.

Lieutenant Ken Revis, a very successful bomb disposal officer, went to Brighton with his team to clear away all the booby-traps and other explosive devices which festooned the two piers. They finished work on one pier, and were settling down to the second when 13 mines went up. The injuries to Ken Revis included the destruction of both eyes.

"The Blinding Flash" (Harrap, 18s), by John Frayn Turner, is a biography of Ken Revis. It is no gloomy book but a cheerful, sometimes even light-hearted, account of a lively young man whose spirit was not quenched by his ordeal and handicap, and of his wife who was just as determined that their

life should not be shattered by this disaster.

After many operations, and training at St. Dunstan's, Ken Revis was re-commissioned, this time as a captain in the Indian Army, and went to India to work for St. Dunstan's.

When that job was over, he worked in the personnel and public relations departments of Morris Motors, but took time out to qualify as a solicitor. Meanwhile, he had had the services of a devoted guide dog, and this led him to more and more work on behalf of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. This in turn led to radio and television appearances and to arranging theatrical performances, and so to a partnership in a theatrical management company. In his spare time, he has been water-ski-ing, has driven a high-speed turbo-craft and, helped by his wife, has also driven a motor-car at 100 miles an hour across an airfield.





# Military Magnificence

**T**HE most splendid, colourful and varied of any military uniforms were those of the old Indian Army throughout the 18th century and up to 1947. It is unfortunate that so little on this fascinating subject has appeared in print, least of all a general and comprehensive work covering all branches of the Presidential and other forces.

Now, however, this omission has been remedied by that eminent military historian, Mr. W. Y. Carman, in the first of two volumes—"Indian Army Uniforms" (Leonard Hill, 66s), which deals with the Indian Cavalry.

In the years of research he has devoted to the subject the author faced a monumental task. Many of the early records in India were handwritten, others were produced by mission or foundling printing presses and the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay printed their own general orders.

Mr. Carman has succeeded in correlating his information to produce a balanced work which covers the military forces of the East India Company as they grew in the three presidencies, the European and Veteran units, the irregular and local forces, those of Hyderabad, the Punjab, Nepal and the Auxiliary Force—a vast complexity of units,

some of which are known by little more than name. He conjures up visions of stupendous sartorial magnificence. One description of a junior native officer's headgear reads: "The scarlet headdress with silver cords and tassels, a double ridge on top and a white metal rosette in front, from which come the crimson cap lines that finish on the chest in gold acorns."

Many of the units mentioned in detail achieved fame in the annals of Indian military history, and those like Skinner's Horse, the Corps of Guides, the Punjab Cavalry and the Madras Lancers, together with others too numerous to name, will never be forgotten.

All students of military dress and history will be grateful to Mr. Carman for producing a unique, important and comprehensive work.



Just a few of the Indian Army's resplendent uniforms. Left to right: Officers of 5th Cavalry, 23rd Cavalry, 17th Cavalry, 26th KGO Light Cavalry and 11th KEO Lancers, a duffadar of 4th Cavalry and a jemadar of the 16th Cavalry, taken in 1910.



This brilliantly caparisoned horseman leading a charge is a European officer, 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, 1845. From an Ackermann print.

## Ambition Frustrated

**"THE GRAND ILLUSION"** (Harrap, 15s) by Chin Kee Onn, is a novel about Communist terrorists in Malaya.

Kung Li is a missionary-educated Chinese who, having fought the occupying Japanese, dedicated himself to the Malayan Communist Party and to freeing the country from the British.

As a company commander and vice-regimental commander, he gives the Party distinguished service. His illusion that the Communist Party can ever bring freedom to anybody is shattered by a commissar, a jealous villain who uses his position both to frustrate Kung Li's ambitions within the party and to attempt to seduce his girl-friend.

There is a good deal of action in the story, including a neat plot to dispose of an ex-terrorist who has gone over to the British. It is most illuminating, however, as a description of the too-simple faith which led so many of the terrorists to endure so much so courageously, unable to see the rottenness of their cause or of its leaders.

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## BOOKS continued

### How's Your Bilateral Infrastructure?

**A**S war gets more complicated, so does the language of war. Hence the 1961 edition of the Joint Services Glossary has 72 pages, with about 12 items to the page.

This is a very useful book if, for example, someone rings you up to say your bilateral infrastructure is slipping. ("† Bilateral infrastructure—Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them—e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another").

Don't pick up the phone again and answer "Rats!" By some trick of semantics, "Rats" means "Low flying enemy raiders," and you don't want to alarm the chap unduly.

"Rats," incidentally, is one of the very small number of words of one syllable to be admitted to this grandiose company. Another is "Chop," which means the "date and time (GMT/GCT) at which the responsibility for the operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another."

For traditionalists, it is disappointing to find that the thrilling word "Battle" has almost dropped out of existence (a solitary entry—"Battlefield surveillance"). "Combat" (seven entries) seems to have taken its place, which is particularly upsetting to those who can't decide whether to pronounce it kombat, kumbut, or, in deference to the American influence to which it owes its dominance of the combat-field, karmbat.

The Glossary's definitions are mostly crystal-clear, but step to the top of the class anyone who understands this one: "† Radiac—An acronym from radio activity detection, indication, and computation; a generic term applying to the various techniques and types of radiological instruments and equipment; normally used as an adjective modifying 'instrument'."

The Glossary defines "Two up" as—"A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear." SOLDIER respectfully suggests the following addition: "Also a gambling game played with pennies by Australian soldiers." Otherwise, there may come a day when an Australian brigadier thinks an English general is suggesting he should gamble for his battalions with a couple of coins, and—well, that is what the Glossary is for.

† Agreed by the Joint Services of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

\* Agreed by the NATO Military Agency for Standardisation for use throughout the NATO armed forces.

### Spies at Large in France

**O**N a day in 1941, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering stepped out of a train in Paris, after a tour of German units in Occupied France. From a respectable distance, a Frenchman gazed upon him with disappointment.

The watcher knew that a minute-by-minute timetable of Goering's tour had been radioed to London, so that the Royal Air Force could deal with his train. Why was the Marshal still alive? The answer was that an inexperienced staff officer in Britain had not sent the coded message to the proper quarter in time.

This frustrated effort would have been one of the most spectacular coups of the first big underground network to be set up in Occupied France—*Interallie*. Its founder and head was Captain Roman Carby-Czerniawski, a Polish Air Force officer who escaped from his own country when it was overrun by the Germans in 1939, only to be on the spot when the same fate befell France. He tells the story of *Interallie* in "The Big Network" (George Ronald, 18s).

The network was made up mainly of French men and women. Its members were able to keep the Allies informed of the German order of battle, and they produced much other information besides.

On the first birthday of *Interallie*, the BBC broadcast greetings to "our family in France," which heartened its members. The next day, a woman, known as *La Chatte* (the Cat) who had worked devotedly for the organisation, was picked up by the Germans. In a few hours she had betrayed her colleagues; the author makes no attempt to explain her conduct. That same day, he, too, was arrested, but months later managed to escape to England.

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## SPORT

# CHAMPION GYMNAST FOR THE SEVENTH TIME



Britain's gymnastics champion, CSMI Nick Stuart, brilliantly demonstrates the somersault "twist" while warming up for the match against the Germans.

**S**EVEN is supposed to be unlucky for athletes. But not for Company Sergeant-Major Instructor Nick Stuart of the Army Physical Training Corps. For the seventh successive year he has won the British Gymnastics Championship, this time by the narrowest of margins from another soldier — Staff-Sergeant Instructor Dick Gradley, also of the Army Physical Training Corps and, with Stuart, a member of the British team in the Rome Olympics.

Before a crowded audience at the Royal Albert Hall, CSMI Stuart gave an inspired performance, losing only 2.45 points out of a total of 60. In each of the six events there were only hair-line differences between him

and Gradley and the result depended on the final sequence of exercises on the rings which earned the former 9.5 marks out of ten. Gradley was a close second, only 0.6 marks behind the winner, with G. Yates, of Warwickshire, third, 54.05 points.

CSMI Stuart and SSI Gradley were also outstanding in the match between the Army Physical Training Corps Gymnastics Club and the German Club, Bielefeld Turngemeinde. It was the Corps' first match against a foreign team: Gradley, who is stationed in Rhine Army, turned out for the German club which was beaten by 109.1 points to 107.9 after a close-fought and highly-skilled display.

**MORE SPORT OVERLEAF ►**

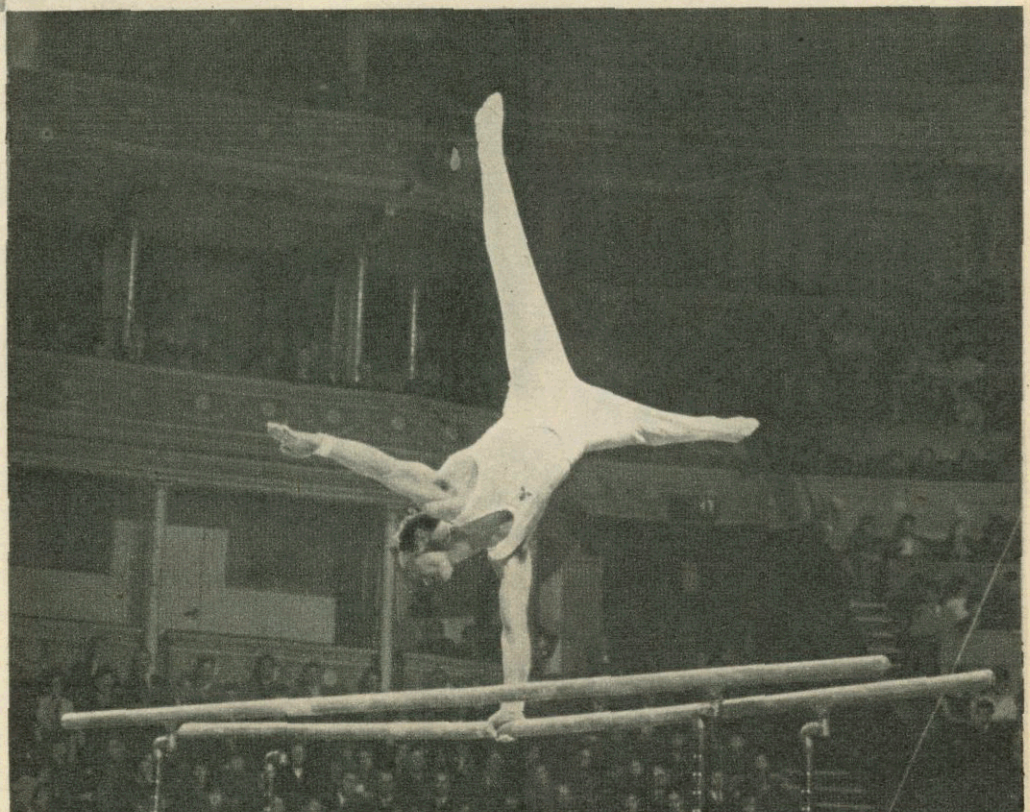
## A 12-MILE KICK

Ted Phillips, the Ipswich Town forward, is reputed to have the biggest kick in football. When he's on form he can boot the ball well over 75 yards.

But he's got nothing on Driver Haywood, of 18 Company, Royal Army Service Corps (Amphibious), who has probably set up an all-time record with a distance of 12 MILES!

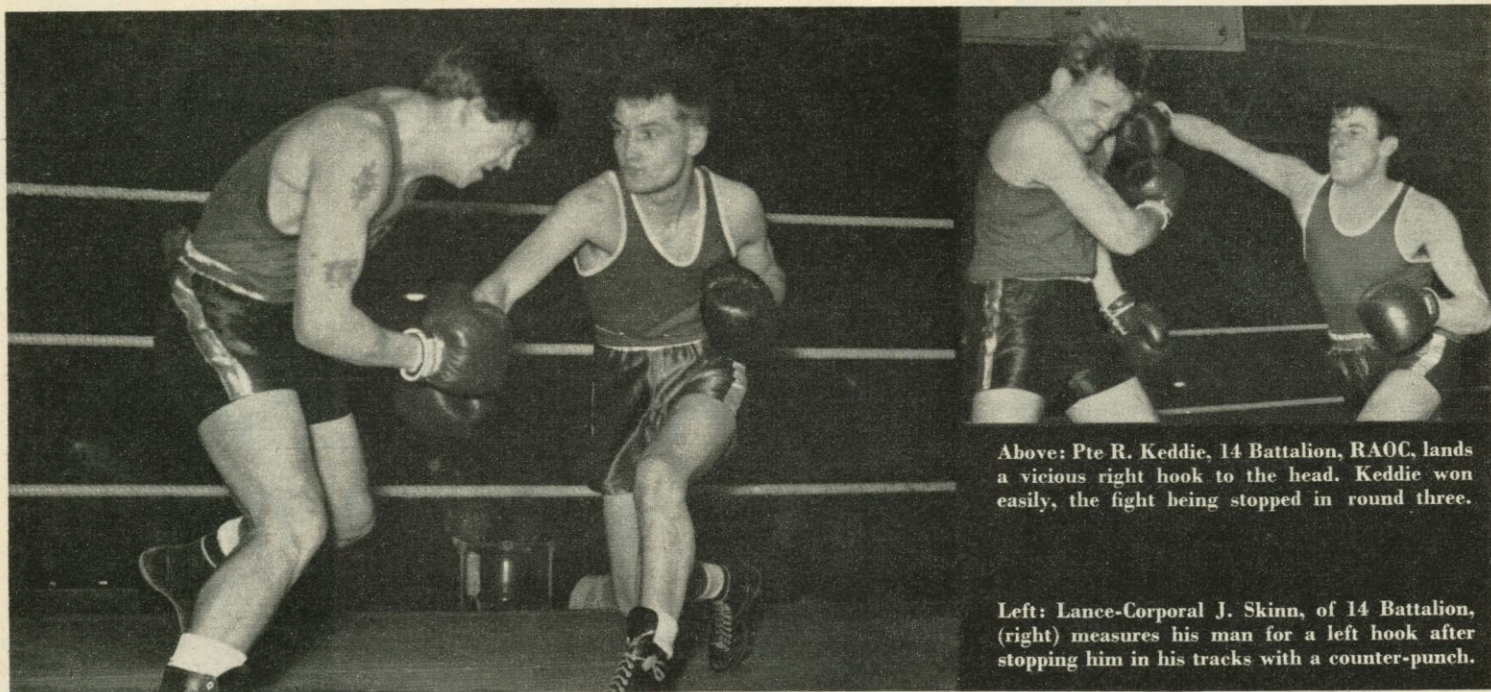
It happened recently during a Saturday afternoon game at Fremington when Driver Haywood lofted the ball into touch and over the fence into the tender of the 3.23 p.m. train to Torrington. Neither the driver nor fireman noticed and went happily on their way.

At Torrington the fireman turned to put on more coal, found the ball and threw it out of the tender. It hit the ground 12 miles from where it had been kicked into the air!



SSI Gradley in action in the British championships. He was runner-up—for the third time.





Above: Pte R. Keddie, 14 Battalion, RAOC, lands a vicious right hook to the head. Keddie won easily, the fight being stopped in round three.

Left: Lance-Corporal J. Skinn, of 14 Battalion, (right) measures his man for a left hook after stopping him in his tracks with a counter-punch.

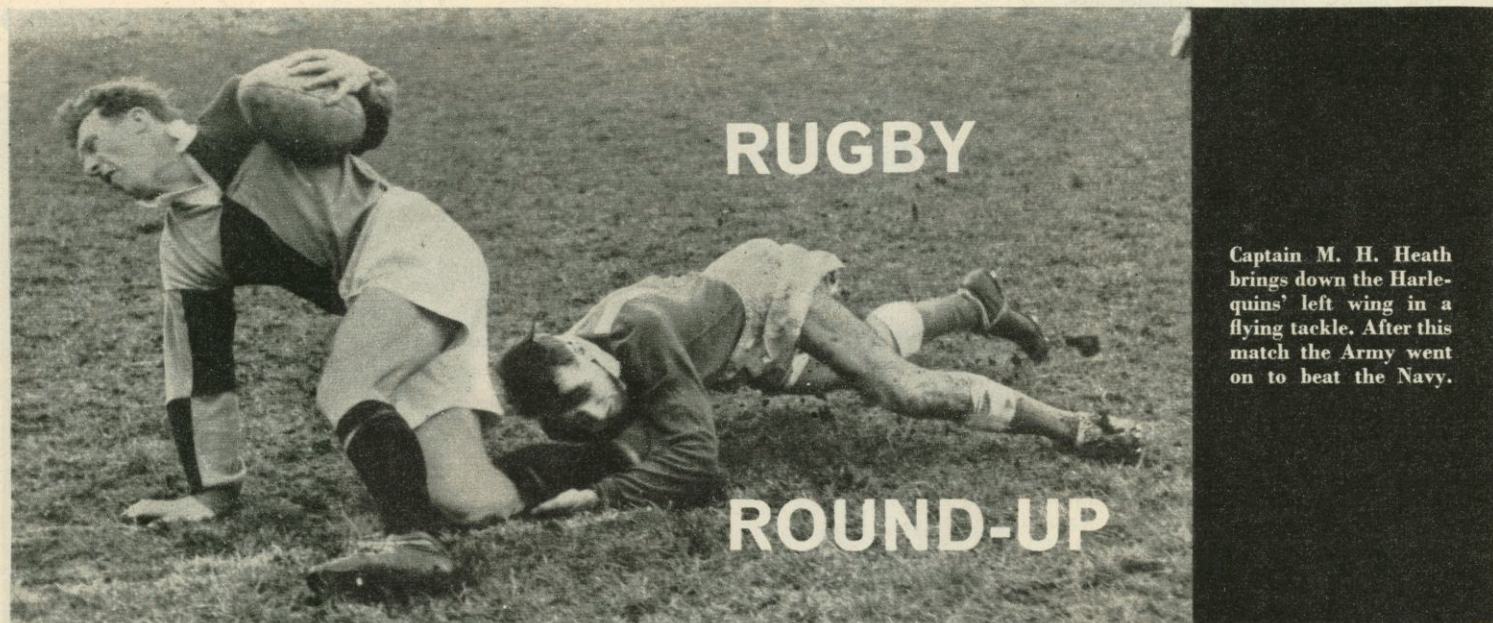
## THE STAFFORDS THRASHED

**T**HE best Army boxing team in Britain comes from 14 Battalion, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, at Didcot, who fought their way into the final of the Army Inter-Unit Team Championship with a brilliant win of nine bouts to two over the 1st Battalion, The Staffordshire Regiment.

Although without their star welterweight, Private Jim Lloyd, the Olympic Games bronze medallist, the Ordnance over-

whelmed their opponents in an exciting contest, scoring four knock-outs and forcing three of the contests to be stopped. One of the Staffordshire's victories was also won by a knock-out.

This is the first time that either the Royal Army Ordnance Corps or The Staffordshire Regiment have reached the United Kingdom final, the winners of which were due to meet the Rhine Army champions at Aldershot as SOLDIER went to press.



Captain M. H. Heath brings down the Harlequins' left wing in a flying tackle. After this match the Army went on to beat the Navy.

**T**HE Army got off to a good start in the Inter-Services Rugby Championship, beating the Royal Navy, the reigning champions, in a grim struggle at Twickenham, by nine points to six.

It was a hard, fiercely-fought duel, with the Army's tremendous pack—heavier than the biggest ever put into the field by the Springboks—turning the balance. The early stages were dominated by Captain M. J. Campbell-Lamerton, the 17½-stone Army and Scottish international forward, who

shone not only in the scrums but in the line-outs and the loose mauls, too. He made the final passes which enabled the Army to score all its points.

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the Welsh Guards fought their way to the Army Rugby Cup Final with fine wins. In the Home Command final the Dukes preserved their astonishing record of having no points scored against them and ran out winners by nine points to nil. In the Rhine Army final the Welsh Guards beat the

1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, by 14 points to nine.

In the match against the Harlequins the Army went down by 14 points to three. The Army scored first—a penalty goal—and held out until just before half time, when the Harlequins equalised. Although penned into their own half for most of the second half, the Army held on until seven minutes from the end, when their opponents put on the pressure and ran out worthy winners.



# FALCONS, SHRIKES AND BABBLERS

**B** RITISH troops serving with the Trucial Oman Scouts have discovered a new and exciting way of passing the time among the vast sandy wastes and rocky outcrops of the Trucial States.

They have taken up the ancient sport of falconry, hunting bustards, curlews, shrikes, plovers, babblers and Arabian hares.

One keen follower is Captain Michael Baddeley who has caught and trained several falcons and now regularly competes with local sheikhs and Bedouin tribesmen in falconry contests. His most successful falcon—now in England—was *Tilwah* which took Captain Baddeley three weeks to train before it would come to the lure. After making its first kill—one of a flock of babblers on the gravelly plain near Daid—*Tilwah* flew many times in following weeks and in all dispatched 15 babblers, three shrikes and a red-wattled plover.

Most of the Trucial sheikhs are keenly interested in falconry and each has a highly skilled trapper on his staff. When the falcons fly over the country on their way to Persia and India the trappers lure the birds with pigeons tethered to a length of cord inside a net. At first the falcon is allowed to fly off after feeding and only when the trapper is sure that it is not suspicious of the net does he trap it.

Each sheikh marks his falcons differently, some cutting the feathers at the leg joint, for instance, and others the small cheek feathers below an eye. Well-trained falcons can understand their master's every gesture and command.

Captain Michael Baddeley takes a close look at his falcon while a fellow-falconer in the Trucial States feeds his bird.



## Sports Shorts...

An Army boxing team, denuded of most of its stars, was defeated by eight bouts to two in the second leg of the match against Wales and thus lost the Leach Cup for the first time in 24 years.

The Army's winners were Bombardier R. Woodcock, of 16 Regiment, Royal Artillery, who knocked out his opponent, and Private L. Wilson, of 14 Battalion, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who won on points.

★

Captain Tony Williams, of the 4/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, won the Northern Command Squash Rackets Championship when he beat Lieutenant-Colonel P. Keymer, The York and Lancaster Regiment, 6-9, 9-5, 9-6, 9-4.

★

The Dorset Regiment (TA) won the Southern Command Territorial Army Cross-Country Championship over a gruelling six-and-a-half mile course on Salisbury Plain, taking both the team and individual titles. First man home was Corporal C. E. T. Dunn, from Weymouth.

★

The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (TA) has won the 44th (Home Counties) Division Cross-Country Championship for the seventh successive year. This year the winners were 3rd Battalion who repeated their 1961 success. The 6th Battalion, now amalgamated with the 3rd, won the title in each of the previous five years. Corporal J. Blackbe, of the 3rd Queen's Surreys—a Stock Exchange runner in civil life—was the individual winner. The team finished second in the Easter Command Championship which was won by 10th Parachute Battalion (TA).

★

Near East Command and Cyprus soccer champions are 15 Signals Regiment, the holders, who won a close-fought cup final against 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade, by three goals to two.

The Green Jackets were unlucky not to win. Although they lost their left back through injury early in the first half, they had most of the play but could not turn their territorial advantage into goals.

★

In "Sports Shorts" (February) SOLDIER said that 8th Signal Regiment were defeated, 22 points to nil, by The King's Own Scottish Borderers in the Army Rugby Cup competition. In fact, the KOSB won by 12 points to six, and ten minutes before full time 8th Signal Regiment were leading by six points to three. Both teams and supporters agreed that it was a very close match.

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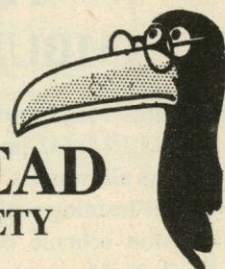
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# Letters

## BOUQUET FROM CANADA

I found your article on "The Wonders"—1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment—(SOLDIER, October, 1961) most interesting and I feel obliged to add my two-cents' worth of opinion.

When the 1 DERR arrived in Canada I was a member of the Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, Detachment of Army Public Relations and must admit some misgivings as to how the British troops would fit into the Canadian way of things. However, from the moment the Battalion arrived I knew my fears were unfounded. Each and every one of them was exceptionally pleasant and it was both a pleasure and a privilege to meet them.

In my opinion "The Wonders" have done more, as ambassadors of Britain, than a host of political or industrial dignitaries from your tight little island could have done. In promoting goodwill they represented a cross section of your country such as could not have been selected even by your most capable advertising agency.

Congratulations to "The Wonders." I hope they will visit us again.—Staff Sergeant A. Rogers, Room 3040, "B" Building, DPR (A), Army HQ, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

## WESTMINSTER TO DEVIZES

I would correct Reader Whewy's letter (January) regarding the outcome of the 1961 Devizes to Westminster canoe race. The race rules originally required all canoes to carry tents, groundsheets, blankets and cooking equipment. These rules were made when night stops were inevitable and unstable racing canoes, lacking stowage space, were considered unusable in the race. Racing canoes have been used extensively since 1960 and few canoeists now stop at night.

For the 1961 race a new "B" Class was instituted so that racing canoeists need not be compelled to buy and carry equipment they had no intention of using. The weight difference, in the region of four pounds, is really unimportant.

Of the first six canoes home in the 1961 race, four were "B" Class. Five of the 14 "B" Class and 65 of the 117 "A" Class competitors finished the course. The times of the first six home were:

Crew	Time hrs mins	Class
Crook and O'Keefe (Lan R and Mx)	20 37	B
Hardy and Camm (22 SAS)	20 43	B
Howe and Tandy (RM)	20 59	A

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● Please do not ask for information which you can get in your orderly room or from your own officer.

● **SOLDIER** cannot admit correspondence on matters involving discipline or promotion in a unit.

Payne and Allen (22 SAS)	21 05	B
Mitchell and Seeger (RM)	21 46	A
Murray and Elgebia (1 Para)	22 36	B

I hope this clarifies the matter. I would add that the Race Committee has subsequently decided to discontinue the "B" Class.—Capt W. S. Crook, Lan R (PWV), Army Apprentices School, Harrogate, Yorks.



### THE OLDEST MM?

Reading in "Letters" of Pte Papworth's record of service reminded me of an old friend, ex-Sergeant E. Whillier MM, who is 90 years old and who enlisted in The Welch Regiment in April, 1892, just 70 years ago. Surely Mr Whillier must be the oldest living holder of the Military Medal?—T. Francis, 59 High Street, S. Farnborough, Hants.

### AND YOUNGEST VC

I was interested to read Lieutenant Braithwaite's letter (SOLDIER, January) about the youngest VC. According to Arthur Mee's Encyclopedia, Volume 4, page 2265, Michael Magnier was only 14 when he won the VC while serving with the 33rd Regiment (West Riding) in Abyssinia in 1867.—Keith J. Steward (aged 14), 2 Marlborough Park Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

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M/Sgt S. Cosman, CO A 5th Tng Regt, Fort Dix, New Jersey, USA.—Worldwide ribbons only (orders and decorations).

R. Wilkinson, 63 Victoria Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield, Yorks.—British and German cap badges of both World Wars.

B. J. Hammond, 76a Donaghadee Road, Bangor, Co Down, N.I.—British and Allied cap badges, buttons and flashes of World War Two.

D. Scheinmann, 237 Sussex Gardens, London, W2.—American medals and ribbons, books and pictures about the American Civil War.

Signals, 3 Signal Regiment, Ward Barracks, Bulford Camp, Salisbury, Wilts.

The article on Hurricane Hattie included 732 Stores Transit Platoon with units of the Royal Army Service Corps. This Platoon is a Royal Army Ordnance Corps unit of the Strategic Reserve. It is a shadow unit made up from personnel of the Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, and functions as a unit only in emergencies. Normally its personnel are employed in routine RAOC duties throughout the Depot.—Capt J. L. Franklin, OIC 732 Stores Transit Platoon, c/o 17 Bn, RAOC, Bicester, Oxon.

### FIRST IN HONDURAS

The distinction of being the first British troops to set foot in British Honduras is, I see, claimed by The

OVER...

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Rhodesia House,  
429 Strand,  
London, W.C.2.



# more letters

Gloucestershire Regiment. But The Royal Sussex Regiment had a company stationed there shortly after World War One, because of civil disturbance in the colony.—Dr. G. E. Stoker, 12 Foxhill Court, Weetwood Lane, Leeds 16.

## SHOT DOWN!

If those are anti-aircraft guns shown on page 26 ("Graveyard for the Guns"—SOLDIER, February) I will eat the guns in this Regiment. The weapons in the picture are mainly 5.5-in field guns and NOT anti-aircraft guns. How is this for shooting you down?—Bombardier Bushell, 127 (Dragon) Bty, 49 Regiment, RA, BFPO 16.  
★ In flames! Captions were confused; that published referred to 5.25 anti-air-

craft guns and NOT to the 5.5 medium guns shown in the picture.

## KOREAN LINK

While stationed in Korea I became very friendly with many British officers at Camp Edinburgh in Inchon, and one of these, Captain James B. Massey, subscribed to SOLDIER for me. I think it is one of the very best magazines I have ever had the pleasure of reading. It's great—keep up the good work!

If any of my old friends should read this I hope they will remember my address. I'd sure like to hear from them.—Harry E. Bowser Jr, Capt AUS (Ret), 1212-12th St, Twin Lake Lodge, Clearwater, Florida, USA.

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LEWES, Sussex.



## "THE WILTSHIRE YEOMAN"

Your picture of "The Cherry-picker," a public house called after the nickname of the 11th Hussars (SOLDIER, January) prompts me to send you the picture (above) of "The Wiltshire Yeoman," a public house at Chirton, Wiltshire. A brewery director who had been in the Yeomanry had the sign painted and it was duly unveiled by the then Commanding Officer, Colonel H. T. Brassey.

The Wiltshire Yeomanry is the senior Yeomanry regiment in the Army and is affiliated to the 10th Hussars.—Capt R. P. Wilson, Bythesea Rd, Trowbridge, Wilts.

## THE 41ST AND 69TH

We are removing the Regimental Museum of The Welch Regiment to a new site following the closure of our Depot in Cardiff. The Museum is well equipped as regards the South African War, both World Wars and the Korean War, but is sadly lacking in prints, pictures, uniforms and accoutrements pre-1881. We should be so grateful if any of your readers can help by providing any relics of the old 41st and 69th of Foot. The 41st was raised in 1719 from out-patients of Chelsea Hospital, and the 69th in 1758, having originally been the 2/24th on raising in 1756.—Lieut-Col M. C. P. Stevenson MC, Commanding 1st Bn, The Welch Regiment, BFPO 45.

## GURKHA PARACHUTISTS

"The Gurkhas Drop Again" (SOLDIER, January) revived many memories for me and the few remaining serving officers who served with the Gurkha parachute battalions. There were 50 Parachute Brigade and, to my certain knowledge, "D" Company of 3rd Battalion carried out a refresher course at the Parachute Training School, Chaklala, in July, 1946. There may have been further parachuting after that date. A composite battalion from 2nd and 3rd Battalions dropped at Elephant Point, near Rangoon, in May, 1945.—Major E. R. R. Hicks, 1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd, Knook Camp, Warminster, Wilts.

## MUSCAT AND OMAN

In your article "Coldstreamers in a Hot Spot" (SOLDIER, November, 1961), you twice refer to the country of Muscat and Oman as Trucial Oman, which is not the same place. The Jebel Akhdar is in the Sultanate of Oman, as is the feature "Sabrina" shown in the photograph.

It is always rather annoying to those serving in the Sultan of Muscat's Armed Forces, which I formerly commanded, to be confused with our neighbours, the Trucial Oman Scouts.—Colonel D. Smiley, Branzholm, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 28)

The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1. Number of windows under left roof of stand. 2. Tail of aircraft. 3. Lace round right instep of player on left. 4. Crossbar of "G" in "EVENING." 5. Ankle-guard on right boot of player with ball. 6. Lower stripe on shirt of player on right. 7. Right stocking of player in middle background. 8. Right cuff of player with ball. 9. Shape of cloud at right. 10. Width of flag.

## PRIZE WINNERS

Prize winners in SOLDIER's "Test Your Wits" (Competition 44, January) were:

1. RQMS Daly, Welsh Guards, att 2/6 QEO Gurkha Rifles, BFPO 1.
2. Sgt E. C. McNeilly, WRAC, HQ 54 (East Anglian) Div/Dist, Flagstaff House, Colchester, Essex.
3. Pte J. M. Palfrey, RAPC, RPO Northampton, Gibraltar Barracks, Barrack Road, Northampton.
4. Cadet Cpl I. N. Scrutton, 64, Northwood Gardens, Ilford, Essex.
5. Sgt T. Adams, 504 Coy (Inf Bde) REME, Prospect Place, Swindon, Wilts.
6. 2/Lieut R. A. Pett, The Lancashire Regt (PWV), St David's Barracks, Hilden, BFPO 44.

The correct answers were 1. (a) J (June); (b) 64; (c) X. 2. (a) The Royal Dragoons; (b) Irish Guards; (c) The Green Howards; (d) The Royal Leicestershire Regiment. 3. (c). 4. Kwai. 5. (a) mitre; (b) foe; (c) sand. 6. (a) Cambrai; (b) Agincourt; (c) Hastings; (d) Waterloo. 7. (a) count; (b) constable; (c) whisper; (d) try; (e) scratch. 8. (a) and (I), (d) and (g), (e) and (h), (f) and (n), (i) and (k), (j) and (c), (m) and (b). 9. (a) bread or loaves; (b) lions; (c) eggs; (d) pearls, beads, horses, camels, sausages or onions! 10. (a) thermometer; (b) altimeter; (c) barometer; (d) speedometer. 11. (c). 12. (b). 13. (c). 14. Differences.

## Reunions

**Royal Artillery.** Glamorgan & Monmouthshire Officers' Association. First annual dinner will be held in May. Particulars from Hon Sec, TA Centre, Ely, Cardiff.

**Commando Association.** Annual dinner, Saturday, 28 April, Portchester Hall, London, W2. Tickets 10s from H. Brown, 10-14 Spring Gdns, London, SW1.

**South Lancashire Regiment.** London Branch all ranks dinner-dance, Saturday, 12 May, Bedford Corner Hotel, Tottenham Court Rd, W1. Particulars from T. Meek, 12 Cortayne Rd, Fulham, SW6.

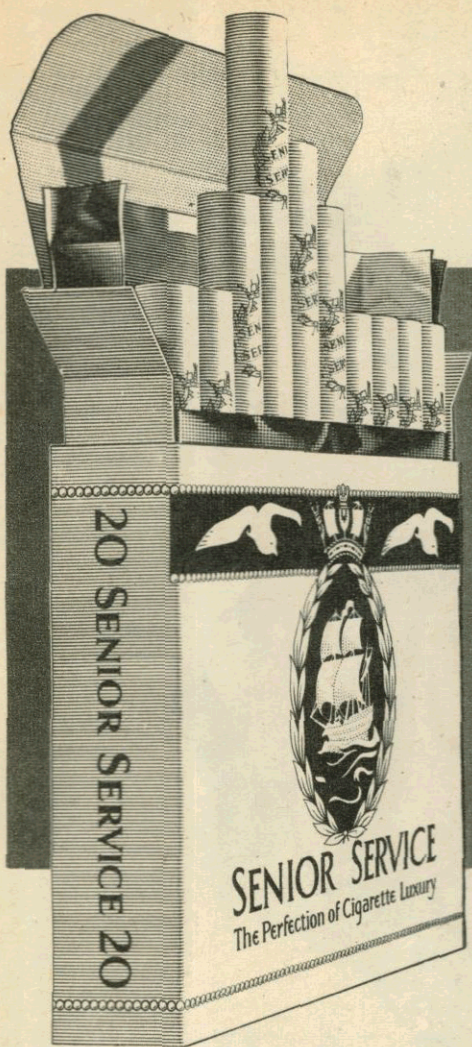
**Royal Scots Greys.** London Branch annual reunion dinner, Saturday, 5 May, Victory Club, Seymour St, W1. Enquiries to Pat O'Rourke, "Tayside," Elm Grove South, Barnham, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

**Royal Scots Fusiliers.** Old Comrades' Association members, ladies of the London Branch will meet members, ladies of the Ayr Branch in Ayr, 14-15 April. Particulars from Tom Linard, 45 Cumberland Rd, Acton, W3. Tel. Acorn 0647.

**Royal Army Service Corps Association.** Nottingham Branch 28th annual dinner and dance, Co-operative House, Parliament Street, Nottingham, 6 April, 7.30 for 8 p.m. Tickets 15s 6d from Hon Sec, 202 Wigman Road, Bilborough, Nottingham.

Notices of Corps and Regimental reunions and similar events should be sent to the Editor, SOLDIER, 433 Holloway Road, London N7, at least eight weeks before the event is due to take place. No charge will be made for announcements.





# SENIOR SERVICE

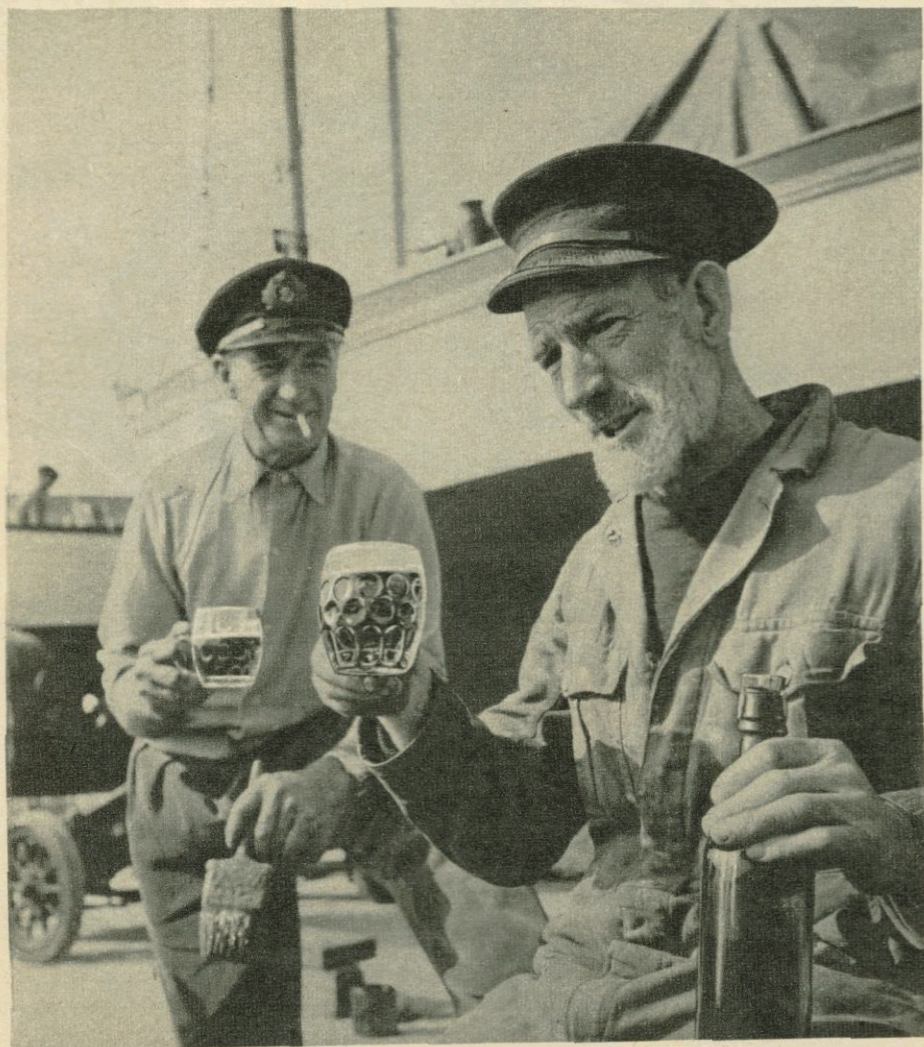
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**SOLDIER**



**JOYCE TAYLOR**  
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer  
—in "Atlantis, The Lost Continent"