AUGUST 1968 ★ One Shilling and Sixpence

SOLDIER

SOLDIER

AUGUST 1968 Volume 24, No. 8

Contents

Subjects covered in next month's SOLDIER will include the Defence White Paper, Bruin communications system, vesting days of The Royal Irish Rangers and The Light Infantry, Royal Review in Edinburgh and the Wilkinson Sword of Peace awards. 1st Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, will be featured in the "Your Regiment" series.

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See-the-Army DIARY

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

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

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

AUGUST

13 Darlington Army Week (13–17 August)
16 Cardiff Searchlight Tattoo (16–24 August)
18 Edinburgh Tattoo (18 August–7 September)
21 Royal Military School of Music concert, Twickenham (8pm)
24 Open Day, Yorkshire Brigade Depot, Strensall
28 Royal Military School of Music grand concert, Twickenham (8pm)

SEPTEMBER

4 Keighley Army Week (4–9 September)
4 Royal Military School of Music concert, Twickenham (8pm)
5 Sheffield Army Week (5–7 September)
10 Belfast Army Display (10–21 September)
11 Royal Military School of Music concert, Twickenham (8pm)
18 Royal Military School of Music grand concert, Twickenham (8pm)
21 Camberley Staff College and Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Horse Show, RMA Sandhurst
28 Open Days, Scottish Infantry Depot, Glencorse, Edinburgh (28–29 September)

NOVEMBER

9 Festival of Remembrance, Albert Hall, London

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It happened in AUGUST

Date		Year
1	Battle of the Nile	1798
1	Inland parcel post began in Britain	1883
2	British Columbia made Crown Colony	1858
3	Nile's source discovered by John Speke	1858
7	Ottawa selected as capital of Canada	1858
8	Queen Elizabeth reviewed troops at Tilbury	1588
9	First Atlantic cable completed	1858
10	Battle of Otterburn	1388
12	USA formally annexed Hawaii	1898
15	Republic of Korea (South Korea) proclaimed	1948
21	Battle of Bapaume-Peronne began	1918
23	World Council of Churches formed	1948

To mark their centenary, people of British Columbia presented to the Queen a 100-foot totem pole. It was erected (right) by Sappers in Windsor Great Park.

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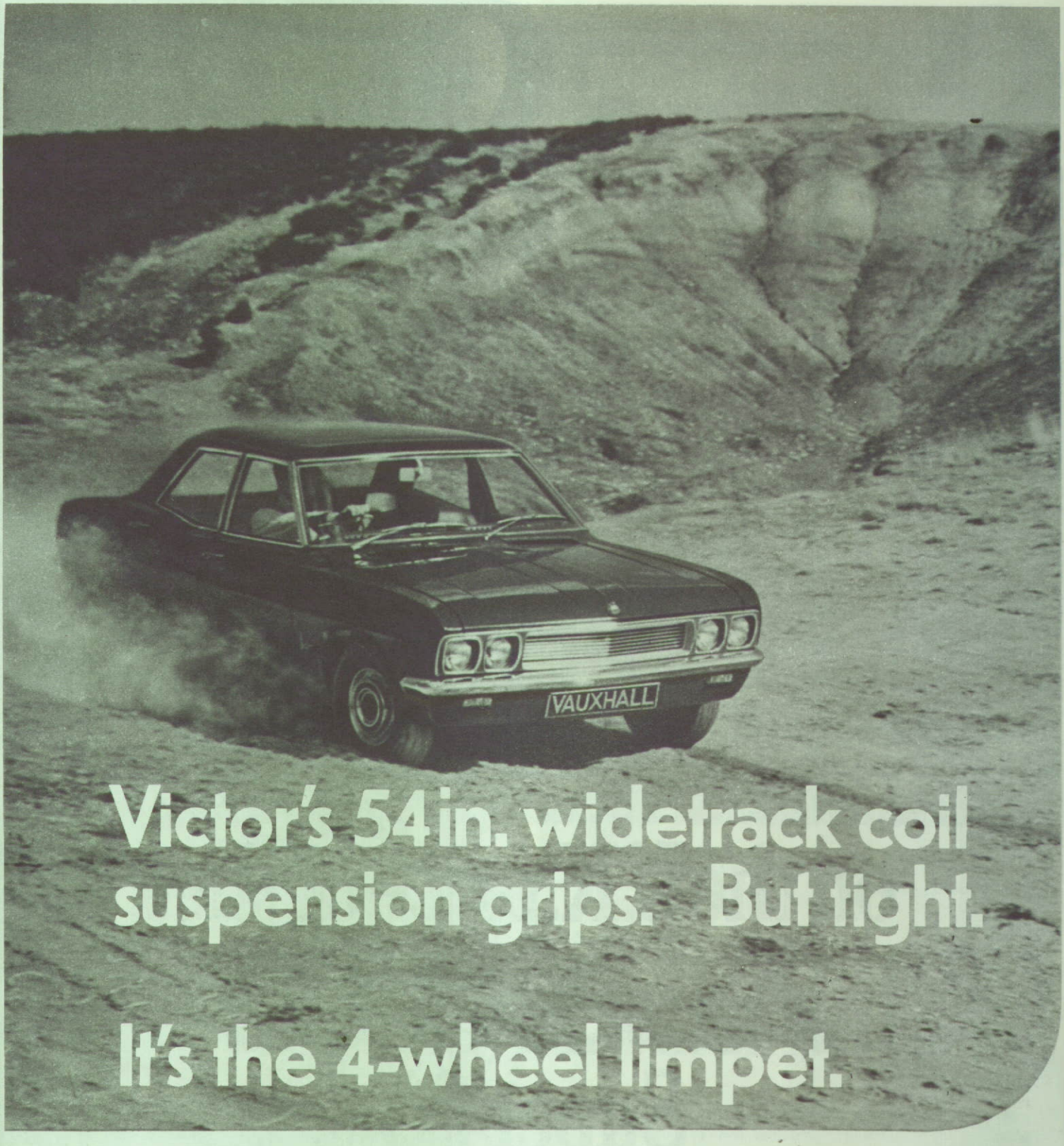

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The Vauxhall Breed's got style.

Escorted by armed Gurkhas, writer John Wright and cameraman Arthur Blundell of SOLDIER passed these signs and found things

ALL QUIET ON THE EASTERN FRONT

THIS is the divided village of Sha Tau Kok—divided by the border between Hong Kong and its huge, mysterious neighbour Red China—several months after last year's Hong Kong emergency.

On the left flies the Union Jack, on the right the banner of Red China—and in between, just behind a stone marking the border, is a Communist soldier (arrowed).

On 8 July 1967, machine-gun fire echoed among these buildings. Target was Hong Kong policemen preparing to deal with an unruly Communist crowd encroaching on the border. Five policemen were killed, 13 were wounded. The emergency had begun.

It lasted for five months, with incidents here at Sha Tau Kok, at other border points and in Hong Kong's urban areas. Then on 15 December began what the Army calls the "smile campaign."

The emergency brought about a change on this ultra-sensitive frontier—an important change for the Army. It took over from the police overall responsibility for border security. Soldiers started to man border

A Gurkha watches the border—43 Gurkha Infantry Brigade, based at Sek Kong, controls this area.

posts with police support, rather than the other way round as previously.

Sha Tau Kok, a fishing village on the border's eastern extremity—where it runs into the sea—is cut by boundary stones. Gurkhas keep a careful watch on the wineshop outside which the sentry (pictured above) is standing, for they know from past experience that when it closes trouble is likely.

In this picture the pillbox behind the sentry is just inside China while the boys on a bicycle are just in British territory. The sentry appears to be passing the time of day with a villager.

Below, right, is one of the forward Gurkha posts at Sha Tau Kok. The soldier's rifle is slung upside down to indicate to the Chinese who are certainly watching him that his intentions are not "warlike;" the Chinese troops sometimes act similarly. For the same reason some British officers do not carry arms although they always have an armed escort.

The Army's rôle on the border is "to keep the temperature down"—to keep life running normally without imposing a great deal of military control. It has to ensure that no illegal crossings of the border take place; at present they are not on any scale—thanks to the Chinese authorities on the other side.

Sha Tau Kok is not a crossing place. The Gurkhas keep a constant and alert watch here. On 12 August they had to use tear gas and make house-to-house searches to quell trouble from across the border. On 3 September three of them were wounded when a bomb was pushed through a grill into a border post here.

Usually both sides give the appearance of studiously ignoring each other. If the Reds do not approve of something they make whistling noises or use their public address system (note the loudspeaker on top of the wineshop). The British have gained "face" by installing loudspeakers (above, right) that can drown any noise from the other side.

Sometimes the Chinese broadcast revolutionary music; the British do not mind this—in fact, they say, it is often quite westernised and easy on the ear.

One officer described the border situation as "a game of psychological scrabble"—"Each side tries to gain points. Most of the time we just try to keep the kettle off the boil, but if something happens we don't want to give them points—we want to gain them. It's all tied up with keeping 'face'."

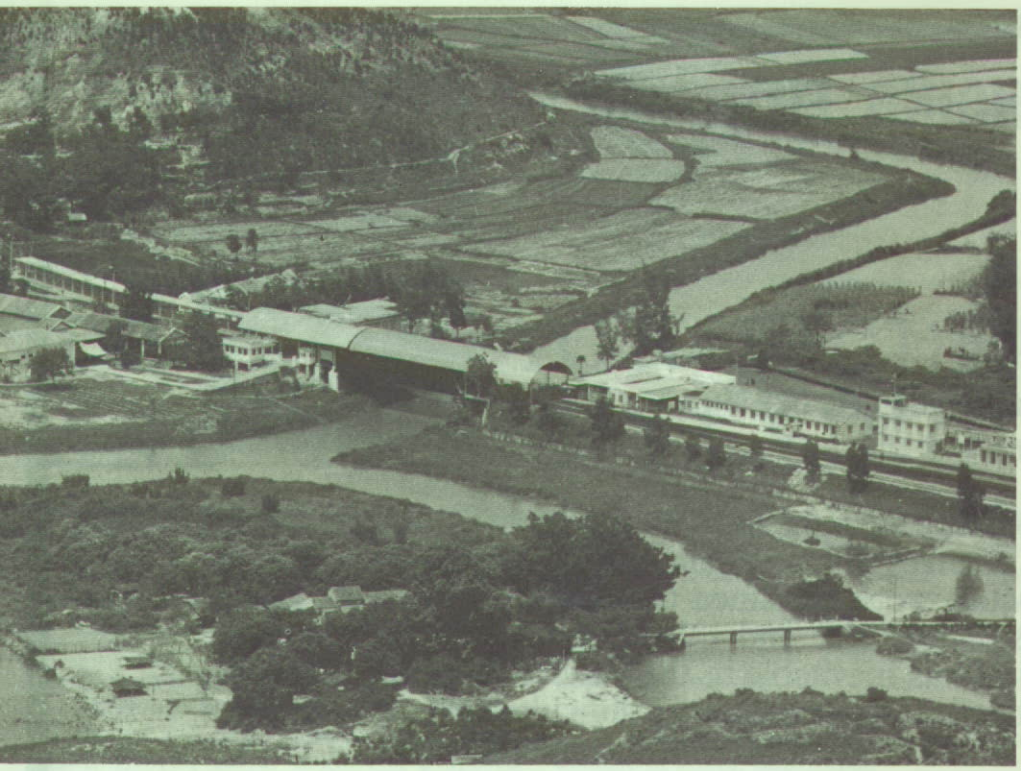
Some time ago offensive posters were plastered on a government notice board on the British side of the border at Sha Tau Kok. The British reaction was to cover them with road safety posters. "Face" was kept. The Chinese also use a portable notice board—used prominently for the famous Thoughts of Mao—which they place on the border.

Sometimes the bamboo curtain does lift a little; it is inevitable, really, in a tiny place like Sha Tau Kok, where British junks tie up on one side of the jetty and Red Chinese ones on the other. For example, it is a joint responsibility to keep clean a drain running along the border. A bunch of Red Chinese started work on it and sent a request to the fire station on the British side for the assistance of fire hoses. Help was duly given.

This was the first time there had been such co-operation since the shootings here in July 1967.

Towards the western end of the border is Lo Wu where the Kowloon-Canton railway crosses the Shum Chun river, which marks the border.

Here on 4 August last year Gurkhas had to use tear gas to check severe stone-



throwing; on 24 August Red workers crossed the railway bridge, threw petrol bombs and set the immigration office on fire—and gas grenades, phosphorous and water cannon had to be used to "persuade" them to return to China.

Several months after these incidents the Lo Wu railway bridge is pictured (above) while the other picture (above, right) shows Chinese territory beyond the railway with a huge portrait of Chairman Mao staring, from the end of a building, into Hong Kong.

Lo Wu is one of the two international crossing points on the border; by day, police and immigration officials control it; by night, troops are on watch. The other crossing place is at Man Kam To. Through here comes road traffic from China carrying trade goods for Hong Kong. On 10 August here Chinese stormed the police post and seized weapons; tear gas had to be used on them on another occasion.

It was from here that British police Inspector Frank Knight was abducted while negotiating with farmers on 14 October. On 20 November he escaped dramatically back into British territory. The Bailey bridge was closed for a while because of this incident.

Besides the international crossing places there are some 50 gates in the fence. Red Chinese have the right to come over each day to farm land they own on the British side and the opposite applies, too.

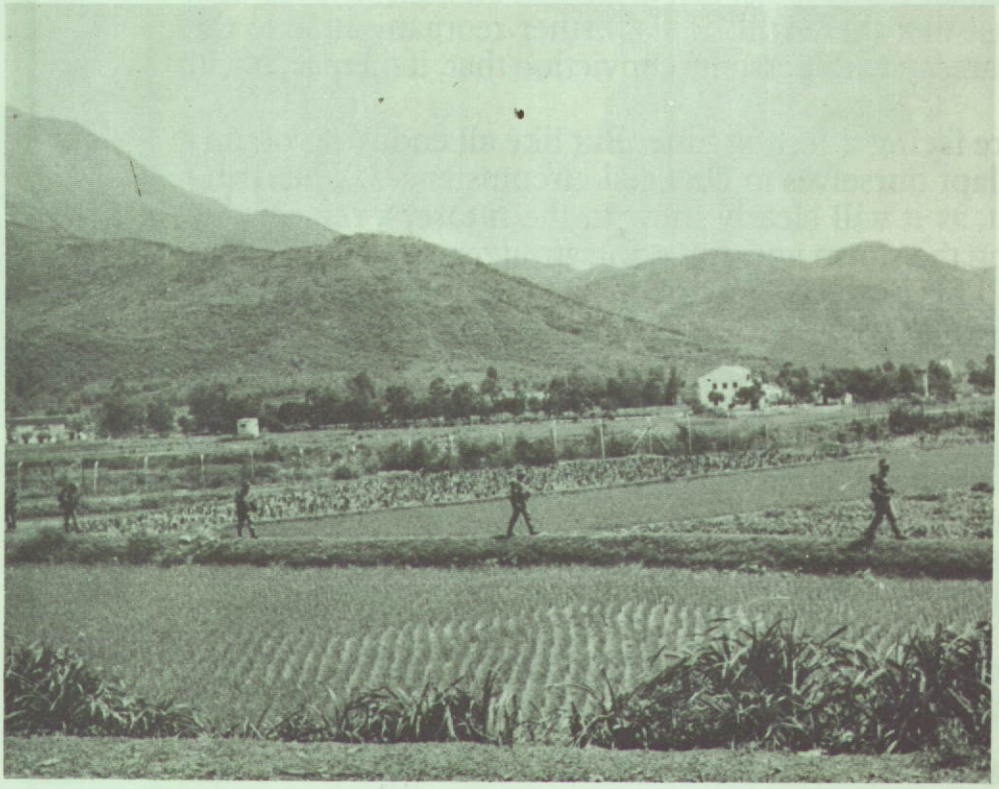
The Army keeps watch by mobile patrols as well as from its border observation points.

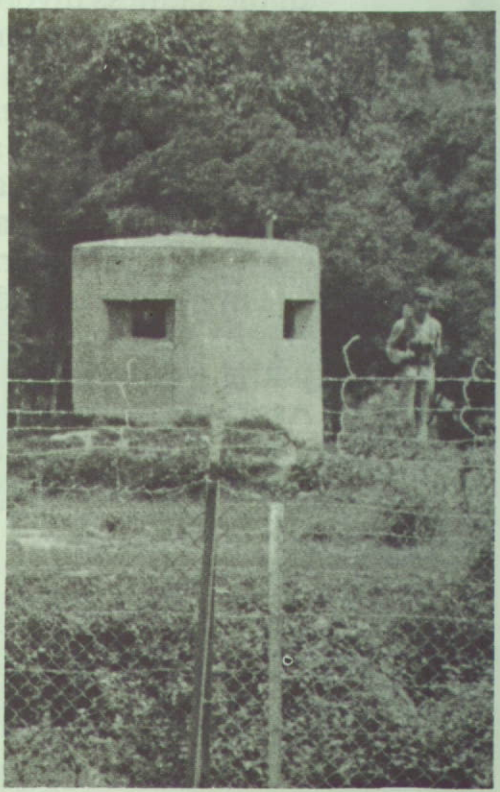
A Gurkha patrol is picture below within yards of the border fence. On the left of the picture is a Red Chinese pillbox with about four men inside. In the close-up (below) a Communist guard has emerged, made curious by the patrol, Arthur Blundell's camera and a crowd of children who gathered to watch.

The whole of the border is a closed area —civilians are not allowed in without a pass (very difficult to obtain) and Army or police escorts. Local people have standing passes. There are also transit passes for those travelling by rail through Lo Wu into China.

But those who manage to enter this area and expect to see the border bristling with troops, trenches, wire and obstacles—as many do—will be disappointed. There is the minimum of fuss.

That is the way the British Army does things!





THE CHALLENGING FUTURE

A message to the Army from

General Sir Geoffrey Baker GCB CMG CBE MC ADC (Gen)

Chief of the General Staff

In July 1967, the Government published its statement on future defence policy with the great changes that it implied for the Army—as well as the other two Services. Much work remained to be done before clear guidelines for the future strength, size and rôle of the Army could emerge. Uncertainty at all levels was inevitable in the Services and this was compounded when, as a result of acute economic difficulties, the Government felt obliged to bring forward the date of the implementation of its new policy.

The full implications of this new defence policy on the Army's shape, size, and rôle are still not completely clear but a picture is emerging which should enable us to plan our course for the future with assurance.

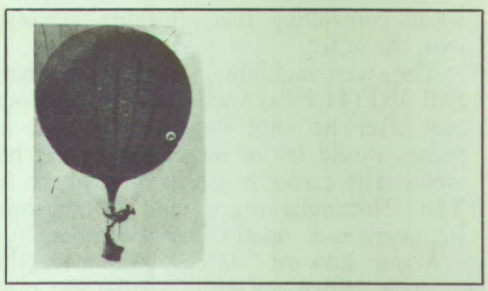
First, we have a clear statement of our priorities: from now on we shall increasingly be concentrating on Europe from where the security of our own country can most seriously be threatened. No reductions in the forces in Germany are therefore likely in the foreseeable future. On the contrary, the Government has recently put most of our forces in the United Kingdom at the disposal of NATO. At the same time we must continue to meet our commitments to the remaining dependent territories, such as Hong Kong; and we must be able to fight anywhere in the world if required in support of our Commonwealth friends and Allies.

Secondly, we have been able to plan and announce a major reorganisation of our Order of Battle. It still remains largely to be carried out with all the sadness involved for many of us. But at least uncertainty is over and, while I cannot promise that there will be no further reorganisation in the foreseeable future, I can say with personal conviction that, if there is, it will be on a minor scale.

We have faced and are facing a testing time. But like all enduring organisations we have to adapt ourselves to changed circumstances. The Army has shown in the past, as it will clearly show in the future, a remarkable capacity for weathering the storm and emerging stronger and more effective even than before. This however does not make the storm while it lasts any less unpleasant to those who are caught in it: the process of change is seldom agreeable.

Assisted by a firm knowledge of what is required of us in the future, and drawing as always on the great traditions and experience of the past, I am confident that we shall overcome the difficulties as successfully as our predecessors did. The Army of the future will offer a career as rewarding and as challenging as ever to those who have the skills and character to take it up and who wish to serve their country in this way. This is a sincere statement of my belief.

To you all, I send my best wishes and my thanks for the unswerving support you have given me and my predecessor in these difficult times.



This year sees the 50th anniversary of the Royal Air Force. But military aviation in Britain all began with

THOSE MAGNIFICENT SAPPERS AND THEIR FLYING MACHINES

THE balloon went up over Woolwich 90 years ago. It was peacetime, but after this, war would never be the same.

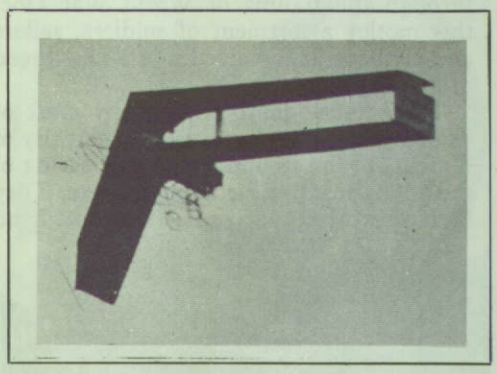
That balloon, built by the Royal Engineers, marked the beginning of military aviation in Britain.

There had been much hot air from the Treasury and War Office when Captain G E Grover, Royal Engineers, proposed the use of balloons for aerial reconnaissance. Sixteen years later, in 1878, they made up their minds and gave approval—and £150—to a sapper scheme to experiment with balloons at Woolwich.

Military aviation had got off the ground. In a few months, the Royal Engineers built a balloon inflated with coal gas which made several successful ascents.

The Army Balloon Factory was set up and the Army's first airship—*Nulli Secundus* (Second to None)—was constructed. It was first flown by the factory's commander, Colonel J E Capper, Royal Engineers, with a rather improbable co-pilot called Samuel Franklin Cody—a bearded cowboy from Texas who always wore a Stetson hat. They took off from Farnborough, rounded St Paul's but had to crash land in the grounds of Crystal Palace because of strong headwinds.

Cody and Lieutenant J W Dunne, The Wiltshire Regiment, worked side by side at the balloon factory on experimental aircraft. Cody was the first man in Britain to fly an aeroplane. At Farnborough in 1908 he piloted his machine for 1390 feet at a height of 30 feet before crashing. Dunne, too, made several successful flights in a V-shaped biplane he designed and built himself. But when the War Office found out Cody and Dunne had spent



1911. Piloted by a sapper, this Dunne aircraft was one of the first biplanes flown in Britain.

Top of page: 1893. A Royal Engineers officer observes Army manoeuvres from a captive balloon.

Somewhere on the Western Front, 1918. Men of the RFC examine a shot-down German aircraft.

£2500 both were sacked and experiments stopped. At this time Germany was spending £40,000 a year on military aviation.

Three years before the outbreak of World War One the War Office repented. The balloon factory and training school was re-formed as the Air Battalion, Royal Engineers No 1 (Airship) Company, at Farnborough to develop airships, man-lifting kites and balloons, and No 2 (Aeroplane) Company at Larkhill to concentrate on heavier-than-air machines.

The Air Battalion—it trained many pilots, observers and ground crew—was absorbed by the Royal Flying Corps, formed in 1912. The Royal Air Force came into being in 1918. In those six years, through the trauma of World War One, this motley assortment of soldiers, sailors and civilians had evolved into a new breed of fighting men.

These men—in their butterfly craft of wood, wire and canvas—had the chivalry of Knights of the Round Table and daring of the young man on the flying trapeze. They fired a revolver at an enemy with one hand while controlling their bucking machine with the other.

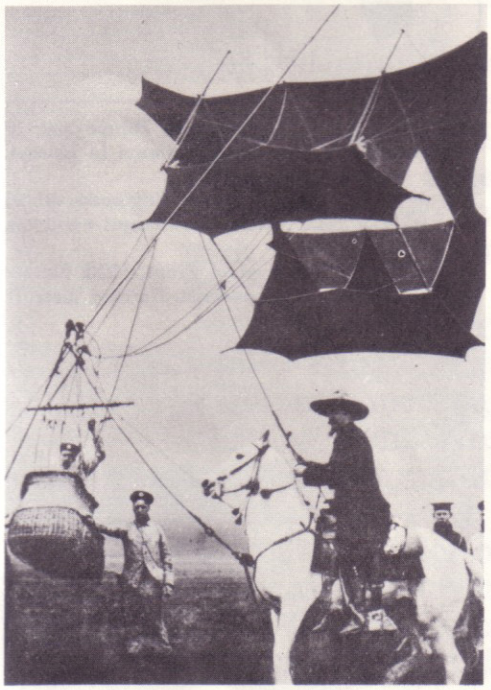
They were individualists: Captain Albert Ball VC (44 kills) was intensely religious and after he shot down a German in flames would try to forget by playing his violin. His career began as a subaltern in The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and ended in aerial combat.

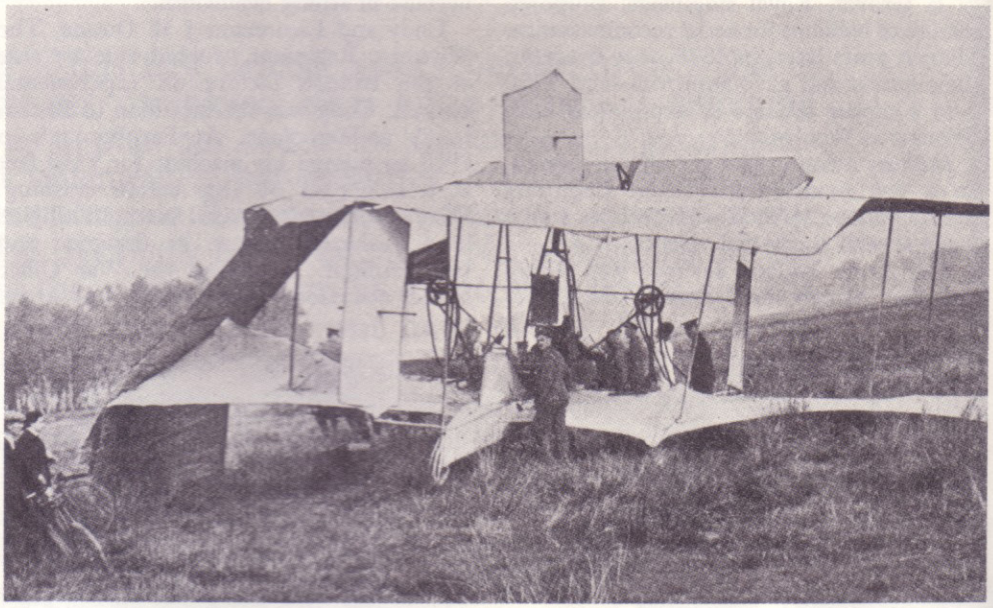
Major Edward "Mick" Mannock (the greatest British ace with 73 kills) was over 30 and practically blind in one eye when he transferred from the Royal Engineers to the Royal Flying Corps, somehow managing to bluff the doctors. He won the Victoria Cross posthumously, helping a young pilot to get his first kill.

The sappers provided the first air ace, Major George Hawker. In April 1915 he set off in his BE 2c for a Zeppelin hangar in Belgium with three bombs and a haversack full of hand grenades cradled in his lap. Over the target an observer in a balloon opened fire, causing him to miss with his first two bombs. Hawker lobbed two grenades into the balloon bringing it down in flames and dropped his last bomb on the hangar below, scoring a direct hit. For this he was awarded the DSO. Three months later he shot down three German aircraft in a single action and won the VC.

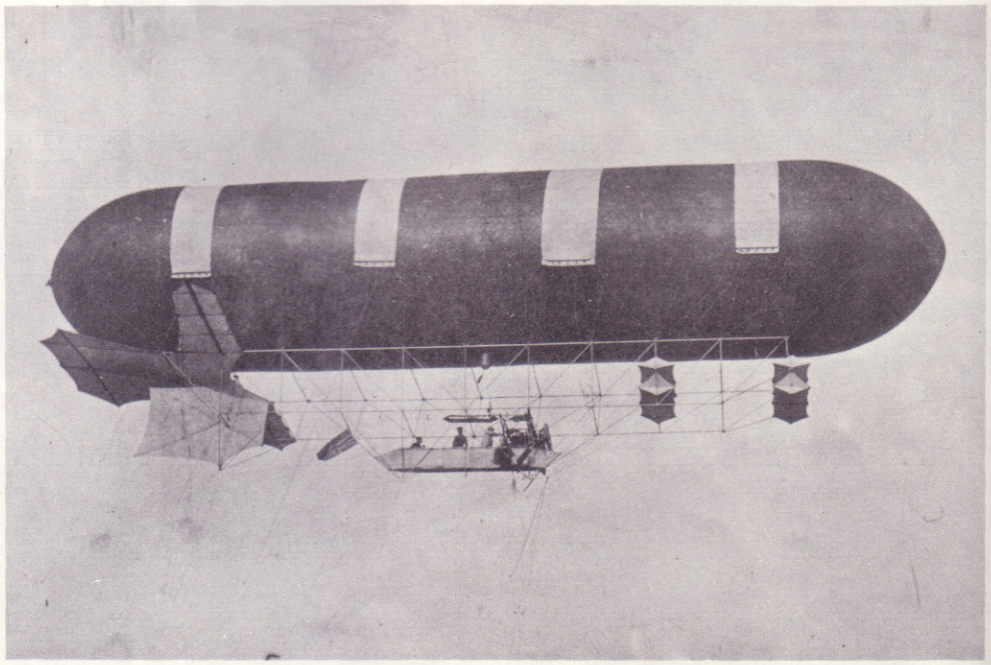
Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks, in the introduction to a history of the Royal Flying Corps, tells of his admiration for these intrepid airmen: "We Regular Army officers of those days might all have come out of the same mould. We had been to identical public schools, through Woolwich or Sandhurst and had then been gently weaned from the civilian world into the harsh realities of military life by our company or equivalent sergeant-majors. We talked the same language and were, I'm afraid, terribly dull. These strange new officers who belonged to the RFC, which until then I had never even heard of, were not dull at all. They came from every walk of life and treated our sacred cows with astonishing irreverence."

The average life of a second-lieutenant on the Western Front during World War One was three weeks, General Horrocks explained, but flying an aeroplane in those days was reckoned to be even more dangerous.





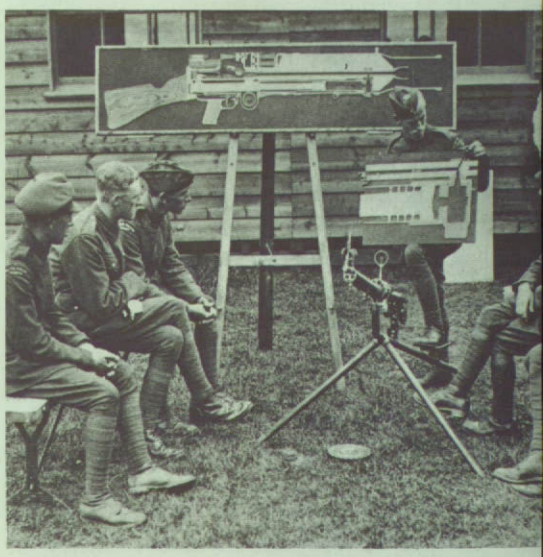
The flying cowboy: On the left Cody supervises from horseback the flight of a man-lifting kite. And above is the 'plane, flown by Cody, that made Britain's first flight, pictured after crashing.



Above: Testing gas at the RE Balloon Factory for Britain's first balloons and (right) our first military airship *Nulli Secundus* on its record flight from Farnborough to London in 1907. The co-pilot was a sapper colonel.

Left: Dogfight, Western Front. A German 'plane goes down in flames closely followed by a British aircraft with a badly damaged tailplane.

Below: A pilot seconded from the Army to the infant RAF examines the sky of France in 1918.



Left: A Sopwith Camel of a British squadron on the Italian Front in World War One and (above) RFC personnel are given instruction in the working of a machine-gun looking remarkably modern.

Round Pegs In Round Holes

MICK is a pretty average lad. He is almost 16, a gangling six feet two and dresses in the hotch-potch fashion that is the despair of mothers.

He goes to grammar school, is 20th out of the 30 in his class and is nailbiting on the results of his GCE.

Recently he earned £11 by working on a farm in his spare time and spent most of the money on clothes. He likes reading books about travel and adventure, enjoys pop music but hesitates to ask a girl to dance. He is proud of the fact that he once pedalled 60 miles in a day on his bike—and of the 2000 foreign stamps in his collection.

Yes, a pretty average sort of boy. So how does he come to be arriving at the railway station in the Yorkshire spa town of Harrogate to take part in something described as "significant and important"?

Well, he decided he wanted to join the Army—and so found himself on the leading wave of a new experiment . . .

As the Army emerges from its present state of flux and settles to its new role there will be changes—and one of the first affects how the Army selects the men to serve in its streamlined ranks.

In official jargon, a new system has been evolved under which applicants are job-briefed, selected and allocated under central arrangements. Simply, the Army intends to give its recruits the personal treatment!

Two experiments—one in the selection of Army apprentices, the other for adults—are being conducted to see how the new system works.

The apprentices' scheme was first off the ground—and this is where Mick comes back into the picture.

He applied to an Army Careers Information Office, was medically examined and tested for aptitude and intelligence in the usual way. At this point his papers would normally have gone to the Ministry of Defence and the application dealt with impersonally by a board.

But Mick lives within Northern Command, the area in which Exercise Personal Treatment is being carried out. So his file was sent to the brand new Youth Selection centre at the Army Apprentices College, Harrogate.

The train pulls in and Mick and 11 other boys are met by a "party leader" from the centre. He is a burly cavalry sergeant who will "father" the boys (at this stage very much civilians) during their three days in Harrogate.

Mick and Company are taken to the college by mini-bus and shown to their accommodation—a barrack block which they will share with the recruit squadron of the college. That first night they get the feel of the place—they mingle with the apprentices in the cookhouse and the Naafi, hear their grumbles and grouses, their hopes and enthusiasms.

Mick didn't know before what it really meant to be in the Army—now he's getting the idea. If he doesn't like it then its not too late to back out.

In the morning it is the turn of the Army to discover whether it likes him. First, the hopeful 12 are shown a film about Army organisation and taken on a tour of the college. It is emphasised that it is a typical Army apprentices college—any they go to will be like this.

Top right: Major Perry watches as the would-be Army apprentices write about their family background, spare-time interests and education.

Bottom right: The major and an Army Youth Team officer introduce the boys to a general purpose machine-gun. Above them—hopefuls in waiting.

Below: Harrogate railway station. Sergeant D C Garrett, 3rd Carabiniers, the "party leader," meets the sort of boys on whom the Army depends.

Then back to the centre. Mick completes a form in his own words giving details of education, interests and family background. Now it is time for the first of two interviews. Captain R J Bingley, Royal Corps of Signals, asks the questions. He knows nothing about Mick—details have been held back from him deliberately so that his evaluation will be unbiased and subjective.

The searching probe lasts more than half-an-hour and investigates Mick's personal qualities, character, motivation, aspirations and likely response to training in an Army environment. The boy is not very good at expressing himself—probably he is a bit shy—but Captain Bingley awards

Story by John Wright/Pictures by Leslie Wiggs

In charge of the Army's first Youth Selection centre is Major Jim Perry, formerly senior personnel selection officer attached to the Signal Officer-in-Chief. Under him he has Captain R J Bingley, Royal Corps of Signals, and Captain Cliff Cullinane, Royal Artillery, as preliminary interviewing officers, and Captain L Bennett, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and Captain R Jackson, Royal Engineers—both ex-apprentices—as trade assessment officers. The interviewers attended the Army School of Education at Beaconsfield for instruction in methods of selection and interviewing techniques. And in devising the selection procedures the Army had the help of Prof Alec Rodger, professor of occupational psychology at London University.

him an average assessment; he is suitable for apprentice training.

Mick goes into another room. With some of the other boys he takes a battery of tests to assess his general intelligence, learning potential and mechanical, numerical and verbal aptitudes.

In among all this Mick and his mates are shown more of the Army by a youth team, and after the day's questioning is over he is free to use the college facilities.

Next day Mick goes to see Captain R Jackson, a sapper and himself an ex-apprentice. He is a trade assessment interviewer. There are just a few brief questions —he has Bingley's file in front of him. Then Mick is told the good news: Accepted for apprentice training in survey, Royal Engineers.

Mick is one of the majority of boys who are given a firm decision on the spot. At the end of the three days the boys are either told they are accepted for apprentice training in a specific trade; not suitable but ought to try again; unsuitable for apprenticeship but recommended for another form of enlistment such as junior leader or tradesman; or rejected outright.

There is no waste of good material and Mick and his mates return to Harrogate railway station feeling uncomplicated with loose ends, happy with the promises that have been made to them—and grateful for the speedy and satisfactory way in which they have been treated.

Mick's details will now be sent back to his careers office to deal with his enlistment and posting to the Army Apprentices College, Chepstow.

Northern Command is the pioneer of this recruit selection with the personal touch. As circumstances allow, other selection centres will open to cover the whole country. The second experiment will be a similar centre for selecting adults for the Army—probably in Southern Command.

Brigadier A J Wilson, the Army's Director of Recruiting, says: "It is a very important step forward in the methodical and practical use of manpower in the Army. It is morally wrong to commit people to a career or part of a career without an understanding of what they are doing and the opportunities open to them. Our policy is: No commitment without a full dialogue."

He adds: "Many of these apprentices will become officers and those that don't will become warrant officers and sergeants—the Army's 'middle management.' This is why correct selection is so important."

Work on improving the Army's selection system has been going on for the past two years. At the moment—except in Northern Command—selection of Army apprentices is made by a board which has no personal contact at any stage with the boys or those responsible for their interviewing and testing.

Another disadvantage of the present system is that boys often have very little idea of the full range of apprentice opportunities open to them. Sometimes they choose a trade for which they later prove unsuitable or they grow to dislike.

Because there are more than 60 Army careers information offices selection methods have to be simple—there is no opportunity for the sophisticated methods employed at Harrogate or any kind of standard procedure.

A further snag is the delay between the interviews, the boys learning whether they have succeeded or failed and, if successful, the date of reporting to an apprentice college. This can amount to several weeks and applicants often withdraw.

The Youth Selection centre at Harrogate offers human contact that is a great advance on the present paper transactions. It employs procedures in line with modern management techniques and boosts the chance of fitting the right pegs into the right holes.

SOLDIER spent two days at the centre. "Mick" is an impression of the type of boy passing through the hands of its staff.

Above: Mingling with apprentices, two of the applicants get acquainted with Army food. Below: Sergeant Garrett briefs his flock. While at the selection centre the boys can use college facilities.

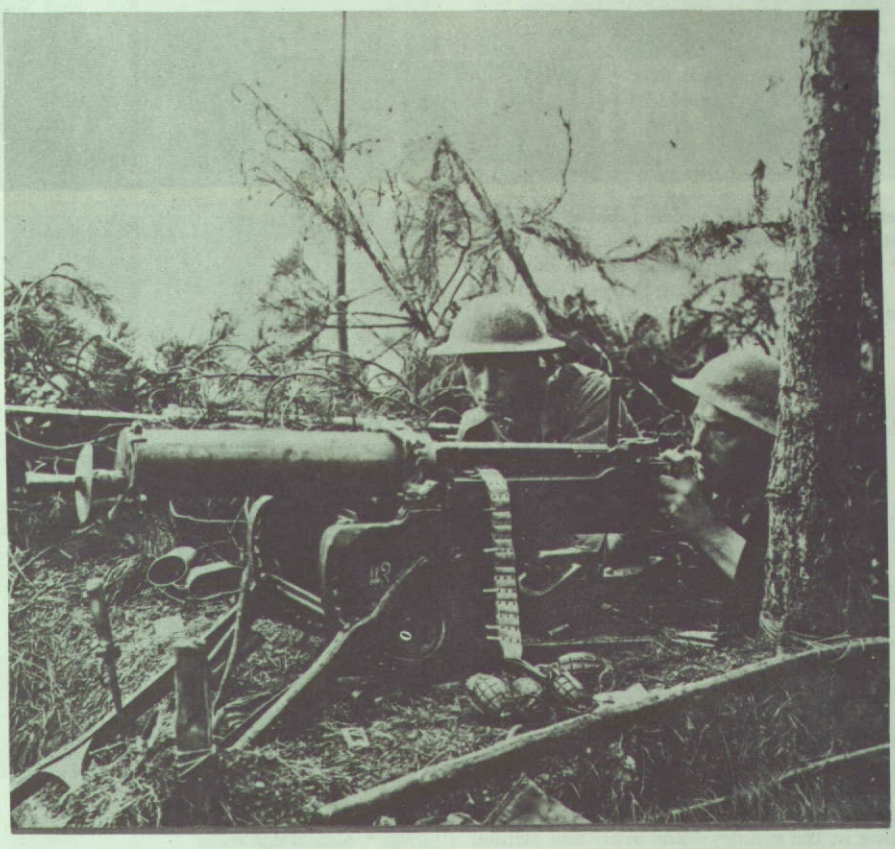
August 1918

The German war machine had ground to a halt. The Second Battle of the Marne from 15 July to 7 August—the last major German offensive of the war—burned up their reserves of energy. Morale was punctured.

The Allies decided to throw a spanner in the works. They would hit all the weak points in the German front. On 8 August the British, who had learned the lesson of Cambrai, attacked at Amiens with 456 tanks. Advancing under cover of early morning mist, they took 16,000 prisoners in less than two hours and gained six miles. Then followed a series of short, sharp attacks by the Allies on 10, 17, 21 and 26 August.

But 8 August marked the turn in the tide. Until then the Germans had been buoyed up by faith in ultimate victory. Now they were floundering. Ludendorff recorded that it was a "Black Day" for the German Army, and added dispiritedly: "The Kaiser told me later on, after the failure of the July offensive and 8 August, he knew the war could be no longer won."

Royal Garrison Artillery move 60-pounders forward through St Venant on 22 August (above). The August advances were so precipitate that the Germans abandoned many weapons which were turned on them by the Allies—two British soldiers operating a German machine-gun at the Marne (right).



Left, Right and Centre

They are changing the guard at Buckingham Palace (above). For the very first time it is taken over by the Royal Air Force. The RAF Regiment shared a tour of duty with the Brigade of Guards at Buckingham and St James's Palace, the Tower of London and Bank of England. They were on duty every third day for four weeks. This year is the 50th anniversary of the RAF.

Bouncing beauty in the middle (above) is Guards cigarette girl Beatrice Potter. She tried out 28 Army Youth Team's trampoline at the Bath and West Show. Sergeant Mike Sawyer (left) and Corporal Bill Stevenson (right) lend a helping hand.

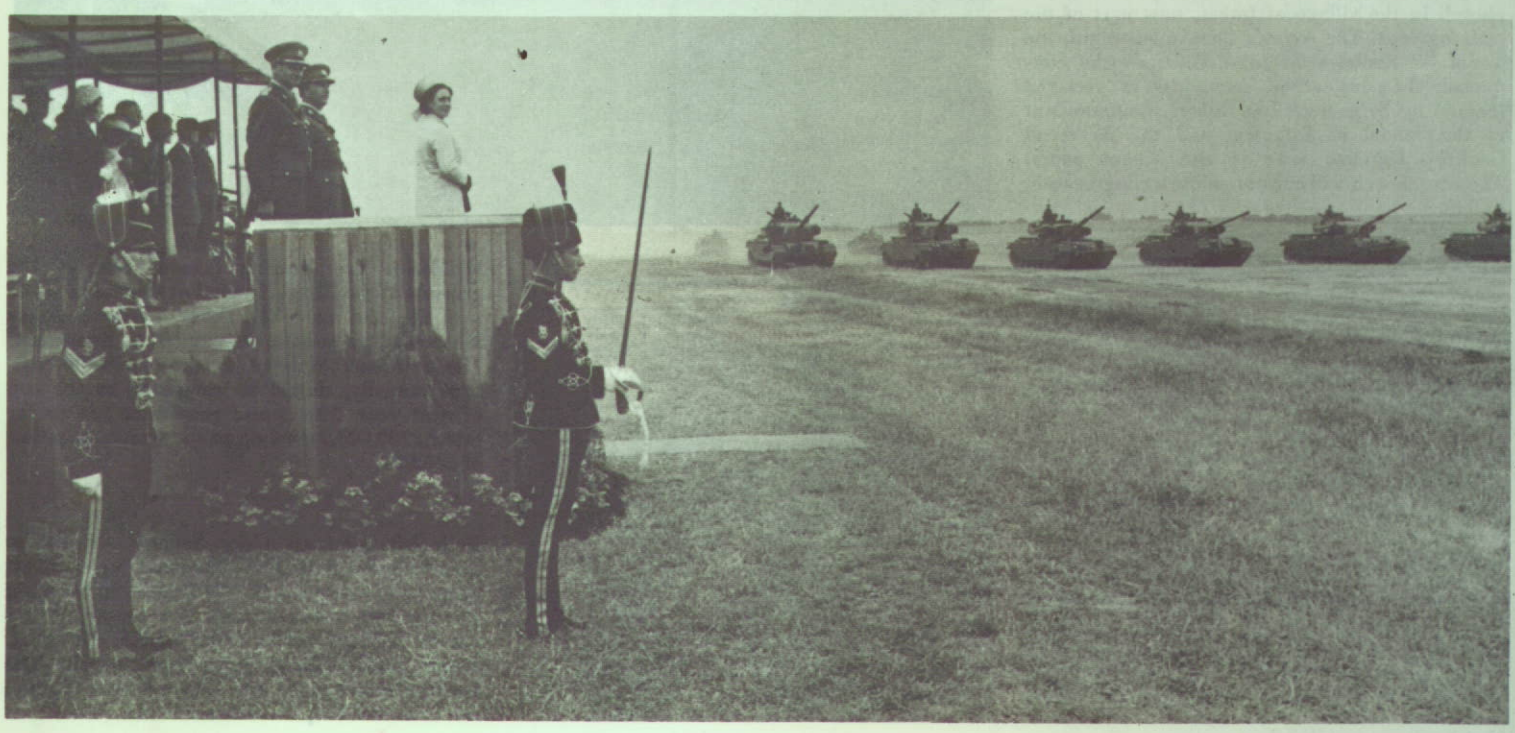
Guns and gunners of British and German artillery regiments faced each other across a square at Luneburg. The time? Summer, 1968. And the occasion was a parade to mark the affiliation of 20 Heavy Regiment, Royal Artillery, with a Bundeswehr Feldartilleriebatallion. The two regiments—stationed 50 miles apart—are both part of NATO and are equipped with 175mm self-propelled guns. The commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Wilson and Oberstleutnant von Rohr, inspected each other's regiment, took the salute (above) and exchanged regimental plaques. The affiliation means joint social and sporting fixtures.

The rifle right—it fires two charges through the single barrel—is a German wheel-lock of 1606. It is one of the weapons in an exhibition in the New Armouries at the Tower of London. The rifle, which is worth at least £5000 and comes from the George IV collection, is held by Mr Howard L Blackmore, assistant curator of the Tower of London Armoury. The exhibition includes 70 sporting guns from the Royal collection at Windsor—claimed to be the finest private collection in the country—and arms and armour from the Civil War, which have not been on show for centuries.

The Royal Military Academy eight sweep past the finishing post (left) to an easy victory. They beat Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, in the inter-college eights at the first Joint Services Regatta at Wallingford on the Thames. The Royal Naval colleges at Dartmouth and Manadon were knocked out in earlier heats. Sandhurst's time for the mile course was five minutes and 43 seconds. They were awarded the Moss Brothers Challenge Plate. Sandhurst also won the coxed pairs and novice sculls.

It was code-named Exercise Sampan IV. German Army hollow-deck rafts (left) ferry British ten-ton lorries over the River Rhine at Xanten. About 1500 vehicles and 4000 troops from Britain, Belgium, West Germany and Holland took part in the exercise which lasted three days. Its purpose was to test methods for crossing major water obstacles, such as the Rhine and Maas rivers. Exercise director was Major-General V Leeuwerck, Deputy Chief of Staff Headquarters Northern Army Group.

She came by helicopter to see the tanks. Princess Margaret, Colonel-in-Chief of 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars, visits her Regiment for the first time since its return from Rhine Army. She reviewed a parade from a Land-Rover and later took the salute (below) at a drive-past of Centurion tanks at Everleigh Downs, near Tidworth, Hampshire. She was introduced to past and present officers and soldiers and their wives, and attended a regimental swimming gala and a polo match between 15th/19th Hussars and The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars. Princess Margaret, who arrived by a helicopter of the Queen's Flight, last visited the Regiment in Münster, West Germany, in 1963.



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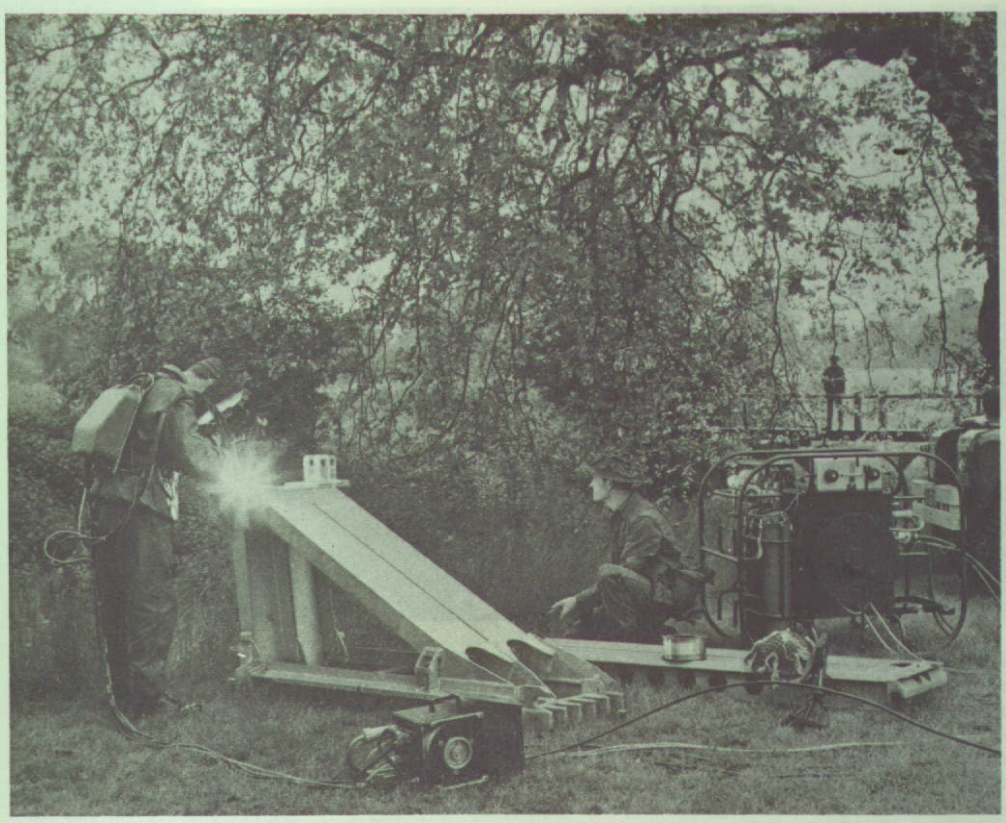
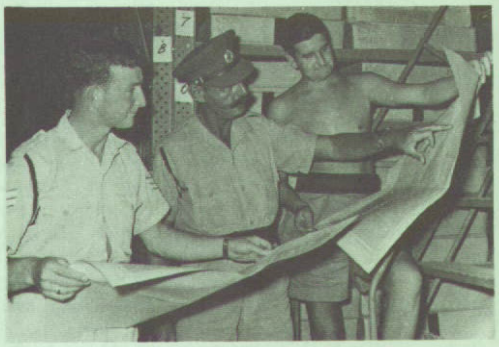
The Army need no longer worry when things come unstuck. Portable welding equipment for use in the field is on trial (right) with Headquarters Squadron, 39 Engineer Regiment (Airfields), of Waterbeach, Cambridge. The equipment—carried by Land-Rover—can be used to repair anything from heavy duty steel to $\frac{1}{16}$-inch thick aluminium sheet. It was developed by the Welding Institute at Cambridge for the Military Engineering Experimental Establishment, which is now building pre-production models.





The smallest independent unit in the Army is 2 Field Survey Depot, Royal Engineers, in Bahrain. At least that is the belief of its three members (above), Warrant Officer I D D Williams (centre), Corporal J W Miller (left) and Lance-Corporal D Crossman (right). The Depot—used by both the Army and Royal Air Force—has three-quarters of a million maps and charts covering the whole of the Middle East. Mr Williams publishes Part One Orders—but adds that he has problems when trying to pick a unit sports team!

The School of Infantry at Warminster has a new £15,000 church. It is called St Giles after the church in the village of Imber, now part of the training area. The Army's Chaplain-General, the Venerable Archdeacon John Youens—who conducted the dedication ceremony—is received (below) by Brigadier Glyn Gilbert, Commandant of the School of Infantry, and the Reverend Geoffrey Higgins, who is the school padre. The new church will accommodate a congregation of 200.

Bulldozers are clearing (above) part of the grounds of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to make way for the new £1,100,000 National Army Museum. The present museum is at Sandhurst. The new one, expected to draw 500,000 visitors annually, should be completed by the end of next year. The appeal committee has so far raised £750,000, including an anonymous donation of £45,000.

Both (left) are from Africa. Senior Under-Officer Tom Simpson (left) from Rhodesia was the best cadet and Under-Officer A R Bayeke of Tanzania was the best overseas cadet at a commissioning parade at Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot. Senior Under-Officer Simpson is to join The Parachute Regiment and Under-Officer Bayeke the Tanzania People's Defence Force.

IT'S SEVEN PER CENT MORE !

AS a result of the two-yearly review of Service pay, increases of seven per cent came into effect on 1 April this year.

The previous three biennial reviews, under the Grigg formula, took into account changes in the Civil Service administrative and executive classes in adjusting officers' pay, and in arriving at other ranks' pay reflected changes in the average earnings and wages in manufacturing and certain other industries.

After the 1966 increases were referred, for the first time, to the National Board for Prices and Incomes—and approved in full—the Ministry of Defence set up a Pay Steering Committee to examine levels of pay and the method of review. It was also ruled that Services pay should become a standing reference to the Prices and Income Board.

Since current Government policy restricts increases to 3½ per cent a year, the maximum permissible increase in Services pay was seven per cent, which the Board considered justified.

The next eight pages give the detailed increases in pay, increments and additional pay. The scales of retired pay, pensions and gratuities were not available when SOLDIER went to press but will be published in a future issue when they have been approved.

These eight pages can easily be removed from the magazine for future reference by unfastening and refastening the two wire staples which bind this copy.

Out-of-quarters marriage allowance in the United Kingdom has been increased by 3s a day from 1 April.

Separation allowances have also been increased from 4s to 5s a day at the lower rate and 8s to 10s a day at the higher rate.

Officers of the Royal Army Educational Corps, who previously had their own scale, are now to be paid at the normal rates.

While it was strongly recommended that doctors and dentists should have a larger increase because their position had deteriorated, relative to their civilian counterparts, since their pay scales were established in 1962, this was rejected—doctors and dentists receive the same increase as other officers.

Changes in additional pay include flying pay, arctic or tropical experiments and volunteers for experiments at the Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton.

None of the changes in pay apply to locally recruited officers and soldiers overseas.

SOLDIERS' PAY

NON-TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for: Less than 6 years — Scale A — Daily	6 years but less than 9 years — Scale B — Daily	9 years or more — Scale C — Daily	15 years having completed 9 years — Scale D — Daily	21 years having completed 15 years — Scale E — Daily
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Private Grade IV	18 9	22 6	28 3	—	—
Private Grade III	21 9	25 6	31 3	33 6	33 6
Private Grade II	24 0	27 9	33 6	35 9	35 9
Private Grade I	25 6	29 3	35 0	37 3	37 3
Lance-corporal Grade III	25 6	29 3	35 0	37 3	37 3
Lance-corporal Grade II	27 3	31 0	36 9	39 0	39 0
Lance-corporal Grade I	28 9	32 6	38 3	40 6	40 6
Corporal Grade II	31 0	34 9	40 6	42 6	45 0
Corporal Grade I	32 6	36 3	42 0	44 9	47 3
Sergeant	39 6	43 3	49 0	53 9	56 6
Staff-sergeant	45 3	49 0	54 9	59 6	62 9
Warrant officer Class II	48 0	51 9	57 6	62 3	65 6
Warrant officer Class I	51 9	55 6	61 3	66 0	69 3

GROUP B TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for: Less than 6 years — Scale A — Daily	6 years but less than 9 years — Scale B — Daily	9 years or more — Scale C — Daily	15 years having completed 9 years — Scale D — Daily	21 years having completed 15 years — Scale E — Daily
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Private Class III	21 9	25 6	31 3	33 6	33 6
Private Class II	24 0	27 9	33 6	35 9	35 9
Private Class I	25 6	29 3	35 0	37 3	37 3
Lance-corporal Class III	25 6	29 3	35 0	37 3	37 3
Lance-corporal Class II	27 3	31 0	36 9	39 0	39 0
Lance-corporal Class I	28 9	32 6	38 3	40 6	40 6
Corporal Class II	31 0	34 9	40 6	42 6	45 0
Corporal Class I	32 6	36 3	42 0	44 9	47 3
Sergeant	39 6	43 3	49 0	53 9	56 6
Staff-sergeant	45 3	49 0	54 9	59 6	62 9
Warrant officer Class II	48 0	51 9	57 6	62 3	65 6
Warrant officer Class I	51 9	55 6	61 3	66 0	69 3

GROUP A TRADESMEN

Rank	Committed to serve for: Less than 6 years — Scale A — Daily	6 years but less than 9 years — Scale B — Daily	9 years or more — Scale C — Daily	15 years having completed 9 years — Scale D — Daily	21 years having completed 15 years — Scale E — Daily
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Private Class III	22 9	26 6	32 3	34 6	34 6
Private Class II	25 0	28 9	34 6	36 9	36 9
Private Class I	26 6	30 3	36 0	38 3	38 3
Lance-corporal Class III	26 6	30 3	36 0	38 3	38 3
Lance-corporal Class II	28 3	32 0	37 9	40 0	40 0
Lance-corporal Class I	29 9	33 6	39 3	41 6	41 6
Corporal Class II	32 0	35 9	41 6	43 9	47 0
Corporal Class I	34 0	37 9	43 6	45 9	49 0
Sergeant	42 3	46 0	51 9	56 0	59 3
Staff-sergeant	48 0	51 9	57 6	62 3	65 6
Warrant officer Class II	50 9	54 6	60 3	65 0	68 3
Warrant officer Class I	54 6	58 3	64 0	68 9	72 0

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is lower than Class I and corporals whose grade classification is lower than Class II shall be paid 1s 6d or 1s 0d a day respectively less than rates shown above.

TECHNICIANS

Rank	Committed to serve for: Less than 6 years — Scale A — Daily	6 years but less than 9 years — Scale B — Daily	9 years or more — Scale C — Daily	15 years having completed 9 years — Scale D — Daily	21 years having completed 15 years — Scale E — Daily
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Private	29 3	33 0	38 9	41 6	41 6
Lance-corporal	32 6	36 3	42 0	44 9	44 9
Corporal	37 9	41 6	47 3	50 6	52 9
Sergeant	48 3	52 0	58 0	62 3	65 6
Staff-sergeant	55 9	59 6	65 6	70 3	73 6
Warrant officer Class II	58 6	62 3	68 3	73 0	76 3
Warrant officer Class I	62 3	66 0	72 0	76 9	80 0

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is other than the highest in their trade shall be paid 1s 6d a day less than rates shown above.

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SOLDIERS' PAY

continued from previous page

INCREMENTS

On completing 18 years' reckonable man's service	Daily
	s d
Sergeant	2 9
Staff-sergeant or warrant officer Class II	3 9
Warrant officer Class I	4 3

On completing 22 years' reckonable man's service	Daily
	s d
Warrant officer Class II (additional to 18-year increment)	2 3
Warrant officer Class I (additional to 18-year increment)	2 3

A staff-sergeant or above who after 22 years elects to continue to serve but in a rank lower than the substantive rank he held on completing 22 years, shall receive, in addition to any 18-year increment for the lower rank, the following: After four years in the lower rank, 1s 0d a day; after eight years in the lower rank, a further 1s 0d a day.

ADDITIONAL PAY

Qualified light aircraft pilots and flying instructors during first tour of flying duty	Daily
	s d
Sergeant	11 6
Staff-sergeant	14 6
Warrant officer	16 6

	Daily
	s d
Arctic or tropical experiments	2 6

	Per test
	s d
Experiments at Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton	3 6

Re-enlisted Army recruiters and Type T engagements will receive the benefit of the increases in other ranks' pay but the amount of reduction specified in the Pay Warrant 1964, article 468(b), is increased to 3s 3d a day. The amounts of the reductions under article 469 are increased to:

	s d
Sergeant	3 3
Staff-sergeant	3 9
Warrant officer	4 3

JUNIOR SOLDIERS

	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 1
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
First year of service	9 9	10 3	10 9	11 9	14 6
On completion 1 year's service	10 9	11 3	11 9	13 6	16 0
On completion 2 years' service	11 9	12 9	13 6	15 0	17 0

In the T&AVR junior soldiers will receive 9s 0d a day on enlistment.

YOUNG SOLDIERS

	Daily
	s d
On enlistment (including T&AVR)	11 9

APPRENTICES

	Daily
	s d
During first year of training syllabus	9 9
During second year of training syllabus	17 9
During third year of training syllabus	22 9
Increment on reaching age of 17	3 3
Increment on reaching age of 18 a further	3 9

OFFICER CADETS

	Daily
	s d
On becoming an officer cadet at Royal Military Academy	18 9
After 1 year's reckonable man's service	23 9
On becoming an officer cadet at officer cadet schools and arms schools	18 9

A soldier already in receipt of a higher rate of pay shall retain that higher rate while an officer cadet so long as it is to his advantage.

OFFICERS' PAY

NORMAL RATES

including Royal Army Educational Corps

Rank	Service	Daily
		£ s d
Second-lieutenant (university cadet)		1 15 6
Second-lieutenant		2 3 6
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 9 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 12 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 14 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 17 0
Acting captain	(first year only) *See footnote (a)*	3 4 0
Captain	On appointment	3 7 0
	After 1 year in rank	3 9 6
	After 2 years in rank	3 12 0
	After 3 years in rank	3 15 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 17 6
	After 5 years in rank	4 0 6
	After 6 years in rank	4 3 0
	After 7 years in rank	4 6 0
	After 9 years in rank	4 9 6
	After 11 years in rank *See footnote (b)*	4 12 6
	After 13 years in rank	4 14 6
	After 15 years in rank	4 17 0
Major	On appointment	5 1 0
	After 1 year in rank	5 4 0
	After 2 years in rank	5 6 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 9 0
	After 4 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 6 years in rank	5 14 6
	After 8 years in rank	5 17 0
	After 10 years in rank	6 0 0
	After 12 years in rank	6 2 6
Lieutenant-colonel, Special List		6 9 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	6 15 6
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	6 19 6
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	7 4 0
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	7 8 0
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	7 12 0
Colonel	On appointment	8 17 0
	After 2 years in rank	9 1 6
	After 4 years in rank	9 5 6
	After 6 years in rank	9 10 0
	After 8 years in rank	9 14 0
Brigadier		10 17 0
Major-general		13 9 0
Lieutenant-general		15 4 0
General		18 2 0
Field-marshal	(full-time military employment)	21 8 0

(a) Not applicable to officers of the RAEC.
(b) For officers serving on Special Regular Commission (other than RAEC) and certain other officers.

ARMY LEGAL SERVICES STAFF LIST

(Legally qualified officers)

Rank	Service	Daily
		£ s d
Captain	On appointment	3 17 6
	After 1 year in rank	4 0 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 3 0
	After 3 years in rank	4 5 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 8 6
	After 5 years in rank	4 11 0
Major	On appointment	5 15 6
	After 1 year in rank	5 18 0
	After 2 years in rank	6 1 0
	After 3 years in rank	6 3 6
	After 4 years in rank	6 6 6
	After 6 years in rank	6 9 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	7 10 0
	After 2 years in rank	7 14 0
	After 4 years in rank	7 18 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 2 6
	After 8 years in rank	8 7 0
Colonel	On appointment	9 2 0
	After 2 years in rank	9 6 0
	After 4 years in rank	9 10 6
	After 6 years in rank	9 14 6
	After 8 years in rank	9 19 0
Brigadier		10 17 0
Major-general		13 9 0

QUARTERMASTERS

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Lieutenant, captain and major	On appointment	4 2 6
	After 1 year's service	4 4 6
	After 2 years' service	4 6 6
	After 3 years' service	4 9 0
	After 4 years' service	4 11 6
	After 5 years' service	4 14 0
	After 6 years' service	4 17 0
	After 8 years' service	4 19 6
	After 10 years' service	5 2 0
	After 12 years' service	5 5 0
	After 14 years' service	5 8 0
	After 16 years' service	5 11 6
	After 18 years' service	5 14 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	6 10 0
	After 3 years in rank	6 12 6

VETERINARY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY VETERINARY AND REMOUNT SERVICES, ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS AND HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Lieutenant		2 17 0
Captain	On appointment	3 7 0
	After 1 year in rank	3 9 6
	After 2 years in rank	3 12 0
	After 3 years in rank	3 15 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 17 6
	After 5 years in rank	4 0 6
	After 6 years in rank	4 3 0
Major	On appointment	5 4 0
	After 1 year in rank	5 6 6
	After 2 years in rank	5 9 0
	After 3 years in rank	5 12 0
	After 4 years in rank	5 14 6
	After 6 years in rank	6 0 0
	After 8 years in rank	6 4 0
	After 10 years in rank	6 7 6
	After 12 years in rank	6 10 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	6 18 6
	After 2 years in rank	7 2 6
	After 4 years in rank	7 6 6
	After 6 years in rank	7 11 0
	After 8 years in rank	7 15 0
Colonel	On appointment	8 17 0
	After 2 years in rank	9 1 6
	After 4 years in rank	9 5 6
	After 6 years in rank	9 10 0
Brigadier		10 17 0

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Chaplains Class 4 (Captain), Class 3 (Major) and Class 2 (Lieutenant-Colonel)	On entry	3 4 0
	After 2 years' service	3 9 6
	After 4 years' service	3 16 0
	After 6 years' service	4 4 6
	After 8 years' service	4 13 0
	After 10 years' service	5 1 0
	After 12 years' service	5 5 6
	After 14 years' service	5 10 0
	After 16 years' service	5 14 6
	After 18 years' service	6 1 6
	After 20 years' service	6 10 0
	After 22 years' service	6 18 6
	After 24 years' service	7 4 0
	After 26 years' service	7 9 6
Chaplain Class 1 (Colonel)	On appointment, less than 28 years' service	7 9 6
	After 2 years in rank or 28 years' service	7 14 6
Principal Chaplain (Colonel)		8 5 0
Deputy Chaplain-General (Brigadier)		8 6 0
Chaplain-General (Major-General)		10 1 0

MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Captain	On appointment	4 19 6
	After 2 years in rank	5 1 6
	After 4 years in rank	5 4 6
Major	On appointment	6 4 0
	After 1 year in rank	6 6 6
	After 2 years in rank	6 9 0
	After 3 years in rank	6 11 0
	After 4 years in rank	6 14 0
	After 5 years in rank	6 16 0
	After 6 years in rank	6 18 0
	After 7 years in rank	7 0 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	7 14 0
	After 2 years in rank	7 18 0
	After 4 years in rank	8 1 0
	After 6 years in rank	8 5 0
	After 8 years in rank	8 8 6
Colonel	On appointment	9 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	9 12 0
	After 4 years in rank	9 15 6
	After 6 years in rank	9 19 0
	After 8 years in rank	10 2 0
Brigadier		10 17 0
Major-general		13 9 0
Lieutenant-general		15 4 0

FLYING PAY

Qualified light aircraft pilots and flying instructors during first tour of flying duty	Daily s d
Qualified pilot flying instructor:	
Second Lieutenant	21 6
Lieutenant	23 6
Lieutenant, after 2 years in rank	25 6
Captain	25 6
Major	25 6
Lieutenant-colonel	25 6

"One return, please!"

WOMEN'S PAY

NON-TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
	s d
Private Grade IV	16 0
Private Grade III	18 6
Private Grade II	20 0
Private Grade I	21 9
Lance-corporal Grade III	21 9
Lance-corporal Grade II	22 9
Lance-corporal Grade I	24 3
Corporal Grade II	26 0
Corporal Grade I	27 6
Sergeant	33 6
Staff-sergeant	38 3
Warrant officer Class II	40 6
Warrant officer Class I	43 9

GROUP B TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
	s d
Private Class III	18 6
Private Class II	20 0
Private Class I	21 9
Lance-corporal Class III	21 9
Lance-corporal Class II	22 9
Lance-corporal Class I	24 3
Corporal Class II	26 0
Corporal Class I	27 6
Sergeant	33 6
Staff-sergeant	38 3
Warrant officer Class II	40 6
Warrant officer Class I	43 9

GROUP A TRADESWOMEN

Rank	Daily
	s d
Private Class III	19 6
Private Class II	21 3
Private Class I	22 9
Lance-corporal Class III	22 9
Lance-corporal Class II	23 9
Lance-corporal Class I	25 6
Corporal Class II	27 0
Corporal Class I	28 6
Sergeant	35 6
Staff-sergeant	41 0
Warrant officer Class II	43 3
Warrant officer Class I	46 3

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is lower than Class I and corporals whose trade classification is lower than Class II shall be paid 1s 6d or 1s 0d a day respectively less than rates shown above. (NB—Unchanged.)

TECHNICIANS

Rank	Daily
	s d
Private	24 9
Lance-corporal	27 6
Corporal	31 9
Sergeant	41 0
Staff-sergeant	47 6
Warrant officer Class II	50 0
Warrant officer Class I	52 9

Sergeants and above whose trade classification is other than the highest in their trade shall be paid 1s 6d a day less than rates shown above.

INCREMENTS

		Daily
		s d
All ranks	On completion 3 years' reckonable service	3 3
	On completion 6 years' reckonable service a further	3 3
	On completion 9 years' reckonable service a further	3 3
	On completion 12 years' reckonable service a further	3 3
Corporals and above	On completion 15 years' reckonable service a further	3 3
Sergeants and above	On completion 18 years' reckonable service a further	3 3

A staff-sergeant or above who after 22 years elects to continue to serve but in a rank lower than the substantive rank she held on completing 22 years, shall receive, in addition to any increments tabled above, the following: After four years in the lower rank, 9d a day; after eight years in the lower rank, a further 9d a day.

With effect from 1 April 1968, QARANC and WRAC warrant officers class I or class II who have completed 22 years' reckonable service shall receive an increment of 1s 9d per day.

OFFICER CADETS

	Daily
	s d
On entry, QARANC and WRAC	16 0

A woman already in receipt of a higher rate of pay shall retain the higher rate while an officer cadet so long as it remains more favourable to her

Women serving on Type R engagements will receive the benefit of the increases in women's pay but the amounts of the reductions under Pay Warrant 1964, article 594, are increased to:

	s d
Corporal and below	2 9
Sergeant	3 9
Staff-sergeant	4 3
Warrant officer	4 9

WOMEN OFFICERS' PAY

WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS

Rank	Service	Daily
		£ s d
Second-lieutenant		1 17 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 1 6
	After 1 year in rank	2 4 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 6 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 8 6
Captain	On appointment	2 17 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 19 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 1 0
	After 3 years in rank	3 4 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 6 0
	After 5 years in rank	3 8 6
	After 6 years in rank	3 10 6
	After 8 years in rank	3 13 0
	After 10 years in rank	3 16 0
	After 12 years in rank *See footnote (a)*	3 18 6
	After 14 years in rank	4 0 6
	After 16 years in rank	4 2 6
Major	On appointment	4 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	4 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 10 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 12 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 17 6
	After 8 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 10 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 12 years in rank	5 4 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 15 0
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 18 6
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	6 2 6
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	6 6 0
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 9 0
Colonel	On appointment	7 10 6
	After 2 years in rank	7 14 6
	After 4 years in rank	7 17 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 1 6
	After 8 years in rank	8 5 0
Brigadier		9 4 0

(a) For officers serving on Special Regular commissions (other than those recruited especially for service with the RAEC) and certain other officers.

WRAC QUARTERMASTERS

Rank	Service	Daily
		£ s d
Lieutenant, captain and major	On appointment	3 10 0
	After 1 year's service	3 12 0
	After 2 years' service	3 13 6
	After 3 years' service	3 15 6
	After 4 years' service	3 18 0
	After 5 years' service	4 0 0
	After 6 years' service	4 2 6
	After 8 years' service	4 4 6
	After 10 years' service	4 6 6
	After 12 years' service	4 9 6
	After 14 years' service	4 12 0
	After 16 years' service	4 15 0
	After 18 years' service	4 17 6
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment	5 10 6
	After 3 years in rank	5 12 6

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL ARMY NURSING CORPS
NURSING OFFICERS

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 6 6
	After 1 year in rank	2 8 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 10 0
	After 3 years in rank	2 11 6
Captain	On appointment	2 17 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 19 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 1 0
	After 3 years in rank	3 4 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 6 0
	After 5 years in rank	3 8 6
	After 6 years in rank	3 10 6
Major	On appointment	4 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	4 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 10 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 12 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 17 6
	After 8 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 10 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 12 years in rank	5 4 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 15 0
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 18 6
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	6 2 6
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	6 6 0
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 9 0
Colonel	On appointment	7 10 6
	After 2 years in rank	7 14 6
	After 4 years in rank	7 17 6
	After 6 years in rank	8 1 6
	After 8 years in rank	8 5 0
Brigadier		9 4 0

QARANC NON-NURSING OFFICERS

Rank	Service	Daily £ s d
Second-lieutenant		1 17 0
Lieutenant	On appointment	2 1 6
	After 1 year in rank	2 4 0
	After 2 years in rank	2 6 6
	After 3 years in rank	2 8 6
Captain	On appointment	2 17 0
	After 1 year in rank	2 19 0
	After 2 years in rank	3 1 0
	After 3 years in rank	3 4 0
	After 4 years in rank	3 6 0
	After 5 years in rank	3 8 6
	After 6 years in rank	3 10 6
Major	On appointment	4 6 0
	After 1 year in rank	4 8 6
	After 2 years in rank	4 10 6
	After 3 years in rank	4 12 6
	After 4 years in rank	4 15 0
	After 6 years in rank	4 17 6
	After 8 years in rank	4 19 6
	After 10 years in rank	5 2 0
	After 12 years in rank	5 4 0
Lieutenant-colonel	On appointment, less than 19 years' service	5 15 0
	After 2 years in rank or 19 years' service	5 18 6
	After 4 years in rank or 21 years' service	6 2 6
	After 6 years in rank or 23 years' service	6 6 0
	After 8 years in rank or 25 years' service	6 9 0

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE

The Scale B rates of marriage allowance for soldiers laid down in Allowance Regulations, paragraph 123, will be increased by 21s 0d a week with effect from 1 April 1968. Revised rates are:

Soldiers who are 21 years of age or over	Weekly s d
Corporal and below	119 0
Sergeant	133 0
Staff-sergeant	138 3
Warrant officer class II	141 9
Warrant officer class I	155 9

The Scale B rates of marriage allowance for officers laid down in Allowance Regulations, paragraph 123, will be increased by 3s 0d a day with effect from 1 April 1968. Revised rates are:

Officers who are 25 years of age or over	Daily s d
Subaltern and captain	29 0
Major	31 6
Lieutenant-colonel and colonel	35 0
Brigadier	38 6
General officers	44 0

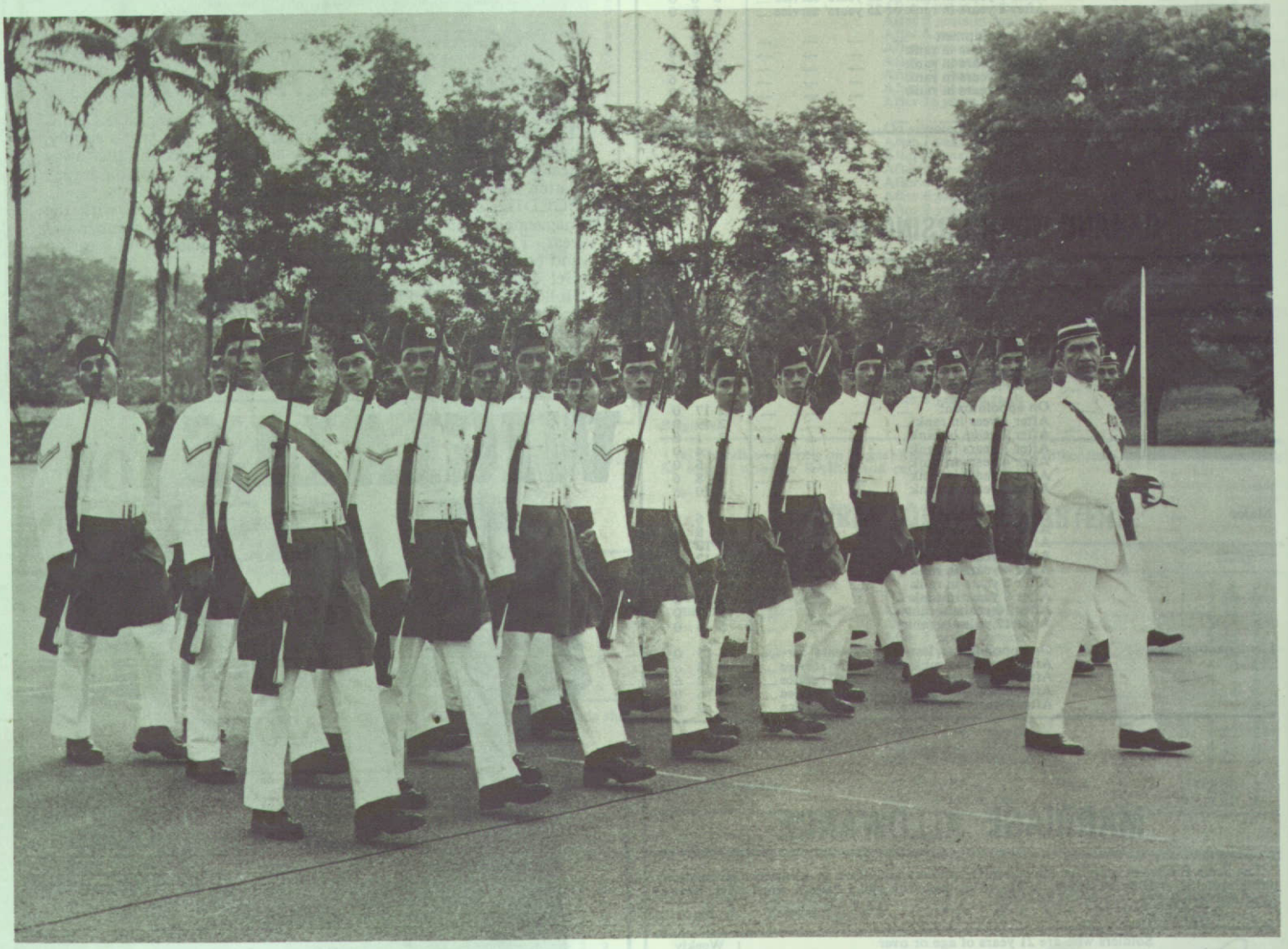
SOLDIERS IN SARONGS AND SONGKOKS

RESPLENDENT in No 3 Dress—sarongs over white trousers and tunic, and velvet songkok headdress—the Singapore Guard Regiment marched past in review order. The salute was taken by Major-General D A Beckett, Chief of Staff, Headquarters Far East Land Forces.

This stirring ceremony marked the 20th anniversary of the Regiment.

It was formed in 1948 as a guard unit of the Royal Military Police. The men undergo infantry training but their primary rôle is to guard VIP residences, depots and installations in Singapore. During confrontation with Indonesia, a company guarded Kuching Airfield.

The Regiment, of three companies, has a British commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F J Stone, and local officers.



Above: The Regiment parades to the music of its march past, Chan Mali Chan. Top: Maj-Gen Beckett awards Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

Right: Members of the Regiment undergo infantry training at Asahan Ranges in West Malaysia.

PURELY PERSONAL

DEADLIER THAN THE MALE

Male shooting teams challenge these four Women's Royal Army Corps girls under the impression that it will be good for a laugh. Well, frequently it is the girls who laugh last. **Corporal Alison Bending** and **Lance-Corporals Valerie Birt, Gillian Partridge** and **Freda Casey,** serving with 9th Signal Regiment in Cyprus, took up shooting in response to a half-mocking challenge. Now they really enjoy it—and have beaten teams from various units on the island.

TRI-CYCLE

This year **Mr Joe Merriott** of Chesterfield visited the Royal Corps of Signals Old Comrades reunion at Catterick Camp, Yorkshire, for the third time. Not unusual, one might think. But each time Mr Merriott has done the journey by bicycle—that is a journey of 100 miles and he is 72. He joined the Army in 1914 as a cable waggon driver and left in 1948.

MULE FRAME

Injury caused to mules while carrying barbed wire upset **Staff-Sergeant Tse Ting Yau** of 29 Pack Transport Squadron's mule troop in Hong Kong. So he designed a simple frame made of timber, leather straps and nails. His commander, **Lieutenant-Colonel D Neighbour,** was so impressed by the device that he sent the design to the Ministry of Defence in London—and the staff-sergeant was awarded 230 dollars under the Army Department's Suggestion Scheme.

RED CARPET

VIP treatment for a weekend at the Cyprus Hilton Hotel was **Sergeant Gordon Murison's** prize for winning the Near East Land Forces cookery competition—and he took along his wife, **Jane,** and their three children, **Neil,** seven, **Karen,** three and **Iain,** nine months. Sergeant Murison, Army Catering Corps attached to 1st Battalion, The King's Own Border Regiment, Episkopi, won the table of honour competition with a sugar casket. One of the judges was the manager of the Hilton, who offered the free weekend as a spontaneous gesture—another judge was the hotel's head chef.

EUREKA!

A new treatment for cure and prevention of prickly heat—bane of the white man in the tropics and one of military medicine's big problems—has been introduced by **Major Colin Hindson,** a dermatologist of the Royal Army Medical Corps based at the British Military Hospital, Singapore. Prickly heat is a painful rash caused by excessive sweating and often leads to skin infections. Major Hindson proved by tests (one of which is pictured here) that heavy doses of ascorbic acid—pure vitamin C—shortens the duration of the malady and prevents recurrences. Major Hindson's mother was a doctor and his brother is in general practice.

SERGEANT'S GM

Sergeant James Hall Matchett of 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, has been awarded the George Medal for courage in Hong Kong. While his patrol was visiting the Hong Kong-Red China border, a group of Hong Kong police strayed into a minefield and one of them was blown up and badly injured. With a police inspector and some men, Sergeant Matchett went to his aid. The inspector stepped on another mine and he and another policeman received injuries and Sergeant Matchett was badly shaken. But he continued to lead rescue work. He led one man step by step to safety and carried the other two out of danger. His citation says: "Sergeant Matchett acted with complete disregard for his own safety, well knowing that one false step would result in serious injury to himself and further injury to the others."

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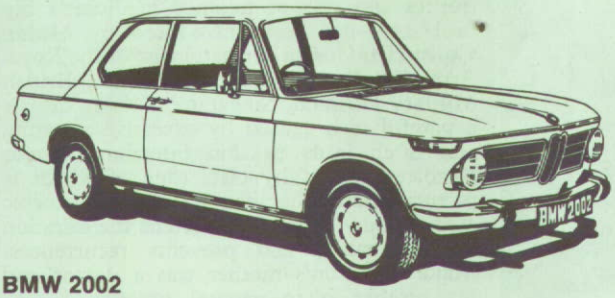

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ICE-COLD MELTING POT

Pictures by Trevor Jones

WHEN they talk about NATO's mobile forces "mixing it," they are not just referring to fighting. For each of their exercises is a supreme test of multi-nation co-operation—and the latest one, Polar Express, was no exception.

Flamboyant Italians, introvert Norwegians, extrovert Americans, phlegmatic British, easy-going Canadians—all were put into the melting pot of Northern Norway and had to live, work and practise fighting Latin cheek by Nordic jowl, New World arm in Old World arm.

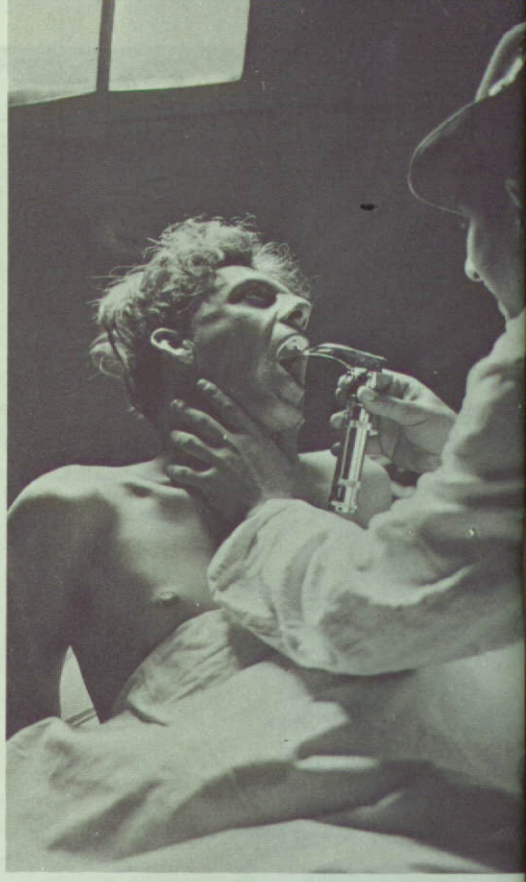
For example, a logistics support battalion built around 27 Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport (and led by its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Tommy Thomas), comprised 300 British troops and 500 from the other four participating nationalities.

The integrated battalion fed on each other's rations in rotation, which meant British getting used to Italian spaghetti, Americans chewing British roast beef, Norwegians nibbling United States turkey, and so on . . .

But this battalion's own feeding problems were tiny compared with its task of channelling some 300 tons of food and 80 tons of fuel and other supplies to the forward areas.

Britain's contribution to this mixed military bag (apart from the logistics support) was The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry battalion group, which includes, besides the West Country infantrymen, Chestnut Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery; 3 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers; a signals troop; 19 Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps; two Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers workshops and an Army Air Corps flight. And acting as enemy, 45 Royal Marine Commando (last out from

Above: The mountains of Troms. And Norwegian soldiers labour up one of them to man an observation post.



Above: An SCLI soldier is treated for exposure by an Italian doctor. The Italians provided a field hospital.

Above left: An SCLI anti-tank gun team races to the front along a forest track and (left) Norwegians camouflage a tank.

Below: Land of the Midnight Sun—one of the logistics battalion's jobs was to remind troops that it was night-time.

Aden) made the first full-scale helicopter assault in Europe—from the Commando carrier Bulwark. Fighting with them were men of Norway's Northern Brigade, 5000 troops permanently stationed up here beyond the Arctic Circle.

The Royal Air Force chipped in with 24 transport aircraft and eight Hunter fighters and there were also aircraft from Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Italy and the United States.

The Supreme Allied Commander Europe, American General Lyman L Lemnitzer, stressed the importance of "the mutual understanding and respect which develops among the representatives of the many nations who are co-operating in a common cause—the peace and military security of NATO."

Polar Express was the ninth in a series of exercises in Europe in the last few years to train the Allied Command Europe mobile forces in areas of possible deployment.

"Mobility," says General Sir Kenneth Darling, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Northern Europe, "is the cornerstone of NATO strategy." And Northern Norway, so close to mighty Russia, is an important area to learn how to get to—and fight in—in a hurry. As the Norwegian Defence Minister, Otto Grieg Tidemand, told the NATO forces: "We are a small nation in a long and sprawling country . . . we must be in a position to receive allied help if this should be necessary."

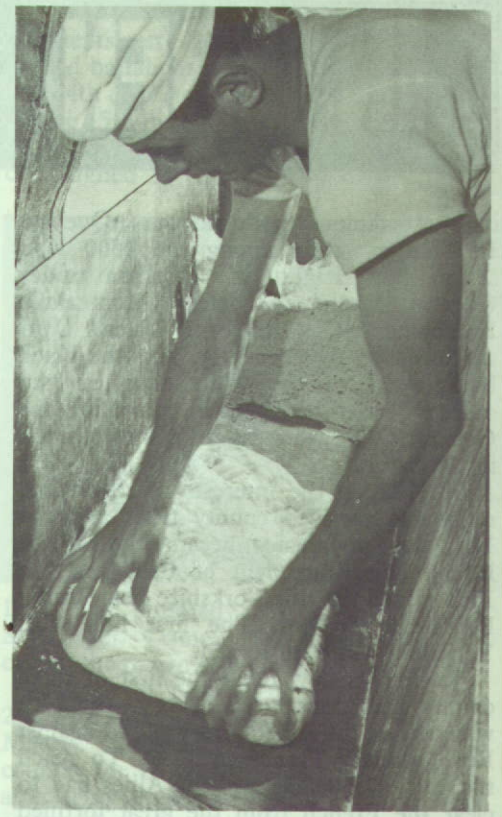
And Polar Express proved that the coiled spring that is NATO can jump powerfully to this exposed arctic flank of Europe.

Of course, all this interested the Russians. They protested to Norway, started exercises themselves in the border area, their ships shadowed Bulwark and for the first time in five years visited Russian prisoner-of-war graves in the exercise area!

Above: Britons of the logistics support battalion move Canadian supplies. The battalion was based at Bardufoss.

Right: British field bakery made 4000 loaves a day—60,000 during the exercise. Two sections of 10 worked shifts.

Below: Italian soldiers lent snowshoes to the British. The SCLI had been to Norway on several previous occasions.

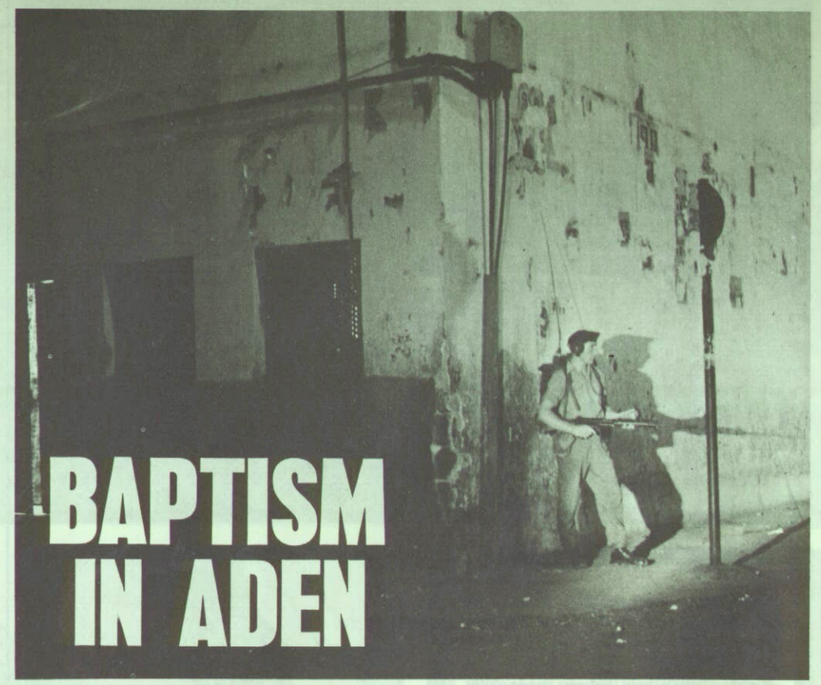


FRONT COVER

NATO's Polar Express exercise took place in Northern Norway's county of Troms—an arctic area of fjords, forests, lakes, rivers, rocky mountain peaks and tundra, where Lapps with reindeer are to be found. The terrain soars to 5000 feet, presenting many hazards to military pilots such as the man at the controls of this Norwegian spotter aircraft.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE

BAPTISM IN ADEN



"OH, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet . . ."—Rudyard Kipling.

But on 25 April 1958 they did meet. The West Yorkshire Regiment and The East Yorkshire Regiment married to become The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire.

It was first merger in what newspapers of the time called Britain's New Model Army—and, really, it was the most natural thing in the world. For the regiments were raised on the same day and as 14th and 15th of Foot fought together on many occasions.

The spirit of the product of that East-West union is summed up in one word—Aden. The 1st Battalion went there first four months after the merger. Trouble it dealt with then was piffling compared with what the Yorkshiremen met when they returned to the colony in September 1965—riots, grenades flung from alleyways, bursts of fire from buildings and later fighting in the Radfan.

A year later they returned to Colchester, no doubt breathing sighs of relief. But the respite was short-lived. Aden violence flared to a new intensity and in June last year the battalion, as part of Strategic Reserve, flew back there at a few hours' notice to take part in the fighting leading up to the historic withdrawal.

The Aden affair may seem insignificant compared with Quebec, Waterloo, the Somme and D-Day, but it was first time the new regiment had been put to the test—and it emerged in the best traditions of the old 14th and 15th.

Their story begins on 22 June 1685 when they were raised—one in Kent, the other in Nottingham—to meet the threat of the Monmouth Rebellion. At first they were known by their colonels' names—Hale and Clifton—but by 1694 had received seniority titles.

Their activities were linked early on. In 1719 they, the 11th of Foot and some Scots Greys routed Spaniards who landed in Scotland in support of the Old Pretender. And during the 1745 rebellion the 15th helped to guard the South of England against possible French invasion while the 14th was in the centre of the line at Culloden when Bonnie Prince Charlie and his Highlanders were thrashed.

In September 1759 the 15th won one of its most famous battle honours, Quebec. Its soldiers were among the 4500 who scaled the Heights of Abraham under General Wolfe to defeat Montcalm's Frenchmen. The Prince of Wales's Own still observes Quebec Day, and the black background to the white rose on the officers' collar badge is in mourning for General Wolfe who was mortally wounded in the battle.

In 1782, in the interests of recruiting, regiments received county titles and the 14th (then in Jamaica) became the 14th or Bedfordshire Regiment of Foot and the 15th gained the title Yorkshire East Riding Regiment of Foot. The first link with Yorkshire had been forged.

Bearing its new title—the first of three county affiliations in its history—the 14th was part of the Allied Army pitted against Revolutionary France in 1793. To reach the city of Valenciennes the Allies had to clear the French from the great fortified camp of Famars—and the task fell to the 14th and 53rd regiments. The French had been singing the revolutionary song *Ça Ira* and when the 14th wes checked by heavy fire its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, yelled: "Come on, my lads! Let's break the scoundrels to their own damned tune. Drummers strike up *Ça Ira*." The heights of Famars were captured and the Duke of York directed that the 14th should adopt Ça Ira as its march. It was the only march gained in battle—and The Prince of Wales's Own still plays it.

Above: Aden, 1965. A soldier of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire stands guard at a street corner in Crater, town of violence.

In Aden their duties were often dangerous, frequently unpleasant. Top right: A lance-corporal of the Regiment searches an Arab suspect.

Right: The day two famous regiments lost their separate identities and merged into one unit.

Far right: Men of The West Yorkshire Regiment practise their tactics for the tough Boer War.

Far left: Cap badge of The West Yorkshire Regiment. Right: Cap badge of The East Yorkshire Regiment. In between is the collar badge of The Prince of Wales's Own, derived from The East Yorkshire's badge. White Horse of Hanover kept in buttons.

In 1799 the 15th formed a second battalion which was disbanded three years later after the Peace of Amiens. But peace was broken by the French in 1803 and the battalion was raised again, as was a second battalion of the 14th.

In 1807 the 1st/14th went to the Far East—and had the unusual distinction of attacking Danes in India when Denmark took up arms against Britain in Europe.

The 2nd/14th won praise for its vigour in the retreat to Corunna—and then in 1809 the Regiment became 14th Buckinghamshire Regiment. Adjutant-General Sir Harry Calvert, who was colonel of the 14th, had large estates in Buckinghamshire and arranged to "swop" titles with 16th Buckinghamshire Regiment!

The 1st/14th captured Mauritius from the French in 1810 and later was part of the force that took Java from Holland. In 1813 the Regiment raised a third battalion. A year later a general peace was concluded between France and the Allies and the 3rd/14th was preparing to disband when Napoleon escaped from Elba. It and the 2nd/15th, disbanded in 1814, were back in business again!

After Waterloo Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville congratulated "the very young 3rd Battalion of the 14th, which in its first trial displayed a steadiness and gallantry becoming of veteran troops." Fourteen officers and 300 of the men were under 20.

Peace came, disbandments came. The gallant 3rd/14th and the 2nd/15th went in 1816, the 2nd/14th followed in 1817. Both regiments were back to one battalion—the second battalions were raised again but the 3rd/14th of Waterloo fame went for ever.

The 15th did not see active service again for more than 60 years but the 14th campaigned in India between 1815 and

1831 and suffered in the trenches of Sevastopol, Crimea. The Indian Mutiny caused the return of both second battalions.

Arriving in New Zealand in 1860 the 2nd/14th supported local forces against the Maoris. The battalion stayed in the country for 10 years and left for Australia after being praised for "gallantry, discipline and good conduct."

In the Army reorganisation of 1873 the 14th was allotted to West Yorkshire and several local militia and volunteer units were linked to it—and the 15th was similarly tied to part-time units in the East Riding.

The Prince of Wales, visiting India in 1876, was so impressed with the 1st/14th that he granted them the title Prince of Wales's Own. Then in 1881 came the Cardwell reorganisation—numbers for infantry regiments were dropped and county titles adopted. The 14th (Buckinghamshire) Prince of Wales's Own Regiment became The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment and 15th Yorkshire East Riding Regiment turned into The East Yorkshire Regiment; militia battalions adopted titles of parent line regiments.

Both second battalions of the regiments fought in the Boer War supported by their militia and volunteers. To relieve Ladysmith a feature called Pieters Hill had to be captured from the hard-fighting Boers—and 2nd Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, did it, Captain Mansel Jones winning the Regiment's first VC.

In World War One battalions sprouted like mushrooms—eventually there were 38 West Yorkshire battalions and 21 of The East Yorkshire Regiment. Fifteen West Yorkshire battalions and nine East Yorkshire ones fought in the Battle of the Somme in 1916; in the last big struggle of 1918, during which 76 German divisions faced 32 British divisions, many battalions of both regiments fought until ammunition ran out—and sometimes only a few survivors reassembled.

1935. The regiments celebrated their 250th anniversary and The East Yorkshire Regiment gained the title The Duke of York's Own.

Then World War Two. Both 2nd and 4th battalions of The East Yorkshire Regiment were heavily engaged in the fighting retreat to Dunkirk and 2nd/5th and 9th battalions of The West Yorkshire Regiment and 5th Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, became involved.

Second Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, won many laurels battling with the Italians in Abyssinia and Eritrea and other battalions spent the first war years in Burma, Sicily and Alamein.

In 1944 the Japanese were told the fate of their Empire depended on the offensive against Imphal in Burma. Among the units facing them were 1st and 2nd battalions of The West Yorkshire Regiment. In hard fighting that followed the two battalions were heavily engaged—and finally the Japanese offensive was stemmed and the tide of war turned. The siege of Imphal was lifted on 22 June 1944 (259th anniversary of the Regiment's formation) and is now celebrated by the Prince of Wales's Own as Imphal Day.

On D-Day The East Yorkshire Regiment had the unique distinction of being the only regiment in the British Army with two battalions—2nd and 5th—in the initial assault on the beaches.

The regiments ended the war with three VCs between them—and many grateful Yorkshire cities and towns bestowed their freedom on them.

In 1948 the first and second battalions of the regiments merged in Austria—and in the 1950s both regiments fought the Malayan terrorists. In 1956 1st Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, took part in the controversial Suez operations. Then in 1957 came the news that East and West were to come together.

On 31 July 1958 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, held its ceremonial inauguration parade at Dover in the presence of its Colonel-in-Chief, the Princess Royal.

And so to Aden . . .

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"Many were in tears"

ADEN. Hot, dusty, dangerous Aden. For 128 years the British soldier guarded this inhospitable tip of Southern Arabia. And often he died here.

He died in countless skirmishes with anonymous killers among the jagged peaks of the Radfan Mountains and on the vague border. He died as squalid urban terrorists tried in vain to panic him. He died most frequently in an era when the majority of his fellow countrymen were enjoying unprecedented luxury—which included watching his death on television!

Recently he was remembered. The scene was Aldershot's Royal Garrison Church of All Saints. The occasion, a service in tribute to the Dead of Aden. In particular, the soldiers killed in the last three stormy years of British presence, but also all those others who died during an occupation that began in January 1839.

The Chaplain-General, the Venerable Archdeacon J R Youens, dedicated a book of remembrance containing the names of more than 500 officers and men who lie buried in Aden military cemeteries.

Eight hundred people attended the service. They included 300 relatives of those who died between 1964 and November last year when we left Aden. Reported one newspaper: "Many were in tears."

Also there were an officer, a senior non-commissioned officer and a soldier from each of the 39 regiments and corps that served in Aden in those three years.

The service was conducted by the senior chaplain of the Royal Garrison Church, the Reverend M G T Farnworth, and the prayer for the departed was led by the senior chaplain to the Forces (Roman Catholic) in South-East District, the Reverend A K Cluderay.

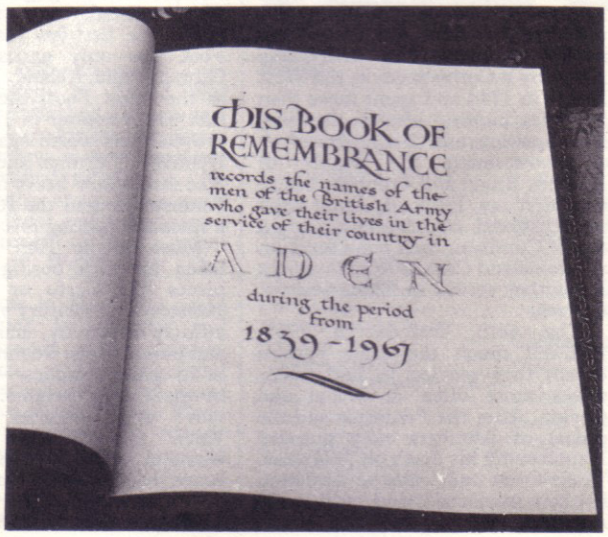
Lord Trevelyan, Aden's last High Commissioner, read the lesson; also there was Sir Richard Turnbull, the previous High Commissioner. Mr Gerry Reynolds, Minister of Defence for Administration, and Mr James Boyden, Under-Secretary of State for the Army, were also there—as were many high-ranking Service officers, civic dignitaries and ordinary people filled with a desire to pay their respects.

The choir of the Royal Garrison Church and the Band of 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, took part; trumpeters of the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, sounded the Last Post and Reveille; and pipers of 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, played the Lament.

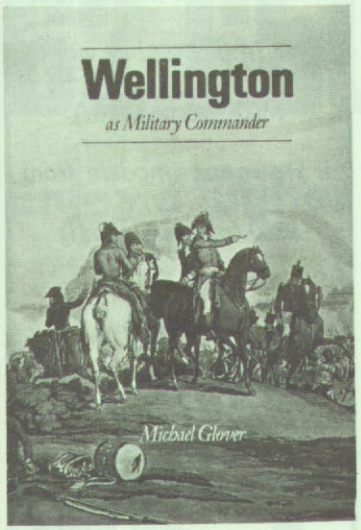
Later, as the string orchestra of the Irish Guards played, the congregation drank tea in a nearby gymnasium and thought of the men whom Britain left behind when she pulled out of Aden—and of their lonely sand-swept graves.

June 1967—funeral of 24 British soldiers killed in a particularly ferocious incident in Aden. Remembered at Aldershot.

Above: As they file into the Royal Garrison Church they think of their comrades who did not return to England. Below: The book recording the price Britain paid for 128 years in Aden.



BOOKS



DAMNED LIES ?

"Wellington as Military Commander" (Michael Glover)

When the Duke of Wellington was asked what he thought about any account of his battles he normally snorted and muttered "Damned lies!" It would be interesting to hear his comments on this latest study.

He joined the Army as an ensign at 17, soon had plenty of experience of many units—73rd, 75th, 41st, 58th, 33rd of Foot, 12th and 18th Light Dragoons—and at 25 was a lieutenant-colonel.

He served his apprenticeship in India against Tipoo, Sultan of Mysore, and the brigand chief, Doondia Wao. India was good to Wellington, giving him fame and experience, £43,000 in prize money and the friendship of men like Castlereagh and Pitt.

That he had mastered his craft is clearly shown by his long spell in the Peninsula. Always short of money and even food he was severely criticised at home and on one occasion saved from recall only by the personal intervention of King George III. With patient determination he built up his strength behind the lines of the Torres Vedras, devastated the neighbouring countryside to deprive the French of supplies and enticed them to fight on ground of his choice. These tactics finally brought him victory against great odds.

Waterloo marks the climax of Wellington's military achievement. It gave Europe a peace that lasted almost 50 years and guaranteed British supremacy throughout the 19th century.

Of the many myths about Wellington, the author explores the most popular—he was a defensively minded commander. Yet most of his 14 major actions were the direct outcome of his aggressive tactics and spirit. He even took quite serious risks as at the Douro crossing and at Salamanca.

From his generals he demanded high standards and usually got them —nine were killed, two captured and 30 wounded!

His success lay in foresight and making the best use of available material. He liked lots of skirmishers out in front, the use of massed fire-power and regular rations to keep his men happy. His discipline, though harsh, was fair.

This is an attractively laid out volume furnished with beautiful plates, exceptionally clear maps and a very scholarly biography.

Batsford, 63s **A W H**

HATS WITH STREAMERS

"The Somerset Light Infantry" (Hugh Popham)

At the close of the 17th century, Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, raised a regiment equipped with hatchets and pikes and beautifully clad them in skirted scarlet coats, yellow breeches and round hats with pretty little streamers. This colourful group evolved into that tough fighting unit The Somerset Light Infantry.

The Somersets soon saw stiff fighting at Killiecrankie, facing fierce Highland charges; in Ireland, hunting bandits; at Brest, where their Grenadier Company was wiped out; and at Gibraltar, where they won their first battle honour. Their worst ordeal was in Spain in 1709 at the River Caya. Deserted by their Portuguese cavalry support they were compelled to surrender to a huge Spanish army and the whole Regiment marched into captivity.

For the next century their story, recorded here in the "Famous Regiments" series, includes Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk and Culloden, with long spells of garrison duty in Gibraltar, Minorca or Santo Domingo. The 19th century took the Somersets to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Lake Champlain, Burma, India (where their defence of Jellalabad won them a worldwide reputation) and Africa.

Eleven battalions fought in World War One—Somersets were at Ypres, Somme, Albert, Arras and Cambrai. In World War Two they served in India, the Arakan, Italy, Normandy and Greece.

After the war their rôle was that of international policemen—tracking down Malayan bandits or peacekeeping in Cyprus. In 1959 the Regiment merged with The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Hamish Hamilton, 25s **A W H**

49TH AND 66TH

"The Royal Berkshire Regiment" (Frederick Myatt)

This volume in the "Famous Regiments" series describes the union of the 49th and 66th Regiments of Foot. The 49th were raised by a Cornishman in the West Indies in 1744 and spent more than 50 years hunting pirates, crushing slave uprisings and chasing American rebels through the woods of Harlem, Bronx and Brooklyn before they first saw England. Apart from an occasional commando-type raid on the Continent their main function was to defend Canada from invasion. Later they served in China and the Crimea.

The 66th, formed in 1756, followed much the same pattern except they seemed to find themselves more often in Nepal and Ceylon. After the Peninsula and the ordeal of Albuhera they guarded Napoleon till his death on St Helena. Their finest hour came at Maiwand in their immortal stand against the Afghans.

Cardwell merged these two fine units in 1881 and it was not long before they showed that nothing had been lost in the marriage. Osman Digna was causing trouble in the Sudan and in 1885 the Berkshires were on their way to sort it out.

In World War One the Berkshires fought at Loos and Neuve Chapelle. Most of their battalions served in France and like so many others suffered terrible losses at Ypres and the Aisne. Some served on the Italian and Salonika fronts. With 55 battle honours, and almost 7000 dead, they had done their duty as nobly as any other British regiment.

World War Two took the Berkshires all over the world—the 10th to Sicily and Anzio, the 5th to France, the 30th to Holland and the 1st and 2nd to Burma where they performed their greatest feat of the war, the stand at Kohima in 1944.

After the war they had a period of hunting bandits in Eritrea, postings to Cyprus and Canal Zone and a pleasant spell at Goslar in Germany. In 1957 came a second merger, this time with the Wiltshires.

Hamish Hamilton, 25s **A W H**

"THE FINEST REGIMENT IN THE WORLD"

"The Gordon Highlanders" (Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson)

After a bitter action at Doornkop against the Boers, the young correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote "There is no doubt that they are the finest regiment in the world." That journalist was Winston Churchill; the regiment was The Gordon Highlanders.

According to well-loved tradition the Regiment was raised in 1794 by "Bonnie Jean," Duchess of Gordon, who is said to have offered a kiss and golden guinea to each volunteer. Whether this or the prosaic offer of a hogshead of porter did the trick, more than a thousand Macdonalds, Macphersons, Camerons and Stewarts (and even nine-year-old Robert Watt) enlisted.

For the first few years the 100th Foot saw only garrison duty in Gibraltar and Ireland. But in 1799, as the 92nd Foot, they won their first battle honour in Holland, then proved their worth again in Egypt, Denmark, Corunna and Walcheren. The three years' heavy fighting in the Peninsula forged the Regiment into a splendid fighting force.

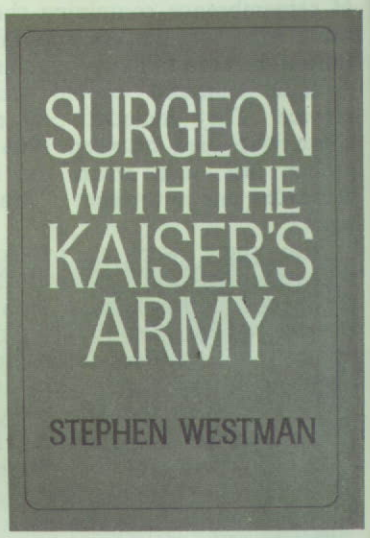
Most of the 19th century was taken up with boring postings to places like Corfu or fever-ridden Jamaica. The century's end brought a flurry of activity, mainly in India, and provided the Regiment with one of its great episodes—the storming of the Dargai heights. Africa provided great victories like Tel-el-Kebir and bloody defeats like Majuba and Magersfontein. So brave were the Gordons that it was said they had only two commands—"Advance" and "Cease fire."

In World War One they were at all the famous battles—La Bassée, Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy; they had their own particular moments of agony at Zandwoorde and Gheluvelt, suffered gas at Ypres, mud at Delville Wood and flame-throwers at Hooge. The total cost was frightful—almost 1000 officers and 28,000 men dead.

World War Two started badly with two battalions lost at St Valéry and one at Singapore. The Gordons fought in North Africa, Sicily, at Anzio and from Normandy across the Rhine to Hamburg. Since 1945 they have followed the usual pattern —Cyprus, Korea, Malaya, Suez, Berlin, Kenya, Borneo, and have shown the world their stubborn, craggy dourness, their pawky humour and, of course, bravery.

This is a very readable addition to the "Famous Regiments" series.

Hamish Hamilton, 21s **A W H**



BERLIN TO HARLEY STREET

"Surgeon with the Kaiser's Army" (Stephen Westman)

The author was a medical student, serving as an infantry conscript, when World War One broke out. He was involved in the early fighting in France, won the Iron Cross as a lance-corporal, the Iron Cross First Class as a sergeant, and was wounded.

He was expecting to be commissioned into the infantry but his medical background was discovered and he was sent to join the hard-pressed medical corps. As unit medical officer he saw action in France, against the Russians, and on an abortive trip to Roumania, during which he slept with horses for warmth. He was for a time in charge of a hospital train, which once steamed off leaving him behind, and was a prisoner-of-war of British troops for three hours before being released by a counter-attack.

In the 1918 offensive, his life was saved when a bullet struck a

precious English-made instrument steriliser which he had just looted from a Portuguese dressing-station and which he subsequently used in civilian practice. In the same offensive, he saw the advance held up in his sector because the troops discovered huge dumps of wines and spirits and stopped to get drunk.

He gives a brisk account of his many and dangerous adventures and vigorously states his views. He was unshakeably loyal to the memory of the Kaiser's army, thought Britain had no cause to join in the war against Germany, respected the British, but not the French, as honourable enemies, and denied that Hitler was ever awarded the Iron Cross First Class he claimed.

When the Nazis rose to power, Stephen Westman left Berlin, where he was a gynaecological surgeon, requalified in Edinburgh, and went into practice in Harley Street. He died shortly after completing this book.

William Kimber, 42s **RLE**

CULT OF THUGGEE

"The Stranglers" (George Bruce)

For centuries the cult of Thuggee held the great sub-continent of India in terror. Murders in the name of the Hindu Goddess Kali, consort of Shiva, the destroyer, took place by the thousand every year. In 1812 some 40,000 people died mysteriously while travelling through India, as indeed they had done as long as records had been kept, the first written record of Thuggee activities being in the 14th century.

Travellers would set out, on foot or on horseback, on journeys of up to several hundred miles and were never seen again. Misadventure was the officially recorded verdict, despite sinister rumours which would have been investigated had the East India Company been interested in other than money and trade. Because authority generally turned a deaf ear to rumour and report, India's grim secret was kept until the determined and persistent efforts of one man, William Sleeman, led to the final overthrow of Thuggee in British India.

In this excellent book George Bruce tells the story of Thuggee in all its ghoulish and gory detail, and of its deep and widespread penetration into almost every strata of Indian life. He also discloses that the cult was by no means restricted to Hindus but included many Moslems.

The Thugs' method was to fall in with a likely looking group of travellers, pretending they were proceeding in the same direction. They would entertain them in the friendliest possible fashion, lull them into false security, then strangle them, strip them of all their possessions, mutilate their corpses and finally bury them in previously prepared graves. In all but very few cases no trace of the victims was ever discovered.

The Thugs did not regard themselves at all as ordinary criminals. They regarded wholesale murder and robbery as their profession, in some cases a part-time one for many otherwise lived highly respectable lives.

They were a close-knit society who terrorised any who might give evidence against them; thus it was extremely difficult to obtain convictions. However, Sleeman wrote articles, compiled dossiers and sent out informers to infiltrate the ranks of the Thugs and report back to him. In the end he triumphed and the cult was finally broken.

The author has had access to hitherto unpublished material and this, with the co-operation of the Sleeman family, has enabled him to throw much new light on his subject and produce one of those rare books which come under the heading of "compulsive reading."

Longmans, 42s **DHC**

IN BRIEF

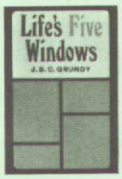
"A Fighting Chance" (John Ridgway and Chay Blyth)

The epic story, now in paperback form, of the 91-day crossing of the Atlantic in a rowing boat by two members of The Parachute Regiment, is a compelling, factual account of a physical ordeal few men would face voluntarily.

The Atlantic is a hard taskmaster, even to professional seamen in well-found ships. Captain Ridgway and Sergeant Blyth were not seamen, indeed Blyth's only previous experience, apart from military canoeing, had been rowing on the Serpentine. They faced storm and tempest, starvation and unbelievable discomfort. And hand-in-glove with the elements were the twin dangers of mental erosion and the ebbing of physical strength.

This is an eminently readable adventure story, one of the best in the annals of the sea.

Pan Books, 5s



"Life's Five Windows" (J B C Grundy)

Linguist, schoolmaster, university teacher and Territorial, the author not surprisingly became an Intelligence officer in World War Two.

He was one of a corps staff which, asked to find places for a raid across the Channel and an invasion, came up with Dieppe and the beaches east of Bayeux. That was in 1942 and he finds it difficult to understand why the German High Command expected the main allied invasion east of the Seine.

Early in 1944 he moved into Civil Affairs but his duties were slight, except for keeping his mess stocked with liquor. He was appointed to the Control Commission for Germany in the rank of colonel ("an absurdity") but its work never took him beyond London. He enjoyed his war but found his abilities scarcely used.

War service occupies only 30 pages of an engaging account of a varied career.

Dent, 42s

"Vain Glory" (Guy Chapman)

This anthology of World War One was first published 31 years ago.

In a new introduction, Professor Chapman surveys it with considerable and justified satisfaction. He confesses to some errors of taste and charity, but these are not apparent to a reader brought up on the recent de-bunking of World War One leaders.

The extracts in these 750 pages are contributed by privates and poets, journalists and generals, sailors, airmen, civilians, allies and enemies. There is something about everything but inevitably the Western Front predominates. Mostly they are vividly described personal experiences, the feel of war in capsule form.

Cassell, 42s

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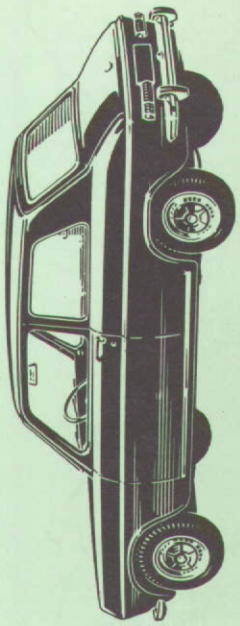

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YOU CAN'T KEEP GOOD MEN DOWN

Let's face it, the Army has had a pretty rough time recently. Cuts, amalgamations, withdrawals from overseas bases—all very depressing. But it was a far from dispirited or ailing Army that flexed its muscles at this year's Aldershot display, the biggest Army show since before World War Two. During its two days there were 160,000 visitors—that should have given the Army knockers something to think about! Aldershot's Queen's Parade was the scene of an exhibition covering every activity of the modern Army and featuring its latest vehicles, weapons and equipment. It was so vast that SOLDIER photographer Trevor Jones despaired of doing it justice—until he hitched a lift aboard a Scout helicopter. But while he was up there discovering how heli-phantine it all was, SOLDIER still had feet on the ground. Our own display attracted large crowds, anxious to learn about a magazine that—like the Army it represents—is not as big as it was once but never had so much vigour !

LETTERS

WELL SPOKEN

The arguments about disappearing regiments and traditions published in "Letters" recently are largely out of touch with the thoughts of the people directly concerned, the ordinary infantrymen.

We are naturally proud of our regiments' histories and none likes to have his regiment messed about with, but such changes invariably turn out to be relatively painless. I missed my own regiment's birth pangs, but none who remembers them seems to evince any great emotional loss. Soldiers are, by the very nature of their profession, somewhat stoic, and thus bear with inventive people at various ministries.

We do not need arguments about giving what traditions to whom, as long as they are largely kept it does not matter. What we do need is a single form of organisation so that we can understand what part we are playing in today's Army.

Finally I think your correspondents over-rate the value of tradition. Again, instancing my own regiment, I know that my friends are prouder of our record of latter years, such as the Lincolns' record in Malaya, which they can understand (especially after a winter exercise in Malaya), than of the rather unreal battle honours such as Talavera, which we wear on our collar dogs.

For my own part, my pride in my regiment comes not from its record in the past but from the knowledge that, whatever they do to us, there is none better, and we are fit enough, skilful enough and efficient enough to do anything, anywhere, anytime.—**Pte C R J Pearson, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, Normandy Barracks, Felixstowe, Suffolk.**

Hurricane Hattie

I read with interest the article on British Honduras in the April SOLDIER. However, I would like to point out that there is one other building, not mentioned in the article, which survived Hurricane Hattie. This building is now used as a church hut, but at the time of the hurricane was the Sergeants' Mess!—**WO II R Coleman RAOC, Forward Stores Depot, BFPO 17.**

Sheffield University OTC

We are engaged in compiling a full history of the University of Sheffield Officers' Training Corps and are having some difficulty in filling the gaps, particularly the periods of the two world wars. We shall be very grateful if any ex-member of the OTC who is not now connected with the University or OTC will contact me either personally or by letter.—**Lieut-Col B M Kilner, University of Sheffield OTCT & AVR, Somme Barracks, Glossop Road, Sheffield S10 2HU. (Tel 27029).**

Wargames

It may be of interest to SOLDIER readers to learn of the existence of the London Wargame Section. This is a group of some 50 or 60 persons in the London area who meet once a month to re-create the tactical abilities and weapon capabilities of various armies of diverse ages.

The wargames are fought to standard rules which are revised on an annual basis and great use is made of model soldiers and their equipment. Battles are regularly fought in the Roman, Napoleonic, American Civil War and modern periods. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, 90 Burrage Road, Plumstead, London SE18.—**J Tunstill, President, London Wargame Section, 61 Benares Road, Plumstead, London SE18.**

Privilege

In the June SOLDIER there appears a photograph of 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment (Queen's Own Buffs), exercising the privilege to march through the City of London.

Below the photograph are given the names of other regiments sharing this honour. However, the name of The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons) has been omitted.

This honour was granted to the Regiment when they completed their tercentenary in 1961, and they exercised their privilege in October 1963.—**Maj C W J Lewis (Rtd), Home Headquarters, The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons), T & AVR Centre, Mitcham Road, Croydon, Surrey.**

Soldiers at sea

Standing to in sinking ships seems to have been something of a habit in the early 19th century. SOLDIER (April) told the story of the lost Birkenhead and the courage of the 12th of Foot.

Your readers may be interested to hear of a similar incident involving the 64th Regiment (one of the forebears of The Staffordshire Regiment), which had a happier ending. This was the incident of the Alert in 1843, when she struck a reef off the coast of Nova Scotia. The first instinct of the men cooped up in the fetid atmosphere below was to reach the deck and make their escape. However, the commander knew that the transfer of such a weight from below would cause the ship to labour and she would certainly founder with her cargo of soldiers, wounded, wives and children.

Officers explained this to the men and together they stood below decks in ordered ranks with the water gradually rising from their ankles to their knees, but they remained steady and without a murmur. Their steadiness saved the vessel which was ultimately beached, and every man, woman and child was saved although the ship became a total wreck.—**Maj J M Umbers, Office of the GOC, Berlin (British Sector), BFPO 45.**

Up in arms

I was surprised to read Mr P H Buss's letter (February) suggesting that the newer regiments instead of the older should go.

As one serving in one of the "newer regiments" he mentions, I would like to point out that the Royal Marines have been serving the Crown for more than 300 years, having been raised in London in 1664. The specialist rôle of the commandos is a present-day one, and every marine is trained as a commando, in seamanship, beach landings and helicopter assault. He is taught every weapon from a self-loading rifle to a Carl Gustav anti-tank gun before he is allowed to specialise in one of the many branches of the Corps.

He is, as Kipling said, "a soldier and a sailor, too." In modern times we have even turned airmen with the Wessex assault helicopter, piloted by Royal Marines. We were the first ever to use the "chopper" in an assault role, at Suez in 1956.

On the subject of battle honours—the Corps has so many that they are carried in the form of the globe on our Colours. Surely Mr Buss has heard of the Dutch Wars, Belle Isle, the Siege of Gibraltar, the Nile, Trafalgar, the Crimea, Zeebrugge, the D-Day landings etc, to name but a few? Marines have served in every major action, ashore and afloat, since 1664 and the Corps today is based on hard-won traditions. Maybe Mr Buss thinks that we join as commandos but this is not so; it is just one of the many jobs we are called upon to do.—**RM17367 Mne E W Luckhurst, 40 Commando, Royal Marines, BFPO 164.**

"Panzerfaust-projectors"

I wonder if I may request the assistance of any SOLDIER reader who may be fully familiar with the class of World War Two German weapons which we knew as "Panzerfaust-projectors."

I am familiar to a certain extent with the various models issued and their use, but the information I require is of a sound technical nature which someone, somewhere, British, German or American, will have. I would be most grateful to hear from anyone concerning this particular range of highly efficient anti-tank projectors.—**W Layton, 103 Brereton Road, New Invention, Willenhall, Staffs.**

"Royal Infantry Regiment"

The new division system in the infantry I consider most damaging to the British Army as a whole. I would suggest the infantry becomes one large regiment, similar to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Why not The Royal Infantry Regiment?

This could include divisional recruiting areas and all, repeat all, the regiments of the Infantry of the Line could still be faithfully and honourably preserved by individual companies, and platoons on home service ceremonial occasions and special functions overseas. The various forms of headdress could still be retained but all would wear the same cap badge. In my view this would be the best way to ensure cross-postings and flexibility. Preserving the best of the old and introducing the better of the new, it would be a happy compromise.

The regimental system must be preserved; it would be most interesting to hear other readers' views on this vital subject.—**P T Stevenson, 57 Princeley Park Crescent, Alwoodley, Leeds 17.**

Commandos

On behalf of my squad I write to complain about Mr F Johnson's letter headed "Commandos" (June).

I must protest strongly for Mr Johnson, never having been a commando, can know little about the training it takes to become a Royal Marine commando. This is extremely hard (as it should be) and only the best are entitled to wear the famous green beret.—**A Birch, P Bloom, JE 35 Squad, G Block, Commando School, ITCRM, Lympstone.**

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW

Through the generosity of The British Show Jumping Association and Colonel Sir Michael Ansell, the proceeds from the Gala Performance on Monday, 7 October, will be given to the Army Benevolent Fund. This will take place at The Empire Pool, Wembley, and will start at 7pm.

Members of the Armed Services may buy tickets at the following concession rates:

15s seats for 7s 6d
10s seats for 5s
5s seats for 2s 6d

Supplies of ticket order forms are being distributed throughout headquarters and units in the vicinity of London. Tickets will also be available from the Box Office at the Empire Pool and, provided it is made clear the applicants are eligible for cheap tickets, they will be issued there.

Camp 18

May I point out an error in Mr H Sutherland's letter (May) under the above heading?

The place to which he refers was *Mytchett* and not *Mytchley*. In fact it was on "Camp 18" of the RAMC Training Establishment, Keogh Barracks, near Ash Vale.—**R L Barrett-Cross (Sgt RAMC (V) T & AVR II), 18 Wandle Court Gardens, Beddington, Croydon CRO 4SR.**

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(*see page 42*)

The two pictures vary in the following respects:

1 Right heel of girl on left. 2 Tie of girl second from left. 3 Shirt of girl second from left. 4 Eyebrow of girl on floor. 5 Laces of man's shoe at top right. 6 Man's left thumb. 7 "7" in JUDO. 8 Line of movement above spectator on right. 9 Position of highest star. 10 Shape of man's sideburn.

ROGER AND OUT

"Harder please next time . . ." "If they get much harder I shall have to retire gracefully." "It was harder than the earlier one." "Again an easy puzzle."

These were some of the comments on Competition 119 (April)—the message, without punctuation, in tank symbols. The answer (and it was surprising how many competitors omitted a word) was: "The first of the British Polaris submarines will become fully operational this year and will then be assigned to NATO."

Prizewinners were:

1 Maj J S Cowley, 5 West Auckland Road, Shildon, Co Durham.
2 Sgt V A Sherwood WRAC, c/o WOs and Sgts Mess, QARANC, BMH Hannover, BFPO 33.
3 C J Brook, Clive House, DYRMS, Dover, Kent.
4 Sgt W D J Evans RWF, Army Careers Information Office, 17 Castle Street, Swansea, Glam.
5 WO II T A Suffell RAPC, RAPC Training Centre, Worthy Down, Winchester, Hants.
6 Maj R F Conlorey RA, HQ Land Forces, Hong Kong, BFPO 1.
7 P M N Smith, 35 Cray Avenue, Orpington, Kent.
8 2/Lieut Martin Farnan, Queen's University OTC, Belfast 7.
9 Mrs Joan Mahood, 32 Ward Avenue, Bangor, Co Down, Northern Ireland.
10 WO I F A Pearce REME, Kuwait Liaison Team, PO Box 9048, Ammadi, Kuwait, Persian Gulf.
11 RQMS R C Shaw, 261 Signal Sqn (AF), RAF Episkopi, BFPO 53.
12 Maj M C Dollittle REME, 221 BVD Workshop, Johore Bahru, Malaysia.
13 R Redmile, 39 Greenwich Avenue, Old Basford, Nottingham NG6 OLD.
14 D H Brown, Oasis Oil Co of Libya, PO Box 395, Tripoli, Libya.
15 L/Cpl S Ingham RAOC SMC, HQ Northag, BFPO 40.

REUNIONS

The Royal Welch Fusiliers Comrades Association. Annual reunion and general meeting, 7 and 8 September, at The Barracks, Wrexham. Tickets and programmes from branch secretaries or from General Secretary, RWF/CA, The Barracks, Wrexham. Pattern of events similar to 1967 with AGM at 12 noon on 7th. Dinner tickets 10s each.

The Cheshire Regiment. Reunion at The Castle, Chester. Sunday, 8 September. Details from Secretary, RHQ, The Castle, Chester.

Army Physical Training Corps (Incorporating AGS APTS). Annual reunion dinner at ASPT, Saturday, 14 September. Tickets 25s (including wines) from Association Secretary.

Christmas cards

This year the Army Benevolent Fund is offering four Christmas cards. The cheapest, at sixpence, has been reproduced in black and white from "A Study for Adoration of the Kings." In delft blue, "A Dutch Winter Scene" is ninepence. And at a shilling each, in full colour, "The Holy Family at Night" and "After the Battle of Waterloo."

Orders should be sent as soon as possible (in units of a dozen) to The Forces Press (Naafi), Crimea Road, Aldershot, Hants, cheques/postal orders being made out to Naafi and crossed "A/C payee only." Any additional money sent will be treated as a donation to the Army Benevolent Fund.

Postage and packing: 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 70s.

The four cards are all within the Post Office preferred envelope (POP) range.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

G W Peacock, 2 Croft Road, Witley, Godalming, Surrey.—*Requires RE formation signs, particularly 21, 22, 24 and 25 Engineer Groups. Also world-wide Engineer insignia. All letters answered.*

J A Lewis, 9 Bewsbury Crescent, Whitfield, Dover, Kent.—*Requires all items pertaining to the East Kent (Buffs) and Royal West Kent regiments.*

C N Walker, 20 Cloonmore Drive, Norton, Sheffield S8 8JN.—*Requires back numbers of* The Bugle, *regimental journal of The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Will purchase or exchange for back numbers of SOLDIER.*

F Fortune, Smithfield House, South Lane, Elland, Yorks.—*Requires Sam Browne leather revolver holster, also SB leather ammunition pouch. Must be in good condition. Please state price. All letters answered.*

R Goodlad, 43 Wythburn Road, Newbold, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—*Wishes purchase NCO's metal arm badge of 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.*

Maj P Love, 75 Cirencester Road, Cheltenham, Glos.—*Requires badges and insignia of The Worcestershire Regiment (29th/36th) and of any other Worcestershire foot units, militia, volunteer, territorial.*

L Cox, 10 Mill Park Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.—*Requires to purchase World War Two British helmet. Please state price. All letters answered.*

Military Museum

The Buffs Museum, Stour Street, Canterbury, Kent, will be closed until further notice owing to structural alterations to the premises.

COMPETITION 123

KNOT OR NOT?

HOW Hi is a Chinaman . . . How long is a piece of string? How clever are you?

You don't need to be clever—all you need is a little patience to solve this very easy competition. Just list on a letter or postcard which of these eight pieces of string are knotted.

Send your answer, with the "Competition 123" label from this page, and your name and address, to:

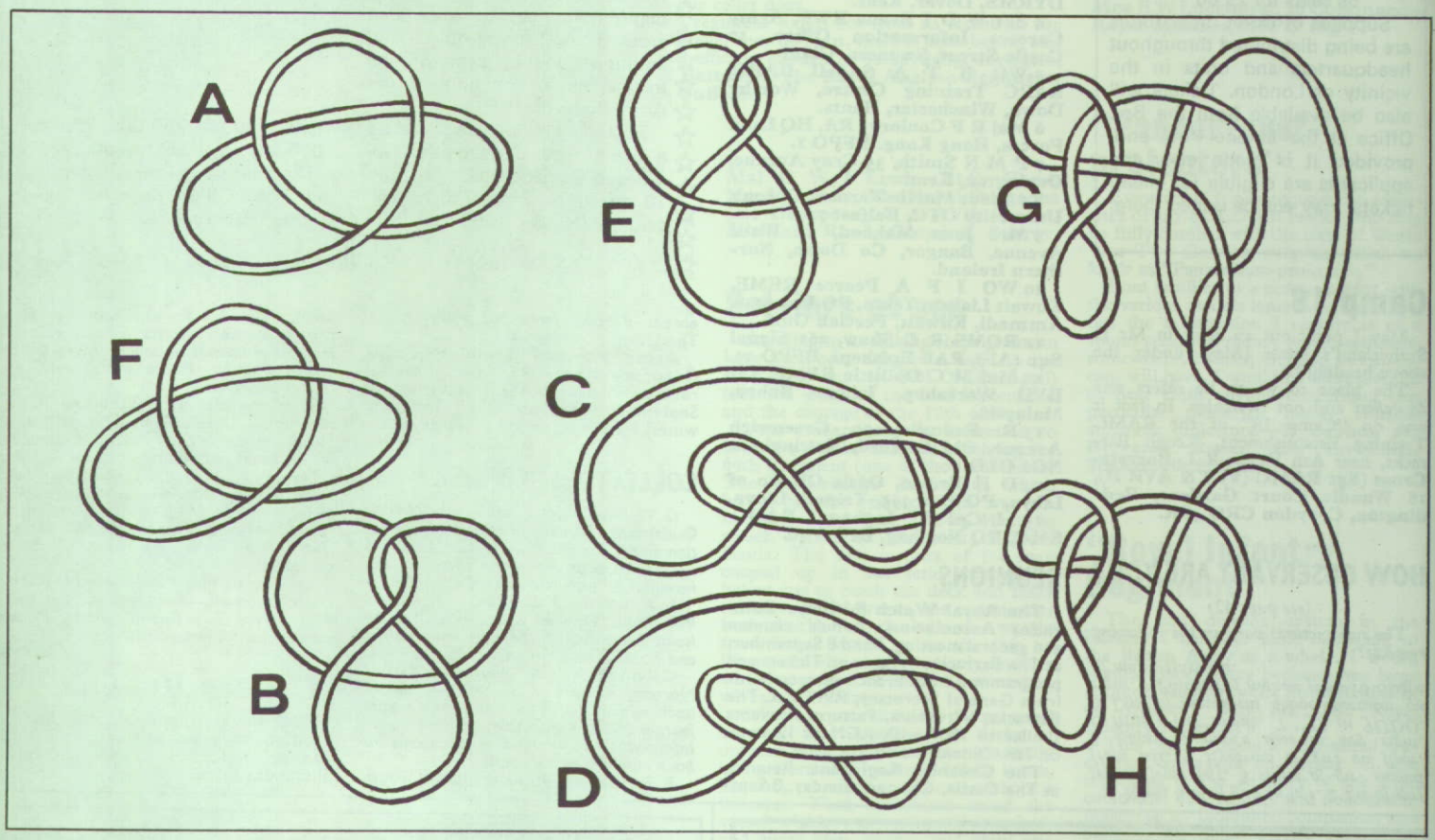
The Editor (Comp 123)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.

This competition is open to all readers at home and overseas and closing date is Monday, 28 October. The answers and winners' names will appear in the December SOLDIER. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 123" label. Winners will be drawn from correct answers.

PRIZES

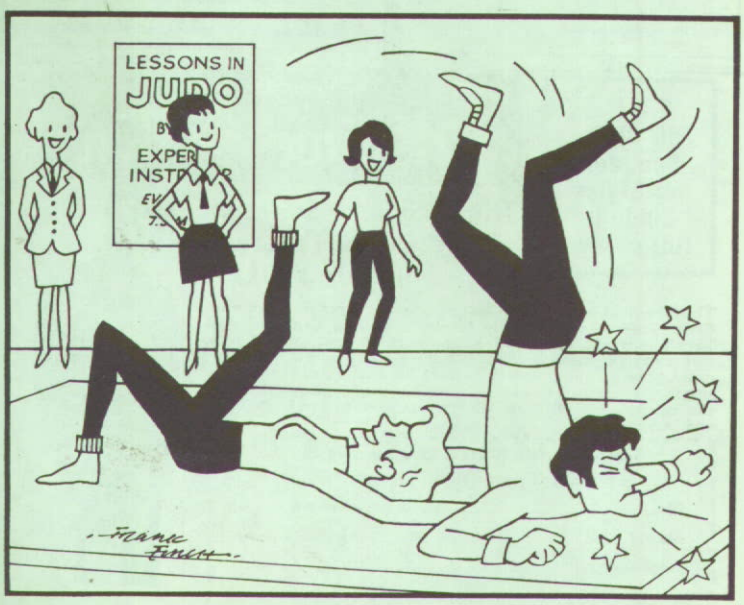
1-2 £3
3-5 £2
6-9 £1
10-11 SOLDIER Easibinder

Plus consolation prizes of Jon's "Two Types" Western Desert cartoons or "SOLDIER Humour."

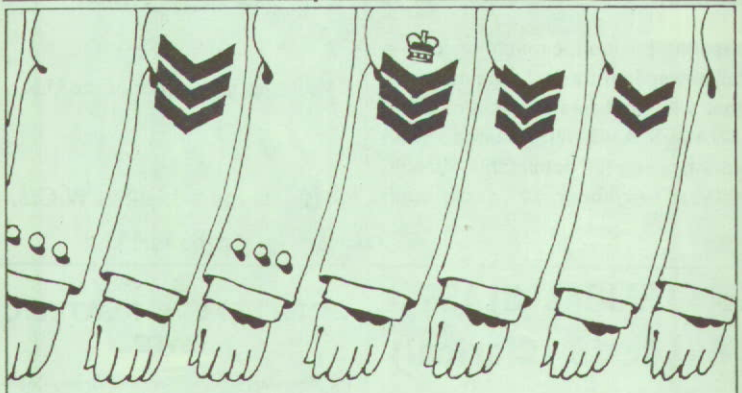


How observant are you?

These two pictures look alike but they differ in ten details. Look at them carefully. If you cannot spot the differences see page 41.



SERVICES JOBFINDER



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Send details of training, experience and age to Mr D. J. Dennis, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4. Quote reference DP/S/508.

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Qualifications: Physically fit with good eyesight.

Men: 19-35 and at least 5 ft 8 in.

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write to:

Chief Constable (Recruitment), Dept. A British Transport Police PO Box No. 25 Park Royal, London NW10

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Ex Army Gentlemen looking for an interesting position, capable of routine and control of staff, why not try the retail newspaper trade. Large multiple. Continuously opening new shops. Most with rent-free accommodation. Require RELIEF MANAGERS and MANAGER AND WIFE teams. Good wages and superannuation. Apply in writing giving full details. Mr. Walker, Lavells Ltd., 1 Hythe Road, N.W.10, or Mrs. Neighbour, 14 Scarborough Road, Stroud Green, N.4.

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I am between 21 and 42, over 5' 6" and in good health. Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your illustrated booklet about the Prison Service.

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(*Block letters please*)
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.....County.....

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TERRIERS WITH TAILS UP

Top of page: Exercise briefing in the commanding officer's back garden. The "enemy" were Regulars of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars equipped with Centurion tanks. Improvised accommodation (rear) included private caravans. Above: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Baring (right), the commanding Officer, checks a map with his second-in-command, Major Patrick Bowlby. Explained Major Bowlby: "We must have camps and training to keep up the men's interest, otherwise we will lose them."

STRIPPED of pay, bounty and allowances, and under the threat of reduction to a "care and maintenance" basis, the Territorials of T & AVR III are soldiering on undaunted.

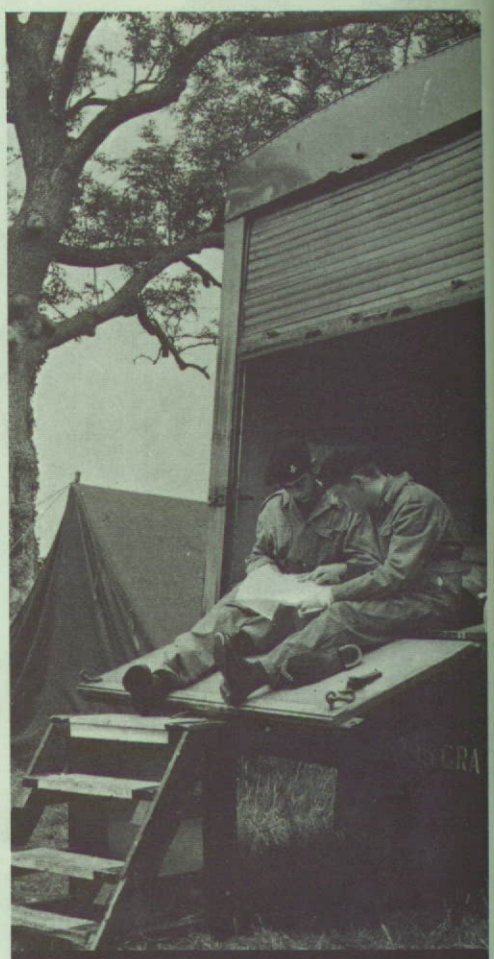
They do not intend to capitulate while they have capital. Money raised from dances, bar profits and even from unit funds is paying for camps and weekly training. Annual camp is the biggest problem. Where the Regular battalion or regiment is stationed at home the Territorial unit can be given considerable help, but if the Regulars are overseas the Territorials are having to fend for themselves.

And this costs money. As Major Patrick Bowlby says: "We are not a poverty-stricken regiment, but we cannot afford to go on doing this indefinitely."

Major Bowlby is second-in-command of The Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry (Prince Albert's Own) and his Regiment spent around £600 on taking 80 officers and men to an eight-day annual camp. That £600 could have been much more but for the Regiment's initiative and

Story by Hugh Howton/Pictures by Leslie Wiggs

Above: A Land-Rover speeds down a Dorset lane seeking "enemy" during a reconnaissance exercise.



In the recruiting van (a repainted furniture pantechnicon), which was used as an office during camp, new recruits Trooper Clive Wilson (left) and Trooper Michael Shaw study the exercise area on a map. Both are 17-year-old apprentice typewriter mechanics from Leicester. "We got fed up sitting at home watching telly," said Trooper Wilson. "Then one day at a Leicester City match someone came round with some pamphlets. When we enlisted in February we heard they were cutting down the TA but that didn't worry us." They described annual camp as great. "Living in tents out in the open makes you really hungry and you feel fit and well," said Trooper Wilson. "We are learning all about map reading and drill. We have fired the .22 rifle on an indoor range and they are going to let us fire the .303." Both have been allowed a week's unpaid leave by their firm and they will also be getting their normal two weeks' paid holiday.

Below: The CO's wisteria-draped country house in Dorset. They camped in his back garden. Last year the Regiment was in barracks at Catterick.

Below: Walkie-talkie in use. Said an officer: "Using them in valleys, woods and at more than 400 yards you might as well talk to the moon."

tremendous enthusiasm and the generosity of its commanding officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Baring lives in a large country house in Silton, Dorset, and his Regiment pitched its tents, within easy reach of the Salisbury Plain training area, in a field behind his home.

Though this saved money, the Regiment still had to hire two three-ton lorries from the Army at 15s 4d each a day, with insurance costing a further £18. Six hundred gallons of petrol had to be bought. Live ammunition was on official issue but the Territorials had to buy their own blanks—another £50. Then there were other incidental expenses and 10s a man a day for food.

"We have run this camp entirely on our own resources," said Colonel Baring. "It has been a challenge but we have overcome all the problems."

The Regiment's recruiting vehicle is an old furniture pantechnicon ("We repainted it but could not quite match the Army shade of green"). A second-hand Land-Rover bought with £15 from bar profits was rebuilt in spare evenings—"It is now our best vehicle," said a squadron commander.

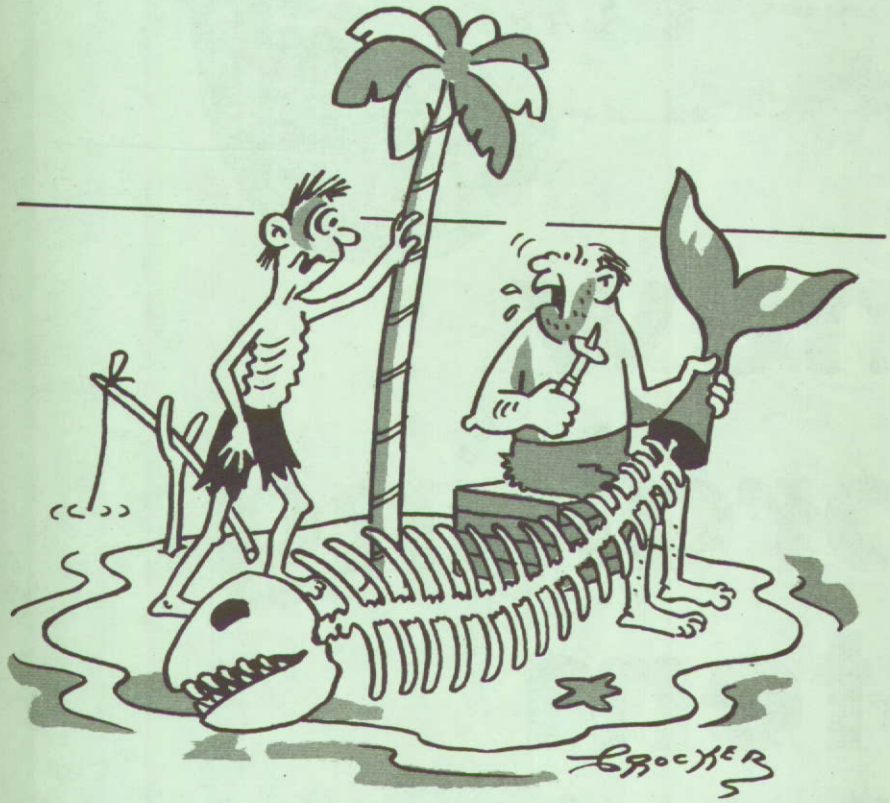
For communication the Regiment had only a couple of 1942-vintage 19 sets from an ex-Government surplus store. An officer doubled the radio equipment with the loan of two Japanese transistorised walkie-talkie sets normally used for sheep gathering on his family estate in Scotland.

In contrast, too, were the old .303 Lee Enfield rifles issued to Territorial units, the mixed wear of battledress trousers, denims and tank overalls, and the assortment of World War Two steel helmets.

Camping on a shoestring perhaps, but there was no shortage of enthusiasm, no lack of pride in a Regiment which claims to be the oldest Reserve regiment apart from the Honourable Artillery Company—its Derbyshire element dates back to the 1770s while the Leicestershire half was raised as the Rutland Fencible Gentlemen.

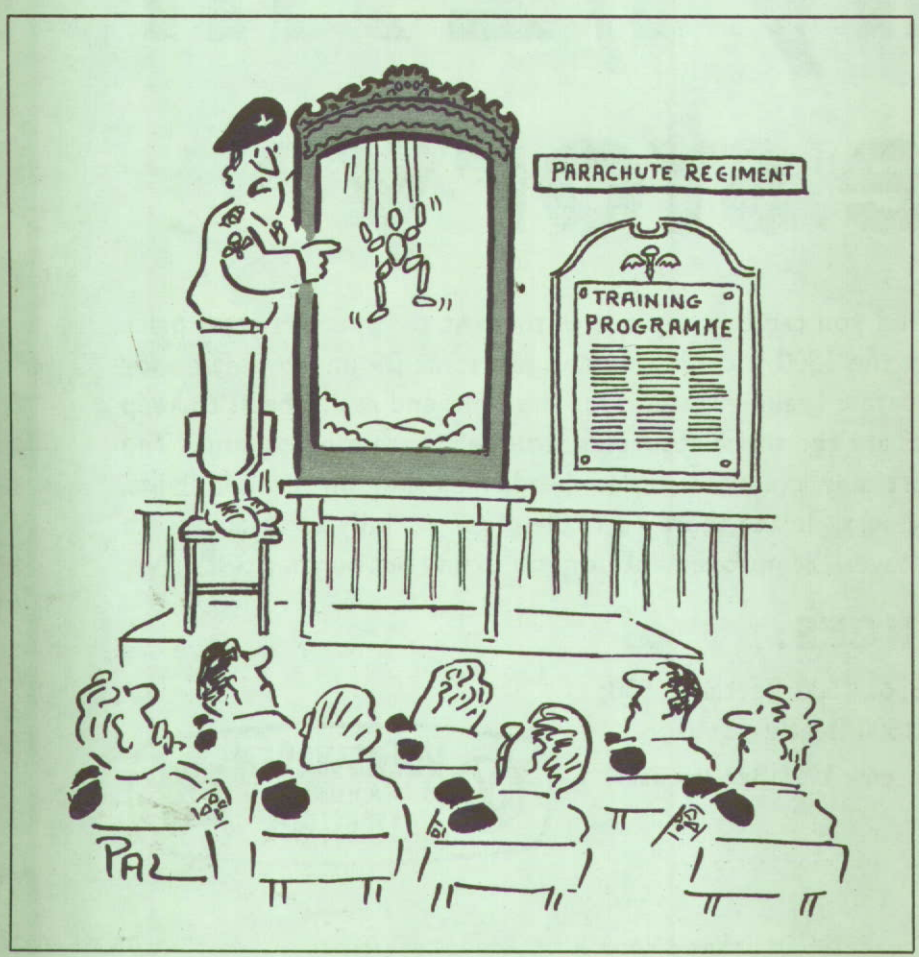
"The Regiment has a great war record," said Colonel Baring "The Derbyshire Yeomanry were the first troops into Tunis and led 8th Armoured Division through Italy into Austria."

Humour



"What's up? I caught it, didn't I?"

"... and then, gentlemen, last summer, my wife and I spent a very pleasant leave along the coast, just here..."



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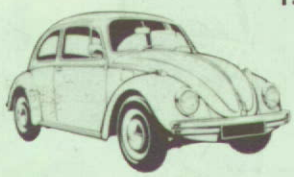

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