

SOLDIER

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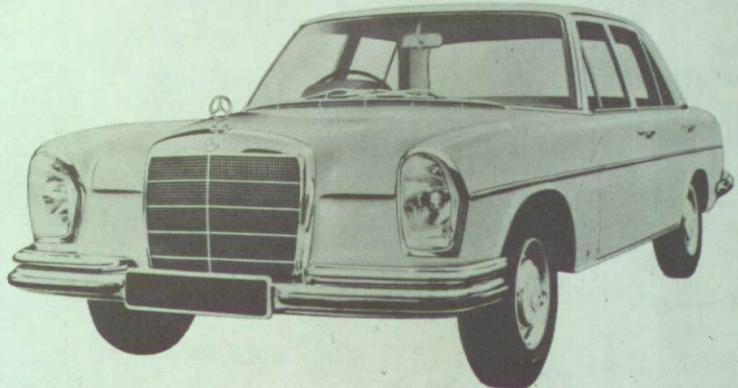
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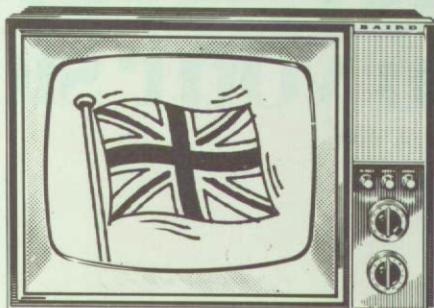
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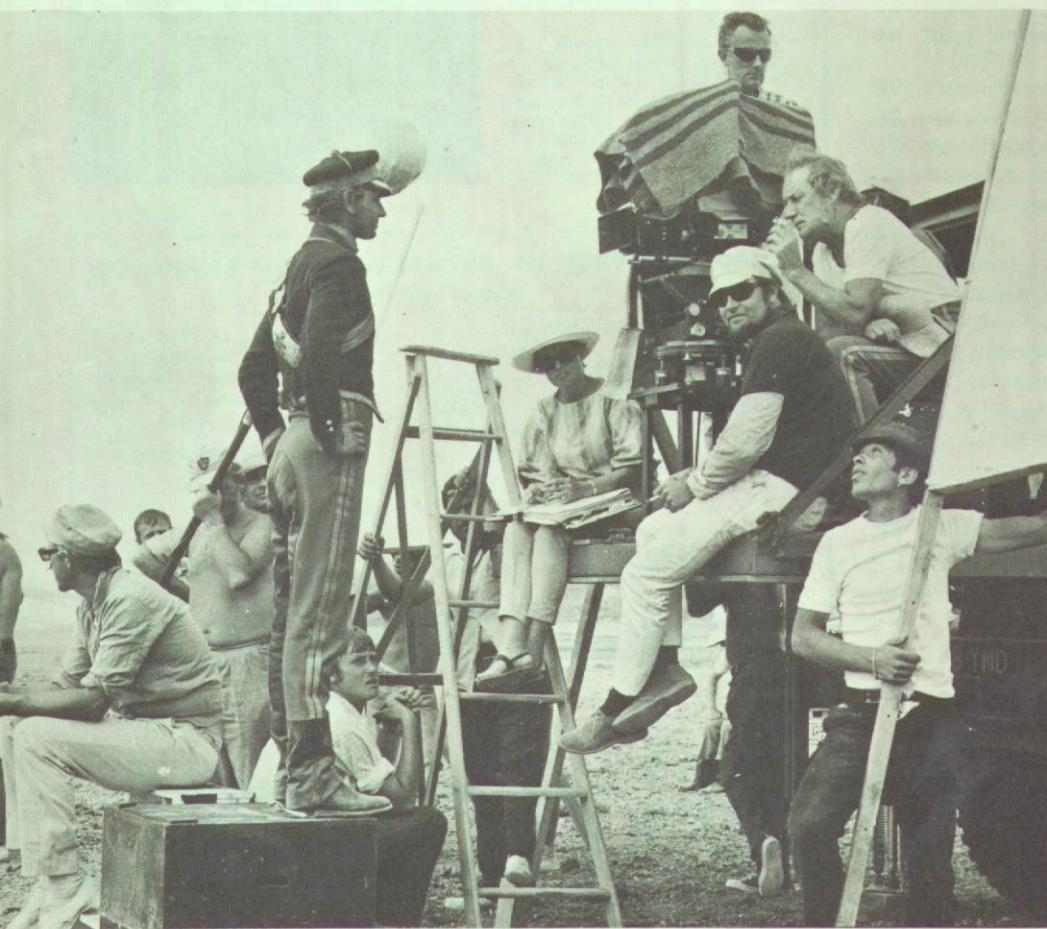
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The Light Brigade...



...rides again!



▲ Shooting in progress: Trevor Howard, out of camera, feeding lines to ex-cavalryman Mark Burns.

First man to hear the sound track of *The Charge* is a technician listening for flaws in the tape. ▼



ONE hundred and thirteen years after their conspiracy of idiocy destroyed the Light Brigade at Balaclava, My Lords Raglan, Lucan and Cardigan, with the instrument of their criminal negligence, Captain Nolan, face the strangest of courts-martial.

Their prosecutor is a hawk-faced film director called Tony Richardson and he holds court on a hot, dusty and generally undesirable piece of real estate in Turkey where Woodfall Film Presentations are making "*The Charge of the Light Brigade*." The verdict will have to wait until next year when millions of popcorn-wobbling cinema-goers pay their currency to sit in judgement, but if their Lordships somehow escape belated censure, it will not be Richardson's fault.

At a rumoured cost of two million pounds, and employing a cast of nearly 3000, he is taking the lid off the historic charge. With a pathological care for authenticity that will guard him against squashing counter-attacks, Richardson is demolishing the Army's protective myths about "the glorious charge" and savagely debunking the generals. Telling sideswipes at purchased commissions, prejudice against India-service officers, the drunken ignorance of the rank and file and the arrogant incompetence of their leaders round out to a damning indictment of Queen Victoria's Army.

And the odd thing is that the brilliant planning and filming of the re-enactment has proved that Richardson himself would have made a cool general. In fact his achievement in canning the crossing of the Alma and the charge in a single day is filmland's equivalent to capturing Sebastopol in the Naafi break.

This is Richardson's first film of epic proportions and, ever since he decided to make it in 1964, brutish three-dimensional troubles have beset him like cholera haunted Raglan. But his great ability to select the right collaborators and then get the best out of them has steered him through difficulties to make the picture.

Teaming up with Neil Hartley, an





American producer, left Richardson free to direct other films while *The Charge* was being set up. With *Death Valley* imprinted on his memory, Hartley began travelling in search of a location. The Crimea was out as the Russians have military installations there. Turkey is neither fashionable nor convenient for film-making but once Richardson had set eyes on the President's Honour Guard of 500 cavalrymen nowhere else would do. A jeep and aircraft search of country lying within a 50-kilometre circle of Ankara turned up four possible sites. The one Richardson chose was a scaled-down Balaklava with only one drawback—merely that the valley floor was a marsh.

It took six months and £35,000 to get the valley drained. Meanwhile Ali Chakus, a smart young operator taken on Woodfall's payroll as Turkish agent, went to cross wiles with the landowners. They numbered an incredible 746 and each one had to sign a title deed. After a year of charm, pressure and Pasha-style imperialism, Chakus closed the deal at £32,000 with a promise of lucrative work with the production unit for the forced-idle farmers.

Even so, argument did not finally end until Chakus ceremonially ploughed the borders of Woodfall's territory with armed gendarmes in attendance. As the buffer and placater between the thrusful film executives and the people of a country schizophrenically split between the cultures of East and West, Chakus qualified during the filming for a PhD in troubleshooting.

Although the President of Turkey was firmly in favour after a private showing of Richardson's film "Tom Jones," straight-dealing Hartley found progress bewilderingly tortuous. The Turkish Army had agreed to lend cavalry and infantry extras for the film free of charge provided stables were built on location. At a cost of £15,000 for the construction work Woodfall were clearly getting a bargain, but the budget went out of the window to the tune of another £20,000 when the piqued infantry demanded similar facilities. In two weeks 500 workmen built a plywood camp for 2600 soldiers.

As an independent film company, Woodfall retain a comparatively small staff and buy in experts when they need them.

Cables and letters to the world's film centres were to bring 250 of the industry's highest paid production men together in Turkey for *The Charge*.

A key man on "General" Richardson's staff from the earliest days was researcher John Mollo. Since his National Service days with The King's Shropshire Light Infantry he has become an expert on weapons and uniforms. The mass of background information he served up, after combing every available source for three years, formed the basis of the script. He fought hard for total accuracy but was occasionally obliged to yield to artistic values. He commented, a fraction sourly, "After all we are not making a piece of history but Tony Richardson's personal view of events."

Kegan Smith was brought from the United States to tussle with the giant wardrobe of 4250 costumes and uniforms. His decision to order the extras' uniforms locally dropped a £150,000 windfall into the laps of Istanbul's tailors, but it saved Woodfall precious time later when repairs and replacements were needed. The resplendent cast costumes swallowed £40,000 at £2-300 a time from a London costumier. Mollo and Smith clashed with Richardson over shades of uniform colours, but the director was visualising the eventual colour on the screen and he brooked no argument. In one case he insisted that the brassy glitter of expensive gold braid should be dulled with boot polish.

The plan to issue individually tailored uniforms to individual Turkish soldiers misfired. Early in the filming Kegan Smith came to the sad conclusion that the casual Turks never would or could match the sartorial glory of the Light Brigade. The soldiers were given the uniforms six weeks before filming to wear them in—and almost wore them out. "Wear and tear is frightening," said Smith as he despatched 500 soiled uniforms, due for reissue in the morning, to an overnight cleaners. By the end of the picture £140,000 of uniforms were reduced to 12 lorry loads of tattered cloth.

Californian explosives wizard Bob MacDonald managed the picture's special effects and had not enjoyed himself so much since he built a block in the middle of Warsaw and blew it up for "Night of the

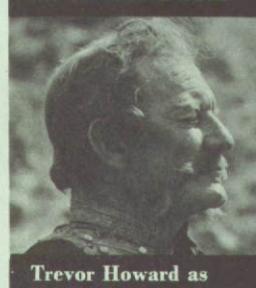
Script
John Saar



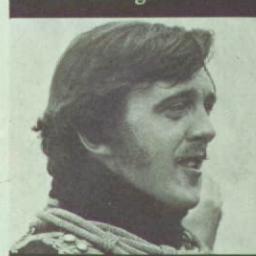
Cameraman
Arthur Blundell



Director Tony Richardson on camera truck.



Trevor Howard as Lord Cardigan.



David Hemmings as the dashing Nolan.



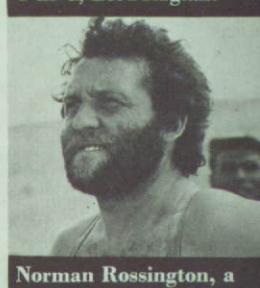
Mark Burns, epitome of cavalry officers.



Mrs Duberley (Jill Bennett), camp follower.



Sir John Gielgud as the C-in-C, Lord Raglan.



Norman Rossington, a busted sergeant-major.



Man of substance, Willoughby Goddard.



Lord Lucan portrayed by Harry Andrews.



Stuntman Bob Simmons staged action scenes.





and a retired schoolmaster ruined by an embezzling lawyer.

When Richardson had a location, technicians, a cast under contract and an inescapably mounting bill, suddenly he did not have a script any more. A High Court row with Lawrence Harvey over copyright forced the abandonment of John Osborne's script. His replacement was Charles Wood, a writer whose reputation has been steadily growing since he left the 17th/21st Lancers as a corporal in 1955. The script he placed in Richardson's eager hands was brief and biting. The dialogue plays between Lucan, Cardigan and Raglan like flashing rapiers, lancing the truth and impaling the guilty, and specifically attributes the ghastly blunder of the charge to the feud between the generals.

The unit assembled in Ankara in mid-May for location shooting. Two groups of electricians braved the overland trip in Land-Rovers; the rest of the invasion force arrived by sea and air. Parallel to Cardigan living in luxury on his yacht, the stars moved into villas while the rank and file of camera crews, clapper boys and make-up maids roughed it in an hotel which seemed to combine the worst features of ancient east and modern west. A rumour that the lifts actually worked in another hotel prompted a migration and from then on

"Kokteyl" hour at the Grand became a popular sideshow for the Turks as actors with period hair styles and mutton-chop whiskers swung through the bars and lobbies in a usually vain search for nightlife in the capital.

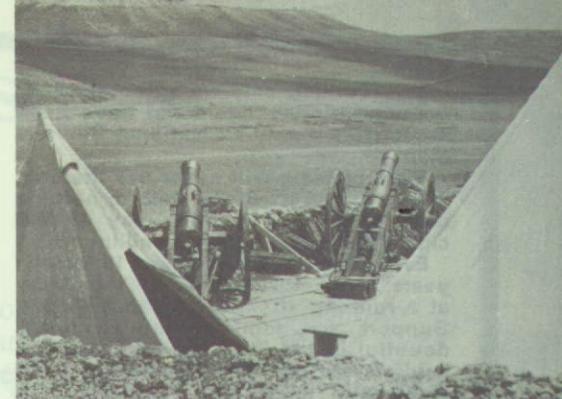
The Woodfall command post was a former embassy building with a convenient patio for the hired hands to lounge on between missions. The villa's fading shell underlined the frantic energy of the new occupants. Phones rang from all over Europe, a blackboard carrying news of airline comings and goings was in constant flux and outside a fleet of outdated American limousines waited, engines ticking, to ferry personnel out to the location throughout the daylight hours.

The location village of Saraycik crashed into the 20th century when the film people introduced piped water and electricity. The villagers were also introduced to the traffic jam phenomenon by the unit's hired fleet of 45 cars, 35 minibuses, 40 trucks, three coaches and 35 jeeps.

All roads led to the location camp cluster of tents and star caravans, a bustling metropolitan oasis squatting on a barren brown hillside. It looked outlandish but somehow the whole improbable organisation worked. Richardson's shooting schedule for the day set a dashing pace and the production men earned their weighty salaries as they raced to get stars and extras costumed, made up, briefed and rehearsed at the right place if not always at the right time.

The director was always in the thick of the hustle, a gangling, beanpole frame in faded jeans loping through the frenetic ant heap of uniformed actors and nut-brown technicians. He starts with his artistic aims crystallised and the calm resourceful decisions needed to make them happen stream out at a tremendous rate.

During the takes he crouched by the side of the camera and fixed a squinting stare on the actors. Occasionally he would flop off



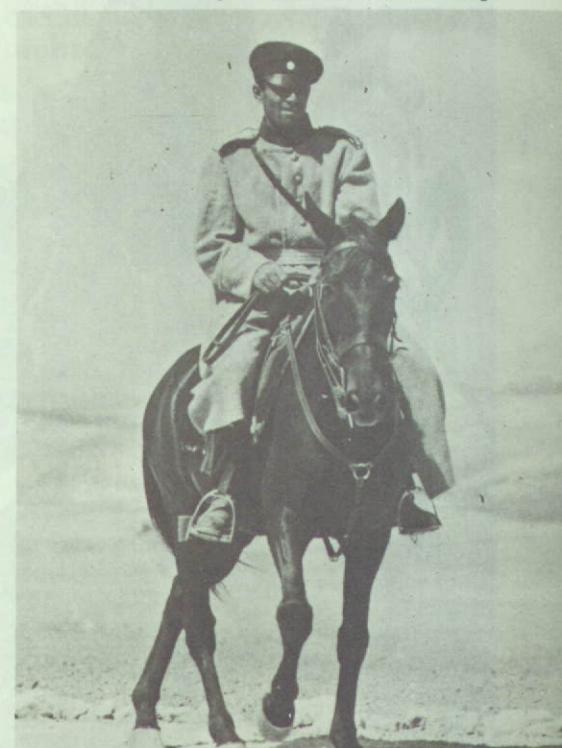
From a Russian redoubt, cannon muzzles dominate Richardson's 1967 Valley of Death in Turkey.



Cinemagoers should definitely not expect any happy twists in the filmed version of The Charge.



Pirbright may not approve of the Turkish "Cold-streamers" and the Kremlin may not like the "Cossacks" (below) but the film could not have been made in Turkey without the soldiers' help.



Generals." He used miles of fuse wire, dynamite and a ton-and-a-half of locally mixed black powder explosive to seed the ground ahead of the Light Brigade with cannon fire.

The squad of stunt men working on the picture was led by the doyen of the profession, Bob Simmons. He trained the horses, trained the men to fall from them and the thrilling close-quarter shots you will see at the climax of *The Charge* represent a year of gruelling, often hazardous work by Simmons.

The props men set up a full workshop in Turkey to make dead men, cut-out Russians and 2000 dummy rifles. What they could not make they bought, until finally they were responsible for everything from the cotton wool padding out the baggage ladies' bosoms to bronze cannon, specially cast in Rome, and 3000 concrete cannon balls.

The casting of Trevor Howard in the lead role of Cardigan was an instant success. From the first time he donned his shako, the World War Two Military Cross winner looked magnificent as the pride-blinded cavalry leader and his grasp of a period script studded with tongue-twisters was uncannily good. Sir John Gielgud plays Lord Raglan, the Commander in chief, harshly portrayed as a senile nonentity, and Harry Andrews takes Lucan. Captain Nolan, the aide-de-camp who carried Raglan's fatal message to the Light Brigade, is played by David Hemmings who despite his views ("making a military picture is as close as I want to get to the Army") makes an excellent celluloid soldier.

Vanessa Redgrave takes the fictitious part of Clarissa, wife of Nolan's great friend, Captain Morris. Recruited to play Morris was Mark Burns, one-time Short Service officer with 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars. He was absolutely in his element: "The charge was a boyhood dream and when I left the Army ten years ago I was interviewed for a film of it that Douglas Fairbanks was going to make. The film never came off but I married the girl who interviewed me and now I'm in the picture as well... The only disappointment is that there are problems over insurance and a stand-in has to ride in the charge for me." Ironically, Burns was to break a wrist in a riding fall later in the filming.

For close-up shots of the soldiery a squad of English and American extras was hired to display clean-cut Anglo features. They included a mystical American composer

As visually exciting as the tragic charge in Woodfall's film "The Charge of the Light Brigade" is the Battle of the Alma. Turkish National Servicemen doubling as British infantrymen of 1854 surge across the river and charge through a barrage of special effects explosions to assault the Russian redoubts. The soldiers were briefed beforehand but, with the numbers involved, control was impossible once an action started—the soldier-actors were instinctively doing their job. Director Tony Richardson let it all happen and kept the cameras turning.

The Turkish soldiers without whose help the picture could not have been made were nearly all National Service-men.

Most of them will never see the film. They worked hard and well for nothing more than their monthly pay of 1000 cigarettes and roughly 15 shillings.

Every Turk is called up at 18 for two years' "Askerlisk" to keep the Army at a running strength of about 650,000. Support and logistics are reputedly doubtful in the Turkish Army and the soldiers are deliberately sent on exercises with inadequate rations to encourage them to live off the land.

A stern officer caste system—something like the old British Army—is based on education.

University graduates are commissioned automatically and are expected to preserve a lordly separation from the peasants who fill the ranks.

The chief infantry scenes in *The Charge* were the work of 600 élite Commandos. They were hand-picked for their physical and educational standards and the spectacle of these big-built hard-bred soldiers running cheerfully in temperatures of 90 degrees and more brought back stories of their staunchness under interrogation in Korea. As they were scaling the heights of Alma for the cameras, their officers inflamed them with the Moslem battlecry "Al Allah!" and the Commandos went completely out of control until the redoubts were taken.

The 500 cavalrymen who rode as the Light Brigade in the film are members of the 500-strong Presidential Honour Guard.

Their duties are ceremonial but they are widely credited with halting a counter-revolution in 1963 by their presence on the streets.



the camera car roof like a languid stork to circulate the set, injecting ideas, exchanging pleasantries, berating minions. Impatience seized him when clouds obscuring the sun momentarily halted shooting. During these enforced breaks he would flop down in his canvas-backed seat addressing his director of photography, David Watkins, with an oft-repeated plea, "David, David, do something clever." Richardson is a remarkable man and in the three-month period of sweating boredom in Turkey it was his magnetism more than his money that held the unit together.

The crossing of the River Alma highlighted the invaluable services of the Turkish Army. The chosen site was a stream said to function as an Ankara sewer, a theory supported by a laboratory analyst who told Ali Chakus that the water was so heavily polluted it would take a year to define all the bacterial strains lurking therein. Wearing Highland kilt or Cold-stream bearskins, the tough Turkish soldiers waded through the stream, those chosen to "die" floated in it and one man saved from drowning by his inflated kilt even imbibed a fair quantity.

The Charge of the Light Brigade as filmed by Richardson will be one of the most impressive scenes ever to reach the cinema screens. He posted his cameras on heights as much as three-quarters of a mile away to capture the disciplined trot in rigid formations which characterised most of the charge. The Turkish cavalry galloped over pits concealing automatic cameras before completely disappearing into a pall of smoke from the simulated air bursts which blanked off the valley.

During the filming of the tracking shots taken at closer range, Bob Simmons's stunt men flung themselves from their horses in dozens while the survivors galloped over the Russian guns in a sequence quite as dangerous as it looked. Injury was common among the riders and the prediction that the film would deplete the President's guard by at least 20 horses became a near certainty.

Even now, before the film takes final shape, it is possible to say that *The Charge of the Light Brigade* is going to take the epic into a dimension way beyond *Ben Hur* or *Spartacus*. It will be controversial and soldiers may find especially disturbing the presentation that the system accepted and practised by the Army made tragedy at *Crimea* or elsewhere inevitable.

The film will be anti-war, anti-Army. Scriptwriter Charles Wood hopes the discriminating cinemagoer will recognise an allegory with Vietnam, see in Captain Nolan the first of the professional total warriors, in the Crimea the birth of the doctrine that war needs must be fought to the death, the first step on a path that led to the bombing of Dresden, Hiroshima. . . .



Special effects explosives enlivened the filming of the Alma crossing. Near misses were frequent.



Painting the Forth Bridge and working in *The Charge*'s wardrobe department are comparable.



Turkish extras shelter and swelter in 92-degree blazing sunshine during a break between takes.

Seventeen Regiments Under Sentence

Phase I of the Government's defence cuts will reduce Service strengths from today's level of 417,360 to 380,100 by April 1971. The Army, dropping from 196,200 to 181,200, bears the brunt. Phase II will bring the axings to a total of 75,000 by the mid-1970s. Detailed plans have not been announced, but Phase II is expected to cost the Army another 15,000 men.

Over the next four years, 17 major Army units are to be reduced—four armoured units, four artillery units, the equivalent of one engineer unit and eight infantry battalions.

ARMOUR

- 1 A Regular regiment will assume responsibility for manning part of the Royal Armoured Corps Centre, Bovington.
- 2 The **10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own)** and the **11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own)** will amalgamate to form a new regiment.
- 3 The **5th Royal Tank Regiment** will disband.
- 4 A fourth reduction will be decided later.

ARTILLERY

- 1 **36 Heavy Air Defence Regiment** and **37 Heavy Air Defence Regiment** will amalgamate to form a new regiment.
- 2 **6 Light Regiment**, less 132 Medium Battery (The Bengal Rocket Troop), will disband.
- 3 **18 Light Regiment** will disband.
- 4 A regiment to be nominated later will disband.

ENGINEERS

63 (MELF) Park Squadron will disband. A field squadron will be nominated later to disband. A reduction in strength will be made in the Engineer logistic order of battle equivalent to one squadron.

INFANTRY

- 1 The Lowland Brigade will reduce by one battalion, which is to be **1st Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)**. The Council of Colonels did not recommend an amalgamation with another battalion in the event of a reduction.
- 2 The Lancastrian Brigade will reduce by one battalion which is to be **1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)**. On the recommendation of the Council of Colonels, The Loyal Regiment will amalgamate with **The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)** to form a new regiment.
- 3 The Fusilier Brigade intends to form a "large" regiment. This Regiment will reduce by one battalion, 4th Battalion, which is now 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 4 The Light Infantry Brigade intends to form a large regiment. This Regiment will reduce by one battalion, the 4th battalion, which is now **1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry**.
- 5 The Yorkshire Brigade will reduce by one battalion which is to be **1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment**. The Council of Colonels did not recommend an amalgamation with another battalion in the event of a reduction.
- 6 The Mercian Brigade will reduce by one battalion which is to be **1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)**. On the recommendation of the Council of Colonels, The Sherwood Foresters will amalgamate with **The Worcestershire Regiment** to form a new regiment.
- 7 The Welsh Brigade will reduce by one battalion which is to be **1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment**. On the recommendation of the Council of Colonels, The Welch Regiment will amalgamate with **The South Wales Borderers** to form a new regiment.
- 8 The North Irish Brigade intends to form a large regiment. This regiment will reduce by one battalion, the 3rd Battalion, which is now **1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)**.

DEFENCE REVIEW

The Why and the How

The manpower cuts announced in the Supplementary Statement on the Defence White Paper are the inevitable result of a crucial decision to greatly reduce British military influence in the Near, Middle and Far East.

All British troops will have left Singapore and Malaysia by the mid-1970s—and only the Hong Kong garrison will be unaffected.

British troops will leave Aden and South Arabia completely in January next year with only a small addition to the Persian Gulf garrison.

The Malta base is to be partially vacated by the end of 1971 and the Cyprus garrison is to be reduced this year.

Here are the main points from the White Paper as affecting the Army, with explanatory comments, made by Ministers at a press conference, printed in *italics*.

Introduction

As part of a continuous review of defence policy and programmes, the Government has looked beyond 1969-70 to determine money and manpower requirements in the seventies in relation to foreseeable commitments and the resources which the country can afford for defence. Major developments

Worldwide Army

When considering the Army's future deployment many readers will recall its worldwide commitments since World War Two. Excluding the Army presence in India before partition and in Egypt before evacuation of the Canal Zone, the following list gives most of the campaigns, "brush-fire" operations and other emergencies which have involved British soldiers:

DATE	PLACE	OCCURRENCE	TROOPS INVOLVED
Dec 47	Aden	Civil disturbances	Two infantry companies
Feb-Mar 48	British Honduras	Invasion threat	Infantry detachment
Jun 48-Jul 60	Malaya	Communist terrorists	Maximum 30½ major units including 28 infantry battalions
1948-51	Eritrea	Shifta terrorists	Two infantry battalions
1950-53	Korea	Invasion	
Dec 50	Singapore	Hartog riots	Armoured regiment, four infantry battalions
1951	Aqaba	Oil nationalisation	Infantry battalion
1952-56	Kenya	Mau-Mau terrorists	
1953	Ionian Islands	Earthquake	Artillery detachment
Oct 53	British Guiana	Constitutional crisis	Two infantry battalions
1954-59	Cyprus	EOKA terrorists	Maximum 20½ major units in infantry role
1955	Buraimi Oasis	Saudi Arabian incursion	Trucial Oman Scouts
Mar-Jun 56	Bahrein	Riots	Three infantry battalions
1956	Hong Kong	"Double 10th" riots	Garrison
Nov 56	Suez	Anglo-French operations	
Jul 57-Feb 59	Muscat and Oman	Aid to Sultan against insurgent tribesmen	Armoured squadron, two infantry battalions, Trucial Oman Scouts
Dec 57	British Honduras	Civil unrest threat	Infantry company
Jan 58	Nassau	General strike	Infantry company
Apr 58	Aden	Assistance in arrest of Jifri brothers gang	Infantry battalion
Jul-Nov 58	Jordan	Aid to Government	Para brigade group, infantry battalion
6-14 Aug 59	Gan	Riots	Infantry company
May-Jun 60	Hong Kong	Relief work after Typhoon Mary	Garrison
19 Jun 60	Jamaica	Rastafarian uprising	Three infantry companies
Sep 60-Oct 61	Cameroons	Aiding civil power	Two infantry battalions
Nov 60	Kenya	Relief work after floods	Field squadron
Jul-Sep 61	Kuwait	Support of Amir against invasion threat	Two commandos, two infantry battalions, para group, two armoured squadrons etc.
Aug 61	Zanzibar	Maintaining stability during elections	Two infantry companies
Nov-Dec 61	British Honduras	Relief work after Hurricane Hattie	Field squadron, infantry battalion
Jan 62	British Honduras	Incursion	Infantry platoon
Feb-Mar 62	British Guiana	Georgetown riots	Two infantry battalions
May 62	Hong Kong	Illegal entry Chinese refugees	Garrison (on standby only)
Dec 62-Aug 66	Malaysia	Indonesian Confrontation	Maximum 14½ major units including 11 infantry battalions
May 63-Dec 64	British Guiana	Riots and state of emergency	Maximum three infantry battalions
Jun 63	Swaziland	Reinforcing during strikes	Infantry battalion
Jun 63	Zanzibar	Possible disturbances during elections	Infantry battalion
Aug-Nov 63	Yugoslavia	Skopje earthquake aid	Engineer detachment
Dec 63-	Cyprus	Greek and Turkish Cypriot tension	Mar 64 formation of UNFICYP—10 major units including six infantry battalions
Jan 64	Zanzibar	Revolution	Infantry company (embarked but did not land)
Jan 64	Uganda	Army mutiny	Infantry battalion
Jan 64	Kenya	Army mutiny	Infantry battalion, artillery unit
Apr 64-	Aden	Dissident tribesmen and civil disturbances	Maximum 9 major units including 5½ infantry battalions
May-Jul 65	Mauritius	Riots	Infantry company
May 65	El Salvador	Relief work after earthquake	Infantry detachment
Dec 65	Malaya	Relief work after flooding	Field squadron detachment
Dec 65	Bechuanaland	Guarding BBC radio station	Infantry company
May 66	Das Island	Unrest due to oil dispute	Infantry company (embarked but did not land)
May 66	Hong Kong	Relief work after flooding	Garrison
Sep 66	Vientiane	Relief work after flooding	Field squadron, field ambulance
Jun-Jul 67	Hong Kong	"Red Guard" riots	Garrison

of the past year which have been taken into account include the end of confrontation and a pressing need to reduce overseas expenditure. While claiming room for manoeuvre to cope with world events, the Statement will provide a period of stability in which the Services can plan manpower and careers and adapt equipment, training and support programmes to changes in their size and shape.

The security of Britain depends above all on the prevention of war in Europe and the Government regards the maintenance of NATO's military efficiency as essential. But a Soviet attack at the present time or without ample warning is thought unlikely and consequently it has been proposed that one brigade of Rhine Army should be deployed in the United Kingdom. Foreign exchange savings from this and the return of a Royal Air Force squadron would be about £5½ million a year.

The returning brigade will bring back a small number of its tracked vehicles for driver training. The bulk will stay in Germany where the brigade will train for at least six weeks a year.

Outside Europe

The Government proposes to meet threats to the security of our dependencies, obligations to friends and allies and make a contribution to the maintenance of peace by the more economical means of sending troops out from Britain in fast new aircraft coming into service. The programme of reduction and redeployment may be carried out slower or faster than forecast according to political or economic needs. The total of 80,000 men and women working in or for the Services in Singapore or Malaysia is to be halved by 1970-71 before complete withdrawal sometime in the seventies.

Britain will continue to make a substantial contribution to the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve and will honour Malaysian and SEATO defence obligations although the size and nature of the allotted forces will be changed in the case of the latter. Although forces will no longer be permanently based in the Far East, the Government plans to keep a military capability there for the foreseeable future.

In brief reference to the future of the Gurkhas the White Paper says that "by the early seventies . . . there will still be some Gurkhas in Malaysia."

At the press conference Mr Gerald Reynolds, Minister of Defence for Administration said: "We shall have to discuss future cuts in the Gurkhas with the Governments of Nepal and India." He very much doubted whether Gurkha units would be stationed in Europe.

The Army

The Army will continue to provide the major British contribution to NATO. The current programme designed to accommodate Servicemen and their families who are coming back as a result of the decisions in the Statement on the Defence Estimates has been expanded to cover the additional numbers now returning.

From early 1968 the Strategic Reserve will be strengthened by a further infantry brigade.

A new Army Strategic Command will be formed in April 1968. It will command all

field force formations and units stationed in Britain apart from formations earmarked for assignment to NATO and units employed on public duties and training.

On the method of deciding which units should be reduced, Mr Reynolds said: "What actually happened was that about two months ago the Chief of the General Staff had the Colonels of all the various regiments in and, in effect, said to them 'If there have got to be reductions in your particular large regiment or brigade, how would you, in consultation with your brother Colonels, think was the best way of doing it?' And as you will see from the appendix to the White Paper, in some cases they have said, 'All right, we will go to a large regiment now and drop the fourth battalion'; in others they have said 'Just cross one battalion out altogether,' and in others they have recommended mergers.

"I understand that in each case the recommendations of the Council of Colonels has been accepted. I must make it perfectly clear however that it was a Government /MOD/ Army Department decision to reduce by one battalion in that particular brigade but the actual battalion we have managed to get agreement with. You may say it was agreement with a shotgun pointed at the colonels' heads; nevertheless we have managed to get agreement."

Cost

The main financial objective of the cuts is to keep the Defence budget below £2000 million a year at 1964 price levels. By 1970-71 expenditure should run out at £1900 million a year, £200 million a year below the pre-cut estimates, and by the mid-seventies the figure may go down to £1800 million. Overseas defence expenditure is forecast to drop from £173 million to £120 million in 1970-71 and a further saving of £60 million a year is possible in the seventies.

Redundancy Payments

Normal wastage and reduced recruiting will account for the major part of the reductions but it is expected that on average 2500 officers and men a year will become redundant. Men whose careers are prematurely terminated will be entitled to compensation taking into account the loss of career, prospects, and pension through shortened service and the difficulties they may experience in finding civilian jobs.

Every year 23,000 men leave the Services —10,000 of them soldiers. These normal retirements and discharges will account for 5000 of the 7000-8000 redundancies in an average year. If volunteers do not fill the remaining redundancy places, people will be ordered to retire with about six months' notice.

Conclusion

The Statement marks the end of a three-year review of Britain's overseas policy and the necessary power to reinforce it. The Armed Forces will be of a quality of which the men and women who comprise them and the nation can be proud.

Mr Reynolds emphasised that despite the cuts there was still a good and attractive career in the Armed Forces. One needed to recruit 1000 men a year for every 10,000 men in the Army. The Army would still be needing 19,000 men a year.

SOLDIER to Soldier -

Regular readers will quickly spot a radical change in this month's issue —an advertisement on the back page.

This break from tradition has been made for one simple reason—money.

SOLDIER incurs a deficit which has to be reduced. Costs continue to rise and, while economies can and are being made, some items, notably printing, cannot be drastically reduced without detriment to the magazine's content and presentation.

Solvency and salvation lie in increased revenue and this must be sought mainly from advertisements.

Sales must be increased too, to offset the rundown in the strength of the Army, the magazine's main customer. Units are being asked to review their sales and encourage soldiers to buy their own copies; other steps have been taken to channel sales into the more remunerative outlets (an individual subscription or a copy bought from a unit do not involve the discounts which make magazines sold through newsagents and bookstalls uneconomic).

From the July issue **SOLDIER** has at last been able to handle its own advertising. It is too early yet to evaluate the result but, apart from some known savings, it seems that advertising revenue is likely to be increased. There is still much to be done, not least the task of convincing potential advertisers not only that **SOLDIER** is read by the Army, sailors, marines, airmen and civilians, but that today's Serviceman is neither moron nor pauper but an educated and well-paid man.

This issue makes over the back page to an advertisement for the first time. More will follow, some of them in black-and-white.

The reader will not lose. In this issue there is a full-colour editorial page. A proportion of the back page advertisement revenue will be "ploughed back" in future in a similar colour page, in better paper or in any way that will enhance the magazine.

It had to come. It is here. Some readers, particularly the old regulars, may regret this revolutionary change but will accept that it is preferable to a further increase in price.

★

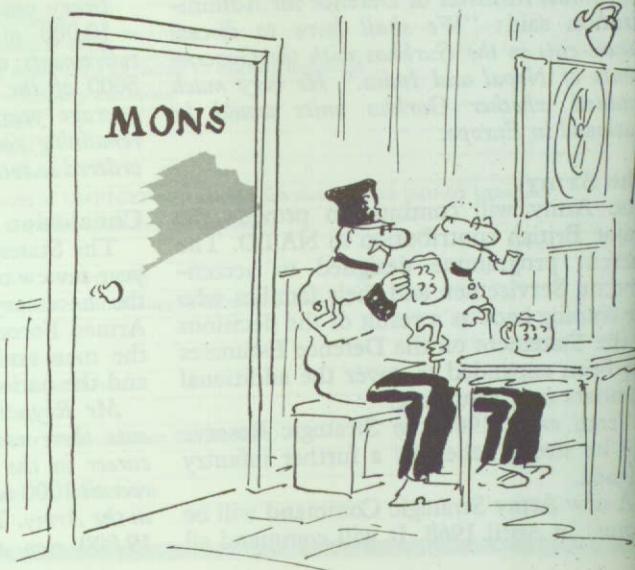
The British Show Jumping Association has agreed that the proceeds of the gala night at the "Horse of the Year" Show on Monday, 2 October, will be shared between the Army Benevolent Fund and the Variety Club of Great Britain in order to assist distressed children.

Members of the Armed Services can obtain tickets at the following concession rates: 15s tickets for 7s 6d, 10s tickets for 5s and 5s tickets for 2s 6d. Application should be made to Box Office, "Horse of the Year" Show, Empire Pool, Wembley.



PENSIONERS PUB

by Larry



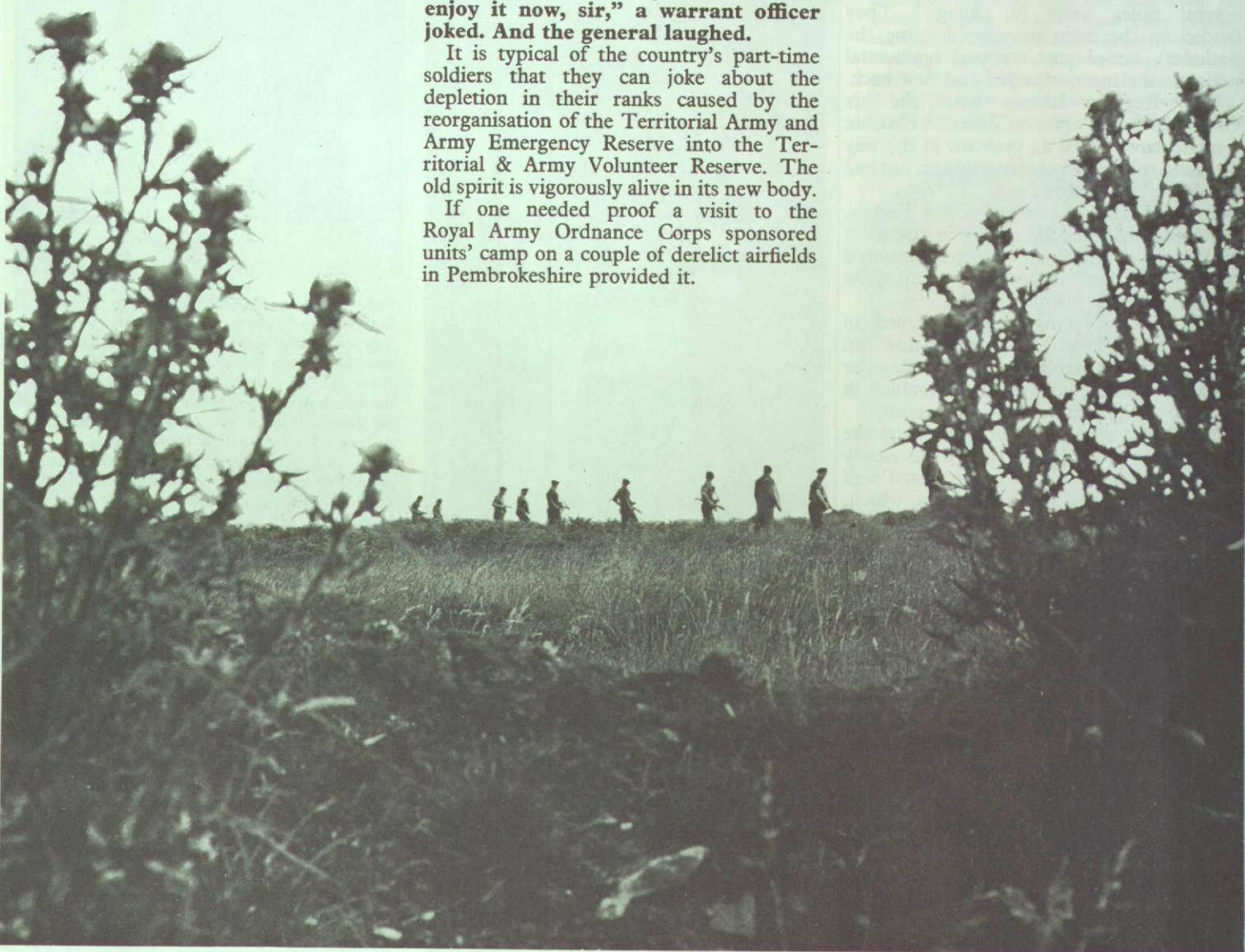
FROM THE ASHES

*Story by JOHN WRIGHT
Pictures by LESLIE WIGGS*

ENJOYING yourself?" the retired major-general on a visit to a Volunteers' camp in Wales asked in the way that generals do on such occasions. "Not many of us left to enjoy it now, sir," a warrant officer joked. And the general laughed.

It is typical of the country's part-time soldiers that they can joke about the depletion in their ranks caused by the reorganisation of the Territorial Army and Army Emergency Reserve into the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve. The old spirit is vigorously alive in its new body.

If one needed proof a visit to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps sponsored units' camp on a couple of derelict airfields in Pembrokeshire provided it.



The nearly 60 T & AVR sponsored units of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps could be said to be descended from the old Army Emergency Reserve but for the fact that more than a third of their men are ex-Territorial Army, some from other corps or from the infantry.

Sponsored units, like those of the Army Emergency Reserve, are raised on a countrywide basis and trained and administered by a central Volunteer headquarters—in the case of the RAOC this is at Feltham, Middlesex.

Ordnance men in the Special Army Volunteer Reserve's Category Ib are liable to be called up at any time to provide logistic support for a six-battalion United Nations force. Those in T & AVR IIb either have an Ever Ready call-up liability or the same liability as the bulk of Volunteers in Category 2—call-out under a Queen's Order at any time when warlike operations are in preparation or progress. The prosaically titled support units have a vital role in any such operations.

FROM THE ASHES

What could be more in keeping with the *élan* of the former TA than the story of the two officers who visited a flying club in uniform, were invited to spend the evening—and persuaded a member to fly them to their base on a disused airfield several miles away to change? They landed on the main runway (dodging the potholes), taxied past stunned regimental police to the mess, changed and flew back.

The Regular officers with the six Ordnance Corps units on Exercise Phoenix 4 might have raised an eyebrow at the way weekend soldiers went about things, but had to admire their enthusiasm.

In fact, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Bartels, Feltham-based Regular officer in charge of all Royal Army Ordnance Corps sponsored units, found the "shakedown" camp quite inspiring, to use his own words.

The Reserve units were employed in their technical role in supporting an ordnance maintenance park of the Regular "shadow" force and were also involved in internal security and infantry exercises.

There was a sense of purpose among the Reservists, proudly wearing their newly acquired combat suits, that promised well for the future of the new force which, Phoenix-like, has risen from the ashes of the old Citizens' Army . . .

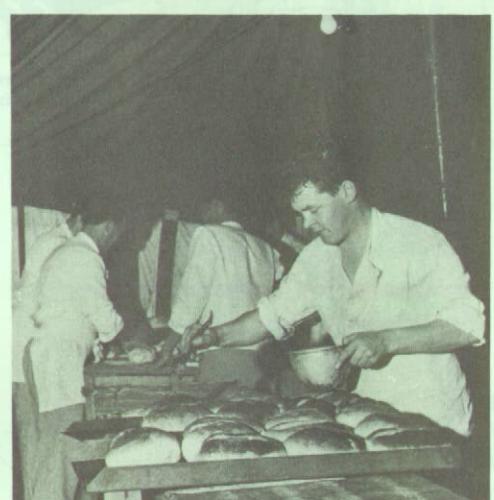
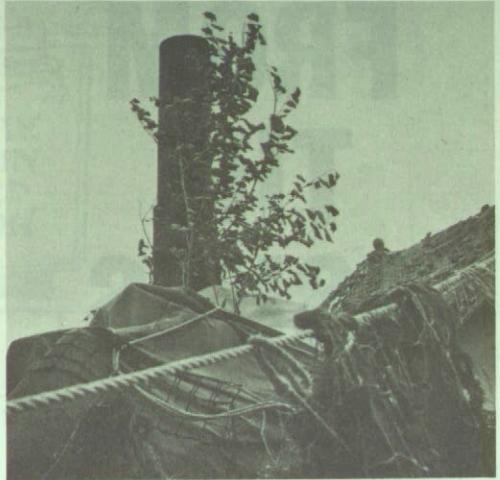
They call it 54 Field Bakery Platoon. It is airportable, in the *élite* Ib Special Army Volunteer Reserve category and the only unit of its kind in the T & AVR.

In a deeply camouflaged tented bakery on a forgotten airfield, Sergeant William Absalom, a Welshman who talks about good brown crust and Dylan Thomas with equal enthusiasm, and his small team, worked in high temperatures from 3.45am to just past noon to feed the 500 men of Phoenix 4 with bread.

The nine bakers are mainly Scots. Most do not earn their living by baking bread—the money is not good enough. Sergeant Absalom, who learned baking as a boy and was a field baker during World War Two, now works in an oil refinery.

This is baking at its most primitive. None of your fancy plant bakery methods here. Army bread in the field is made by human hand and, the bakery platoon maintains, is much better for it.

Despite being greatly under strength the bakers reckoned they could in an emergency turn out 1440 three-quarter pound rations in an eight-hour shift. The platoon is like a small firm. Most of the men have been together some six years.



Dough is mixed in troughs by hand as it was throughout the country half-a-century ago. The oil-fired oven is one of only six in use in the whole Army.

Army bakers are a gentle lot of men, thoroughly professional and always ready to laugh at a good joke. The joke in Pembrokeshire was having to make two different-sized loaves, 12-ounce for Regulars and 14-ounce for Reservists.

While Sergeant Absalom and his men were busy feeding the 500, at an airfield nearby another band of men was busy keeping them clean.

Lieutenant Edward Bowen, a quietly-spoken Scot, is a law apprentice in civilian life. In the Army he washes people—he commands 10 Bath Platoon.

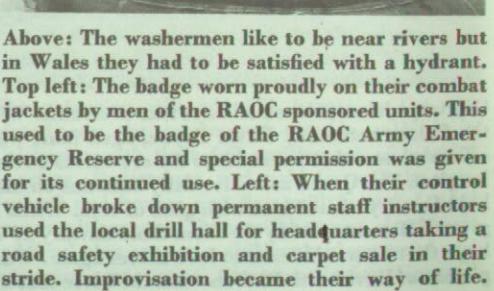
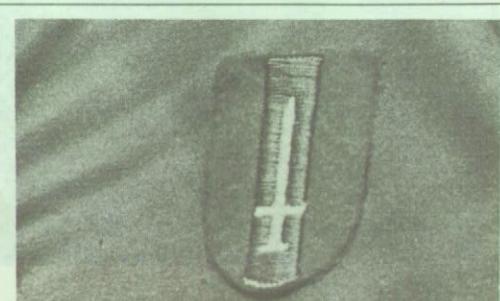
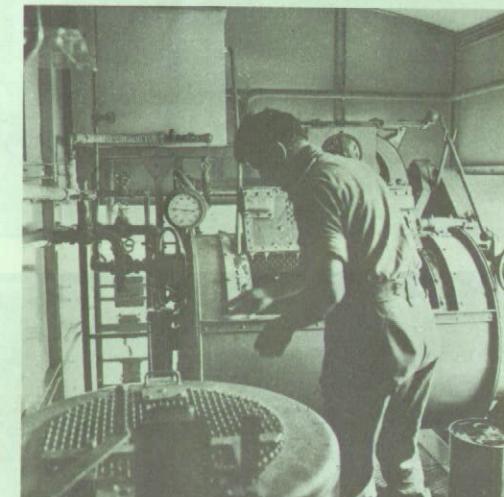
Hot water is supplied by a traction-engine-like contraption which draws cold water from a rubber reservoir—a reservoir Lieutenant Bowen said sadly, which took five bowser loads to fill. Normally the bath unit would be situated near running water instead of on a "dry" airfield. Lieutenant Bowen had to draw water from the fire station at Haverfordwest, miles away.

Men of the Regular "Shadow", camped nearby, cultivated the members of the bath unit. On an airfield miles from anywhere even a bath relieves monotony and hot water eases the morning shave.

In action, men would come to the unit, have a bath and be issued with a clean set of clothes by the Platoon's clothing exchange section. The clothes would then go to a laundry company and be returned after washing for reissue.

At last year's camp Sergeant Brian O'Gallagher drew water from the River Severn. In Pembrokeshire he got it from a hydrant. Normally he is a bank clerk. His Reserve Army role is commander of a section of 2 Laundry Platoon of 12 Rear Laundry and Bath Company.

Like the bakers his men are an old firm, well used to washing socks together. In fact they took 17 cases of socks and five packages of shirts, too—to Pembrokeshire. It was practice stuff for use when they were not handling the genuinely dirty washing of their comrades or of 104 Light Air Defence Regiment T & AVR IIa on whose camp at Penally the washermen set up shop.



Bath time. Top left: The water reservoir and the engine that produces the welcome hot bath water. Left: At the other end of the bath unit men with towels at the ready queue for admission. Above: Ah! That's lovely. Below: The clothes washers at work. All this machinery (left) would bewilder a Monday-morning housewife but the RAOC men handle it with ease. They like their work. Say it makes a "nice change" from daily routine of earning a living. Middle: Arms developed by karate plunge into a tumbler drier. Below: This tough ex-paratrooper hangs up the washing for the last drying. These men claim their wash could not be cleaner. And they can "do" for 1200 troops.

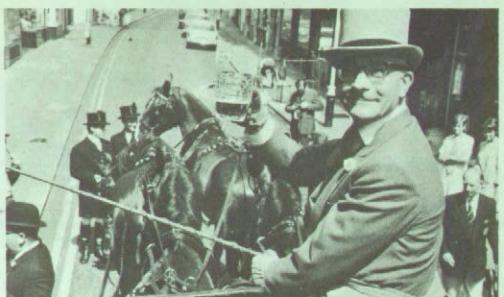
LEFT RIGHT AND CENTRE



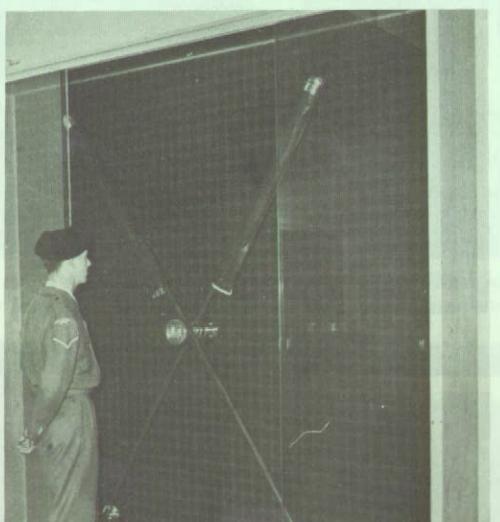
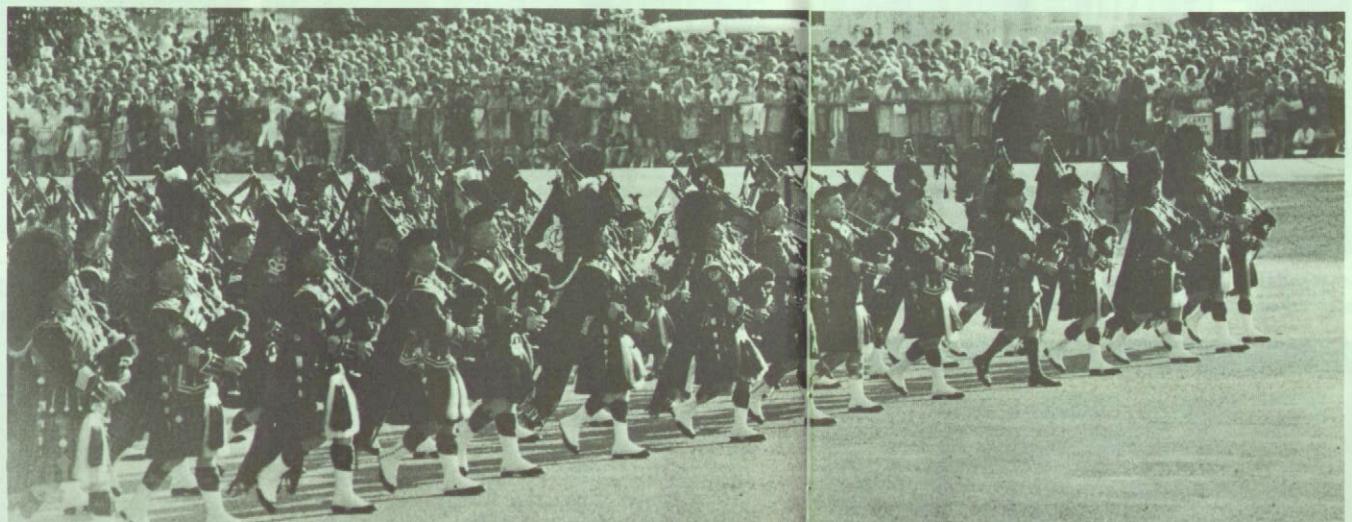
One large horse; one small boy; fear overcome. While watching the Trooping the Colour ceremony David Payne, aged four, was kicked by a Footguards officer's horse that backed into the crowd. As a result he spent three weeks in hospital. The Queen asked for daily bulletins on his condition and the Household Cavalry visited him with gifts of toys. When David left hospital he was given VIP treatment by the Household Cavalry at Wellington Barracks in the hope that he would learn to love horses again. Was the visit successful? This picture of David with Pharaoh—not the horse that kicked him—is the answer.



Try putting these two vehicles (left) on those parking meters and see what the traffic wardens say! Actually, Major-General E H G Lonsdale, Transport Officer in Chief, pictured here driving the Royal Corps of Transport's coach and four, drove straight past the row of meters providing an unsolicited guard of honour. He was heading for a pub called—yes, you've guessed it—the Coach and Horses at the other end of this road, Great Marlborough Street in London's West End. The bus is Old Bill of World War One fame. The colourful cavalcade had driven from Regent's Park Barracks to mark the adoption of the pub by the Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Corps of Transport Association as a rendezvous for its 16,000 members. Below: Journey's end—the coachman-general quenches his thirst on a pint of ale.



The ceremonial gun of 1st Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, and a Scout helicopter (left). The old and the new. Recently the Regiment held its first gun position exercise at Colchester since returning from two memorable years' service in South Arabia. And the old gun of Turkish origin, in safe keeping at the School of Artillery during the Regiment's absence, was placed in its position near Regimental Headquarters by chopper crane.



In today's world few things are unique. But this was. Never before had the pipes and drums of all ten Scottish regiments massed to Beat Retreat as they did on Horse Guards Parade recently. What a mixture of tartans!—Royal Scots Greys, Scots Guards, Royal Scots, Royal Highland Fusiliers, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, Cameronians, Black Watch, Queen's Own Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The Queen took the salute; a galaxy of Royalty attended. The massing was made possible because seven of the regiments were taking part in the Royal Tournament. The Scots Guards, Cameronians and Royal Highland Fusiliers came from Scotland and the rest, with the exception of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Germany. The Argylls were lightly represented—most of them were busy with another show in far-off Crater. The Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve was also represented. On parade were 146 pipers, 84 drummers, 17 pipe-majors and nine drum-majors. Above: The massed bands on the march. Right: Not only the vast crowds present saw the colour of it all. Top: The marching Scotsmen pass Buckingham Palace.



A tragedy resulted in 41st Battalion, The Royal New South Wales Regiment, receiving this glass cabinet (left) with a background of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' tartan to house its Colours. It was a gift from the family of a private of the Battalion killed in a road crash. This Australian regiment is affiliated to the Argylls.

It's not often you see a general and a colonel in shirt sleeves digging a hole together. Major-General Fergus Ling, GOC East Anglian District, and Colonel R A Simpson, Colchester Garrison Commander, were making a two-foot hole for a mechanical trench digger to begin work on the first drain of an extension to the Army's St Michael's housing estate at Colchester. Mrs Ling, behind the General, had just cut the first turf. The extension will add 371 homes to the 420 already on the estate and provide soldiers in Colchester with their full entitlement of married quarters. Pedestrians and vehicles will be segregated and houses and flats will form balanced community groups. There will be trees, shrubbery, toddlers' play spaces, a children's playground and a grassed games area. Carry on digging, General!

LETTING OFF STEAM

Pictures by LESLIE WIGGS

On the face of it there does not seem to be a connection between the sacking of the Summer Palace in Peking and a steam locomotive named Gordon. But there is a link—8 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport. The Squadron began as one of the ten companies of the Corps of Military

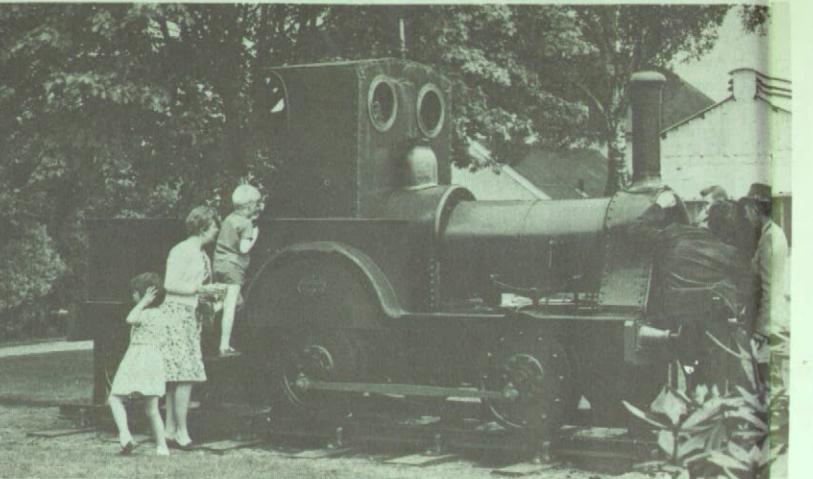
Artificers formed in 1806. It is now a unit of the Strategic Reserve responsible for road and rail transport. Captain (later General) Gordon commanded the Squadron during the Peking incident. Hence the name of a locomotive now under repair at Longmoor Military Railway, Hampshire.

In 1882 the Squadron became a railway company of the Royal Engineers and later assisted in the making of the Longmoor Railway. It saw service in France during both the World Wars. Now, 8 Squadron, which became part of

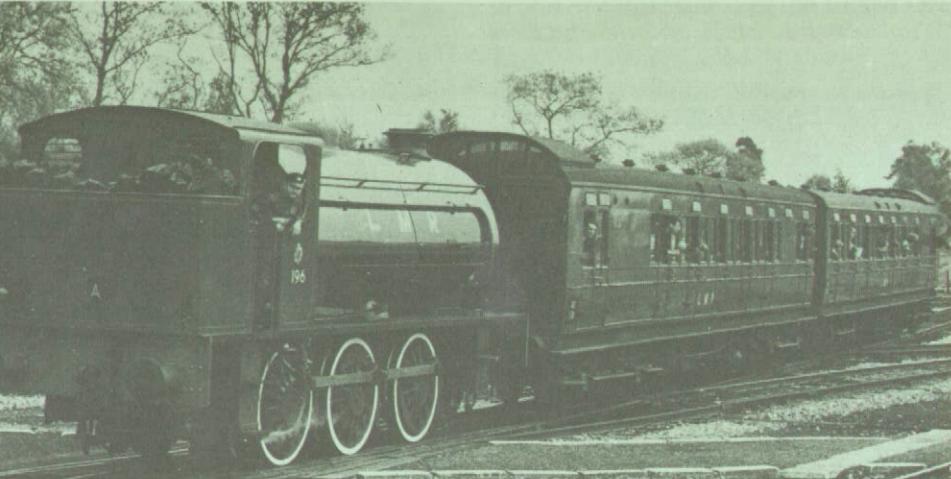
the Royal Corps of Transport on the Corps' formation in 1965, keeps the Army's locomotives running but on a limited scale. Not that that worried the enthusiasts who visited Longmoor during the recent open day to see how the Army trains and practises its railway men...



1 All aboard for a trip round the Hollywater Loop. Diesel 873 waits for the off from the Longmoor Downs stationmaster, a second-lieutenant.



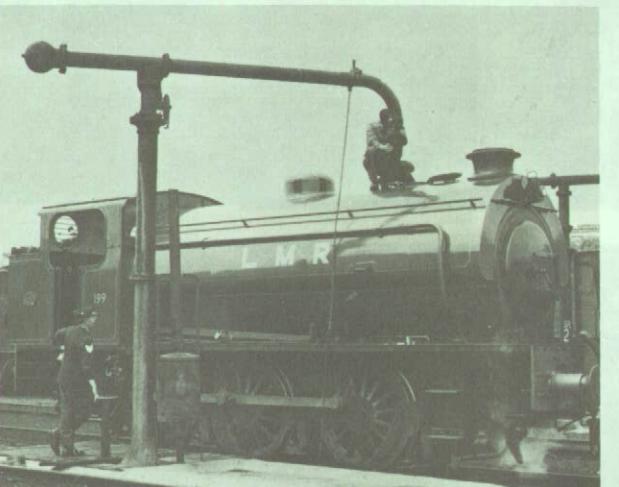
2 Old steamers like Gazelle (above), an 0-4-2 well tank built in 1893, have given way to diesels like General Lord Robertson (above, right).



3 There were free rides for all on a shuttle service from Longmoor to Liss, on the Hollywater Loop, shuttling between Longmoor and Oakhanger, and on the footplate in the locomotive yard.



4 Ashes from a firebox start a blaze on the track, but there's plenty of water handy.



5 One of the Longmoor Military Railway's seven 0-6-0 saddle tanks quenches its thirst from the loco yard water crane.



6 The lance-corporal non-Signals signalman pulling off a signal.



7 Two youngsters from Gordon Boys School are obviously worried about Gordon, a wartime (1943) 2-10-0 steam locomotive. She has not been in a crash but is undergoing repair.



8 It was, of course, a field day for the amateur photographers among the railway enthusiasts. They had the run of the Longmoor Military Railway.



9 Journey's end but there's plenty to look at and talk over before leaving.

IT HAPPENED IN SEPTEMBER

Date	Year
7 Brazil proclaimed independence	1822
10 Battle of Pinkie	1547
11 Third Battle of Plevna	1877
11 British mandate proclaimed in Palestine	1922
14 Gregorian calendar adopted in Britain	1752
14 Russia proclaimed a Republic	1917
20 Battle of Valmy	1792
20 Delhi recaptured by the British	1857
22 France declared a Republic	1792
26 New Zealand declared a Dominion	1907



Land of the 2 am sun...

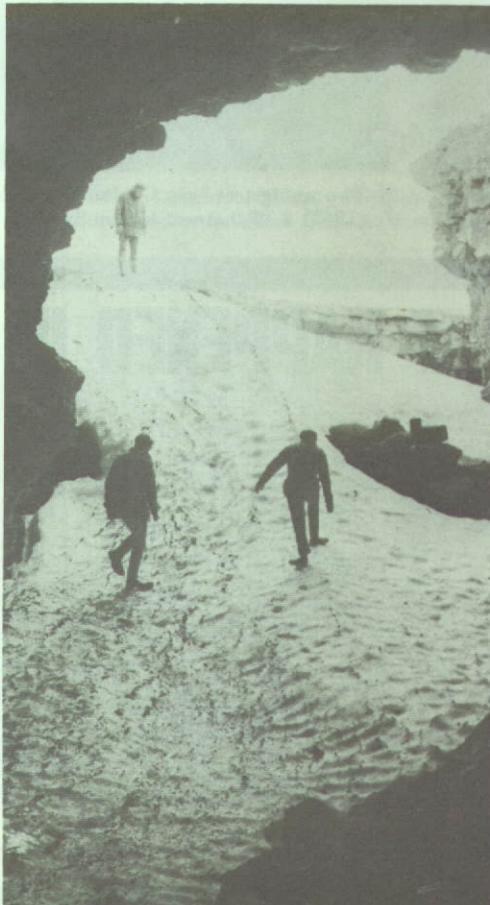
Above: Hard going for a Land-Rover. Much of Iceland, as British troops found in World War Two, is inaccessible by vehicle—take a pony!

Below: One of the caves explored by the Fusiliers at Surtshellir. Iceland's natural phenomena include glaciers, geysers, hot springs and volcano.

Below: It's that-a-way, if you can pronounce it! Reykjavik (the capital) and Akranes are fairly easy but Uxahryggir is rather a tongue-twister.

Uxahryggir

Borgarfj. dalir



THE sun shone at two o'clock in the morning. Hot springs welcomed bathers. The fat trout seemed to have a death wish for the frying pan.

In other words the three-week expedition to Iceland by 12 men of 1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, was a success—though the original plan collapsed.

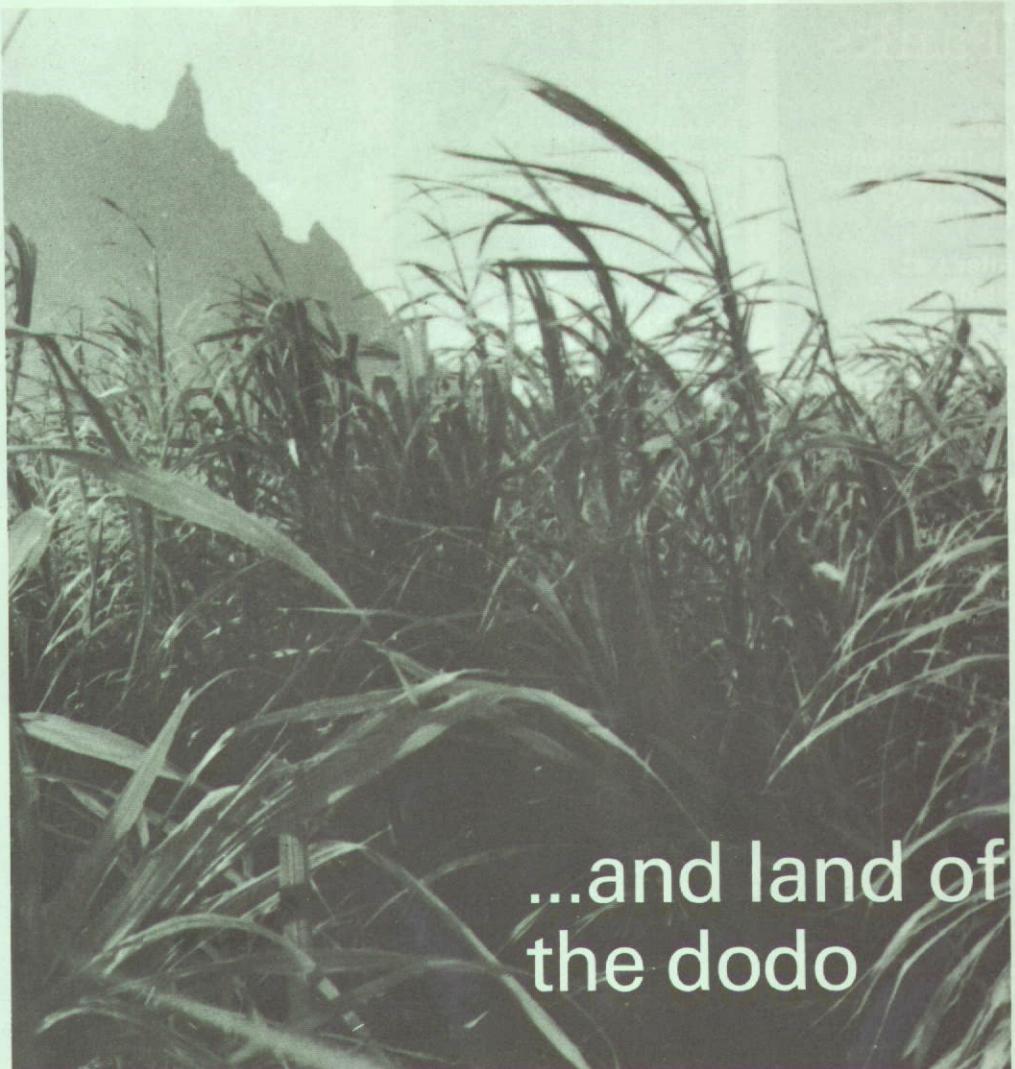
The original aim was to make a circular passage of the Central Highlands along a route never completed by anyone from outside Iceland. Due to an exceptionally late spring the route was impassable; watersheds were bogs, rivers too full.

But the expedition was the first to climb Mount Askja this year and members crossed part of Thorisjokull Glacier and explored the country's largest cave network.

They saw in a huge cavern a spectacular spring containing six-foot deep water with a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit. They watched duck breeding in their thousands on the lonely Lake Myvatn. And several of them became expert anglers.

The expedition, mounted in long-wheel-base Land-Rovers, was commanded by Captain Tim Helps. Second-in-command was medical officer Captain Garry Symonds.

The Fusiliers returned to this country, after covering some 4000 miles, still marvelling at a sun that shone at two o'clock in the morning!



...and land of the dodo

IN the weirdly shaped mountains of Mauritius you will no longer find a dodo—nor the British Army. The former became extinct in the 17th century, the latter left in 1960.

But you will find hardy soldiers of the Mauritius Special Mobile Force, who keep alive the traditions of Britain's disbanded mountain troops of World War Two.

This small but highly trained unit that guards the little island in the Indian Ocean is commanded by Major A J Ward of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. With him are a captain, regimental sergeant-major and company sergeant-major from the British Army. The troops are young hand-picked men from the towns and villages of Mauritius.

When they join the Force few have climbed a mountain. Within weeks they are learning to climb the sheer cliffs of the highest ranges. No one is excused; even headquarters staff are required to climb at least once a month.

The knowledge gained by the Force is often put to good use. Searches are often made for missing children or cliff rescues are carried out.

Following the introduction of the mongoose to the island there is little danger of snakes. Insects are also few although wild bees are a menace. Recently a patrol returned to base late—it had been attacked and chased far into the jungle after accidentally disturbing a bees' nest.

Other wild life—deer, wild pigs and monkeys—is not so aggressive. There are birds of brilliant plumage but, alas, no dodo any more.

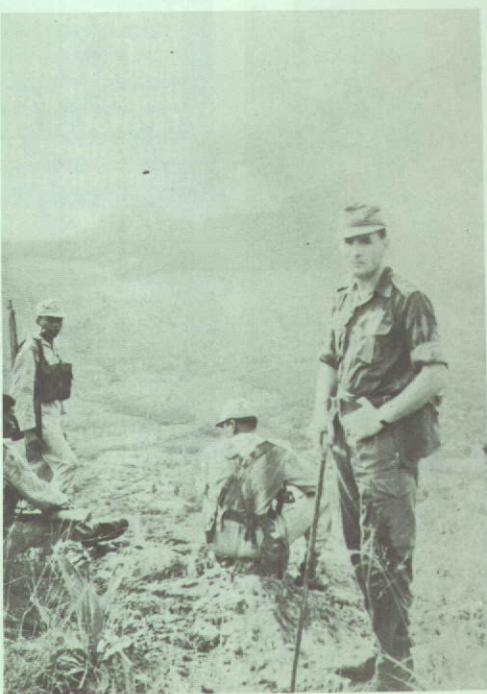
The highest peak is Pieter Both, a strange edifice with a gigantic rock balanced on the summit. At one time considered impossible to climb, it was conquered in 1832 by British Servicemen. When they reached the top they fired coloured flares to signal the success.

And in 1966 the Special Mobile Force's deputy commandant, Captain Mark Adkin, emulated the feat with two experienced soldiers. They clawed their way to the top, spent a chilly night there—and fired flares to signal their achievement!

Above: Pieter Both, with a rock balanced on its peak, was conquered by British soldiers in 1832.

Left: Out on one of the regular training exercises, men of the Special Mobile Force plod up a ridge on a high range in the Mauritian mountains.

Below: In the mountains with some of his men is their Commandant, Maj Ward (right), A & SH.



Front Cover



A sentry of the Royal Horse Guards stands on lonely guard at Horse Guards in Whitehall. The tourists who mill round the mounted guard during the day are elsewhere. Gone, too, are the amateur photographers, jostling for pictures, and *SOLDIER* Cameraman Arthur Blundell has the scene to himself.

Her Majesty's Tanks

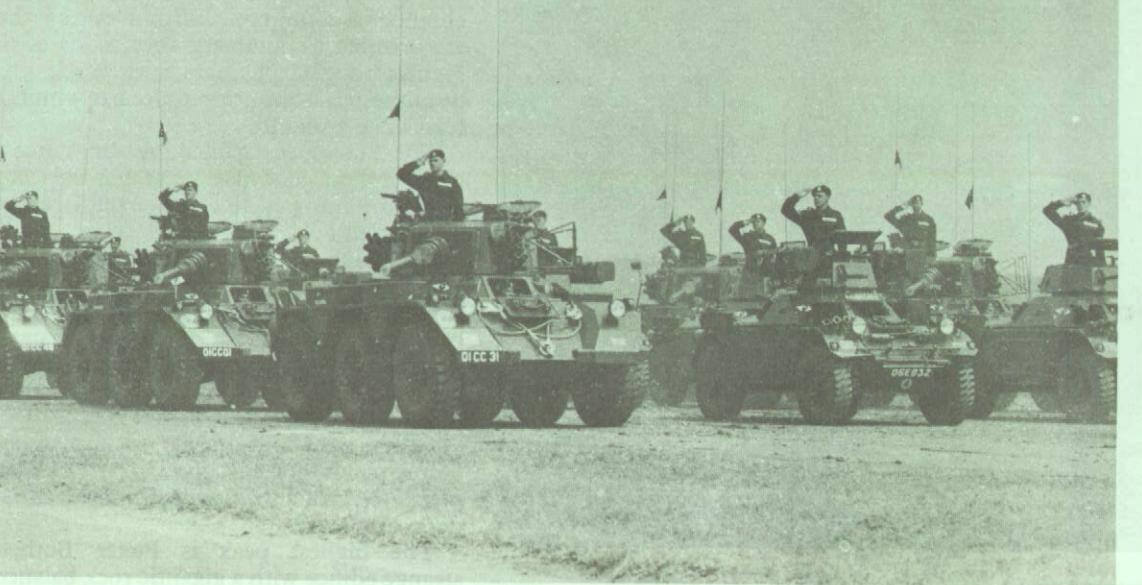
A regiment usually puts on a show when it is visited by its colonel-in-chief. When the colonel-in-chief is the Queen it is a big show—and when the regiment is The Royal Tank Regiment it becomes a spectacular.

When the Queen reviewed her Regiment at Rheinsehlen Camp, Soltau North Germany, to mark its 50th anniversary 287 armoured vehicles were on parade—only 100 fewer than took part in the Battle of Cambrai—and 700 men of the five Royal Tank Regiments handled them. Three of the regiments are in Germany; a squadron of 1st Royal Tank Regiment is in Berlin.

Far right: Ready for the parade inspection—the Queen with Major-General H Liardet, representative Colonel Commandant.

Right: Streaming the RTR colours of green, brown, red, helicopters fly past.

Below: Powerful phalanx of Saladins and Ferrets trundles past the Queen.



"Tomorrow the Tank Corps will have the chance for which it has been waiting for many months, to operate on good going in the van of the battle. All that hard work and ingenuity can achieve has been done in the way of preparation. It remains for unit commanders and for tank crews to complete the work by judgement and pluck in the battle itself. In the light of past experience I leave the good name of the Corps with great confidence in their hands. I propose leading the attack of the centre division."

Special Order before Battle of Cambrai, 19 November 1917, by Brigadier-General Hugh Elles, commanding Tank Corps.

First Royal Review

The Queen is also Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Green Jackets. And recently at Winchester she reviewed the Regiment for the first time since its formation in January of last year.

There were two parades—one for more than 300 Regulars of the three battalions and the Rifle Depot, the other for Old Comrades, men of the Territorial & Army Volunteer Reserve battalions and cadets. Massed bands and bugles of the Regiment played.

The Royal Green Jackets became a large regiment on 1 January 1966. It was formed from the three regiments of The Green Jackets Brigade—The 43rd and 52nd, The King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade.

Left: Regular soldiers of The Royal Green Jackets present Her Majesty with a magnificent display of smartness as she passes their ranks.

Right: Another memory to add to their many—the Queen stops to talk with the ex-Rifle Brigade Chelsea Pensioners.





"THIS IS PATSY MURRELL..."

The face—and a pretty one, too!—behind a voice familiar to listeners of the British Forces Broadcasting Service in Singapore. This is **Patsy Murrell**, announcer and "Letters from Home" girl. She knows what it is like to be a soldier. Her father is a colonel and Patsy has lived all over the world and attended schools in Nottingham and Nairobi. Of her weekly family requests programme Patsy says: "It is wonderful to be able to bring families together for a few moments even though they are half a world away."

Most of the wounded soldiers he treated in Aden probably knew him just as "Doc." His name is **Captain Jeremy Cox**—and he is now a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He received the award for his work in tending more than 60 soldiers injured by terrorist attacks and for treating wounded Arabs while medical officer of 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment. Once, while he was treating a soldier wounded by a grenade, a second grenade exploded only five yards away but he continued to work.

Sergeant William Allan received the British Empire Medal for his work as regimental medical sergeant. He worked with Captain Cox and "his courage was a fine example to all ranks."

The Order of the British Empire has been awarded to **Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Blenkinsop**, commanding 1st Battalion, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. Arriving in Aden last year "he calmly and efficiently took over the most dangerous area including Crater."

Lieutenant David Green of the same regiment receives the MBE for manning a strongpoint in Crater market place. His job was to deny the use of the area to demonstrators and rioters and maintain a curfew. "His courage, skill and resourcefulness were an inspiration to his men."

British Empire Medals go to Corporal Edward Cosgrove, a medical orderly of 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers, for his "courageous and selfless action" and Fusilier Joseph Birks of 1st Battalion, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers who, it is said, by quick and courageous action probably saved the life of Mr H D M Sutton, a deputy high commissioner, to whom he was bodyguard. During an ambush on Mr Sutton, Fusilier Birks was wounded and after losing an eye was medically discharged from the Army.

PURELY PERSONAL



FALL IN, THE GUARD!

Eight of the guests at **Lance-Corporal Marshall Power's** wedding came from the sky with a bottle of champagne. They were his team-mates of The Parachute Regiment's Red Devils free-fall team. The paras landed near the church at Washington, County Durham, where Lance-Corporal Power, from Melbourne, Australia, wed **Miss Freda Allen**.



MEET GREAT-GRANNY

A training exercise in the United States by 1st Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, gave **Private Adrian Phillips** the chance to see his 99-year-old great-grandmother **Mrs Rhoda Angell**, for the first time.

Mrs Angell, who emigrated 16 years before Private Phillips was born, is the oldest patient of a Denver, Colorado, nursing home and Colorado Nursing Home Queen of 1967. Soon after the Glosters arrived at Fort Carson from England, Private Phillips was given special leave and travelled the 80 miles to Denver in a United States Army staff car. He promised to visit Mrs Angell again before the Glosters' departure.



RMA STALWARTS

Two men who have given a total of more than 100 years' service to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, received presentations recently from the Commandant, **Major-General P M Hunt**. They are **Mr Fred Sandcraft** (centre), who was at the Academy for 59 years and is a former mess superintendent, and **Mr Reg Glover**, chief cook, who has been there for 49 years. Mr Sandcraft received a silver ash tray with a statuette of an officer cadet and Mr Glover got the Imperial Service Medal.



VC ON CANVAS

The old lady pictured here also appears in the painting by which she is standing. The painting, by Terence Cuneo, is of King George V investing the **Reverend Theodore Bayley Hardy**, an Army chaplain, with the Victoria Cross in a French farmyard in 1918. The old lady is Mr Hardy's daughter, **Miss Elizabeth Hardy**, who served with the Red Cross in World War One and was present at the ceremony.

Mr Hardy, who died of wounds later in 1918, won his VC for "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on many occasions." Earlier this 55-year-old country parson turned soldier won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross.

The painting was unveiled at the Royal Army Chaplains' Department Depot at Bagshot by **Field-Marshal Sir Richard Hull**, Chief of the Defence Staff.

The Army's home at home

Pictures by LESLIE WIGGS

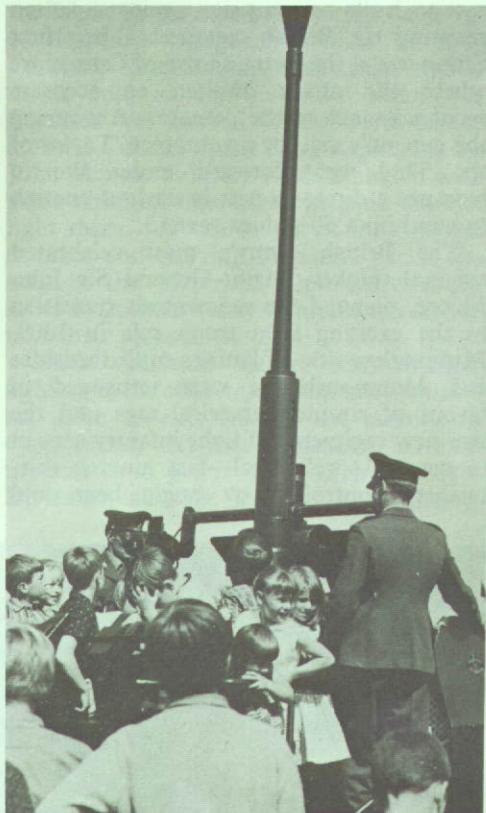
COULD it be that the mock battles staged to divert the citizens of ancient Rome are coming back as a public entertainment?

Bulleted blank and simulated casualties are a long way from mass bloodshed at the Colosseum, but the crowds at the Aldershot Army Display were large enough and

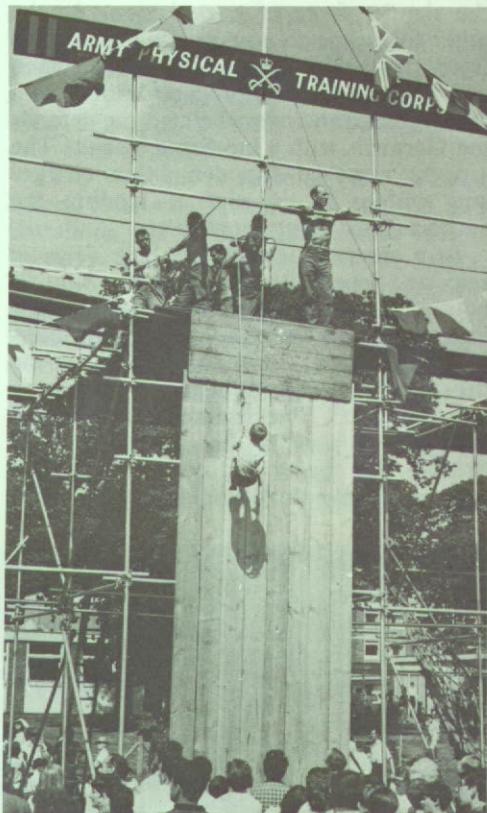
interested enough to cast doubt on the national claim that "we win the wars, but we don't really like playing soldiers."

From such regional shows the Army is winning tremendous public goodwill and a reputation for promoting well-organised spectacles with an enticing flavour of audience participation.

Static exhibits and arena displays blending pageantry and thrills covered the enormous range of work and hobbies open to serving soldiers. There were things to interest all age groups and both sexes, sunshine spiked the soft drinks and, in a time-honoured phrase verified by these pictures, a good time was had by all.



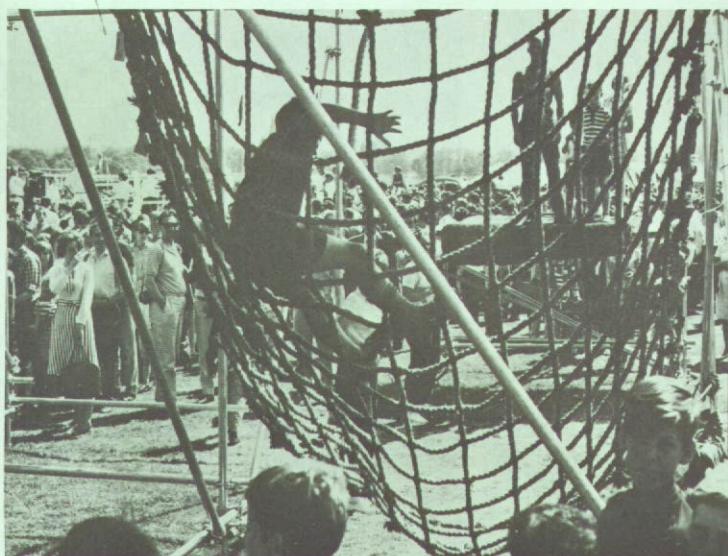
The boys wanted to fire the Bofors 40/70. The girls preferred to treat it as a merry-go-round.



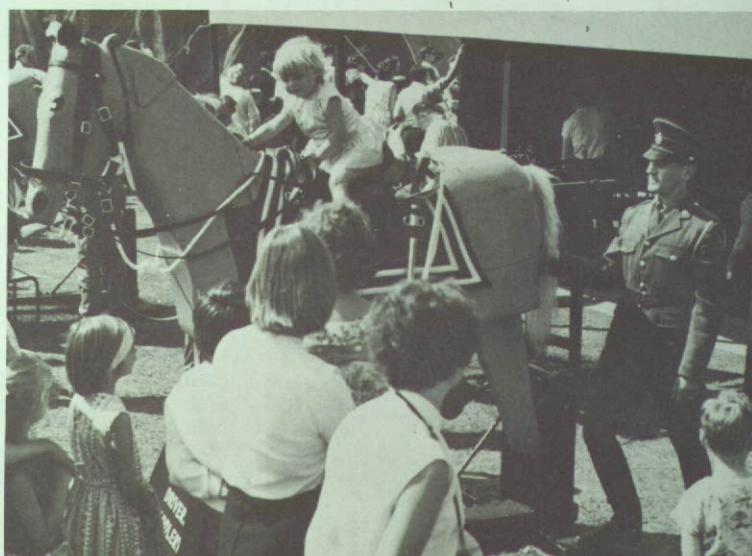
Brawny APTC bodies haul away while a youngster plays human fly on their wooden climbing wall.



Coolest job of the day belonged to the soldier riding the stretcher on this Para Brigade Scout.



The Army cast its net wide and caught any number of promising small fry.

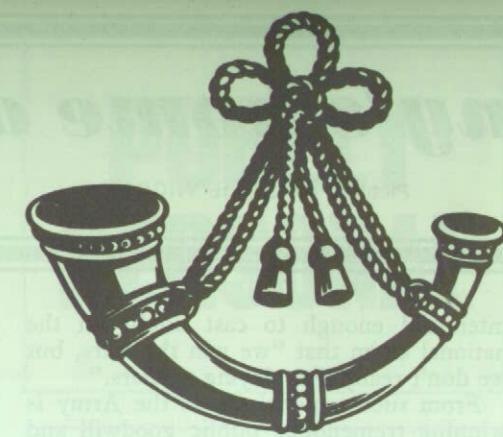


Bronco-busting toddler of the mounted infantry tackles an RCT steeplechaser.

Veterans of the Light Division

THE massed D-Day assault began at exactly 0015 hours on 6 June 1944 when six gliders packed with men of The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry cast loose from their towing aircraft 5000 feet over Normandy. Losing height in a steep spiral the pilots were lining up for a hair-raising approach to the *coup de main* party's objectives—the twin bridges over the River Orne and the Caen Canal. The bridges were well-guarded and primed for demolition, yet their capture intact was an essential element in 6th Airborne Division's bridgehead operation. The difference between success and failure was to be counted in seconds lost or gained.

The men braced against the landing shock, which was to kill one of their number, were ready and eager. Weeks of training had keyed up the glider-borne attackers to fight with a verve and speed



so often displayed in the past by their ancestors in the 43rd and 52nd regiments. One glider went astray on cast-off and drifted down useless miles away to rob the slender force of one platoon. As the other five came to a splintering halt yards from the bridges, the light infantrymen and a detachment of sappers dashed from the wreckage and overwhelmed the defending Germans with a hip-firing assault. The sappers removed the demolition charges and within 20 minutes of landing the success signal went over the air.

In a modern setting the *coup de main* raid on Benouville and Ranville bridges bore the hallmark of the classic light infantry action that has been the business of the 43rd and 52nd since they became the Army's first two light infantry regiments in 1803. The regiments they served with at that time in the illustrious Light Brigade are those they reunited with in 1966 as battalions of a single large regiment.

They took the black buttons and status of riflemen for their soldiers as 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (43rd and 52nd), in a Regiment as similar to the Brigade of Guards in prestige as it is dissimilar in practically all else.

It is as natural a partnership as the 1881 amalgamation which made "43rd and 52nd" as much a synonym for quality in duo as "Rolls-Royce."

The 43rd were raised first, in 1741—14 years before the 52nd—and took part in the capture of Quebec in 1759. At Bunker Hill in the American War of Independence, the two regiments charged side by side and carried the rebel positions without regard to their own heavy losses.

Diverging paths at the end of the 18th century took the 43rd west to the West Indies where they fought at the capture of St Lucia and Guadalupe and the 52nd east to India to campaign against a sultan resisting the British conquest. Their first action was at the fortress town of Cannanore where the attack awaited an accurate reconnaissance of the defences. Answering the general's call for a volunteer, Taylor of the 52nd went forward under fire to measure a ditch—a task hazardous enough to win him a 50-guinea reward.

The British Army's most celebrated original thinker, Major-General Sir John Moore, planned the momentous transition to the exciting light troop role in 1803. Meaningless title affiliations to Oxfordshire and Monmouthshire were jettisoned in favour of simple numerical tags and the two new regiments of light infantry set out to meet Moore's ideal—fast moving skirmishers controlled by bugle horn and

whistle, yet uniquely retaining freedom for individual thought and action. The Light Brigade was completed by the 95th Rifles—now The Royal Green Jackets' 3rd Battalion—and the green-uniformed soldiers learned their stock-in-trade of fast marching and high-grade marksmanship at Shorncliffe, Kent.

The marathon war against France was a terrible first trial which the new formation passed with glory. Present-day riflemen mark their feats with the word "Peninsula" on their cap badges.

Army historian Napier wrote of the Light Brigade, "Six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever matched in courage or skill. The three regiments were avowedly the best that England had under arms."

In the retreat to Corunna the whole army marched 220 miles in 19 days, but the Light Brigade had also to fight a series of desperate rearguard actions as they marched. Satisfaction with this and a major role in the eventual victory at Corunna was marred by the death of the idolised Colonel of the 52nd Regiment, Sir John Moore. Talavera is remembered with pride although the Light Brigade did not fight there. At the height of the Spanish summer and carrying 55-pound packs, the men of the 43rd and 52nd marched 52 miles in 26 hours only to arrive too late to take their place in the Line.

Battle followed battle and whether fighting in the conventional infantry squares or, more usually, leading the assaults in open order, the two regiments covered themselves in glory. At Badajoz the Light Division's advance led into a deathtrap,

yet reluctance to admit defeat kept the regiments pressing forward until the dead lay in mounds. The cost of dauntless bravery on this occasion was 355 dead and wounded in the 43rd alone.

Throughout the long day's battle at Waterloo the 52nd were held in reserve—suffering casualties from the French artillery and fretting at the inactivity. But when the crisis of the battle was at hand the colonel acted on his own initiative and his men responded magnificently.

Napoleon's last fling, and it was potentially decisive, was to despatch 10,000 men of the Imperial Guard in a frontal assault on the British Line. Colonel Colborne wheeled his men to the bugle in front of Wellington's Army and led them, bayonets levelled, into the French guards.

The French attack broke up in panic and the 52nd led a general advance that rapidly became pursuit and total rout.

Both regiments were engaged in the Indian Mutiny campaign, the 52nd storming the Cashmere Gate of Delhi and the 43rd marching a record 1300 miles to round up the rebels.

They went on to serve in New Zealand before their amalgamation as 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and afterwards in South Africa. The two battalions were more successful than most in preserving separate identities through the numbers 43rd and 52nd and a jealous family rivalry did not die until the Regiment was reduced to one battalion in 1947.

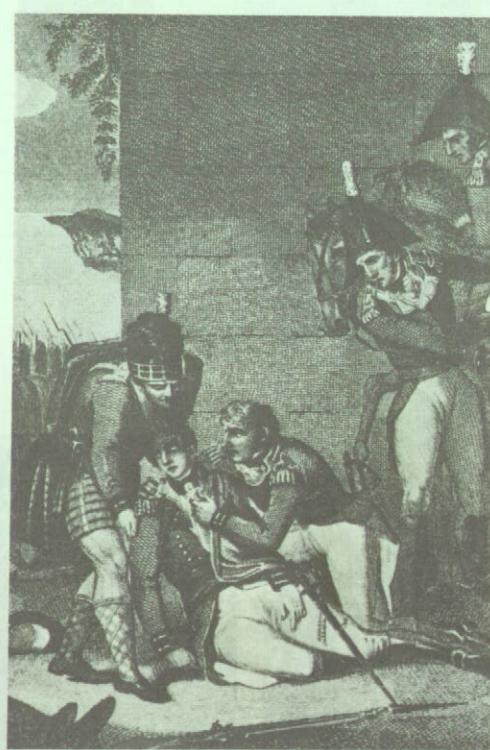
Following another retitling in 1908, the Regiment embarked on World War One as The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire

Light Infantry. Fifteen battalions were raised, their services and sacrifices culminating in an action 100 years after the 52nd's charge at Waterloo and very much like it. On their commanding officer's initiative, the 2nd Battalion engaged the Prussian Guard at Nonneboschen Wood and inflicted a crushing defeat.

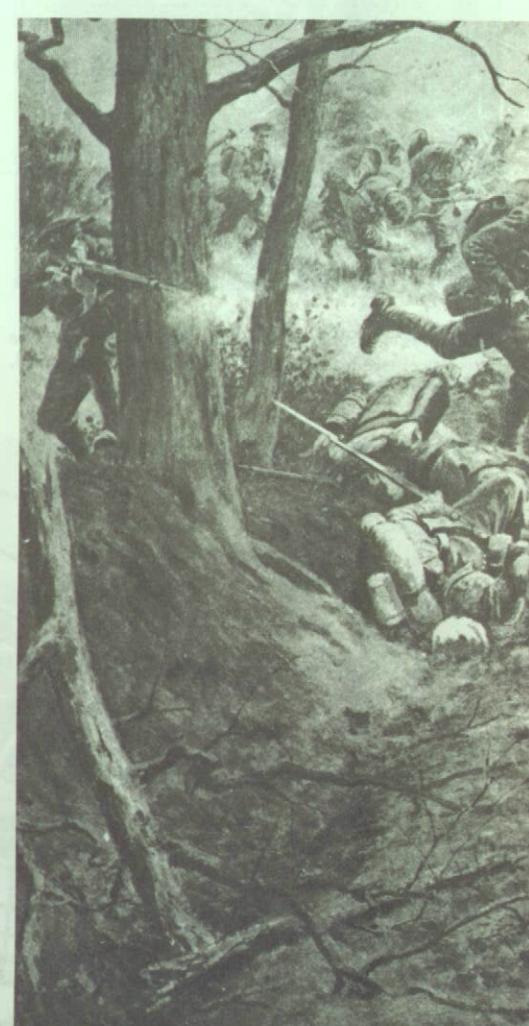
The glider assault on D-Day and a bitter battle at Cassel in 1940 will always be known as the spectacular peaks of the Regiment's contribution in World War Two, but they were only the tips of an iceberg of unremitting effort in every theatre.

Since the war's end the 43rd and 52nd have encountered varied soldiering in situations which stopped short of war yet carried strong challenges to the resource and alertness of the soldiers. Their anti-terrorist operations in Cyprus were models of maximum efficiency/minimum casualties and during three tours in Borneo, at the zenith of the Confrontation campaign, they taught their opponents some sharp lessons in jungle skirmishing.

When 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets (43rd and 52nd), returned to Tidworth in April after three years in Berlin it brought back a fine bag of soldiering and sports trophies. It took the challenge shield for infantry battalions in 1966 and won four platoon battle championships. Successes at Bisley this year, Rhine Army cross-country and swimming championships in 1965 and 1966 and the Army Swimming Championship in 1965 help to explain the confidence of a Battalion shortly undertaking in Cyprus its first United Nations tour and, long term, its entry into the resuscitated Light Division.



Left: General Sir John Moore died at Corunna (above) at the height of his fame. He was Colonel of the 52nd when he introduced the revolutionary light infantry concept. Regiments of the original Light Brigade, the 43rd, 52nd and 95th put into practice his ideals in The Royal Green Jackets.



At Nonneboschen Wood in 1914, the 52nd emulated their feat of 100 years before at Waterloo by routing the Prussians with an audacious charge.



FOUR RECORDS FELL

ALTHOUGH no fewer than four records were broken, and despite almost superhuman efforts under a blazing sun with the temperatures well into the eighties, the British Army fell short of the German Army's total by the narrow margin of six points in an athletics match in Rhine Army.

The match was held in the BAOR Stadium at Sennelager with two competitors from each team for both field and track events, except for the 4 x 440 yards relay race.

Hero of the British team, of which 31 had flown out from the United Kingdom, was international and Army champion Sergeant-Instructor Bill Tancred, Army Physical Training Corps, of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, who set two new British Army records.

In the shot event his 55 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches putt beat the three-year-old record of 52 feet 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and in the discus his 179 feet 7 inches beat the previous record of 175 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the pole vault, Corporal Jeff Fenge, Royal Signals, beat by two inches the 1966 record of 13 feet 10 inches set by Sergeant-Instructor Peter Lyons, APTC. But he was unable to equal his own best of 14 feet 2 inches in this year's Army Individual Championships, which awaits ratification as an Army record.

With a time of 14.4 seconds in the 120 yards hurdles, Lieutenant Rupert Legge, The Royal Fusiliers, cracked by one tenth of a second his own previous record of 14.5 seconds, which had stood for only one week.

Sergeant David Bayes, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, threw the hammer 183 feet 10 inches for a British victory.

Past holder of more than a dozen Army field event titles, the British team manager, Captain Eric Cleaver, at 41 by far the oldest competitor, was still good enough to gain a creditable second place behind Bill Tancred's record-breaking discus throw.

Spectators were treated to a splendid attempt at seven feet in the high jump by the German international, Lieutenant Wolfgang Schillkowski, at which height he holds the German record. Though coming close on all his four attempts, he had to settle for a winning jump of six feet ten inches.

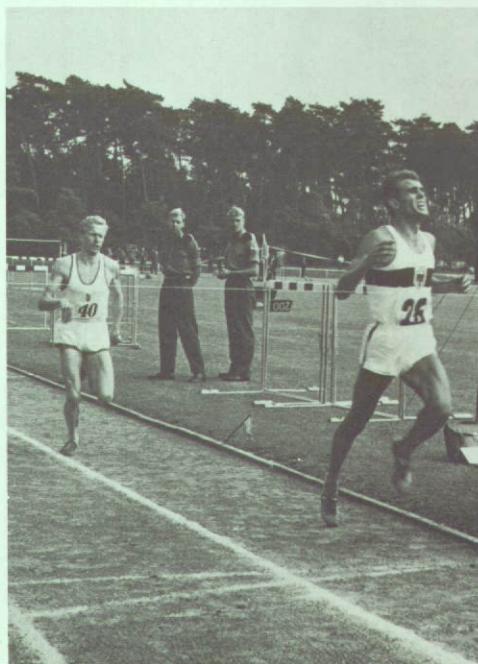
Among the large gathering of spectators was Colonel Soellner, Commandant of the German Armed Services Physical Training School, who won a gold medal for rowing at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.



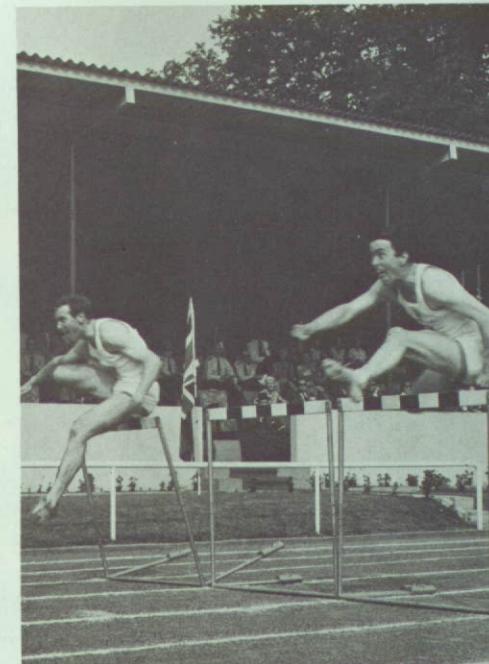
Lieutenant Rupert Legge, The Royal Fusiliers, landing in the long jump. He was third in this event.



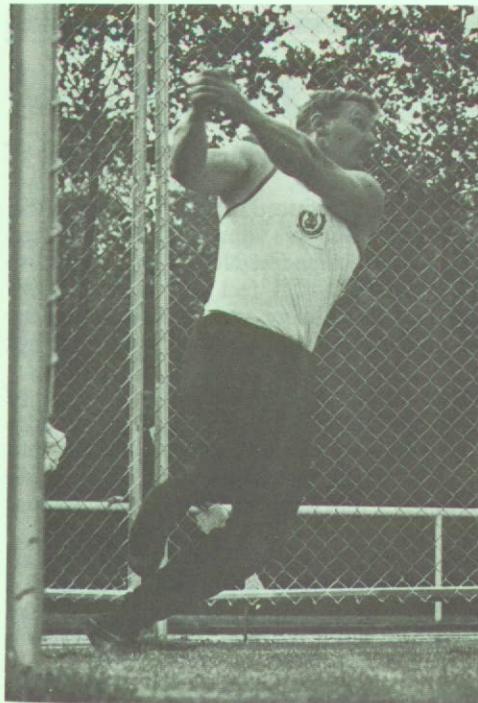
Finish of 100 yards. Left to right: Swoboda (winner), Bokasoqo (3rd), Brenner (2nd), Fitch (4th).



Franke winning mile in 4min 10.1sec from Gibson.



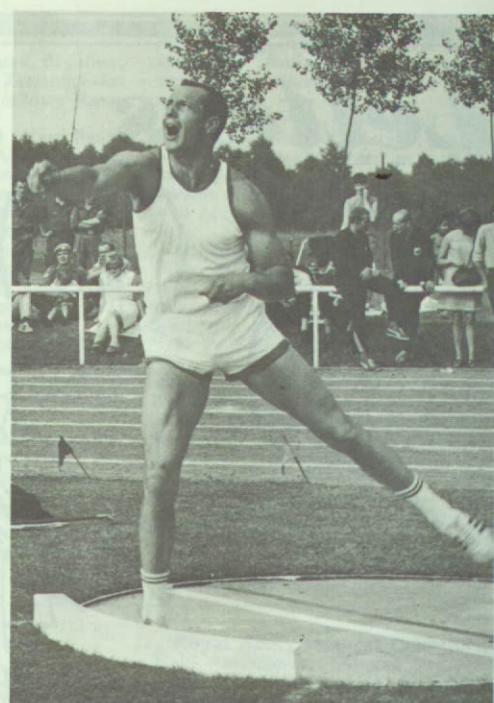
Lieuts Legge and Houston in 120 yards hurdles.



Stand-in Sgt Bayes, winner of the hammer event.



The pole bends as the vaulter arches to the bar.



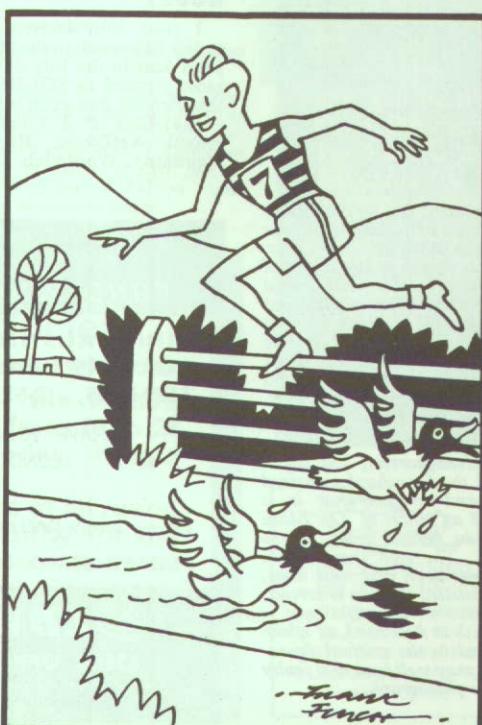
Sgt-Instr Tancred broke shot and discus records.

RESULTS

Event	First	Second	Third	Fourth
100 yards	UFFZ H Swoboda (G), 9.9sec	KAN Brenner (G)	Cpl Bukaosoqo (B)	Sgt Fitch (B)
220 yards	PZGREN H Moser (G), 22.3sec	KAN Brenner (G)	Lieut Skippage (B)	Sgt Fitch (B)
880 yards	SCHTZ H Ochsenbruch (G), 1min 53.8sec	PZSCHTZ Barthelt (G)	Lieut Ling (B)	S/Sgt Kitchener (B)
One mile	GEFR H Franke (G), 4min 10.1 sec	Cpl Gibson (B)	GEFR Buhr (G)	L/Cpl Gue (B)
Three miles	SSI P J Freeman (B), 13min 59.6sec	Pte Wood (B)	SU Liess (G)	GEFR Falke (G)
120 yards hurdles	Lieut R Legge (B), 14.4sec (British Army record)	Lieut Houston (B)	GEFR Stahl (G)	GEFR Stegmann (G)
3000 metres steeplechase	GEFR G Molders (G), 9min 9.6sec	Cpl Venus (B)	L/Sgt Piotrowski (B)	STUFFZ Spreng (G)
4 x 440 yards relay	German Army, 3min 19.2sec			
High jump	Lieut W Schillkowski (G), 6ft 10in	FHJ Delfs (G)	Spr Bridges (B)	Pte Berryman (B)
Long jump	GEFR G Brunner (G), 23ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in	FHJ Delfs (G)	Lieut Legge (B)	Cpl Phillips (B)
Triple jump	L/Sgt M Varney (B), 44ft 4in	Sigm Wells (B)	GEFR Seibel (G)	GEFR Brunner (G) retired hurt
Pole vault	Cpl J Fenge (B), 14ft 0in (British Army Record)	SCHTZ Strobel (G)	SI Lyons (B)	UFFZ Swoboda (G)
Shot	SI W Tancred (B), 55ft 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (British Army record)	FHJ Schoon (G)	Cpl Byam (B)	OLT Motzkus (G)
Discus	SI W Tancred (B), 179ft 7in (British Army record)	Capt Cleaver (B)	LT Knobel (G)	FHJ Schoon (G)
Hammer	Sgt D A Bayes (B), 183ft 10in	OLT Breindl (G)	Sgt Hughes (B)	OLT Motzkus (G)
Javelin	GEFR H Neumann (G), 218ft 11in	S/Sgt Hart-Ives (B)	UFFZ Zumpe (G)	Capt Tinniswood (B)
German Army	91 points, British Army 85.			

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

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



Letters



Orders and Medals Research Society

In SOLDIER Letters recently there has been much controversy over the sale of Victoria Crosses and the collecting of medals in general and, as the Orders and Medals Research Society has been mentioned, I would like to set the record straight as far as we are concerned.

The Society was founded in 1942 to further the study of orders, decorations and medals and their ribbons and to put in touch with each other people who are interested in this subject. At present the Society holds about seven meetings a year in London and publishes four times a year a journal which is sent to all members.

Membership is worldwide and all members are asked to contribute articles to the Journal on subjects of which they have made a special study and also to give information of any new decorations or medals which may come to their notice. We also have a library from which members living in the United Kingdom may borrow.

The majority of our members are collectors of medals and ribbons and spend much of their time in becoming expert in their own particular field. This is not to say that we do not number many small collectors among our members, but we are nevertheless free from the investors so bitterly criticised in your columns recently.

Our members are interested in medals *per se*; to us a medal is not a piece of currency but a symbol of a man's service and we are as interested in the man as in his medal.

The Society is widely recognised as one of the foremost authorities on medals and we are often asked for information by government departments. In addition it is part of the General Secretary's duties to assist any member of the public who desires help in any medallic matter.

I hope this will give SOLDIER readers a fair idea of what our Society stands for.

Anyone who might be interested in joining us has only to write to me for details.—N G Gooding, Hon Gen Sec, 30 Grange Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.



Black Watch figurehead

I read with interest the article (June) on the Black Watch figurehead from the Norwegian motor liner of that name. However, its description as the figure of "a Black Watch officer in ceremonial dress" is incorrect. The figurehead represents a pre-1914 Black Watch sergeant-major in review order. The crown on the right wrist and the black hair tassels of the sporran (not gold wire) would seem to support my view.—C/Sgt B Boyd, 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, BFP 29.

★ Regimental Headquarters, The Black Watch, has had the figurehead examined by an expert and confirm that it is definitely that of an officer of The Black Watch dressed in review order of the period pre-1914. The gold sporran was worn only in levee dress and mess dress, thus the black tasseled sporran is correct. The alleged crown on the right arm is probably a blemish or bolt head, of which there were several in the original figurehead, and which may well lead to a faulty deduction from a photograph.

Infantry of the Line

I feel I must make some comment on the latest reorganisation of the Infantry of the Line.

When the "group" system was introduced in 1946 I thought this was a practical and sensible move but was somewhat disappointed when the groups became known as brigades. Now it is proposed to form these brigades into divisions and I feel this is even more unfortunate since, to most people, soldiers and civilians alike, the terms brigade and division mean fighting formations and not administrative bodies.

I would suggest a better alternative would be regiments of infantry, however "large"—the progression of the three brigades into large regiments was logical and acceptable. The age-old tradition of the British Army is to have regiments, comprising several battalions (whether they be Regular, Volunteer, Militia, Territorial or Service etc), and this should be preserved.

As another alternative I would suggest groups rather than divisions. After all there is a certain truth applicable, even in this context, that "Grouped we stand, Divisioned we fall!" The term group implies banded together while division implies separation from the rest.

I suppose the choice of names might provide snags, but I see no real reason why the same five should not be used. Nor do I see any reason why individual battalion distinctions should not be maintained in the form of badges, dress, Colours and sub-titles as previously. For example, at one time during World War One some nine different cap badges were in use in The King's Liverpool Regiment and they were all "Kingsmen" together.—K W S Goodson, 16 Almond Crescent, Swanpool, Lincoln.



It was a good gun—the best!

I read with interest the excellent article "Farewell to the 25-Pounder" by John Saar in the July SOLDIER. I am most grateful to SOLDIER for giving this famous gun such a good send-off.—Maj-Gen P J Glover, Director Royal Artillery, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, London SE18.

As an ex-gunner I felt rather sad but proud when reading your article on the 25-pounder. I had at least five years with her. It was like reading the obituary of a loved one, for the 25-pounder was loved by gunner and infantryman alike.

I thought John Saar omitted to finish his last sentence when he wrote "it was a good gun." I would have finished by saying "the best."—J M T Stone, 7 North Ponds, Burton Estate, Kent.

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Sharing the glory

In the excellent article on the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment ("Your Regiment," June), it is stated that "the Duke of Wellington always regarded Talavera as his hardest battle and he left it on record that in this key conflict of the Peninsular War the Northamptons saved the day for Britain."

While in no way wishing to belittle the heroic deeds of the 48th, I feel the part played by the 2nd/24th should not be omitted. Owing to Mackenzie's death no report on his Division's share in the battle was ever rendered to Sir Arthur Wellesley, thus the latter's despatch contained no mention of the 24th. When this was later brought to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief he declared that he "now realised that the 24th deserved an equal share of the praise with the 48th, to whom the whole credit had been given."

I feel sure the 48th will not begrudge us this recognition!—**Maj G J B Egerton, Regimental Secretary, The South Wales Borderers, RHQ The Barracks, Brecon.**

Squadron history

I am compiling a history of 10 Port Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, and would be most grateful for any photographs, personal reminiscences or other information which readers can provide. As this Squadron's history goes back to 1805 there is quite a period to cover. I am particularly anxious to hear from ex-members from both world wars of the (then) 10 Squadron, Royal Engineers.—**Maj F W Arnold RCT, 10 Port Squadron RCT, c/o GPO Singapore.**

Pin-up plea

SOLDIER is not what it was thanks to the disappearance of the back-page belles. I seem to remember reading somewhere that some school objected to these ladies. I am sure this was a minority view. Bring 'em back.—**Grammar School Headmaster (name and address supplied).**

New society

I write to inform you of the formation of the International Society of Military Collectors which I feel sure will be of interest to many of SOLDIER'S readers.

This Society, which is devoted to militaria of all types and periods and has a wide international membership, holds monthly evening meetings in the West End of London. The President is Brigadier Peter Young and the Vice-President is Mr W Y Carman, both well known for their writing on military matters, and the Society journal is "Tradition," a 42-page bi-monthly magazine containing a wealth of information on military subjects and a number of fine colour plates.

Anyone interested in joining the Society should write to me for further details.—**J B W Tunstall, The International Society of Military Collectors, 44 Dover Street, London W1.**

MBE for sergeants

Congratulations to "Fuzilier" for his letter (June). He might have quoted further anomalies in the award of the MBE and BEM. For example, regimental sergeant-majors and quarter-master-sergeants of that wonderful corps, the Royal Marines, are the equivalent in all respects to Army WOs I and II respectively, yet they cannot be awarded the MBE because there are no warrant ranks in the Royal Marines. Again, a chief petty officer of the Royal Navy, if he has nine years seniority as such, is equal in rank to an Army WO I yet he, too, cannot be awarded the MBE.

When considering the award of the MBE to the Beatles (and I personally have no complaint here) consider also the following: Chief Engine Room Artificer Killen, in a sunken submarine (HMS Umpire, 1941), supervised the escape of 20 men from the engine room. Halfway through the escape Killen, using his Davis escape apparatus, came out of the submarine to satisfy himself that no one was becoming fouled in the rigging and then went back into the sunken hull to carry on the supervision. He was the last to leave the vessel—and was awarded the BEM.—**R E Clowes, 7 Watts Road, Farnborough, Hants.**

SOS for flashes

For several years I have been trying to obtain three embroidered or printed shoulder flashes to complete the World War Two collection in our Museum. They are those of: (a) Second Army, (b) Headquarters, 21 Army Group, (c) Headquarters, India Command.

If any SOLDIER reader can help I shall be very grateful.—**A J E Neve, Curator, The Lessines Historical Museum, 49 Rue Wetterman, Lessines, Belgium.**

South Wales Military Collectors Society

Readers in South Wales and the West may be interested to know of the formation of the South Wales Military Collectors Society. Our aims are the exchange of information and the advancement of all hobbies of a military nature and, while we are mainly a regional organisation, our interests are in no way confined to South Wales but cover the whole field of militaria. As honorary secretary I will be glad to supply further details on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope.—**M Rees, 5 Upper Church Street, Bargoed, Glam.**

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 31)

The two pictures vary in the following respects:

1 Shape of figure 7. 2 Door of house. 3 Lower right branch of tree. 4 Length of third rail of fence. 5 Runner's left eyebrow. 6 Runner's right knee. 7 Ripples in front of duck in water. 8 Left foot of flying duck. 9 Slope of hill on right. 10 Near wing of duck in water.

Armed Forces Art Society

The thirty-sixth exhibition of the Armed Forces Art Society will be held from 19 to 28 September in the Chenil Galleries, King's Road, Chelsea, London SW3.

This year's exhibition should be of all round interest and provides an opportunity for the serving artist to "hang" in such company as Sir William Russell Flint, David Shepherd, Edward Seago, Norman Wilkinson, etc, all of whom are expected to contribute.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

D Hunter, 346 Clyde Road, Bryndwr, Christchurch 5, New Zealand.—Requires German and Italian military items. All letters answered.

Piper D W Pedler, 24 West Beach Road, Keswick, South Australia.—Requires all Scottish militaria, especially military motor vehicles worldwide all periods. Similar surplus material available, also back numbers of SOLDIER (SAE for list).

B Shaw, 15 Hazel Hill, Bestwood Park, Nottingham.—Collects American Civil War equipment, weapons etc.

W Travis, 22 Ommayne Road, New Cross, London SE14.—Requires a World War One German spiked helmet.

R M Bennett, 46 Reddenhill Road, Babacombe, Torquay, Devon.—Requires information on types and quantities of AFVs and artillery in use worldwide. All correspondence welcome.

J Lord, National Broadcasting Co Inc, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020, USA.—Wishes purchase insignia of Sudan Defence Force.

R C Haydon, 20 Haddon Street, Tibshelf, Derbyshire.—Requires World War Two Russian and Japanese steel helmet; World War One Belgian and

Italian steel helmet, GEW '98 and Garcano leather sling, also Lee-Metford or Lend Lee-Enfield leather sling. Some spare items are available. All replies will be answered.

B H Vanderveen, 4 Meadcroft, Gatton Park Road, Redhill, Surrey.—Requires manuals, photos, books etc. on "soft-skin" military motor vehicles worldwide all periods. Similar surplus material available, also back numbers of SOLDIER (SAE for list).

J Markwell, ASCO Canteen N136, 7 Stores Depot, RAAF, Drayton North 4350, Queensland, Australia.—Collects badges, buttons and shoulder flashes of worldwide armed forces.

K W S Goodson, 16 Almond Crescent, Swanpool, Lincoln.—Urgently requires Part I and II official Order of Battle World War One. Also Army Lists, regimental and corps magazines, recruiting pamphlets, brief histories, pictures of regimental Colours etc.

Lieut S J Bateman WRAC, 14 Pembridge Square, London W8.—Collects British Army cap and collar badges, 1900 to present day, particularly pre-1914 and those of disbanded units. Purchase or exchange.

REUNIONS

14th/20th King's Hussars. Northern Branch Old Comrades Reunion, Saturday, 4 November. Tickets from Home HQ, 14th/20th King's Hussars, Lancaster House, Manchester Road, Clifton, Lancs.

Royal Corps of Signals. Ex-Boys annual reunion, 6pm Saturday, 23 September, at Victory Ex-Services Club, 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2. Buffet supper tickets 17s 6d from Capt J V Harding, Sec R Signals Ex-Boys Dinner Club, 30 Signal Regiment, Blandford Camp, Dorset.

Master Gunners Past and Present. Tenth annual reunion, 7pm, Saturday, 21 October, at Victory Ex-Services Club, 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2. Details and tickets (22s 6d) from H Whatling, 55 Orpin Road, Merstham, Surrey.

Royal Army Medical Corps. 146/7 Field Ambulance (TA) and 212 (Sheffield) Casualty Clearing Station (V) annual reunion dinner, 7.30pm, Friday, 13 October, at Sheffield & Eccleshall Co-op Restaurant. Details from Capt A E Hodgson, 212 (Sheffield) CCS (V), Norbury Hall, Barnsley Road, Sheffield 4, Yorks.

Army Catering Corps Association. Reunion dinner, Friday, 27 October, at Victory Ex-Services Club, 63/79 Seymour Street, London W2. Tickets (27s 6d) from Secretary, ACC Association, Tournai Barracks, Aldershot, Hants.

1st/4th Bn, The Buffs (1914-1919). Reunion dinner, Saturday, 28 October, at County Hotel, Canterbury, 6pm from local secretary or Lieut-Col H L Cremer, Hampton Gay, 40 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent.

Christmas Cards

This year the Army Benevolent Fund is offering four Christmas cards. The cheapest, at sixpence, shows a Biblical scene from the winning design at the Army Arts and Crafts Exhibition. The other three reproduce famous paintings—"The Welcome Arrival" and "The Virgin and Child" at ninepence each and "The Adoration of the Shepherds" at one shilling.

Orders should be sent without delay (in units of a dozen) to The Forces Press (NAAFI), Crimea Road, Aldershot, Hants, cheques/postal orders being made out to The Forces Press and crossed "A/C payee only." Any additional money sent will be treated as a donation to the Army Benevolent Fund. Postage and packing is 2s 6d a dozen cards, 2 dozen 4s, 3 or 4 dozen 5s, 5 dozen 5s 6d, 6 to 10 dozen 7s. From 120 to 250 cards 10s 6d, 250 to 500 18s 6d, 500 to 750 30s, 750 to 1000 48s 6d, 1000 to 2000 90s.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association (SSAFA) is also producing four Christmas cards this year, ranging in price from fourpence to one shilling.

A leaflet, illustrated in colour and giving full details of the cards and prices, with an order form, may be obtained from The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, Christmas Card Department, 27 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London SW1.



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ACROSTICODE

ACROSTIC CLUES

THIS month's competition, combining an acrostic and a substitution code, is similar to the June teaser—perhaps a little easier, perhaps more difficult.

Enter the answers to the clues in the acrostic, then transfer the letters to their appropriate squares in the coded message, which is divided into words.

A nine-letter word formed vertically in the acrostic has an association with the decoded message.

Send your complete solution (acrostic and decoded message) on a postcard or by letter, with the "Competition 112" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 112)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 13 November. The answers and winners' names will appear in the January 1968 SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 112" label. Winners will be drawn by lots from correct solutions.

- A** Endures
- B** Militarily adapted threshing device
- C** Tapering flag
- D** Military man—and us
- E** Dan and Doris at Crecy
- F** Fed, used, made harmless
- G** Building to jeer at
- H** Sample orally
- J** Quoted, officially

A	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5		
B	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5		
C	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
D	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
E	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7
F	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7
G	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7
H	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5		
J	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5		

PRIZES

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

E2 **D4** **A2**

E4 **C2** **A1** **E6** **B5** **A4** **J5**

A3 **D6** **E3** **B1** **C7**

H1 **B3** **B4** **D3** **C3** **E5**

C4 **G3** **F1** **C5** **F2**

J4 **A5** **D5** **C1**

B2 **H4**

D7 **F7** **E1**

D1 **D2** **E7** **F4** **G2** **G6** **F3**

J3 **G5** **F6** **G1** **H2** **F5** **J2** **G4**

— **J1** **H3** **G7** **C6** **H5**



Military Museums

EARLIER in the year SOLDIER produced a new service for its readers—a list of military museums giving their addresses, opening times and curators' names. Regiments, museums and curators all co-operated in the hope that their collections would become more widely known and visited.

The original lists and amendments are now reproduced here in consolidated form. The museums are grouped geographically with first those in London, then the English counties and finally those in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

While the Imperial War Museum, National Army Museum and Tank Museum at Bovington attract countless visitors, there is a wealth of colour and personal interest to be found in the smaller and less well-known regimental museums of the British Army.

Whether the reader plans a special journey or makes a casual call when unexpectedly finding himself with some spare time, he will be welcome and well rewarded for his trouble.

LONDON

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Address: Lambeth Road SE1.
Open: Monday to Saturday 1000 to 1800; Sunday 1400 to 1800.

Curator: Dr Noble Frankland.

Films from the Museum's collection are shown in the cinema Monday to Friday 1200; Saturday 1445, Sunday 1445 and 1600. Admission free.

MUSEUM OF ARTILLERY (THE ROTUNDA)

Address: Woolwich SE18.
Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1245, 1400 to 1600; Saturday 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600; Sunday 1400 to 1600 (all days extended to 1700 April to September).

Curator: Mr John Dalkin.

ROYAL ARTILLERY MUSEUM

Address: The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich SE18.
Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1600.

Curator: Major R St G G Bartelot.

ROYAL FUSILIERS MUSEUM

Address: HM Tower of London EC3.
Open: Monday to Saturday 1000 to 1630; Sunday (summer only) 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Colonel C A L Shipley.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS

The five regiments of Foot Guards do not have a museum at present but hope to establish a Brigade of Guards museum in the near future.

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: RHQ The Queen's Regiment (Middlesex Office), Deansbrook Road, Edgware, Middlesex.

Open: By appointment.

Curator: Major R W J Smith.

BERKSHIRE AND WESTMINSTER DRAGOONS MUSEUM

Address: Regimental Headquarters, 1 Elverton Street, Horseferry Road SW1.
Open: By appointment.

Curator: Captain M W Pickersgill.

21st SPECIAL AIR SERVICE REGIMENT (ARTISTS) MUSEUM

Address: 17 Duke's Road, WC1.

Open: By arrangement only.

Curator: Captain A P G Giles.

BEDFORDSHIRE

THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE MUSEUM

Temporarily closed for move to a new location.

BERKSHIRE

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY MUSEUM

Address: Combermere Barracks, Windsor
Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1300, 1400 to 1700; Sunday 1100 to 1300, 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Major A J Dickinson.

1645; Saturday; Sunday and bank holidays 1030 to 1230, 1400 to 1600.

Curator: Colonel P H Hordern.

DORSET MILITARY MUSEUM

Address: The Keep Dorchester.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700; Saturday (October to June) 0900 to 1200; Saturday (July to September) 0900 to 1700. Admission 1s (children 6d). Conducted tours for parties by appointment.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel D V W Wakely.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Address: The School of Signals, Blandford Camp, Blandford Forum.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1700; Saturday 1000 to 1200.

Curator: Mr W F Bailey.

DURHAM

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY MUSEUM

Closed—collection, at present in store, has been loaned to Durham County Council and will eventually form part of a new folk museum at present being built and likely to open in late 1967.

ESSEX

THE ESSEX REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: Eagle Way, Warley, Brentwood.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600. Saturdays and Sundays by appointment.

Curator: Major T R Stead.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

MUSEUM OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (GLOUCESTER CORPORATION)

Address: 103 Westgate Street, Gloucester.

Open: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 1000 to 1230, 1330 to 1715; Thursday 1000 to 1245.

Curator: Mr. J N Taylor; *Regimental Advisor:* Brigadier T N Grazebrook.

11TH HUSSARS

Museum not yet open.

HAMPSHIRE

AIRBORNE FORCES MUSEUM

Address: Maids Barracks, Aldershot.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1630 (other days and times by application to Curator).

Officer in charge: Colonel E S Lough.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, ROYAL CORPS OF TRANSPORT

Address: Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Crookham.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1215, 1415 to 1630 (excluding public holidays). Advance warning preferred for parties of more than ten.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel R W Armstrong.

THE ROYAL GREEN JACKETS MUSEUM

Address: Peninsula Barracks, Winchester.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1600. Saturday (April to September) 1000 to 1200.

Curator: Major C J Wilson.

(Incorporates museums of the 43rd and 52nd, The King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade).

RAMC HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Address: Keogh Barracks, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700; weekends by appointment.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel J T Moore.

THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Searle's House, Southgate Street, Winchester.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1600 (except public holidays).

Curator: Colonel J M Clift.

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS

Hoping to open a museum in 1967 or 1968.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS MUSEUM

Address: Worthy Down, Winchester.

Open: Later this year on completion of new building.

HEREFORDSHIRE

HEREFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (TERRITORIAL) MUSEUM

Address: T A Centre, Harold Street, Hereford.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700 (and when Centre is open for training evenings and weekends).

Curator: Caretaker.

DEVON

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: Wyvern Barracks, Exeter.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700 (at other times by special arrangement).

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel G N B Spencer.

DORSET

ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS TANK MUSEUM

Address: Bovington Camp, near Wareham.

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more *Military Museums*

KENT

THE ROYAL DRAGOONS (1ST DRAGOONS)

Final location of museum not yet known.

THE MUSEUM OF THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Address: Brompton Barracks, Chatham.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1630 (excluding public holidays).

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel H S Francis.

THE BUFFS MUSEUM

Address: Stour Street, Canterbury.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to October) 1000 to 1300, 1400 to 1700; Monday to Saturday (November to March) 1300 to 1600.

Curator: Miss L Millard.

THE QUEEN'S REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Howe Barracks, Canterbury.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600; otherwise by appointment.

Curator: Mr G V Randall.

THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: The Maidstone Museum and Art

Gallery, St Faith's Street, Maidstone.

Open: Monday to Saturday, 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Mr K J Collins.

KENT AND COUNTY OF LONDON (SHARPSHOOTERS) MUSEUM

Temporarily in store, to be re-housed later.

LANCASHIRE

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE LOYAL REGIMENT (NORTH LANCASHIRE)

Address: Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

Open: Monday to Friday 0930 to 1230, 1400 to 1630; Saturday and Sunday by appointment.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel J Jeffrey.

THE KING'S OWN REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: City Museum, Old Town Hall, Market Square, Lancaster.

Open: Monday to Saturday 1000 to 1730.

Curator: Mrs Edith Tyson.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 14TH/20TH KING'S HUSSARS

Starting to build up a museum in conjunction with The Manchester Regiment in Manchester.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Townley Hall, Burnley (one room).

Open: Monday to Saturday 1000 to 1730; Sunday 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Major D Derham-Reid.

LANCASTRIAN BRIGADE MUSEUM

Address: Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

Open: Monday to Friday 0830 to 1230, 1330 to 1645; Saturday 0830 to 1230.

Curator: Major D Derham-Reid.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (PWV)

Address: Peninsula Barracks, Warrington.

Open: Monday to Friday 0930 to 1230, 1400 to 1630; weekends by appointment.

Curator: Major P J Ryan.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

Open: Monday to Friday 0830 to 1230, 1330 to 1645; Saturday 0830 to 1230.

Curator: Major D Derham-Reid.

THE KING'S REGIMENT (LIVERPOOL) MUSEUM

Address: City of Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool 3.

Director: Mr T A Hume.

The Regimental collection is on permanent loan to the City of Liverpool Museum but temporarily removed for re-building work.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, XX THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS

Address: Wellington Barracks, Bury.

Open: Monday to Friday 0915 to 1700; Saturday (except November to March) 0915 to 1200.

Curator: Major T P Shaw.

LEICESTERSHIRE

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 9TH/12TH ROYAL LANCERS

It is hoped that a museum will eventually be set up in Leicester.

ROYAL LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Newarke House Museum, Leicester (part of Leicester City Museums) (temporary address).

Open: Daily 1000 to 1800.

Permanent address will be the Magazine Tower, Leicester; Museum will be accommodated and displayed by Leicester City Museums.

LINCOLNSHIRE

17TH/21ST LANCERS MUSEUM

Address: Belvoir Castle, near Grantham.

Open: Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday 1200 to 1800; Sunday (October only) 1400 to 1800; Good Friday, bank holidays (Monday and Tuesday) 1100 to 1900. Open from Good Friday 24 March 1967 to Sunday 29 October 1967.

Curator: Major G A S Graham.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

Address: The Keep, Sobraon Barracks, Burton Road, Lincoln.

Open: Monday to Thursday 0900 to 1300, 1400 to 1730; Friday 0900 to 1300, 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Major P H Segon.

NORFOLK

THE ROYAL NORFOLK REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: Britannia Barracks, Norwich.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1630.

Curator: Major W G Cripps.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ROYAL PIONEER CORPS MUSEUM

Address: Simpson Barracks, Wootton, Northampton.

Open: Not yet known.

Curator: Major C M Cusack.

This museum is in formative stages.

THE MUSEUM OF THE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT

Address: Gibraltar Barracks, Barrack Road, Northampton.

Open: Tuesday to Saturday 0930 to 1230, 1400 to 1630.

Curator: Major D Baxter.

NORTHUMBERLAND

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

Address: The Barracks, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1200, 1300 to 1630; Saturday 0900 to 1200; other times on application to Curator.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel P St C Harrison.

ROYAL NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: The Armoury, Fenham Barracks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1600; or by appointment.

Curator: Officer-in-Charge, Regimental Headquarters, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 15TH/19TH THE KING'S ROYAL HUSSARS

Hoped that a museum will be opened in 1967/68.

NORTHUMBERLAND HUSSARS MUSEUM

Not yet established.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

(NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE) MUSEUM

Address: The Castle, Nottingham.

Open: Daily 1030 to dusk.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel G P Goff-Salmond.

SHROPSHIRE -

THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY AND THE HEREFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY MUSEUM

Address: Sir John Moore Barracks, Copthorne, Shrewsbury.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1200, 1500 to 1600.

Curator: Colonel R Attoe.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 1ST THE QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS

Address: Clive House, Shrewsbury.

Now being established, to be opened sometime in 1967.

THE SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Territorial House, Sundorne Road, Shrewsbury.

Open: Monday to Saturday 0900 to 1700.

Curator: Mr G Archer Parfitt.

SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY MUSEUM

Address: Territorial House, Sundorne Road, Shrewsbury.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700 (and when House is open for training evenings and weekends).

Curator: Mr G Archer Parfitt.

(This museum also includes the Shropshire RHA Museum).

KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (TERRITORIAL) MUSEUM

Address: The Drill Hall, Coleham, Shrewsbury.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700 (and when Drill Hall open for training evenings and weekends).

Curator: Adjutant.

SOMERSET

THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY MUSEUM

Address: 14 Mount Street, Taunton.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1200, 1400 to 1700; Saturday 0900 to 1200.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel A C M Urwick.

STAFFORDSHIRE

THE STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Whittington Barracks, Lichfield.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1630; weekends and bank holidays by arrangement with Curator.

Curator: Colonel H C B Cook.

SUFFOLK

SUFFOLK REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: The Keep, Gibraltar Barracks, Bury St Edmunds.

Temporarily closed—re-opening later this year.

Curator: Colonel W A Heal.

SURREY

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

Address: Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley.

Open: Monday to Saturday 1000 to 1700; Sunday 1100 to 1700. Admission free.

Director: Mr John Paris.

RAOC MUSEUM

Address: RAOC Training Centre, Deepcut, Camberley.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600 (public holidays excepted).

Curator: To be appointed.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE QUEEN'S ROYAL SURREY REGIMENT

Address: Surbiton Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Open: Monday to Friday (except public holidays) 0930 to 1230, 1330 to 1600; Sunday 1000 to 1200 (by arrangement).

Curator: Captain R J Berrow.

SUSSEX

ROYAL MILITARY POLICE MUSEUM

Address: Roussillon Barracks, Chichester.

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Curator: Major R J R Whistler.

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Address: Chichester City Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to September) 1000 to 1800; Tuesday to Saturday (October to March) 1000 to 1700.

Curator: Major J F Ainsworth.

WARWICKSHIRE

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Regimental Headquarters, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, St John's House, Warwick.

Open: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1630; Saturday 1430 to 1700; Sunday (May to September) 1430 to 1700.

Curator: Major L F Fitzgerald.

THE QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS MUSEUM

Address: The Lord Leycester Hospital, High Street, Warwick.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to October) 1000 to 1800. Monday to Saturday (November to March) 1000 to 1630.

Curator: Major J S Sutherland.

WARWICKSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY MUSEUM

Address: Drill Hall, Priory Road, Warwick.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1630; Saturday and Sunday by appointment.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel M B Haycock.

WORCESTERSHIRE

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT MUSEUM

Address: Norton Barracks, Worcester.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1230, 1400 to 1600.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel J D Ricketts.

YORKSHIRE

THE GREEN HOWARDS MUSEUM

Address: Gallowgate, Richmond.

Open: Monday to Saturday (15 April to 1 November) 1000 to 1700; Sunday (15 April to 1 November) 1400 to 1630.

Curator: Colonel J M Forbes.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (14TH FOOT) AND PWO MUSEUM

Address: Imphal Barracks, York.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1230, 1330 to 1630 (except public holidays).

Curator: Major H A V Spencer.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Bankfield Museum, Boothtown Road, Halifax.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to September) 1100 to 1900; Monday to Saturday (October to March) 1100 to 1700; Sunday 1430 to 1700.

Curator: Mr R A Innes.

4TH/7TH ROYAL DRAGOON GUARDS MUSEUM

Address: Bankfield Museum, Boothtown Road, Halifax.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to September) 1100 to 1900; Monday to Saturday (October to March) 1100 to 1700; Sunday 1430 to 1700.

Curator: Mr R A Innes.

CASTLE MUSEUM

Address: York.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to September) 0930 to 1930; Sunday (April to September) 1400 to 1930; Monday to Saturday (October to March) 0930 to 1630; Sunday (October to March) 1400 to 1630. Admission 1s 6d.

Curator: Mr R Patterson.

13TH/18TH ROYAL HUSSARS

Museum not yet started—decision shortly.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

Address: Endcliffe Hall, Endcliffe Vale Road, Sheffield 10.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1630; Saturday and Sunday by appointment only.

Curator: Major J H Mott.

KOYLI MUSEUM

Address: Regimental Headquarters, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Wakefield Road, Pontefract.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700.

Curator: Colonel N S Pope.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15TH FOOT) MUSEUM

Address: 11 Butcher Row, Beverley.

Open: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 1400 to 1600 (except public holidays).

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel F R Yorke (Retd).

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH UNITED SERVICES MUSEUM

Address: Crown Square, The Castle, Edinburgh 1.

Open: Monday to Saturday (summer) 0930 to 1800; Sunday (summer) 1100 to 1800; Monday to Saturday (winter) 0930 to 1630.

Curator: Mr W A Thorburn.

QUEEN'S OWN HIGHLANDERS (SEAFORTH AND CAMERONS) MUSEUM

Address: Fort George, Inverness-shire.

Open: Monday to Saturday (April to September) 1000 to 1900; Sunday (April to September) 1400 to 1600; Monday to Saturday (October to March) 1000 to 1600.

Curator: Major H Barker.

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: The Castle, Stirling.

Open: Sunday to Saturday (May to September) 1000 to 1800; Monday to Friday (October to April) 1000 to 1600.

Curator: Major W Scott.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES)

Address: Winston Barracks, Lanark.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1630.

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel J E B Whitehead, Museum scheduled to move to 129 Muir Street, Hamilton, during November 1967.

THE BLACK WATCH MUSEUM

Address: Balhousie Castle, Perth.

Open: Monday to Friday (1 May to 30 September) 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1700; Sunday (1 May to 30 September) 1400 to 1700; Monday to Friday (1 October to 30 April) 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600; Sunday (October and April only) 1400 to 1700. Saturday by special arrangement, parties of 12 or more, 24 hours' notice.

Curator: Major A V M Chapman.

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS

Address: The Royal Scots Greys' Room, Scottish United Services Museum, The Castle, Edinburgh 1.

Open: Monday to Saturday (summer) 0930 to 1800; Sunday (summer) 1100 to 1800; Monday to Saturday (winter) 0930 to 1630.

Address: Home Headquarters, The Royal Scots Greys, The Castle, Edinburgh 1.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1700.

Curator: None—Major F J Dodd, Commanding Home Headquarters, meets visitors.

Address: The Binns, Linlithgow (home of the Dalyell family, in National Trust premises, and has relics of General Tam Dalyell, who raised the Regiment, in the grounds.)

Open: Sunday to Saturday (summer) 1030 to 1800; Saturday and Sunday (winter) 1400 to 1600.

Curator: Mrs Dalyell.

It is hoped to extend the Home Headquarters collection into a larger museum in larger premises in April 1967.

THE ROYAL SCOTS REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: Regimental Headquarters, The Royal Scots, The Castle, Edinburgh 1.

Open: Sunday to Saturday (June to September) 0930 to 1800; Monday to Friday (October to May) 0930 to 1600.

Curator: Mr A Jack.

AYRSHIRE YEOMANRY MUSEUM

Address: Yeomanry House, Ayr.

Open: As required.

Curator: Adjutant, Ayrshire Yeomanry.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS MUSEUM

Address: Viewfield Road, Aberdeen.

Open: Wednesdays and Sundays, 1400 to 1700. Admission 1s, Children 6d.

Curator: Vacant.

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND FUSILIERS MUSEUM

Address: 518 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow C2.

Open: Monday to Friday 0900 to 1230, 1400 to 1700.

Curator: Captain A J Wilson.

THE SCOTTISH HORSE MUSEUM

Address: The Cross, Dunkeld, Perthshire.

Open: Sunday to Saturday (from Easter to the end of October) 1400 to 1600, 1800 to 1930.

Curator: Miss E Scott.

LOWLAND BRIGADE DEPOT MUSEUM

Address: Glencorse Barracks, Milton Bridge,

Penicuik, Midlothian.

Open: Monday to Saturday 0900 to 1230, 1400 to 1630.

Curator: Mr Lyle.

WALES

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

Address: The Barracks, Brecon.

Open: Sunday to Saturday, 0900 to 1700 (including public holidays).

Curator: Lieutenant-Colonel I Jarman.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM THE WELCH REGIMENT

Address: The Barracks, Whitchurch Road, Cardiff.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1200, 1400 to 1600.

Curator: Major E D Lloyd-Thomas.

THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Address: The Queen's Tower, Caernarvon Castle, Caernarvon.

Open: Daily (June to September) 0930 to 1930; Monday to Saturday (March, April, October) 1930 to 1730; Sunday (March, April, October) 1400 to 1730; Monday to Saturday (November to February) 0930 to 1600; Sunday (November to February) 1400 to 1600. (Corresponding to Castle opening times).

Curator: Major E L Kirby.

NORTHERN IRELAND

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES

Address: 5 Waring Street, Belfast

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1600; Saturday 0930 to 1200; parties by special appointment only.

Curator: Major A E Matthews.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

Address: Sovereign's House, The Mall, Armagh.

Open: Monday to Friday 1000 to 1230, 1400 to 1630; Saturdays and Sundays by prior arrangement.

Curator: Major G A N Boyne.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, 5TH ROYAL INNISKILLING DRAGOON GUARDS

A museum is to be established in Carrickfergus Castle, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim.

NORTH IRISH HORSE MUSEUM

A museum is to be established in Carrickfergus Castle, Carrickfergus, Co Antrim.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

Address: St Lucia Barracks, Omagh, Co Tyrone.

Open: By appointment only.

Curator: Major B J Mahon.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, THE QUEEN'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS

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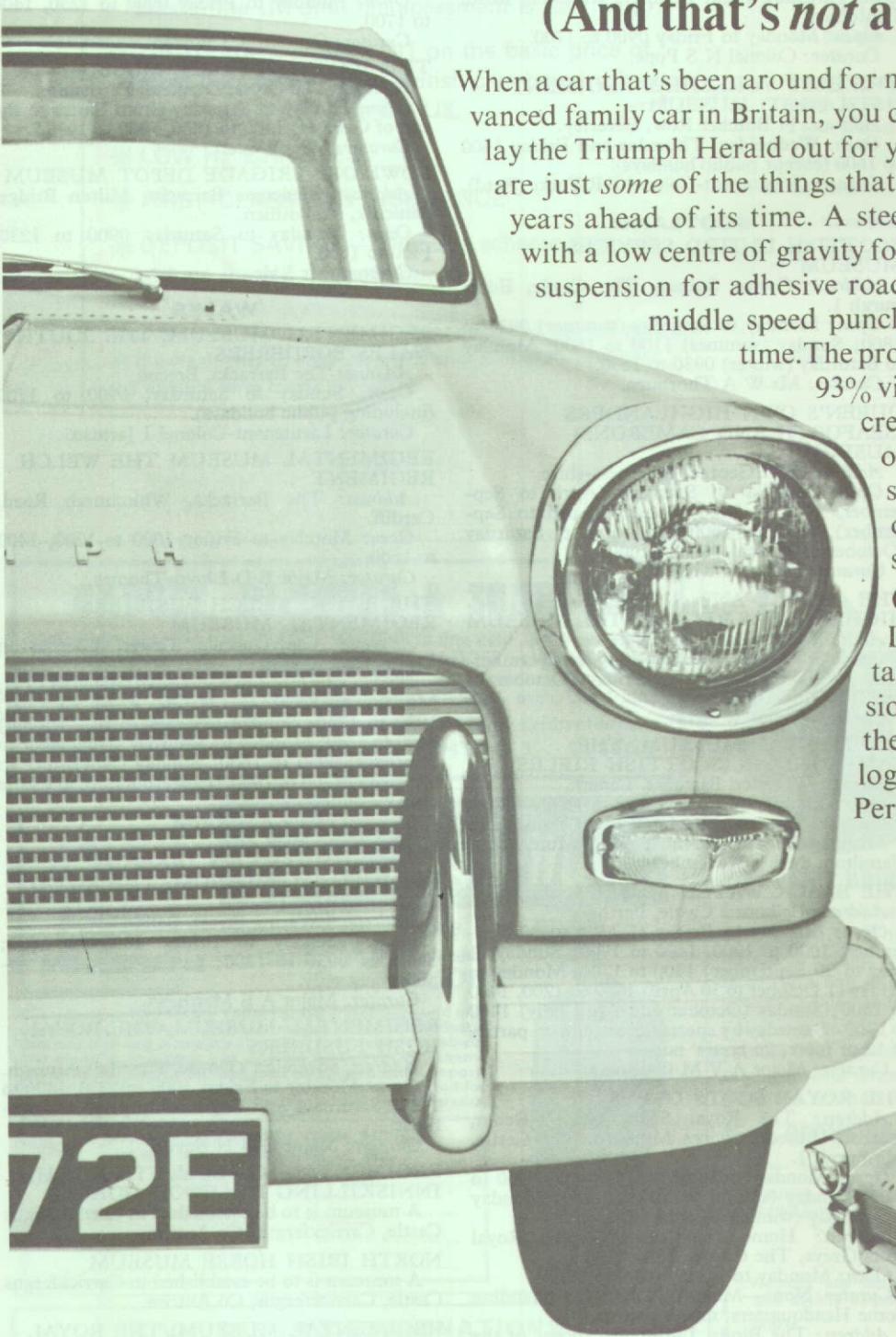
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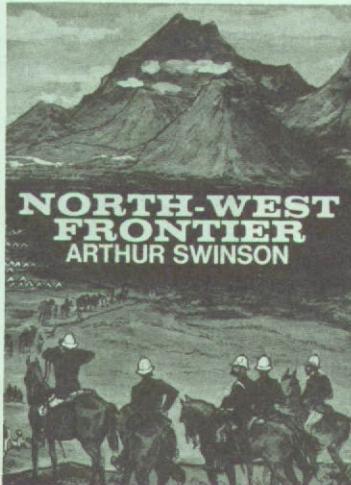
'I died in hell -
(They called it Passchendaele). My wound was slight,
And I was hobbling back; and then a shell
Burst slick upon the duckboards so I fell
Into the bottomless mud, and lost the light.'

Siegfried Sassoon

BOOKS

Born to violence

"North-West Frontier" (Arthur Swinson)



Some three million people inhabit the 40,000 square miles of what is called "tribal territory" along the Afghan border to the north of India and Pakistan. The vast majority of these are Pathans, possibly the most ferocious, independent and warlike race the world has known.

They carry rifles from childhood and live according to their own law, Pukhtunwali (the way of the Pathan), the first two commandments of which are, paradoxically, revenge and hospitality. They live for war and the supreme sin among them is cowardice. The troops who sweated through 200 campaigns and punitive expeditions, not to mention thousands of minor but bloody forays, learned to respect and even admire them.

They were a doughty and

courageous enemy and one whom it was an honour to defeat. Their rugged, mountainous land is starkly beautiful but barren and cruel, bitterly cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer.

These are the people and the land about which Arthur Swinson writes and in telling his story he concentrates chiefly on the period of British domination. This began in 1839 when the British occupied Kabul, the chief city of Afghanistan, and installed Shah Shuja as ruler. The following year the country rose in revolt and in January 1842 the British Army evacuated Kabul, leaving Shah Shuja to his fate.

Another force was sent to retake Kabul and decisively defeated the rebels, but after the siege the British withdrew to beyond the Khyber Pass and

never again tried to occupy Afghanistan.

Mr Swinson brings up once again the old argument that the British did not really want a permanent peace on the North-West Frontier. It "provided an inexhaustible vein of excitement; it was a testing ground for new weapons; it was a live training area for officers and men; it made the Army feel that it had a real job to do."

Be that as it may, Mr Swinson has captured the very spirit and atmosphere of the Frontier, no mean feat for one who has never soldiered there, and his book does not contain a dull page.

"North-West Frontier" has 20 pages of excellent illustrations, a lengthy bibliography, clear maps and an adequate index.

Hutchinson, 45s

D H C

Rebellion sparked by an unpaid bill

"The Battle of Majuba Hill" (Oliver Ransford)

On 11 November 1880, at the small town of Potchefstroom in the Transvaal, the British authorities decided to auction the wagon of a Boer farmer who refused to pay the costs of a court action which he had lost.

Just as the local sheriff was about to start the sale a mob of armed horsemen rode into the

town, pulled the startled official from the wagon and solemnly restored it to its owner. Few could have realised that this trivial incident was to lead to a war in which Britain was soundly thrashed.

Britain had annexed the Transvaal in 1877 because of chaos in the Boers' tiny republic. The farmers had refused to pay their taxes, the pound had fallen to a shilling and Zulu *impis* were massing on the border.

British administration, however efficient, was unpopular. The rising eloquence of Paul Kruger and Britain's failure to fulfil

certain promises created an atmosphere of growing bitterness.

The British Army was unconcerned—what could a handful of farmers in baggy corduroy trousers, dirty flannel shirts and broad-brimmed felt hats do? General Colley was confident that his troops would give the rebels short shrift.

But the superb marksmen of Joubert and Smit sharply defeated him at Laing's Nek and Ingogo. And Colley's plan to outflank the Boers by taking Majuba Hill went wrong from the start. What should have been an impregnable position yielded

to a determined Boer assault. Colley fell with his men.

This "Bunker Hill of Afrikanerdom" was won by Boer firepower and tactical skill and lost by bad British leadership. Although casualties were fewer than 300 the effect on history was enormous. The Boers used the same movement against Buller at Spion Kop in 1899 and their arrogant belief in their superiority seemed justified.

If the result on Majuba Hill had been otherwise, apartheid might just have remained an unfamiliar word in the dictionary.

John Murray, 30s

A W H

Back to World War One

"A Territorial Soldier's War" (Bryan Latham)

At first sight this is an unimpressive volume. A dark green cover and black lettering make it look like one of those manuals which collect dust on company office bookshelves.

The style, too, is not inspiring—"After the unimaginative not

to say spartan cooking of the *khansamahs*, the lunch tasted extremely good, and whilst eating it let me first of all then describe Fort Sandeman itself and then the battalion 2/19 Punjabis who were stationed there."

Those horrible words "entrain" and "detrain" punctuate throughout and Mr Latham is ill-served by his proof-readers. "Thought" frequently crops up as "though" and "are" appears for "ate."

The effect is off-putting and this is a pity because for all its faults this is an engaging little memoir of World War One, obviously written with feeling.

The fact that the author has waited half a century before writing it hardly indicates a mad rush to get into print.

On the credit side he presents excellent pictures of front-line life both from the other rank and officer point of view—he was both—and of the introduction

and use of the Stokes light mortar. Twice wounded, he volunteered for service with the Indian Army and went off to a North-West Frontier fort to train a second-line Indian infantry battalion for the war in the Middle East.

Here again his descriptions of life in India and action in the Middle East are useful and will be of interest to students of the period.

Gale and Polden, 35s

J C W

Scarlet Balmorals

"Warlords of Oman" (P S Allfree)

One of the great things about old soldiers is that although life in any army has its ups and downs they can look back and laugh.

This is certainly the case with Mr Allfree. After life as an infantry officer in Libya and Egypt he served in the Trucial Oman Levies from 1954 to 1955 and in the army of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman from 1957 to 1962.

Volunteering for the Levies he found himself training Arabs

to eject invading Saudis from Buraimi Oasis. "One of my first shocks when presented with a band of these raw ruffians was how badly they could shoot. The proverbial hawk-eyed tribesman with his unerring marksmanship is a myth; in Arabia anyway... On the rifle range they thought it a triumph if they hit the target at all."

Given an order there was no "Yes, sir" or salute from the Arab soldier but instead a roll of the eyes to heaven and a murmured "If God wills."

Mr Allfree explains: "The poor soldier was not being insolent; what he was trying to

say, as succinctly as he could, was that provided the Almighty approved he intended to carry out the order.

After an unsuccessful attempt to become a Royal Air Force pilot Mr Allfree returned to soldiering, this time as a mercenary for the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

In the Levies the officers dressed in "whatever we had left." The Sultan took a fancy to the khaki balmoral worn by one of his officers and ordered them to be worn by the Muscat Regiment—but in scarlet.

Mr Allfree recalls: "The Northern Frontier Regiment were spared this indignity and con-

tinued to use their green berets. This outraged the commandos but the Sultan could do what he liked with his own army. Headquarters, including David Smiley, wore scarlet berets like Egyptian policemen. Brigadier Waterfield wore what he liked."

And so the Sultan's army went to war against the rebels of the Green Mountains.

The author tells his tale with gusto, a fine blend of humour and an absence of romanticism. Through his pages marches a procession of fascinating characters, figuring in exciting incidents in the feudal regions of Arabia.

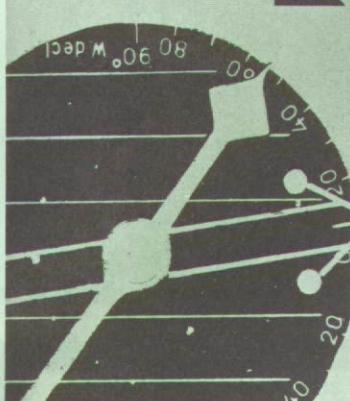
Robert Hale, 25s

J W C

in brief

Orienteering

JOHN DISLEY



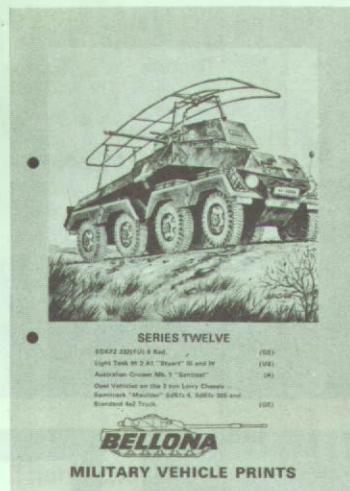
"Orienteering" (John Disley)

Orienteering, the Scandinavian-born sport, is slowly catching on in the British Army. This book by John Disley, one of several Olympic-medallist athletes who thoroughly enjoy the sport, should do much to help its progress and is essential reading for converted or novice.

It is in fact the first book in English on the subject. Its chapters deal with orienteering's origin and development, maps and map reading, use of the compass, selection of routes, types of competition, equipment, setting a course, organising a competition, fitness training, etc.

In short this is a comprehensive work by an expert.

Faber and Faber, 25s



by personnel of German Panzer, Panzer Grenadier, armoured units and supporting arms.

Merberlen Ltd, Badgers Mead, Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell, Berks, 4s (series ring binder 9s)

Uniform prints

Military prints, particularly those of the old colourful uniforms, have always had an appeal beyond the military enthusiast. This series of 12 colour prints, from paintings by L Keeble, features British uniforms of the Napoleonic Wars.

The first six comprise: 1—Captain, Royal Marines, full dress, 1805; 2—Vice-admiral, full dress, 1805; 3—Captain, 42nd Royal Highland Regiment of Foot (Black Watch), review order, 1810; 4—Captain, 7th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars), review order, 1810; 5—Captain, 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards (Coldstream), full dress, 1815; 6—Captain, Royal Horse Guards, review order, 1815.

Each print measures 8½—11½ inches and is supplied with coloured mount and history at 8s. Framed in 3" Hogarth moulding, £1 18s 6d each.

The second six prints are unmounted but larger—15½—9½ inches—and supplied with a history at 12s each. The subjects are: 7—Captain, 14th Regiment of Foot, 1802; 8—Lieutenant, 95th Regiment of Foot (Rifles), review order, 1810; 9—Lieutenant-general, service dress, 1810; 10—Major, 12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, review order, 1812; 11—Captain, 2nd (Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons (Scots Greys), review order, 1815; 12—Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, review order, 1815.

Framed in 3" Hogarth moulding, with history but without mount, these larger prints cost £2 12s 11d each.

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EVER seen a judge enjoying componations, standing in a Naafi queue, carrying out soldier chores? Ever seen an Embassy official sleeping on a barrack room floor or helping out in the cookhouse?

Probably not, but you would have seen all these and more in Benghazi when 3000 European civilians sheltered in army barracks during rioting.

The civilians were brought under the protection of 400 British soldiers stationed in Wavell and D'Aosta barracks when the Middle East War provoked a wave of sympathetic disturbances in the town. The refugees included bankers, company directors and oil men, yet they readily assigned themselves to humble tasks to make life as comfortable as possible for the women and children.

There was no confusion. The evacuation of the community from their homes into the barracks went ahead in a matter of hours precisely as planned. "It was amazing," said one man. "I had no idea that such a thing could work. The Army's organisation was wonderful. What else could we do but play our part?"

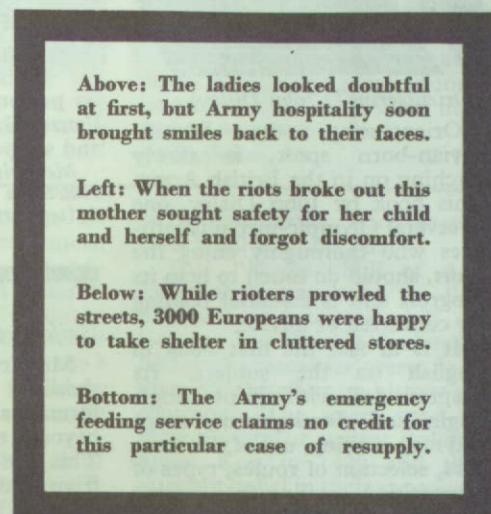
It meant queuing in relays for meals at the Naafi, helping in the cookhouse, cleaning lavatories and sweeping the emergency dormitories.

Although the community co-operated to the full—"I have never had so much willing help in the cookhouse!" said Staff-Sergeant Raymond Coughtrey—caring for the Europeans involved hours of extra work for the Garrison Quartermaster, Major Frank Davies, and his staff.

Facilities hastily provided for the civilians included a miniature hospital, two baby clinics and a pets' corner. A daily news sheet, bingo sessions, cinema shows and cricket matches helped to pass the time.

When Benghazi returned to normal life under the control of the Cyrenaica Defence Force, the civilians showered thanks on the soldiers and went back to their homes. The Army has probably never demobilized a happier bunch of people. As one woman pointed out, "It has probably done us the world of good. We've seen how the British Army can handle a tricky situation and I'm sure I speak for us all when I say they acted with the utmost calm and efficiency."

From a report by Army Public Relations, Malta and Libya.



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and

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the Country

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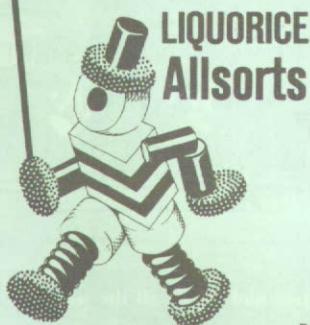
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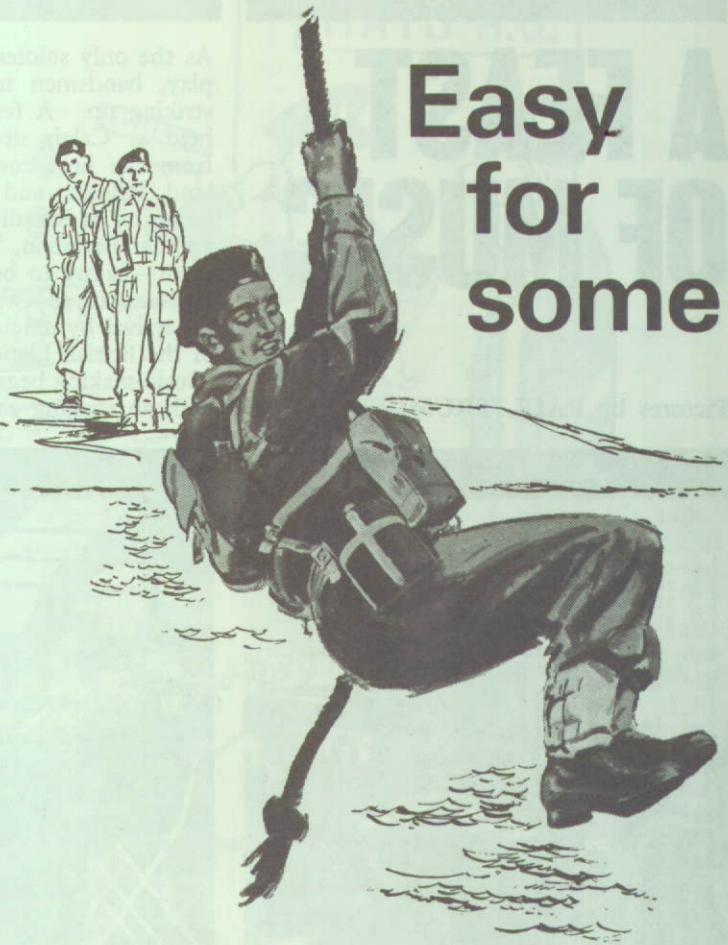
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A FEAST OF MUSIC

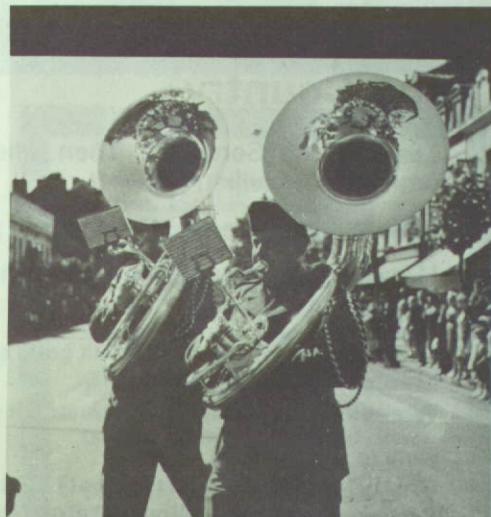
Pictures by PAUL TRUMPER



Musical weaponry comes ashore at Calais.



Royal Fusiliers blow greetings from London.



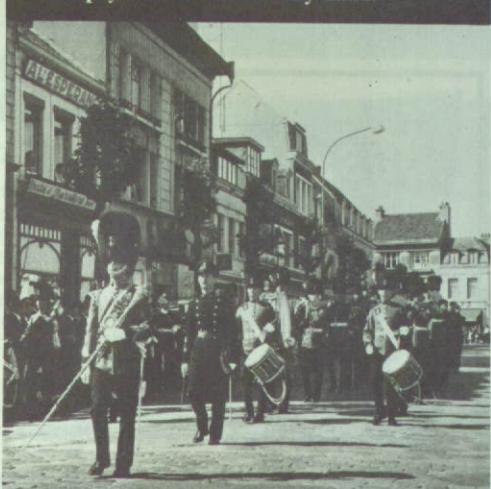
Fitness pays in the Swiss Army band.



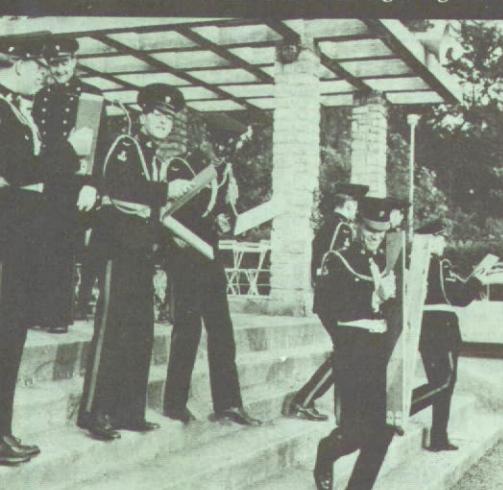
Sound-off time for the French Foreign Legion.



Pushchair drum addict studies the Staffords.



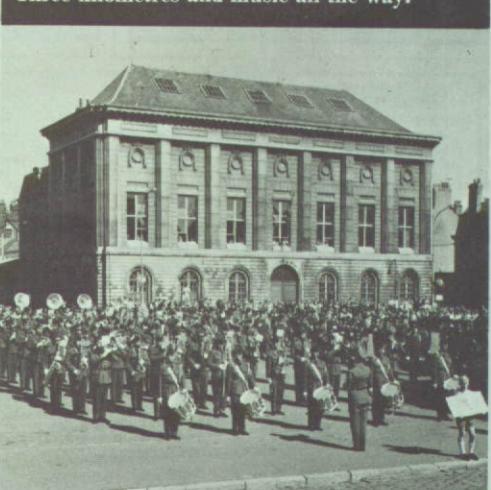
Three kilometres and music all the way.



Light relief by the Staffords clapper board men.



A puff between blows for the Belgians.



All square and the festival ends.

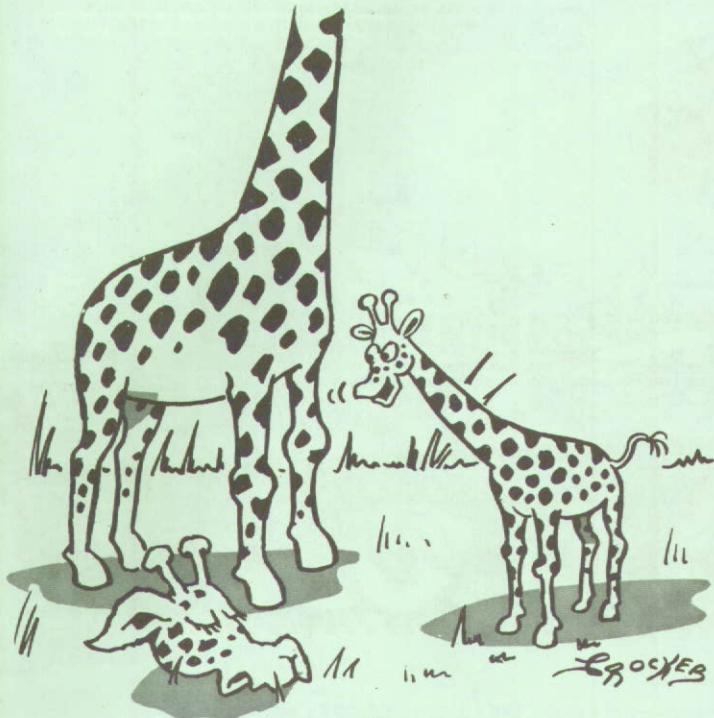
As the only soldiers who work while they play, bandsmen miss no opportunity of striking up. A festival of military music held at Calais drew enthusiastic entries from the host country, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. The bands of 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion, The Staffordshire Regiment—happy to be chosen as the British representatives—were warmly welcomed on arrival by officials of the Calais Branch of the British Legion.

Music-making began in the Richelieu Park with an evening concert at the Fête de la

Bièvre. The evening's merriment was the main topic of multi-lingual conversation when senior members of all the bands were given a civic reception at the Town Hall the next day.

The main event of the festival was a processional march through Calais. The slow pace of the French Foreign Legion Band was popular with the other bands—they took welcome breaks while the Legionnaires caught up. The festival ended in the town square where the bands played a selection of music and their National Anthems before reluctantly dispersing.

Humour



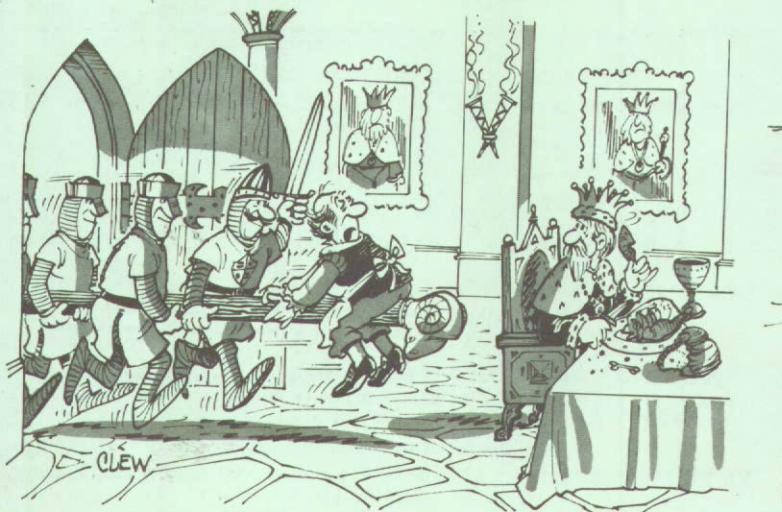
"Was that a helicopter, Dad?"



"You have just started total war, Smithers."



"Shave . . . haircut . . . starch!"

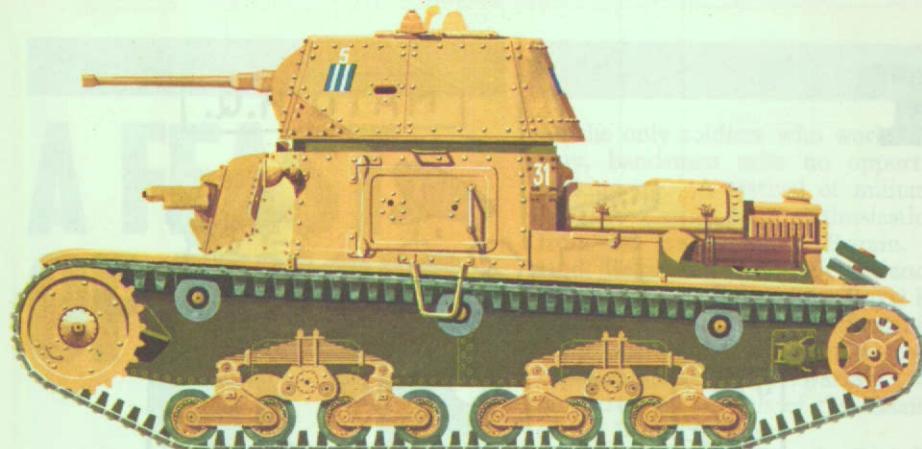


"Sir Gwillem Fitzdarcy and party, m'Lord!"

S.O. 72/32/67/9.



"There's a complaint here from the Spartans. The food in camp is delicious."



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The tanks were important—and so were the men, and the regiments, that rode them in victory and defeat from 1916 to 1967. From time to time the colour artwork in **ARMOUR IN PROFILE** will feature accurate and detailed presentations of the uniforms, insignia and equipment of the crews of the subject vehicle. This sergeant in a Waffen-SS Panzer Division is one of the figures illustrated in Profile No. 2.



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