

# SOLDIER

THE BRITISH ARMY MAGAZINE

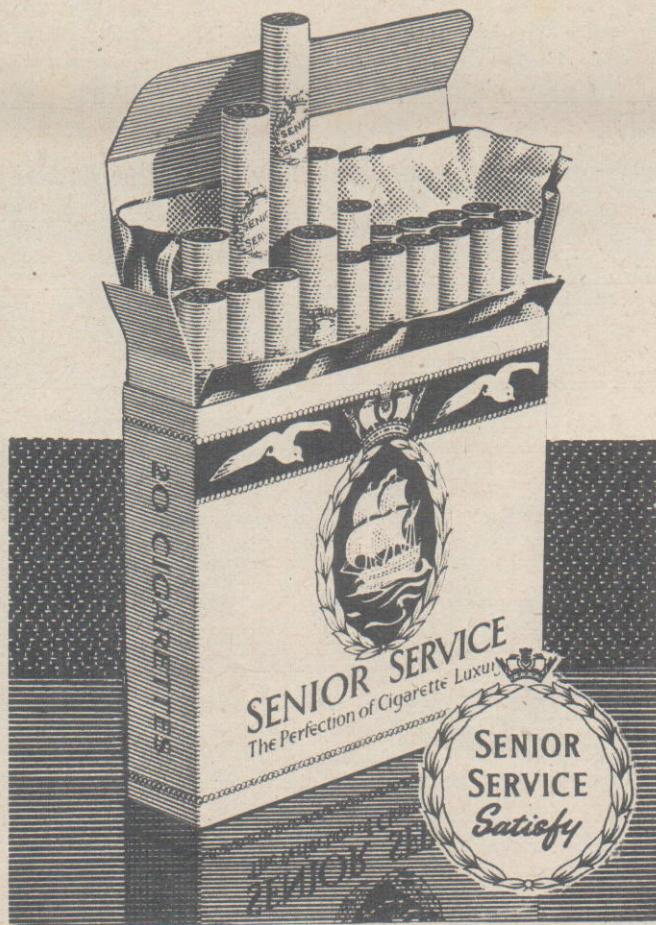
AUGUST 1957



NINEPENCE



QUARTERMASTER OF THE WELSH GUARDS  
(see page 38)



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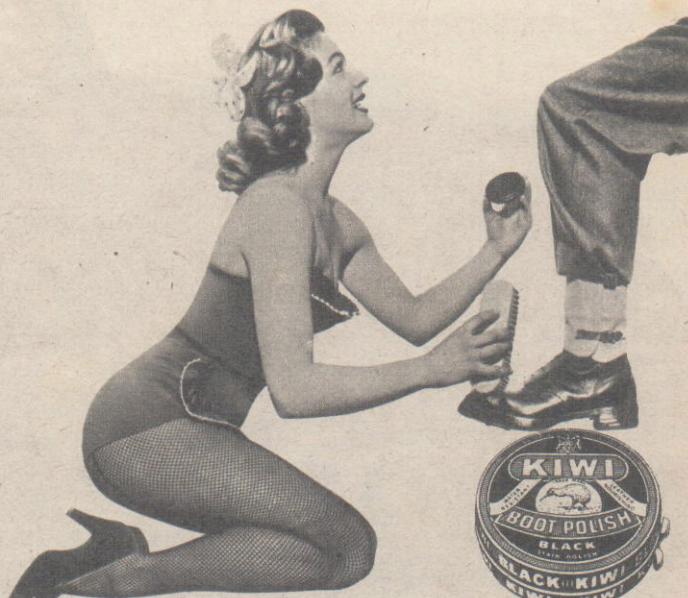
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We're going to have a white Christmas \*



The leafless lanes of England are silent, save for a snapping twig or the lonely rustle of a robin. The dark fields have settled patiently for their long winter sleep. In the North Country snowflakes scurry across the moor, sweeping the sheep into a huddle. Turkeys and geese hang fat and festive in Smithfield Market and people are saying to each other: "We're going to have a white Christmas."

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time from studies or work through ill health. He gives full credit to Maxalding.

### A LAWYER TESTIFIES

The two upper illustrations are of a Lawyer who took up Maxalding to combat unfitness and lung weakness. He attained the outstanding development shown here and has enjoyed great success in his career, losing no



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The Evening "Express" reports (1957): "GEOFF MORRIS CHALLENGES ANYONE IN THE WORLD TO CONTEST WITH HIM IN FEATS OF BAR BENDING AND BREAKING." Like scores of other strength champions, Geoff (shown right and below) is a keen follower of the Maxalding method of training, and gives full credit for the degree of strength and development which won him the title of BRITAIN'S BEST DEVELOPED MAN over 40.



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Pupil G. Morris has attained such a degree of concentration and determination that he can undergo the pain and strain of breaking bars while smiling. (1957 photo left).

BREAKS  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
DIAMETER IRON  
BAR!



### "WORLD'S BEST CHEST"

Another Lawyer (right) aged 25, postally trained, gained a stone of muscle while on a Maxalding course, although his weight has previously remained static for several years under other forms of training. Although of very small bone-build he has attained a normal chest measurement of 45 in. which is considered by experts to be a world record for a man of his skeletal structure.

COURT  
SALDO  
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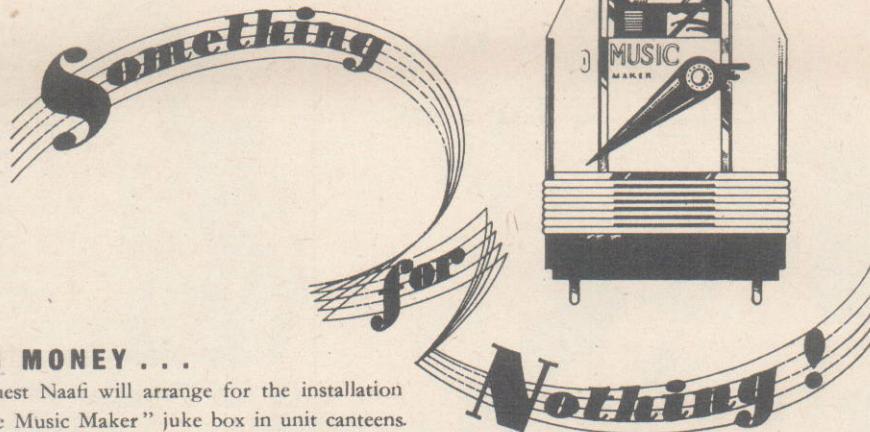
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED EXPLANATORY LITERATURE, showing results gained in scores of cases from 15-65 years of age will be sent FREE and WITHOUT OBLIGATION to any part of the world. All Maxalding correspondence is conducted in sealed envelopes free from external advertising matter. Postage for 4 ounces (4d. in U.K.) is appreciated, but is not obligatory. MAXALDING, Shepherdswell, Dover, Kent.

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The PRI or PSI Committee will not be involved in any expense. The juke box will be installed and serviced free of charge and the records will be changed regularly -each week in most cases.

## NAAFI

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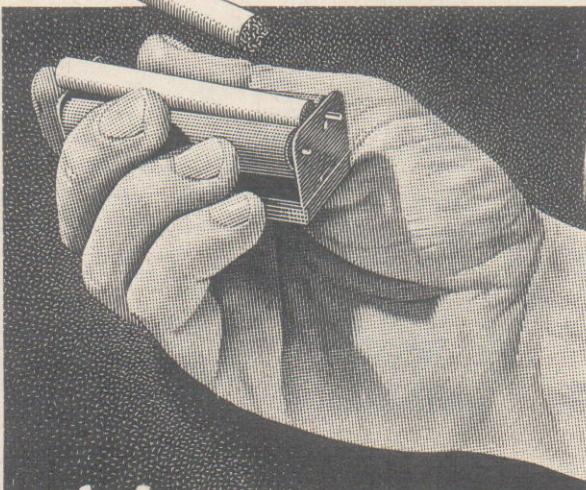
The share of the takings credited to the Canteen Improvements Fund may be spent by the PRI or PSI Committee, in consultation with the Naafi District Manager, on a wide variety of additional amenities: newspapers, indoor games, improved heating and lighting, loose covers, re-decoration, cushions, rugs, bar frontages, reading lamps, standard lamps and so on.

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FROM ALL LEADING OUTFITTERS  
AND N.A.A.F.I.



# The Challenge to NAAFI

**As the Forces dwindle, NAAFI is faced with the loss of nearly half its customers in the next five years. In tackling the problem, NAAFI plans to streamline its services and provide more modern equipment**

**A**NY commercial firm which had seen its turnover dwindle from £200,000,000 to £63,000,000 in 12 years would hardly be cheered by the knowledge that it was due to lose half its remaining customers in the next five years.

That is the problem which NAAFI has on its hands. Yet turnover for turnover's sake is not NAAFI's aim and confident plans are being made to meet the challenge.

NAAFI assumes that the spending power of the Serviceman and his family will increase with the possible introduction of higher rates of pay and that tomorrow's soldier will be ready to pay more for a higher standard of service.

"It may be," says NAAFI's chairman, Sir William Beale, "that the demand for a restaurant-club atmosphere, which has been developing in recent years, will be strengthened and that what would be regarded as luxuries for the Serviceman today will be looked upon as normal necessities by the sailors, soldiers and airmen of the next decade."

Servicemen are warned that some of the fine new NAAFI clubs may have to close if they are not fully used. Last year the garrison clubs in Britain and Singapore lost a total of £136,679.

But Sir William Beale is optimistic. In his annual report



Sir William Beale, NAAFI's chairman, is optimistic about the future. Photograph: Douglas Glass.

he points out that many of the locations in which NAAFI operates at a loss are being vacated as the Army pulls out of overseas garrisons. If, as seems likely, the Regular Army of the future is concentrated in large groups at home and overseas NAAFI will be able to operate more efficiently and economically than at present when many units are scattered over areas difficult and costly to supply.

He also welcomes the Army's

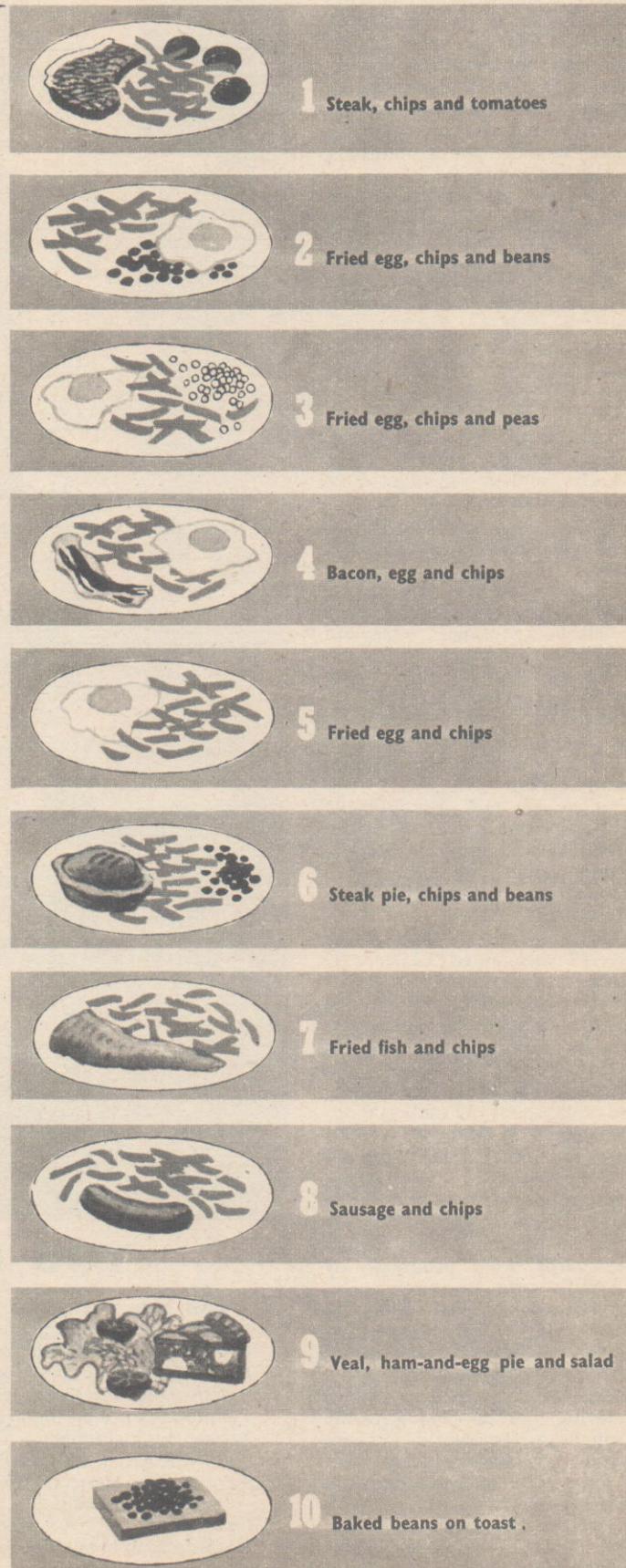
**The top ten favourite NAAFI dishes, according to a poll recently conducted throughout the Services. All but two of them include chips.**

plan to close down many of the older barracks in Britain and house units in modern buildings. For too long, he says, NAAFI has struggled to provide adequate services in antiquated premises which are incapable of adaptation to modern systems.

Considerable financial saving will be made by streamlining all NAAFI services. Some bakeries, for instance, have been closed and their work transferred to other plants. All NAAFI warehouses are being equipped with mechanical labour-saving devices. New methods of accountancy are being adopted to save time and labour.

At the same time new methods and equipment to attract more customers are being introduced into clubs, canteens and shops. The "self-service" system already operating successfully in four shops in Germany (all have shown increased sales since the scheme was introduced) will be adopted by other shops in

OVER . . .



Britain. More canteens will be equipped with "called-order" cooking apparatus which grills food at high speed by infra-red rays while the customer looks on. And any unit that wants one can instal a juke box in its canteen (see page 13).

According to NAAFI, out of every £1 the Serviceman in Britain spent in its shops and canteens last year nearly twice as much (7s 5½d) went on cigarettes and tobacco as on meals. The other 12s 6½d was spent on the following commodities: beverages, 3s 4d; cakes and pastries, 3s; suppers and snacks, 1s 8d; confectionery, stationery, toilet requisites and cleaning materials, 4s 4½d; ice-cream, 2d.

The most popular meal was steak, chips and tomatoes, with fried egg, beans a close second. At the bottom of the list were baked beans on toast. The first eight favourite dishes included chips.

Other facts revealed in NAAFI'S report for 1956 were:

\*At home and overseas NAAFI sold more than 6000 tons of chocolate and confectionery (including 382,000 boxes of chocolates and 241,000 Easter eggs).

\*NAAFI bakeries in Britain made 74,279,244 small cakes, 15,080,868 sausage rolls and 8,107,633 meat pies.

\*Sports shops sold 31,000 packs of playing cards, 20,000 sets of darts, 22,000 pairs of football boots, 60,000 medals and 14,000 cups and 261,890 balls of various types.

\*In rebate and discount the fighting Services received from NAAFI the sum of £3,298,576. Extra rebate amounted to £855,008, of which the Army received £207,728.

\*Between 1951 and 1956 NAAFI distributed £21,693,297 to the Services out of profits.

\*The cost of mounting the expeditionary force canteen service for the Suez operation was £40,000.

\*NAAFI's staff of 30,000 men and women of 39 nationalities operated in 36 countries at 1334 canteens, 30 clubs, 500 shops and messing stores, 25 sports shops, seven holiday centres and in 296 mobile canteens.

\*More than 1,000,000 Christmas cards were produced by NAAFI's own printing works. NAAFI also handled orders for more than 17,000 bunches of flowers delivered to relatives of Servicemen and women.

\*NAAFI operates 53 manufacturing and processing plants throughout the world. These include 32 bakeries, three meat factories, 10 mineral water factories, a bacon smoking plant, a wine-bottling cellar, two ice-cream factories and a potato crisp factory.

Right: This is how the Serviceman in Britain spent his money in the NAAFI last year.

Beverages (including tea, coffee, soft drinks and beer)	3s 4d	
Cakes and pastries	3s 0d	
Suppers and snacks	1s 8d	
Ice Cream	2d	
Cigarettes and tobacco	7s 5½d	
Confectionery, stationery, toilet requisites and cleaning materials	4s 4½d	

£1 0s 0d



One of NAAFI's four self-service shops in Germany. This system is now being adopted by NAAFI shops in Britain.

## ..... YOU HAD A SMASHING TIME .....

Last year NAAFI's restaurants had to replace 1,500,000 glasses, 1,000,000 cups, 300,000 plates, 250,000 saucers, 100,000 knives, 80,000 forks and 25,000 spoons.

How were these prodigious losses achieved? Presumably not all those cups and glasses were broken by customers.

SOLDIER asked NAAFI if they had any views on the subject. They said:

"Cups are frequently lost because a man *en route* for the NAAFI is frequently asked by a comrade to bring him back a cup of tea. The

tea is consumed in the barrack room but the cup is never seen again.

"There is little *wilful* damage and it would appear that exuberance is rarely the cause for breakages. For every ten glasses of beer NAAFI sells nine glasses of milk, 50 cups of tea, 15 glasses of soft drinks and ten cups of coffee.

"There are more breakages among new intakes of young soldiers who presumably are unaware of the many material advantages that come to them from rebate."

# "Yours Is a Great Tradition"

More than 800 officer cadets were on parade when the Queen presented new Colours to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst

**Y**OUR motto is 'Serve and Lead.' Be faithful to it always. The great traditions of which you are the heirs was built up by those who served and studied here before you upon the foundation of unselfishness, heroism and self-sacrifice."

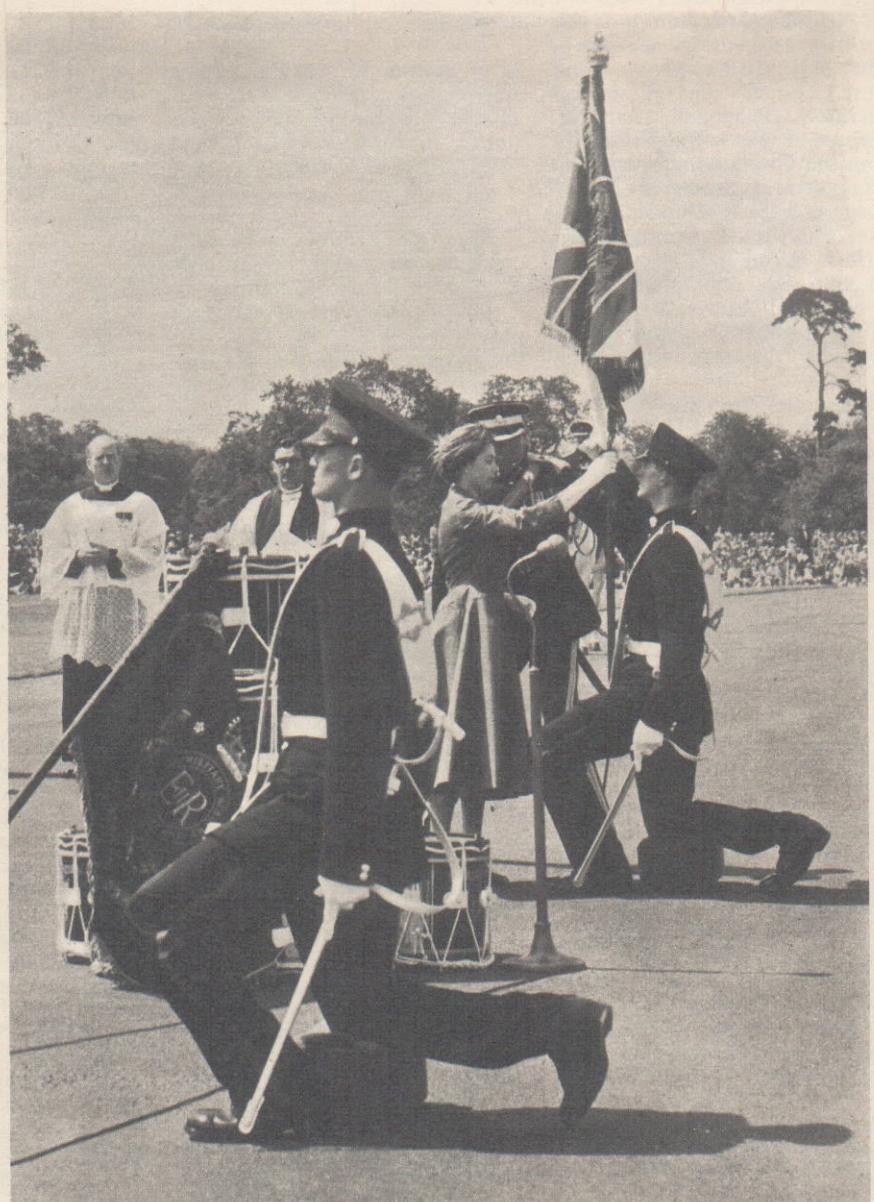
This was the message the Queen gave to more than 800 Sandhurst officer cadets when she presented new Colours to the Royal Military Academy.

The ceremony, the seventh in the history of Sandhurst since the first Colours were handed over by Queen Charlotte in 1813, was carried out in faultless "Sandhurst" style, with the cadets in their No. 1 dress parading like veterans against the imposing background of the Old Building. Their drill and turnout were impeccable.

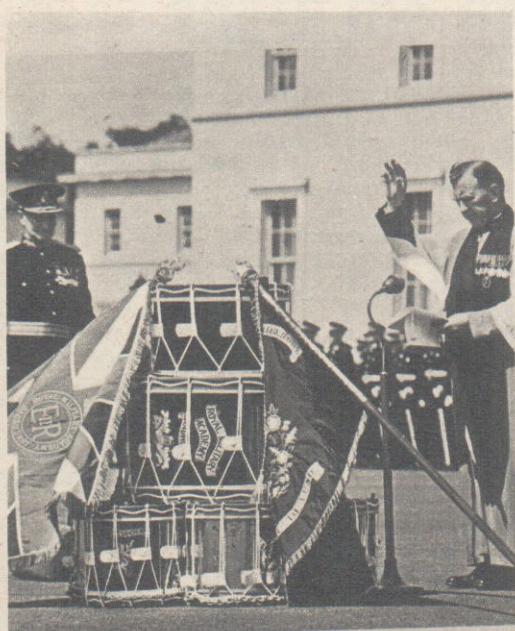
Not every face on parade was white, for the Royal Military Academy's 834 cadets include many who come from foreign lands. Standing proudly in the ranks were Africans, Siamese, Gurkhas and, his neat blue *puggri* distinctive among the hundreds of dress caps—a Sikh. Also on parade was the son of the Emir of Katsina (Northern Nigeria)—and 26 cadets who a few days before had dropped by parachute near the French Military Academy at St. Cyr to take part in a sabotage exercise.

After the Queen (accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, wearing a field-marshal's uniform) had been greeted by a Royal Salute, the old Colours were trooped along the ranks of cadets and marched off parade by the Sovereign's Company to the tune, played *diminuendo*, of "Auld Lang Syne." Then the Queen presented the new Colours to two junior under officers—J. J. Edmonds-Hackforth and N. R. Neate.

Finally the cadets marched past the saluting base in column of companies, advanced in review order for another royal salute and gave three cheers for Her Majesty.



The Queen hands the new Queen's Colour to Junior Under Officer J. J. Edmonds-Hackforth. Waiting to receive the new Regimental Colour is Junior Under Officer N. R. Neate. Below: The new Colours are marched past the famous Old Building.



The Chaplain-General, Canon V. J. Pike consecrates the Royal Military Academy's new Colours.



# SOLDIER to Soldier...

**A**LL agog, SOLDIER looked in at the opening instalment of a television programme entitled "The Army Game."

After half an hour one thing was clear: "The Army Game" does not come into the category of recruiting propaganda.

Not that it was designed as such.

In SOLDIER's view, "The Army Game" was sired by "Private's Progress" out of "Reluctant Heroes," the midwife being the Granada organisation.

Its central characters are introduced as "The Shower" and never was the description better merited. Scroungers, dead-beats, chit collectors, workshies, they are bullied all the way by an old-fashioned sergeant-major. Needless to say, they score off him in the end.

One of "The Shower" resembles a punch-drunk boxer. Another at first sight gives the impression of being a member of the Women's Royal Army Corps but is intended to be a barrack-room lawyer ("Sir Artley Shawcross, eh? Well go and get your wig cut!"). Their Corporal, named Springer, is decidedly guilty of the crime of "over-identification with personnel."

The sergeant-major? As played by William Hartnell (an old hand at sergeant-majors) he is the best character of the bunch. He gets no help from his Major, who wanders round the camp unbuttoned and wearing a farmer's hat, more interested in pig-management than man-management.

The plot of the first instalment involved the kidnapping of the major's prize pig and its concealment in the barrack-room (you can guess how the jokes went from there). Since this was live television, we did not see the live pig.

Was the programme funny—judged by purely comic standards? Well, it depends on your

taste in humour. Some of the newspapers thought it was moderately amusing. Others hoped it might be better next time. SOLDIER certainly did.

**A** WIDE range of human failings are the subject of Army regulations.

Among them are practical joking, extravagance, the growing of moustaches, the organising of lotteries, the wearing of trinkets and the keeping of dogs. Even the amount of beer a man may drink at one meal is officially prescribed: one pint.

So far, however, no regulation has been issued about the display of "pin-ups." After all, the "pin-up" has not been an Army institution for much more than 40 years, and it takes time to catch up.

On this topic the Army must take its cue from recent questions and answers in Parliament. Mr. Marcus Lipton said he had been informed that certain soldiers had been ordered to take down all photographs apart from those of the Royal Family and that others had been told they could show one or two photographs only.

The Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Julian Amery, said that according to his information soldiers were allowed to display one or two family photographs at all times, but that they were expected to take down "pin-ups" during inspections.

Some day there is going to be frightful indignation in the popular press when a soldier is

ordered to remove the picture of a Windmill girl and it turns out that the lady is a member of his family.

No doubt there will be some who will profess to see in any ban on "pin-ups" an outrageous interference with the liberty of the individual. Yet how many soldiers would dare to display their barrack-room "pin-ups" in their homes?

**T**ALKING of "pin-ups" brings us to Councillor Albert Lee, chairman of Eastleigh (Hampshire) library committee which has barred SOLDIER from its reading room mainly because of a picture of "a young lady rather scantily dressed" on the back page of our May issue.

After the nine members of the committee had rejected an application for SOLDIER to be displayed in the library, Councillor Lee, a 30-year-old plumber, told a reporter: "We were a little disappointed with it. There was this picture of a young lady wearing, I think, a bikini. That was our main objection."

So far, so good. SOLDIER has no quarrel with people who don't like pin-ups (although we cannot understand what Mr. Lee finds objectionable in a picture of a pretty girl in a bikini).

But then Mr. Lee went on: "The magazine was quite witty and amusing but we felt the tone was rather low. I am modern-minded but the magazine is not quite the thing for a public library."

That's where we take issue with Mr. Lee. Witty and amusing we may be but not even our worst enemy could justly accuse us of being low-toned. And, for Mr.

Lee's information, SOLDIER is quite the thing for a public library. Most libraries in Britain have it on display.

Apart from that pin-up what else in SOLDIER's May issue could have offended modern-minded Mr. Lee? Was it that daring article about Lord Nuffield, that slightly risqué story about the Indian Mutiny or that salacious piece about old-time recruiting posters found in a cupboard?

Incidentally, Mr. Lee, what is wrong with SOLDIER's "pin-ups"? Sir James Simpson,



Did this offend you?

Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office which publishes SOLDIER, said recently that "they are some of the most delicious you have ever seen." Sir James was surprised to hear that SOLDIER had been banned. "I can't understand why it should be unfit for the public library," he said.

The *Daily Mirror*'s diarist, John Rolls, thought that the members of Eastleigh's library committee were behaving like stuffed shirts and advised them to stop "coming the old soldier" with SOLDIER. "A quick look at a year's copies failed to send my temperature up," he wrote. "Even Diana Dors wore a high-necked blouse."

## THEY'RE ALWAYS PLAYING SOLDIERS



This is the look Sergeant-Major William Hartnell turns on an idle recruit. (From "The Holly and The Ivy").



The light-hearted Cockney soldier, Michael Medwin. He played in "The Intruder" and "A Hill in Korea."

**W**ILLIAM HARTNELL, who has a leading rôle in the new ITV programme "The Army Game" (see above), was a private in the Tank Corps until leaving the Army in 1943, but as the sergeant in Sir Carol Reed's "The Way Ahead" he was the archetype of all tough, pre-war Infantry NCOs who inspired respectful awe in newly-joined recruits.

The recruits of "The Way Ahead" initially earned Sergeant Hartnell's whole-hearted contempt but eventually, under his watchful tutelage, they became first-class fighting soldiers. This was a perfect portrayal of a stern disciplinarian who nevertheless ultimately earned the respect and even the affection of the men under his command.

Since then Hartnell has been promoted to Company Sergeant-Major for Army film purposes, but has been far less fortunate in the men in his charge. The assorted dead wood of "Private's Progress" must have tried his patience to the utmost extremity; the unclassifiable deadbeats of ITV's "The Army Game" must have finally exhausted it.

In "The Intruder," "A Hill In Korea" and "The Steel Bayonet" Michael Medwin has been everyone's idea of the typical Cockney soldier. In "The Army Game" he appears as a scrounging Cockney corporal whose sole military ambition is to avoid anything remotely resembling work.

The producers say that although "The Army Game" is riotous comedy it is not a farce. The situations, they insist, could happen in any Army camp today.

# THE BOFORS STORY

*For 20 years the Bofors anti-aircraft gun has been a versatile weapon of the British Army. Its latest version is the radar-operated L.70*



A BOFORS BARKS IN THE WESTERN DESERT. THE CURIOUS EFFECT ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIGHT WAS CAUSED BY THE WAR-TIME CENSOR SCRATCHING AT THE NEGATIVE.

THE gun which, over a span of 20 years, has taken on Focke-Wulf dive-bombers, Messerschmitt roof-top raiders, Zeros and flying bombs, to say nothing of shooting up Japanese headquarters in the streets of Hong Kong and plastering enemy positions in Korea, has reached a new stage in its development.

As reported in last month's *SOLDIER*, the Army's new light anti-aircraft gun, the L.70, is the latest radar-operated version of the gallant little Bofors which was first introduced into the British Army in the late nineteen-thirties.

The gun was designed in Sweden, a sharp-barking, quick-firing mobile weapon intended to engage low-flying aircraft. It pumped out two-pound shells at a rate of 120 per minute. While the 40 mm armament itself has remained much the same, the method of calculating deflections has undergone many modifications. The gun has been operated with and without a predictor, with and without radar.

Many of the newly created light anti-aircraft regiments of World War Two had to wait a long time before receiving their Bofors—as long, perhaps, as 12 months after first making acquaintance with the gun at practice camp. The British Expeditionary Force originally contained only four light anti-aircraft regiments.

Through the early years of the war there were insistent cries of "More Bofors!" from Anti-Aircraft Command, from the field armies and from the Merchant Navy (the latter demand accounted for 10,000 Gunners in one swoop). When America entered the war in 1941 she had no anti-aircraft gun of the Bofors type and performance, and Britain supplied her with more than 200 of them. Then the Americans began to manufacture their own and Britain received some of these under lease-lend.

A Bofors Gunner had to be a man of quick reactions and steady nerves. Often he saw his target at closer quarters than was comfortable. It might be in range for no more than a few seconds, and the gun would have to be laid with extreme rapidity in order to engage it.

Dive-bomber attacks out of the sun, which dazzled the gun layers, were a frightening baptism for many Bofors detachments of the British Expeditionary Force. When these attacks were repeated much later in the Western Desert the gunners hit back hard. Using a "sun barrage," they fired along the anticipated line of dive of an aircraft so effectively that the Germans lost their enthusiasm for this kind of attack.

The Bofors had its own predictor—the Kerrison, which General Sir Frederick Pile, Commander-in-Chief Anti-Aircraft Command, considered a most

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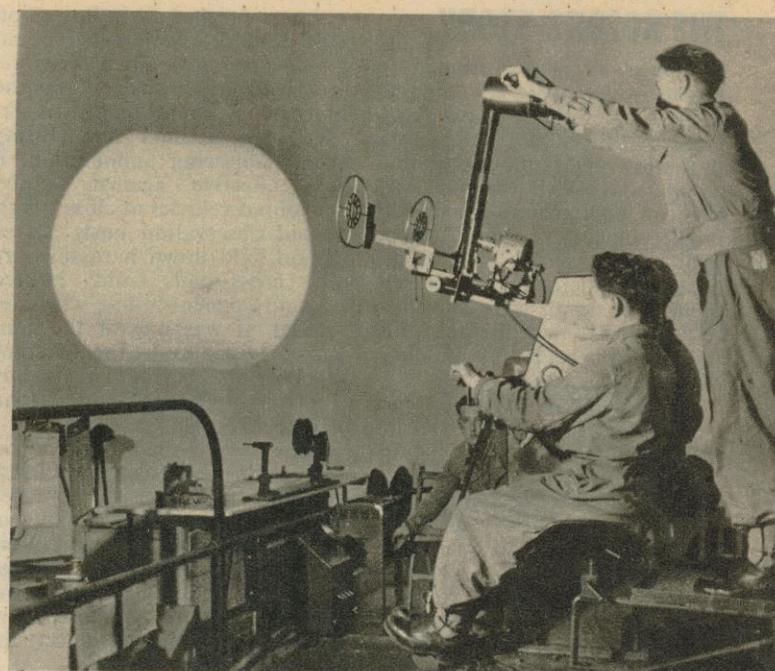
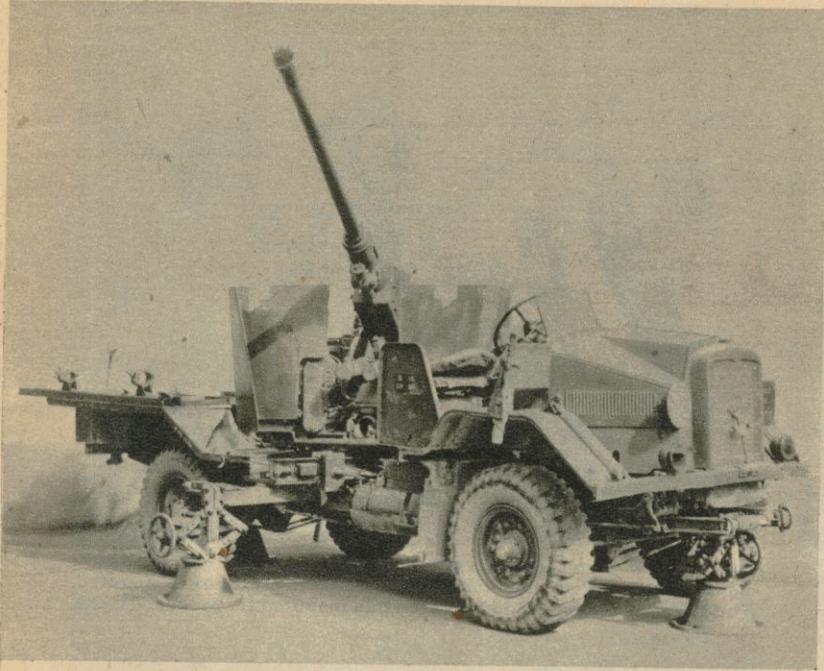
One of the Bofors detachments which put in fine work guarding airfields in North Africa.

A Bofors on a mobile mounting; note clamps for steadyng in action.

## THE BOFORS STORY

continued

Below: Ready to engage aircraft or enemy transport: a Bofors detachment out "in the blue."



Above: Gunners in a dome trainer practise deflections with the aid of a "Stiffkey stick." The target is projected on to the wall by film.

potent and accurate instrument. Theoretically, he has written in his book *Ack-Ack*, predicted shooting should have been ten times as effective as shooting by sight; "in practice, owing to human frailties, it was perhaps twice as effective."

The General conducted a vigorous campaign to popularise the Kerrison, but "every form of excuse was produced for using open sights: the predictor was out of action, the generator was out of action, there was no early warning, etc." Finally the order went out in Anti-Aircraft Command that the predictor *would* be used. The field forces, however, continued to trust to eye shooting.

In Britain, Bofors detachments guarded many individual targets, like factories, docks and arsenals. When enemy raiders began to develop their technique of attaching themselves to returning Royal

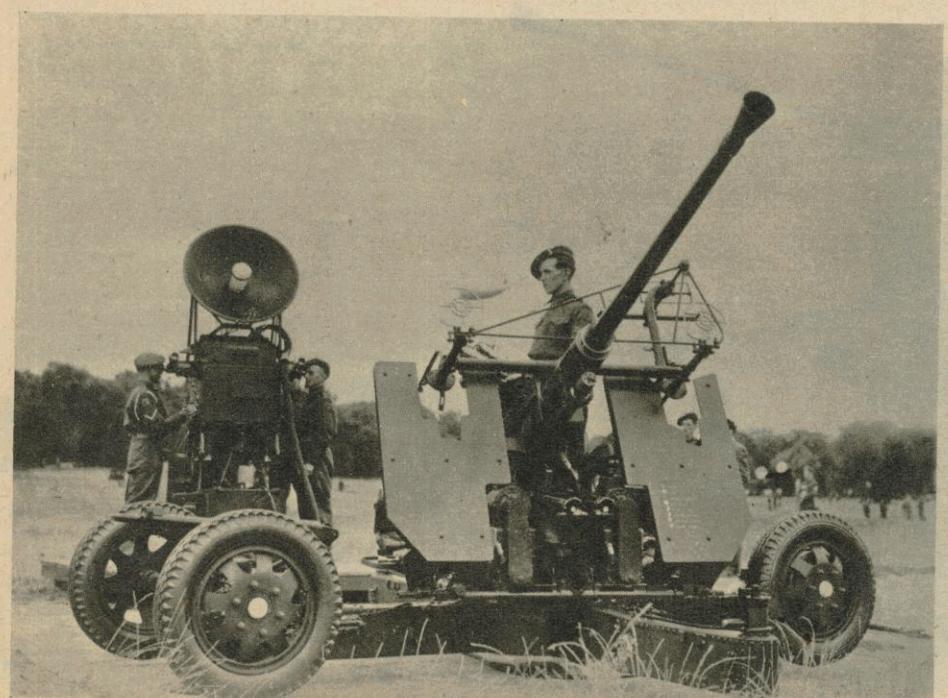
Air Force bombers and shooting them down as they prepared to land, the Bofors gunners, operating with the aid of searchlights, intervened effectively.

At sea off the coast of Britain other Bofors guns were placed on steel forts for the protection of shipping and the discouragement of mine-laying, notably in the Thames and Mersey.

Just 12 Bofors guns were available in the Middle East when the fighting flared up there. One hundred Bofors were the minimum necessary for the adequate defence of the Suez Canal alone.

Up to the end of 1940 Western Desert Force had to rely on Lewis machine-guns for protection against low-flying attacks. The few Bofors guns available were required for airfield defence, although in rear areas it was rarely possible for any one place to have more than two.

In the flying bomb attacks this Bofors was operated by means of a Kerrison predictor.



Bofors gunners on a Maunsell fort built in one of Britain's estuaries. The fort in rear has a 3.7 gun.



Force Regiment, showing how Bofors guns were operated in the defence of the George Cross island.

New and enlarged sights were fitted to Bofors guns as enemy aircraft stepped-up the volume and speed of low-flying attacks. Then came the Stiffkey Stick, or "sights correctional." By the end of 1942 four different methods of fire control were being used. The fourth, eyeshooting, was probably the simplest to learn and the easiest to operate. This method regained popularity after World War Two with the increased speed of jet planes. It was in turn replaced by the reflector sight.

When tip-and-run raiders began to steal over the south coast of England, the Bofors gunners were faced with a serious

OVER ..

## THE BOFORS STORY contd

challenge. Long accustomed to targets which were too high to engage, they were now confronted with targets which came in too low and without preliminary warning. When the guns were sited on high ground the raiders might come in so low that the gun barrels could not be depressed sufficiently to engage them. If the guns were moved to lower levels, their field of fire might be obstructed by buildings or rising ground.

By September of 1942 there were 267 Bofors deployed in the south of England to greet the tip-and-run raider. Seven months later the tally had been more than trebled. At this time each heavy anti-aircraft site also boasted its own Bofors gun.

Flying bomb attacks were the next big headache. More than 600 Bofors guns were strung out along the south coast and this figure was soon swelled by the United States Army to 900. Altogether, between the date of the first attack and 2 September 1944 Bofors guns fired nearly half a million rounds at flying bombs. It is no secret, however, that the Bofors gunners, in the main, put up an indifferent show against the V1; most of the kills went to the heavy guns, operating with new types of radar and predictor, and to the fighters.

The familiar thump-a-thump-a-thump of the Bofors was heard less in India and Burma than elsewhere. Operational areas were often separated by large tracts of jungle. Bofors gun detachments spent days, often weeks, moving from one place to another.

The main hazard for light anti-aircraft gunners in the Far East was the hedge-hopper. The

gunners perched their Bofors on steel tubular towers which could be extended up to 60 feet or more.

In various theatres of war the Bofors also put in some good service in a ground role. Firing armour-piercing ammunition, it was effective against lightly-armoured vehicles at close range. It put observation posts out of action, laid down harassing fire on cross-roads and strafed ground concentrations when required. It was one of the guns which helped to fire the awesome "pepper pot" barrages devised by Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks.

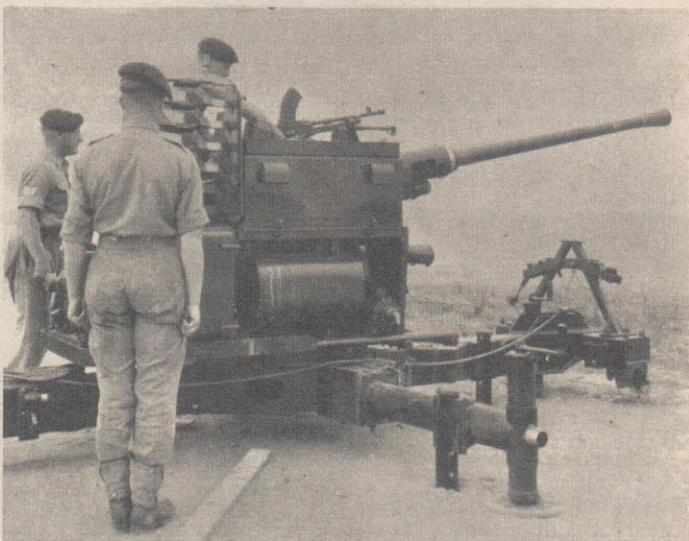
The very earliest Bofors gunners with the British Expeditionary Force in France experimented with and developed the art of ground shooting by first putting armour-piercing shells through walls or windows and following these up with high-explosive tracer ammunition to set the building alight.

During the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong two Bofors guns in the hands of the Hong Kong Volunteers performed heavy execution. They shot up a succession of buildings in which the Japanese set up their headquarters.

Towards the end of the war, there were more Bofors in many overseas theatres than there were enemy aircraft flying. At home, the last big "flap" calling for a rush deployment of Bofors gunners was in the spring of 1945, when London prepared for "Operation Deathride"—a suicide attack which was said to be contemplated on Westminster, Whitehall and Buckingham Palace by the remnants of the *Luftwaffe*. Plans were far advanced and the Bofors gunners ringed the heart of the capital. But no attack came.

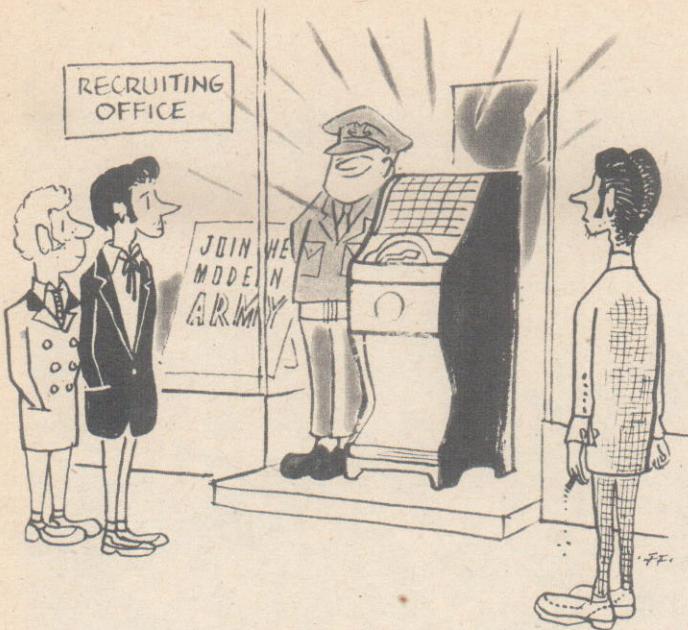


One of the more recent post-war models of the Bofors has a reflector sight (above) and an ammunition rack (below). It is power operated. This practice camp model has a Bren gun mounted for economy's sake.



Below: The latest version of the Bofors—the L.70—in action. A cartridge case is seen being ejected. The gun fires at a rate of 240 rounds per minute and the rounds have an increased muzzle velocity.

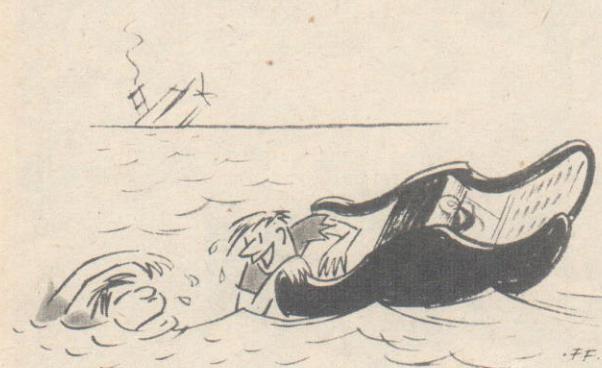




SOLDIER'S Staff Artist  
FRANK FINCH plays some  
variations on a topical theme

THE ARMY FALLS FOR THE

# J\*U\*K\*E B\*O\*X



"Have you a tanner on you?"

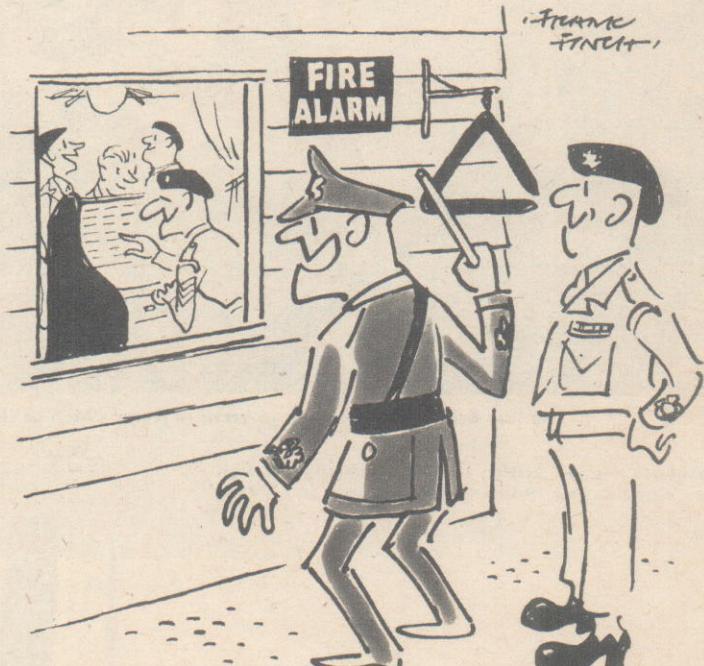
**T**ALK about a press-button Army! Already it is acquiring juke boxes—those chromium-plated music-making machines which, at the press of a button or the turn of a dial, play any record or set of records you care to choose.

It's all part of a NAAFI plan to brighten up Army canteens—in more ways than one. Nearly half the money that goes into the machines will be used to buy items like standard lamps, loose covers, cushions, games and reading materials.

Already juke boxes have been installed in the 12 permanent NAAFI clubs in Britain and the money has come rolling in. The

Aldershot Club, where the experiment was first tried out, has never been so busy.

Any unit in Britain (the scheme does not yet apply to those overseas) may ask NAAFI to install a juke box. Most instruments should soon begin to show handsome profits. The idea is that

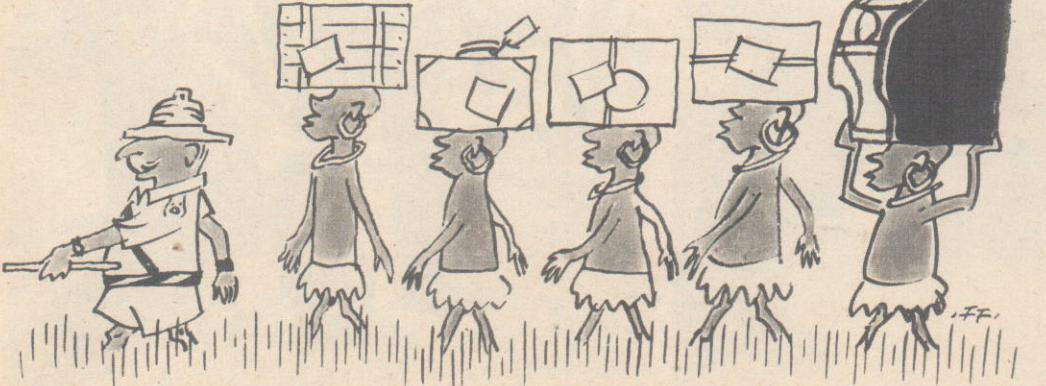


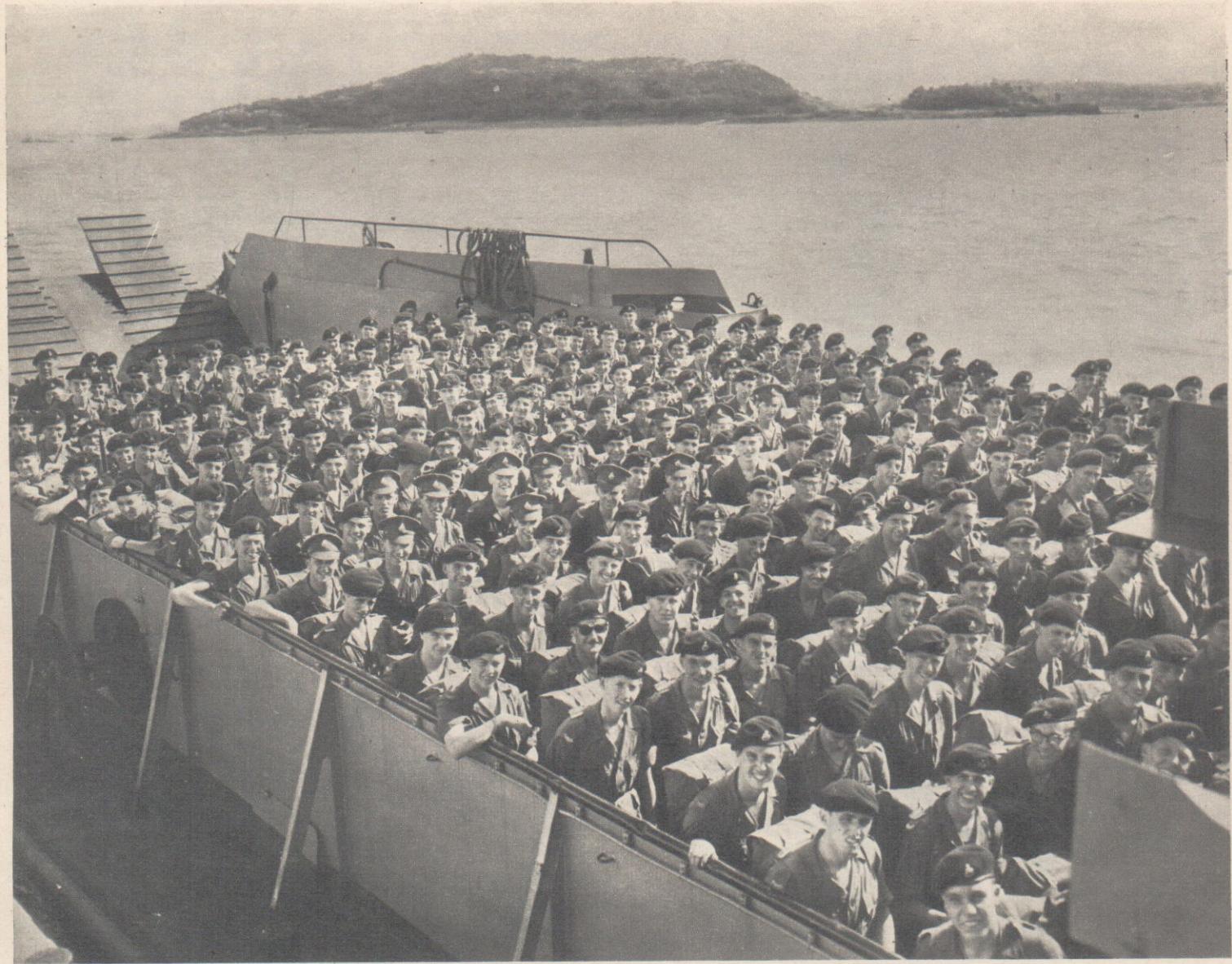
"Just waiting for Sar'nt Preedy to pick five tunes and put a shilling in."

these should be spent regularly so that those who have contributed to them can enjoy the improvements. If they wish, however, units may save the money for major improvements.

There will be two types of juke box. The Music Maker, for small units, offers a choice of 16 records which will be replaced every week. It stands nearly five feet high and three feet wide. For the larger clubs and garrison canteens there will be the more imposing Telematic Juke Box which has the latest type of telephone dial system to select any one or a series of 200 records from Rachmaninov to Rock and Roll. Both machines are coin-operated, each record costing three pence to play.

Juke boxes have been in use in the United States Army for several years.





The last British Infantrymen to serve in Korea: Men of the 1st Battalion The Royal Sussex in a landing craft at Inchon.

Flashback No. 1: British troops advancing through the smouldering town of Sariwon, in 1950.

Flashback No. 2: A wounded soldier of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders is helped along by his mates, on the road to Anju.





The watch on the Imjin: A forward post overlooking a famous valley. Now it's goodbye to all that . . .

## THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

**B**Y the end of next month there will be no more British soldiers in Korea. The last Infantrymen—the 1st Battalion The Royal Sussex—were due to leave last month.

The reason for the British withdrawal was graphically put by a newspaper reporter, who wrote: "It costs about as much to send one British soldier to Korea and maintain him there for a year as it does to put eight boys through Eton."

When British troops first entered Korea, late in 1950, the cost of the operation was not considered. The issue was simple: the United Nations were being defied by an aggressor and something had to be done about it. Twenty-three nations rallied

## 1 KOREA

together and the Communist plans were frustrated.

It took three years. One million South Koreans were killed and two-and-a-half million lost their homes.

By far the greatest weight of the campaign was borne by the United States, but there were, always British troops holding a key position in the line.

The war gave a sharp taste of near-Arctic campaigning to many British regiments, the first two being the Middlesex and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. In British Army annals

the war will be famous for the great stand by the Glosters on their hill beside the Imjin.

Four Victoria Crosses were won in Korea. A National Service second-lieutenant achieved the unusual feat of winning the Distinguished Service Order. Thousands of men now wear the blue and yellow Korea medal ribbon.

Early in the war the new Centurion tank was blooded. The regiment which had the distinction of fielding it for the first time was the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars.

For many battalions it was an old-fashioned war in that they had to live in dug-outs of Flanders style and fight in burrows and tunnels—notably in the notorious "Hook" position.

British casualties, as announced at the Armistice, were 749 dead, 2556 wounded, 209 missing and 937 prisoners of war. The Americans had more than 22,000 dead and more than 105,000 wounded. The number of Turkish killed exceeded 600.

After the war, while the 1st Commonwealth Division was gradually slimmed down to a single battalion, Korea remained a rugged posting. It was a good training ground and as stiff a test of morale as it was of equipment. Throughout, it offered valuable experience in active service co-operation between British, Commonwealth and United States troops—not to mention other doughty allies like the Turks.

# THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL



## ² AKABA



There are trees at Akaba—and troops had to make the most of them on exercises. Right: Akaba's leading hotel in the early days of the garrison.

ONE day last month soldiers from the British garrison at Akaba climbed the steps of a wooden watch tower on the shores of the Red Sea for the last time.

Through a naval telescope they then took a last, long look at the sun-scorched sand and rocks along the barbed-wired frontier between Jordan and Israel.

For several weeks the British garrison at Akaba, which was set up in an emergency in 1949, had been auctioning off the surplus stores and loading its landing-craft. Now, the main party consisting of men from one company of the Middlesex Regiment, a squadron of the 10th Hussars and a battery of 80 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, were ready to leave

after handing over to the Jordanian Army.

The British soldier, who literally sweated it out in Akaba (120 degrees Fahrenheit in summer), will shed few tears over this withdrawal. It is one of the loneliest and unloveliest spots on the globe as well as one of the most torrid. Situated at the southern tip of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, it is hemmed in on three sides by a wilderness of shimmering sand





Left: a panorama of the sun-scorched garrison at the head of the Gulf. Above: one of the boundary posts in the wilderness.

and jagged rocks in a parched valley along which run the boundaries of four countries—Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The nearest British troops were in Cyprus, 400 miles to the north; in Tobruk, 700 miles to the west; and in Aden, more than 1000 miles to the south.

Akaba first figured in the story of the British Army in World War One when Colonel Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) captured it from the Turks and set up his headquarters there. In his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" he calls it "dirty and contemptible."

Akaba never hit the headlines in World War Two, but if the Suez Canal had been lost, it would have become one of the most important ports in the Middle East. New Zealand Army engineers built harbour installations and improved railways there, but they were never used except to speed supplies to the Arab Legion.

The Allies did, however, find one other valuable use for Akaba—as a training ground for seaborne landings on Sicily. A joint force from the 5th and 50th Divisions steamed up the Gulf and stormed beaches which had been marked out to resemble those at Sicily. Indian troops took the part of the defenders. A few days later the attackers sailed away to Sicily to do the job in earnest.

British troops left Akaba at the end of the war, hoping never to see it again. In 1949 the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment returned, when an Israel-Jordan flare-up seemed likely.

For many months troops lived under canvas. Digging and wir-

ing defensive positions went on day after day and the only relief was an occasional visit from one of the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet or a week-end inland trip to Petra, the 4000-year-old "rose-red city, half as old as time."

The Army, latterly, did much to make Akaba bearable. Two years ago, for the first time, it became a families station.

Married quarters, shops, a cinema, a community centre and a permanent NAAFI canteen with an English-style beer parlour were built. The troops planted 1500 trees, the gift of the Jordan Government, and made their own lido on the palm-fringed beach, protecting it with an anti-submarine net to make bathing safe from the sharks and

octopus. They also made their own sports fields in the desert and went on week-end trips to Jerusalem.

Near Ma'an, 80 miles north of Akaba, was one of the best tank training grounds in the world. Here, too, the garrison's anti-aircraft gunners shot at sleeves towed by Royal Air Force jet planes.

Two men in a sand-bagged hole in the desert—and no enemy. That was Akaba Garrison.



# THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

## 3 BERMUDA

THE British garrison has been withdrawn—for the second time since World War Two—from Bermuda, the North Atlantic outpost where British soldiers have been stationed for more than 250 years.

But Bermuda's long association with the British Army will not be completely broken. One officer, a sergeant and a corporal of the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment will remain behind to help train the island's own part-time forces—the Bermuda Rifles and the Bermuda Militia Artillery.

The link between the Lincolns and Bermuda was forged when the Regiment was stationed there in 1914. A year later contingents of the old Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps (renamed Bermuda Rifles in 1949) formed a separate company in the 1st Battalion of the Lincolns and fought with them in France, winning six Military Medals and the right to incorporate the Lincolnshires' World War One battle honours in their Colours.

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

Since 1932, when the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps was affiliated with the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, the latter has always provided the unit's adjutant and some of the NCO instructors. The present adjutant is Captain W. Annear, who is also Secretary of the Local Forces Board which administers Bermuda's territorial units; the two NCO instructors from the Lincolns are Sergeant G. C. Richardson and Corporal P. Parkinson. When their tour of three years is completed they will be replaced by other members of the same regiment.

The Army first sent a garrison to Bermuda in 1701, since when soldiers from 78 Infantry regiments have been stationed there. Bermuda has never been invaded and none of the guns in the many forts which dot the island has fired in anger.

Until 1948 the garrison consisted of one Infantry company and a headquarters unit, together numbering 250 men. In that year the Infantry company of the Gloucestershire's was withdrawn and sent to British Honduras and in 1953 the rest of the garrison left. But Bermuda was without its garrison for only a year. In 1954 the decision to discontinue it was reversed and a company of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, with headquarters and administrative units, was sent there.

British soldiers who served in Bermuda in recent years have happy memories of the Colony. It lies nearly 600 miles out in the

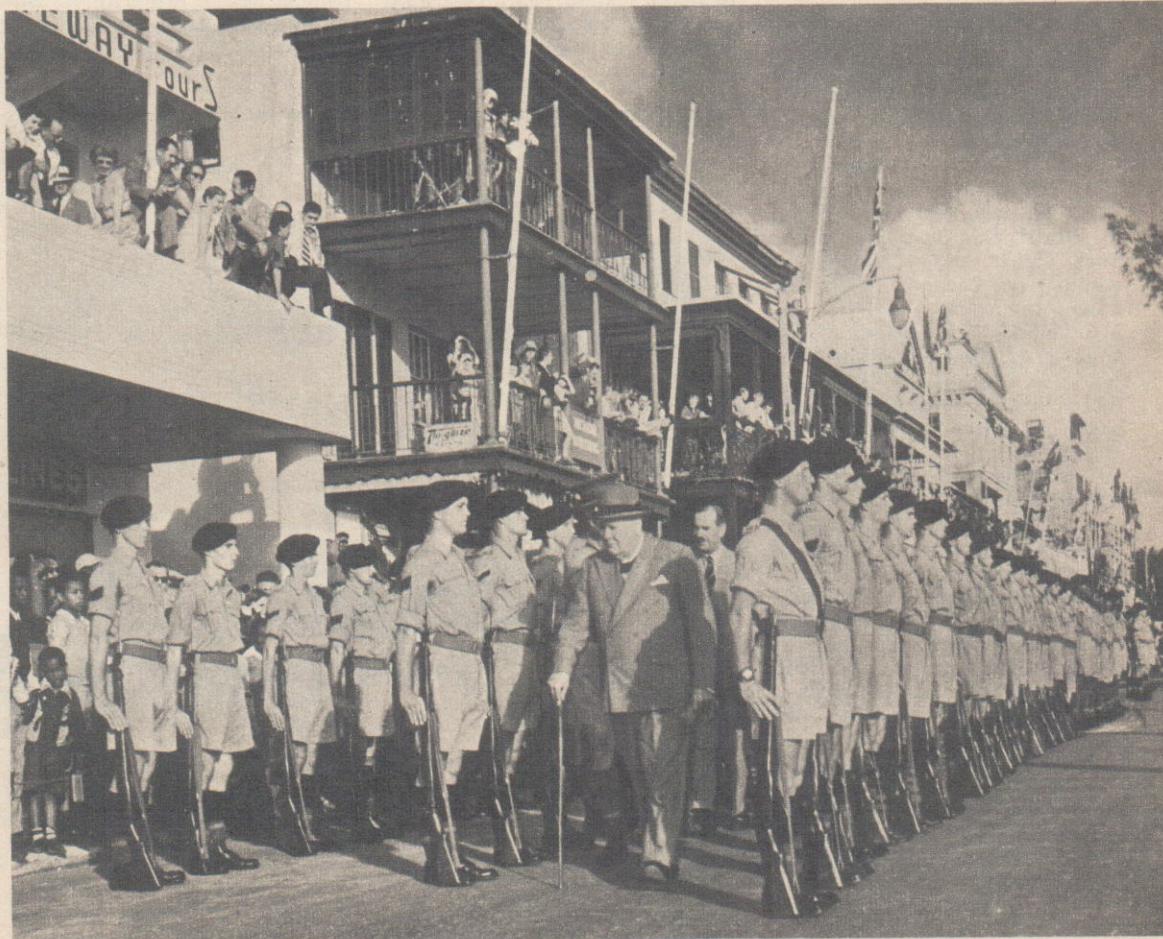


### BUT THE ROYAL LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT WILL STILL MAINTAIN AN OLD LINK WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC COLONY

sometimes went hungry. Their worst enemy was disease, particularly yellow fever which decimated garrison after garrison, as the many memorial stones in the Colony's churchyards today bear witness. But there has been no yellow fever for 80 years and malaria is now unknown on the island.

Bermuda was not always such a good place for soldiering. In the 18th century troops were housed in jails, warehouses and roofless stone buildings. They rarely received their pay and

Mr. Winston Churchill inspects the Bermuda Rifles (in foreground) and the Bermuda Militia Artillery joint guard of honour at the Big Three meeting in Bermuda in 1953. Both regiments were embodied for the occasion.



have large naval and air bases there) the rule was relaxed and some Service vehicles were allowed. Now, motorcars up to 14 horse-power may drive along Bermuda's narrow roads at not more than 20 miles an hour (15 m.p.h. in towns).

Bermuda has had its own territorial units since the 1890s—the Bermuda Militia Artillery, with British officers, and the Bermuda Rifles, recruited entirely from the white population.

The Militia Artillery, raised in 1896, used to man coastal forts but now they are trained as Infantry, although they still retain their Gunner title and wear Gunner badges. Only recently did they adopt Infantry ranks.

Like the Bermuda Rifles, the Militia Artillery also went overseas in both world wars. Two contingents served at ammunition bases in France and Belgium in World War One and in World War Two a contingent joined the Caribbean Regiment in Italy and Egypt. The Militia Artillery have always had a close association with the Royal Artillery (a Regular Gunner captain was their first commandant) and most of them are life members of the Royal Artillery Association. Until recent years the Royal Artillery used to send Gunnery instructors to the island.

Since 1949 both units have been administered by a Local Forces Headquarters to which is attached a small Signals platoon. A machine-gun platoon is also being formed. Each unit is of

company strength and all are volunteers. Each regiment also has its own band. Selective conscription can be introduced if need be.

One of the Bermudian permanent staff instructors is Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant E. L. Ward who fought with the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment in France in 1916. He served with the Lincolns again in 1944 and led a platoon of Bermudians into action at Overloon in Holland on the day they joined the Lincoln's 2nd Battalion.

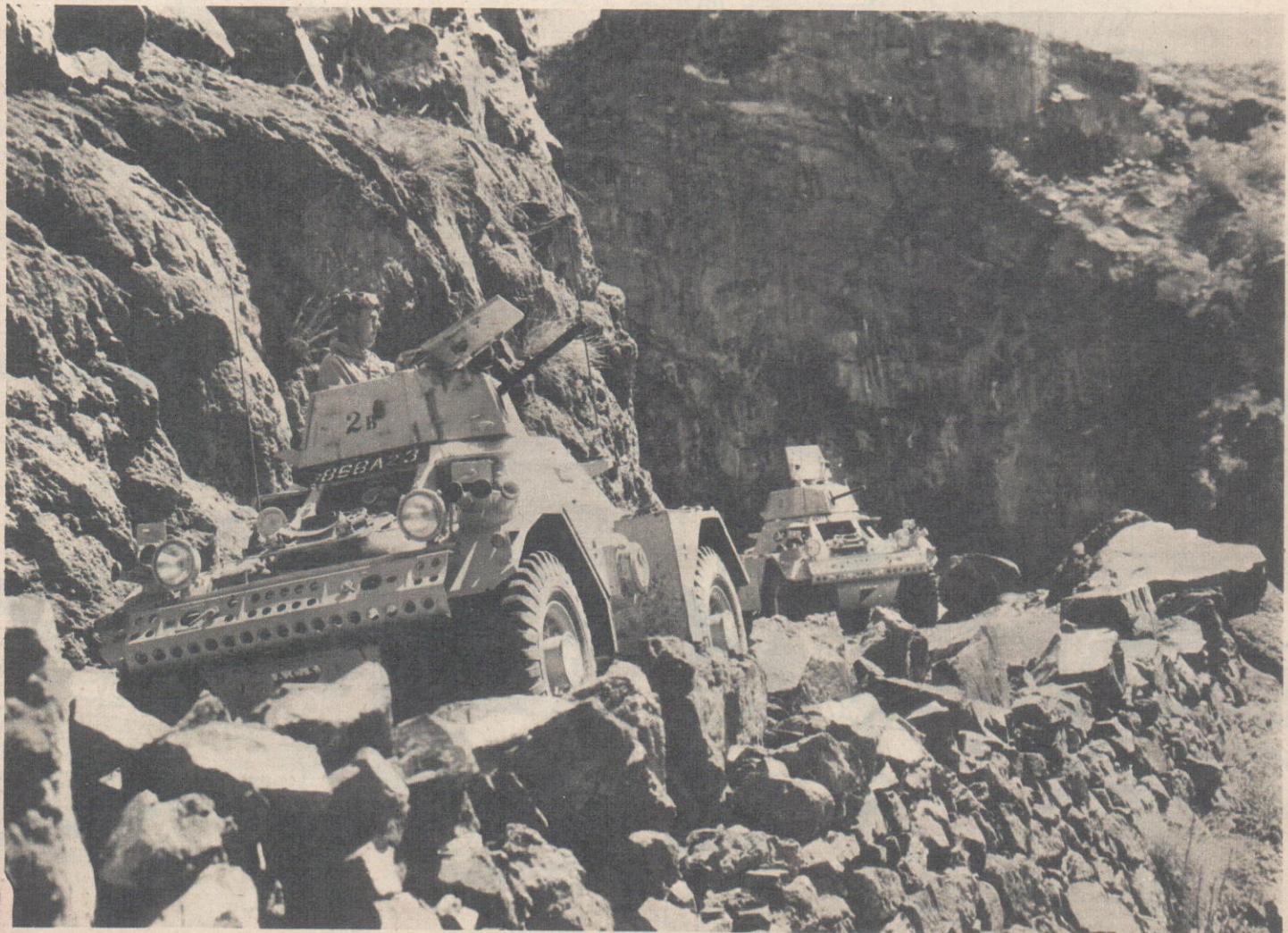
The last British Infantrymen to garrison Bermuda belonged to "A" Company of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. They provided one of the guards of honour at the meeting last March in Bermuda between the United States President and the British Prime Minister. Their faultless performance prompted one Canadian newspaper correspondent to write: "The British Servicemen moved with the precision of a well-tuned multiple machine... When the two guards of honour left, small boys, who are good judges of military drill, followed the British unit in khaki and not the resplendent US Marines."

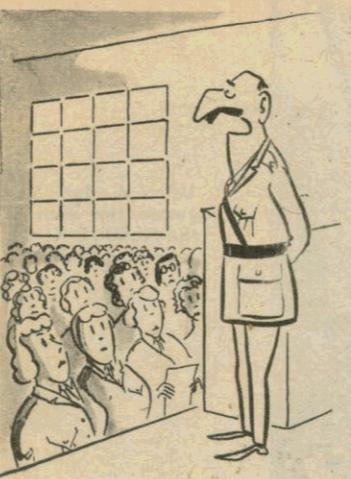
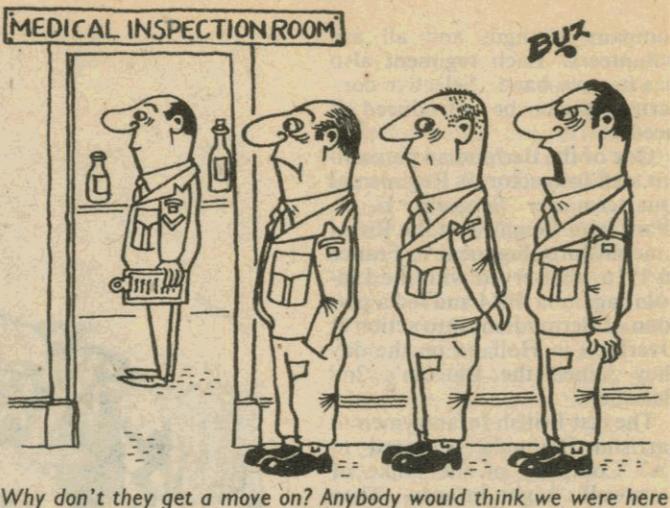
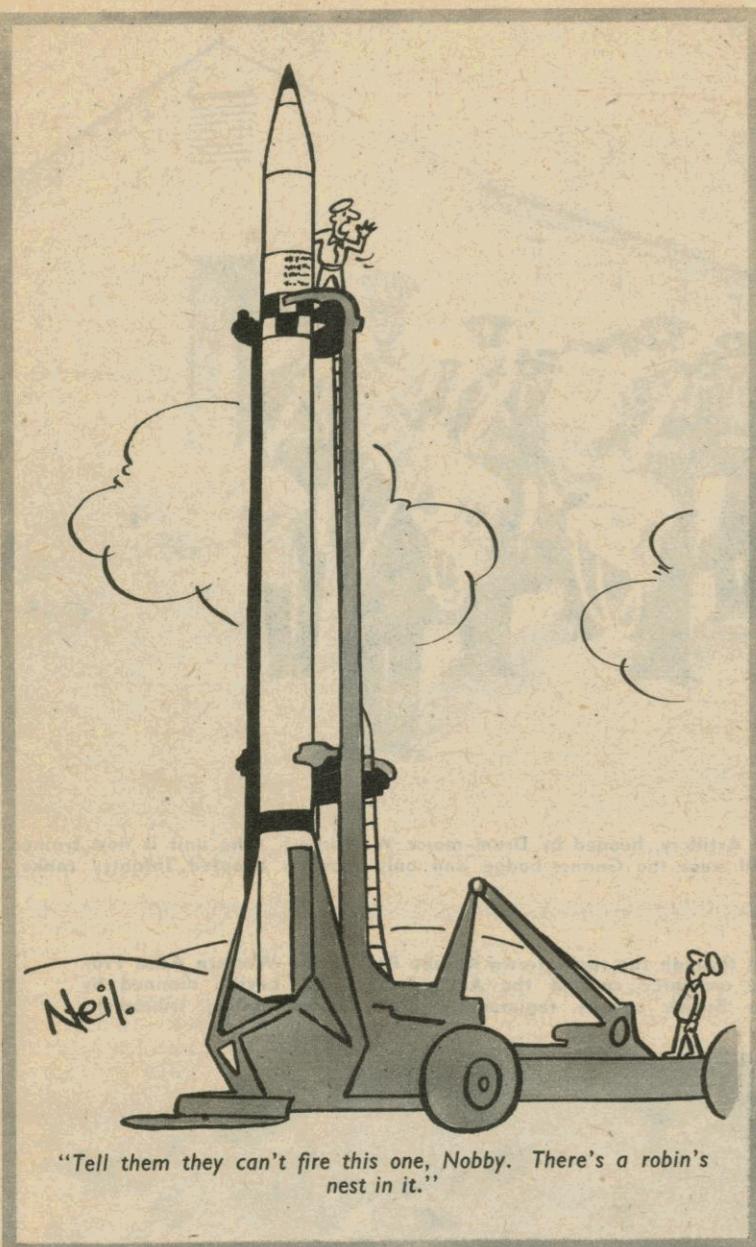


The band of the Bermuda Militia Artillery, headed by Drum-major W. Furbert. The unit is now trained as Infantry, but its members still wear the Gunner badge and only recently adopted Infantry ranks.

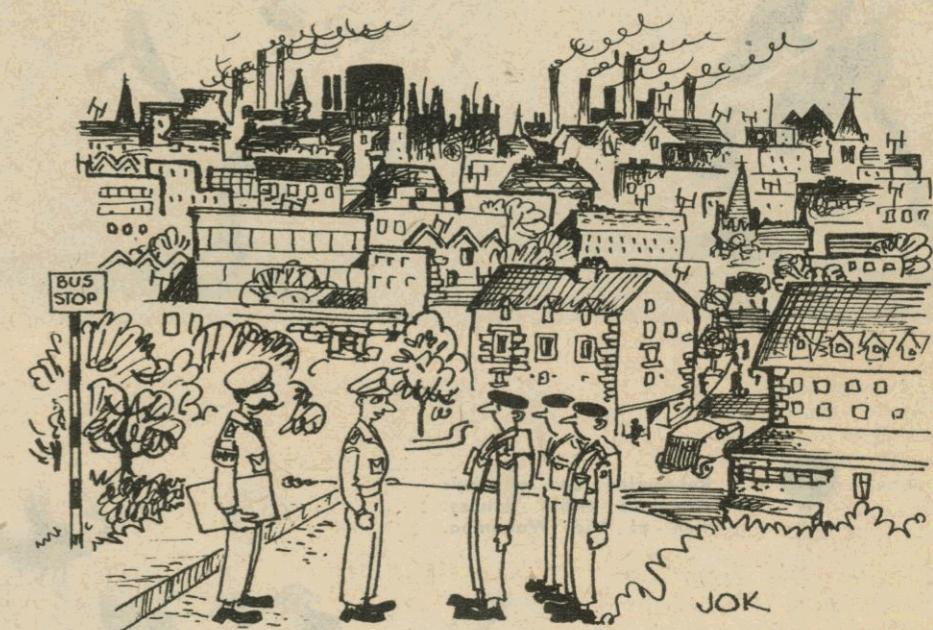
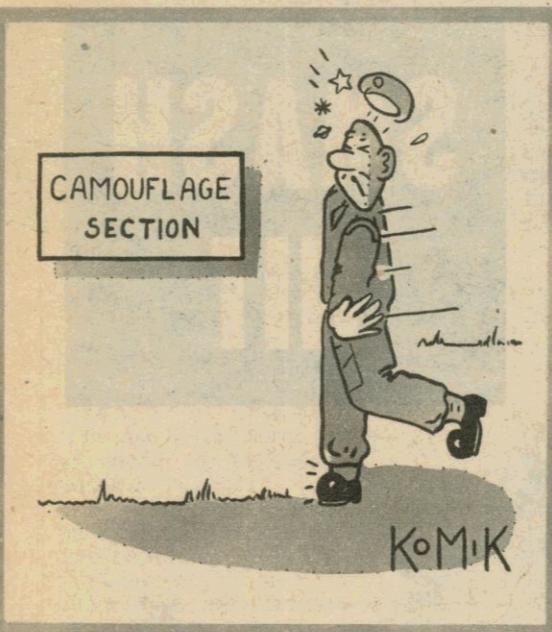
## IN AN ARABIAN PASS

It's rough going through the rock-strewn Khreba Pass in the Western Aden Protectorate where armoured cars of the Aden Protectorate Levies, manned by volunteers from British cavalry regiments, watch for marauding tribesmen.

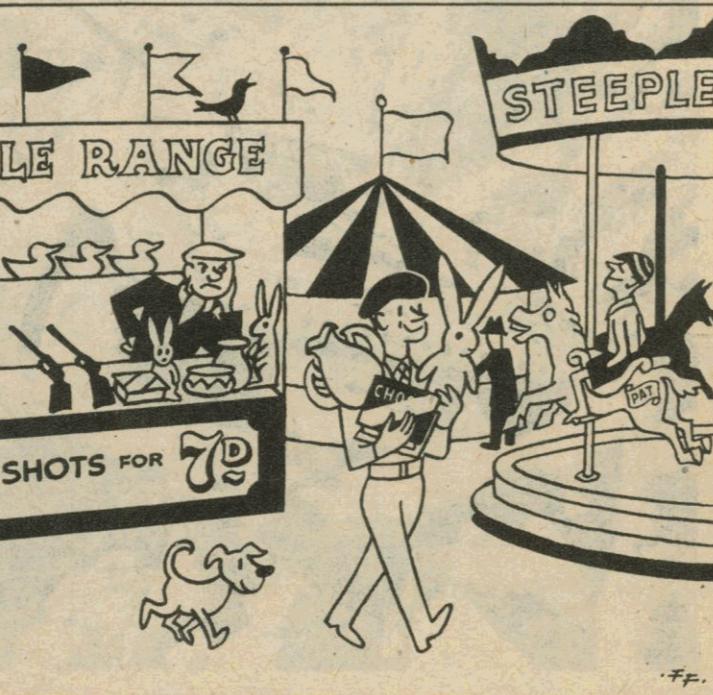
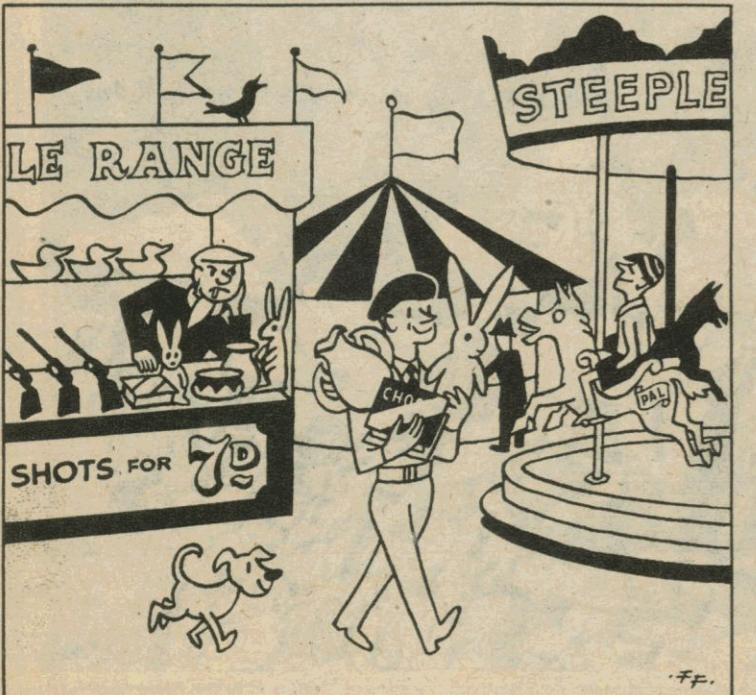




## SOLDIER HUMOUR



### HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?





Left: A duel between two men of the Nandi, a Kenya warrior tribe.



Rehearsing one of their strenuous tribal dances: men of the Wakamba.

## SMASH HIT

Right: The Drums of Africa — in regimental style.



Corporal Reguton renews acquaintance with Michael Tetley, blinded in a fight with Mau Mau in 1954.

## THE OFFICER HE SAVED

ONE of the non-commissioned officers in the King's African Rifles contingent which performed at the Royal Tournament has renewed acquaintance with the British officer whose life he saved in a battle with Mau Mau.

Corporal Reguton was orderly to Second-Lieutenant Michael Tetley, of the Kenya Regiment, in 23rd Battalion The King's African Rifles. When Lieutenant Tetley was struck down, the Corporal stood over him and fought off his attackers.

The affray took place in February, 1954. A day or two previously, Second Lieutenant Tetley had led a patrol in an ambush position near the Outspan Hotel, killing two terrorists and capturing a firearm.

Then came the clash with a well-armed company of the Hika Hika gang led by "Brigadier Batu Batu." Second-Lieutenant Tetley saw a gang hiding in long grass surrounding some huts. He at once rushed forward alone, spraying the terrorists with bullets, killing two and wounding others. Re-forming his Askaris, the officer led them against the survivors of the gang who opened fire. Several more terrorists were killed but the Askaris' advance was held up; all 36 grenades available had been used.

Off went Second-Lieutenant Tetley, with other members of his force, to find more grenades. It was while moving among his men, who were pinned to the ground, that he was shot through the head.

In all between 10 and 13 terrorists were killed by two platoons in this encounter, Second Lieutenant Tetley personally accounting for at least three. The citation to his award of the MBE says that in three months he was responsible for the killing and capture of over 60 terrorists as well as the capture of about 50 rifles and firearms.



The Queen, with Major G. H. H. Coles (commanding the contingent from East Africa), followed by Major-General W. A. Dimoline, inspects the Askaris in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

# THE ARMY WITH NO RECRUITING PROBLEM

For every vacancy in the Army of Malaya (now nearing independence) there are eight men trying to enlist. The battalions are being shaped by British Officers

MALAYA, a protectorate of the British crown for more than 80 years, becomes an independent nation of 6,000,000 people on 31 August.

To defend her independence against Communist infiltration—a commitment which the British Army has long helped to shoulder—Malaya is building the biggest, most modern Army in South-East Asia.

Officers seconded from the British Army are working alongside Malayan officers to train hundreds of Malays flocking to recruiting centres all over the country. There are seven battalions of the Malay Regiment exclusively for Malays.

Immigrant Chinese and Indians are keen on military careers, too, and a special regiment—the Federation Regiment—exists to absorb them.

For every vacancy in the Malayan Army there are eight men trying to enlist. They invade towns and villages visited by recruiting teams. They write to their Legislative Councillors giving reasons why they should be taken into the Army immediately. And they turn up at the Malay Regiment Depot unannounced, in the hope of "crashing" the latest draft.

This surfeit of recruits backs up the claim made by the General Officer Commanding, Major-General F. H. Brooke:



Until recruits are able to operate successfully in swamps they are no good to the Malayan Army.



Commanding the Malayan Army: Major-General F. H. Brooke. "The Malayan Army has a big future."

"A man has to be good to be a soldier in the Malayan Army."

The Commandant of the Malay Regiment Depot, Colonel H. B. D. Crozier DSO, advanced three reasons why the Malay seeks an Army career: he likes being in uniform and going on parade; there is considerable prestige attached to being a soldier and any man who enlists takes a step up in the estimation of his family and friends; financially it is attractive.

Port Dickson, on the west coast, site of both the Federation Military College and the Malay Regiment Depot, is regarded by Malayan soldiers as the cradle of their Army.

The Military College was established in 1953 to train young Malays to become officers in the Federation Army and the Government service, and to take their place as leaders in

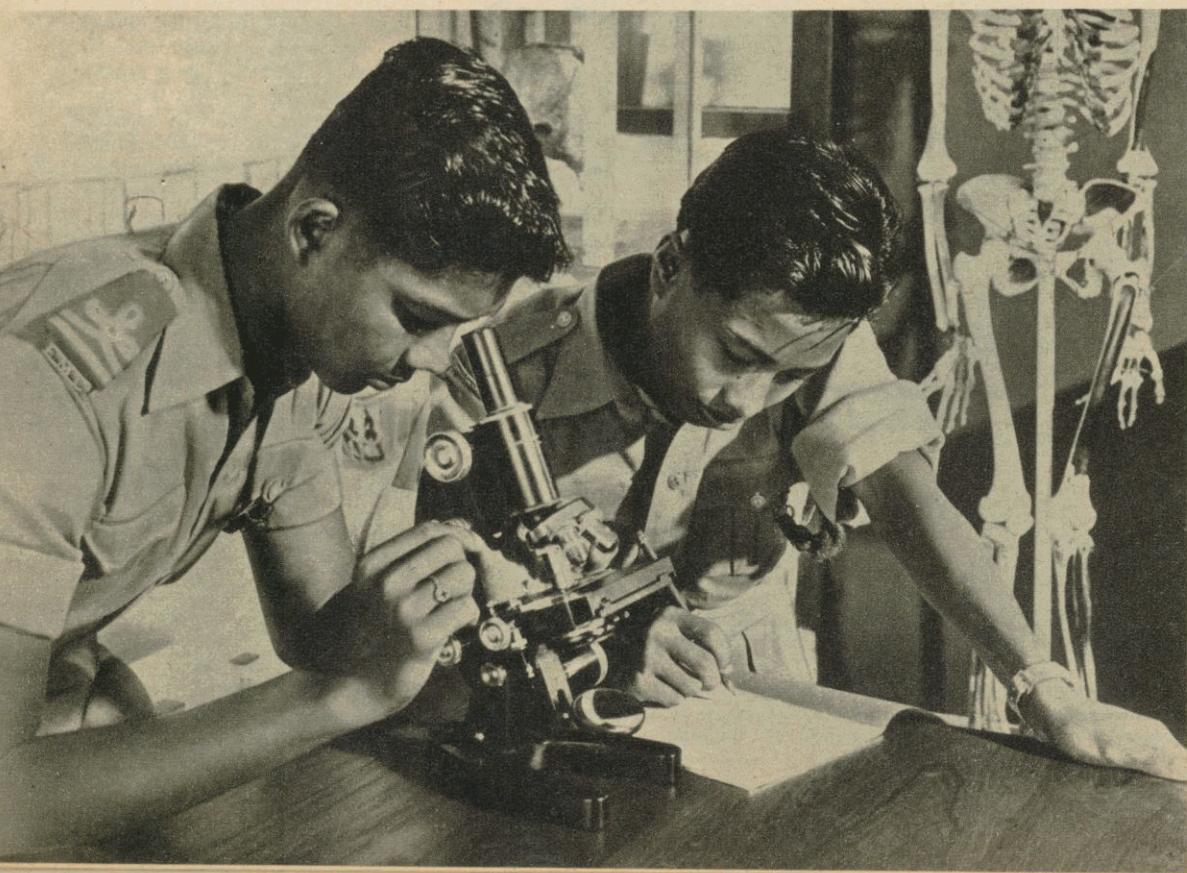
the country's commercial and industrial life. It is divided into a Boys' Wing and a Cadet Wing. The civilian teaching staff is the most highly qualified in Malaya outside the University. Seconded to it are lecturers of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

Boys are interviewed by a selection board which divides them into three groups—those wishing to make the Army their career, those suitable for university, and those who will enter Government service or commerce. More than half the boys choose careers outside the Army.

The Cadet Wing began training its first batch of potential officers from the Boys' Wing this year. A science course is being run for cadets preparing for commissions in technical arms.

Although it is intended that the Cadet Wing should train almost all officers needed for the Malayan Army, a small number will still be sent to Sandhurst and other overseas academies. Formerly the Cadet Wing acted as a pre-OCTU for men being sent abroad. Eighty-nine Malaysians have been to Sandhurst and 58 to Eaton Hall. Some will go to Australia this year for the first time.

The Military College stands on what is, for the Malayan Army, an historic spot. The first 25 men to join the Malay Regiment lived on the site of the present parade ground in 1933.



Future officers of the Malayan Army at work in a science class at the Federation Military College.



A delicate sense of balance needs little development in Malays, most of whom have lived close to Nature.



British NCOs share messes with Malayan NCOs. They have no privileges other than overseas allowance. On right is Sergeant A. Milton, a signals instructor.

may already be familiar to him. Thus, there has been no attempt to Malayanise such words as carburettor, or trigger, or fuze. It is not necessary to speak English to enter the Malayan Army, but men pick it up fast from their English speaking friends.

The Malayan Army will be centred on new camps now being built, or soon to be started. One almost completed at Kluang has more the air of a new town than

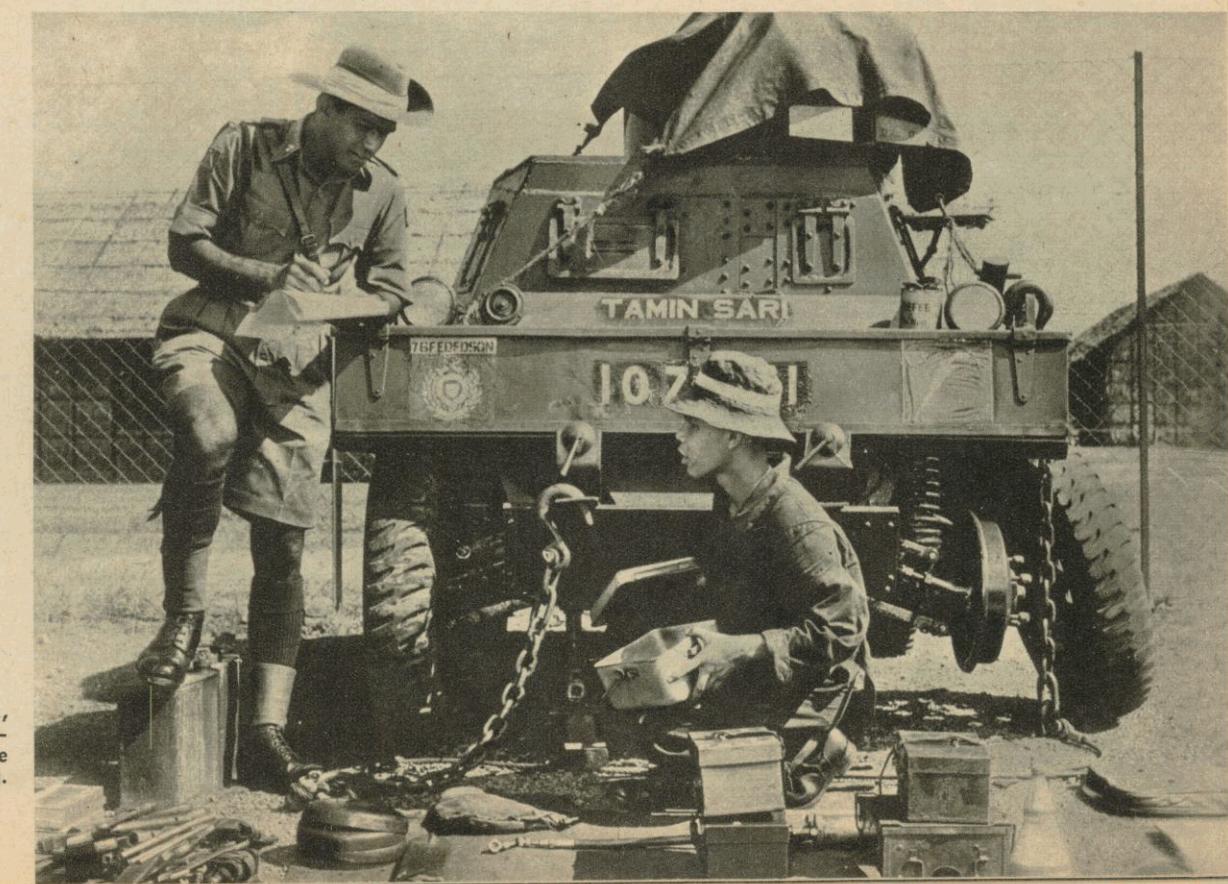
an Army camp.

A new camp is being built for the Federation Regiment at Sungai Udang, near Malacca. No difficulty is experienced in maintaining the agreed strength ratio of this Regiment—40 per cent Malays, 40 per cent Chinese and 20 per cent other races.

How soon will the Malayan Army be fully Malayanised?

Major-General Brooke says that just over half his officers

today are British, and adds: "Those of us responsible for Malaya's defence are anxious to see Malayanisation proceed as rapidly as possible. We are determined, however, that there shall be no lowering of standards in the process. British officers will be replaced only by Malaysians who are fully qualified. The Malayan Army has a big rôle in the future. It cannot afford to be anything other than first-rate."



Lieutenant N. Selvarajah (left), an Indian, is a product of Sandhurst, Eaton Hall, and the School of Military Engineering.

Two London barracks are to be equipped with sound-proof band practice rooms as part of the Army's plan to provide better accommodation for troops and their families at home and abroad

# SOUSA WILL BE SILENCED

FOOT Guards in Wellington and Chelsea Barracks will be living a quieter life in the not-too-distant future. They are to have sound-proof band practice rooms.

For some time the War Office have been worried about soldiers in these London barracks being distracted in their training by the discordant noises that military bandsmen inevitably make when practising. Now they have decided to solve the problem by equipping each barracks with a "Band Practice Room, Mark Three—Foot Guards."

The new band practice rooms which will be erected when Wellington and Chelsea Barracks are remodelled, will be flat-topped buildings insulated with woodwool panels and sound-absorbing tiles. They are guaranteed not to leak even the smallest oompahs or high-pitched squeaks; discords will remain a shameful secret between the director of music and the band and will no longer be the subject for ribald mirth among the bandsmen's less musical comrades.

A model of the sound-proof band practice rooms (at present they are intended only for the Foot Guards) was one of a large collection of models, photographs and plans recently exhibited at the War Office to illustrate the progress that has been made since World War Two in designing and constructing accommodation for British soldiers and their families at home and overseas. The display showed impressively how the Army is tackling the problem with imagination and thoroughness.

Above: A model of a three-storey barrack block for sub-tropical climates. It accommodates 108 men and is built to obtain maximum ventilation.

Above: Primary school for 388 pupils in Cyprus. It has a playground inside the main building.

Right: Married quarters, with three bedrooms, living room dining annexe, kitchen and bathroom, for other ranks in Cyprus.

Below: Officers' married quarters in Britain.

Among the models on display was one of a standard three-storey barrack block (some have already been built) which accommodates 108 men; two- and three-bedroom married quarters and a combined education, instruction and church room designed for use in Britain. Also on show were models of a swimming pool to be built at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, a new cookery instruction centre at Catterick and a primary school for 388 pupils at Episkopi in Cyprus.

The Army will soon be installing solar water heaters in their married quarters in hot climates. This apparatus, which can provide 60 gallons of hot water a day by using only the sun's rays, consists of absorber panels laid at 30 degrees to the horizontal, facing south. The sun heats pipes built into the absorber panels and the water rises to the hot water cylinder.

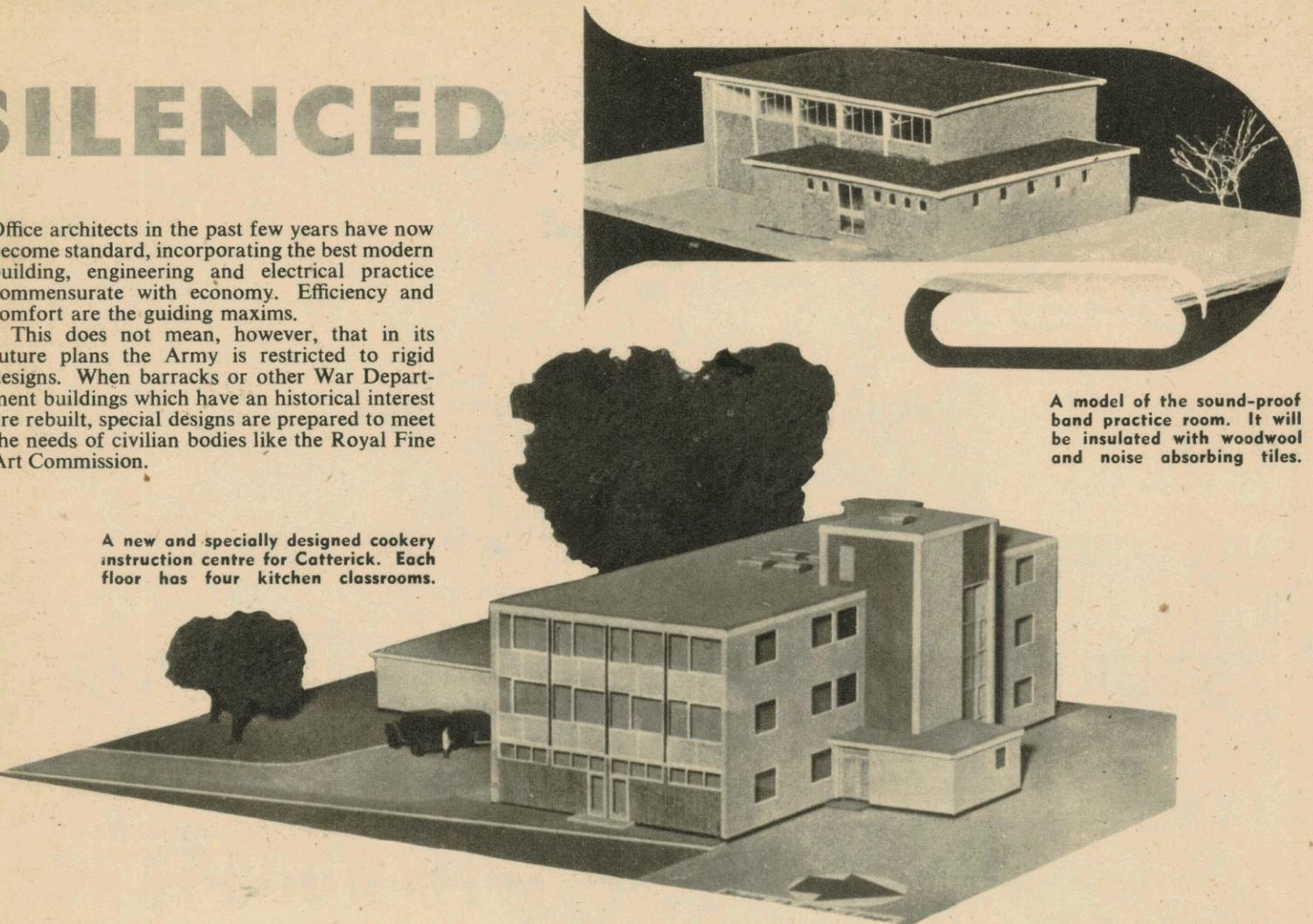
The idea was first tried out in a brigadier's house in Fayid, Egypt, in 1954 when from May to October it provided 60 gallons of hot water (up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit) every day. In 1955 the prototype was taken to Cyprus where on one day the water temperature reached 162 degrees. Now, more than 100 solar water heaters have been ordered for married quarters in Cyprus.

Many of the new buildings designed by War

Office architects in the past few years have now become standard, incorporating the best modern building, engineering and electrical practice commensurate with economy. Efficiency and comfort are the guiding maxims.

This does not mean, however, that in its future plans the Army is restricted to rigid designs. When barracks or other War Department buildings which have an historical interest are rebuilt, special designs are prepared to meet the needs of civilian bodies like the Royal Fine Art Commission.

A new and specially designed cookery instruction centre for Catterick. Each floor has four kitchen classrooms.



Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, takes the salute at a drive past of Ferret Scout cars of the Royal Horse Guards in Nicosia.

## Scout Cars On Parade



# STERLING



## SUB-MACHINE GUN 9 mm

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Pictures of troops in Malaya have been a commonplace since the war. Here are seen troops in Malaya early in World War Two—before the Japanese invaded. Men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are on a jungle patrol exercise.

Below: an Infantryman leaps from "Blair Castle" to set up a gun position under cover. The weapon is a Vickers machine-gun with a Lewis light machine-grenade bipod.



## SCRAPBOOK OF WORLD WAR TWO

Something like a pull-through . . . One of the big guns on Singapore island is cleaned after firing.



# "You Are An Ingenious Man," said Hitler

**W**HEN Field-Marshal Kesselring was being tried by a British military court in Venice in 1947, defence counsel jumped up and objected to a question about the German Army which the prosecutor Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Scotland.

"The witness was never in the German Army," protested the defence counsel, "and cannot give evidence about its organisation."

Turning to Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland, the prosecutor asked:

"Colonel Scotland—were you ever in the German Army?"

After a few seconds' pause, the witness answered: "Yes."

The result was a "sensation in court." Soon the headlines were full of references to Britain's master spy who had served on the Nazi General Staff during the war, flitting home from time to time with Hitler's secret plans.

It made an entrancing story and Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland will probably never convince everybody that it was not wholly true. In "The London Cage" (Evans, 16s.) he explains that he did serve in the German Army, but that it was early this century during the Hottentot rising in German South-West Africa.

At that time he was in commerce supplying provisions and comforts to the troops and the

simplest way of continuing in this role was by putting on German uniform. His knowledge, thus gained, of the German Army, the German language and the German mentality was of great value during the two world wars.

In the First World War Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland made three secret trips behind the German lines, to Beverloo, Belgium. There he worked at a welfare counter in a German barracks, doling out goods, serving drinks and encouraging soldiers to talk. On his last visit he had a narrow escape from detection.

Between the wars he had a curious meeting with Hitler, who had learned something of his activities. "You are an ingenious man, Schottland," said the Führer.

In the Second World War the author's first task was to set up "cages" for interrogating prisoners-of-war. Race-courses and football grounds, he found, were ideal: they had plenty of space, plus accommodation for

prisoners and staff. He himself was chiefly associated with the London "cage" in Kensington Palace Gardens. In this book he describes some of the investigations and interrogations conducted there, with a view to prosecuting war criminals.

On trial for their lives, several Nazi leaders complained that they had been beaten up in the London Cage. Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland indignantly denies these allegations.

Doubtless, if there were no security regulations, Lieutenant-Colonel Scotland could tell a

much more exciting story (even though, as he points out, he never worked for MI 5). A disclaimer in the front of the book says that all opinions expressed are those of the author, not of the War Office.

Probably the oddest chapter is that which tells how a German prisoner of war, Hans Mueller, escaped from Britain in 1946, and returned to Germany, where he suffered so many frustrations through not having the proper papers that he smuggled himself back into Britain in order to be discharged in orderly fashion.

## Saga of the Mule-Guns



From "The History of the Indian Mountain Artillery" (Gale and Polden).

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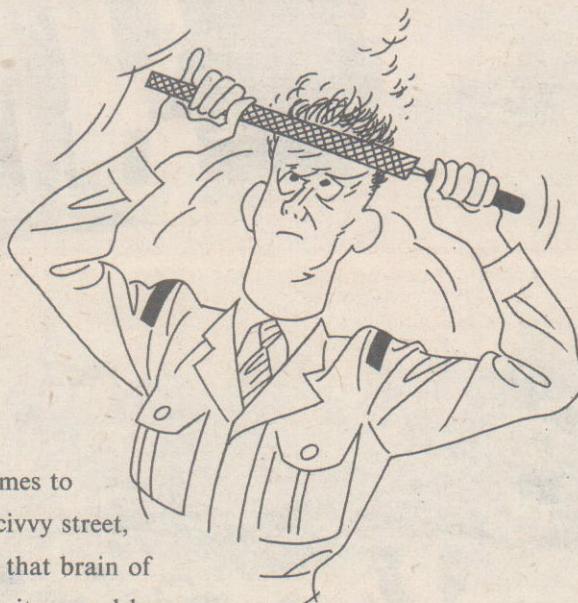
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**E**LEPHANTS, bullocks, camels, ponies—all these at one time or another have carried artillery for the British Army. But the most successful gun-toting beast was the mule. It is right that he should figure in the dedication of Brigadier-General C. A. L. Graham's "The History of the Indian Mountain Artillery" (Gale and Polden, 30s.).

The mule's association with the Royal Artillery dates from the Peninsula War. He has served, since then, in a vast variety of campaigns, big and small.

The Indian Mountain Artillery dates, roughly, from the First Afghan War. Its agile, hardy batteries, which never had British NCOs, boasted that they could take their guns "wherever an Infantryman could go with his rifle without using his hands and knees."

In the North-West Frontier campaigns the batteries were a very potent and disconcerting threat to the lawless. But their fame was by no means confined to the sub-continent. They served in Tibet (against bowmen!), in Burma, Malaya, Java, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine, East and West Africa and elsewhere.

In World War Two the only Victoria Cross to be won by an Other Rank of the Royal Artillery was gained by a member of the Indian Mountain Artillery: Havildar Umrao Singh, of 33 Mountain Battery. In the Kaladan Valley of Burma he was in charge of a gun in an advanced section which came under one-and-a-half hours' fire from Japanese 75-millimetre guns and mortars, before being attacked by two companies of Infantry. Thanks to his encouragement, the gun detachment repulsed four onslaughts, the Havildar personally mowing down the enemy with a Bren at five yards range.

After the fourth attack all the detachment were dead except the wounded Havildar and two others. When all ammunition had been spent the Havildar seized a

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gun bearer and laid about him in furious close combat till he was knocked senseless. Six hours later, when a counter-attack restored the position, Havildar Umrao Singh was found with seven severe wounds and ten dead Japanese around him. His gun was in action again that day. The Havildar recovered to receive his Victoria Cross at Buckingham Palace.

The Indian Mountain Artillery was split between the Indian and Pakistan Armies on Partition, thus ending a century-old link with the Royal Artillery.

Brigadier-General Graham's record of campaigns is a very detailed one, perhaps too detailed for the ordinary reader; but it is right that such a skilled and resolute arm should have its fine story preserved.

**Burma Again—**  
THERE has long been a tendency for writers of war novels to people their units with neurotics, bullies, misfits and cowards (who, of course, redeem themselves by startling acts of courage in the last chapter).

Laurie Andrews' novel "Tattered Battalion" (Cassell, 11s 6d) is refreshingly free from these played-out ingredients from the military fiction stock-pot. There is one coward—the whining, ever complaining Bombardier Ellis—but he remains a coward to the end. The rest, like the dedicated Lieutenant Vernon, the cynical Bombardier Lambert and the ribald Gunner Sheppard, are brilliantly created and life-size portraits of 14th Army men who sweated, dug, fought and cursed from Kohima to Rangoon. There is also Gunner Allen, a beautifully and sensitively drawn portrait of a negro who finds, to his intense surprise, that there is no colour bar in a British Artillery regiment and is consequently happy for the first time in his life amid the misery of the Burma jungle.

Laurie Andrews tells the story of an Artillery mortar battery, engaged in clearing a Japanese-held hill before the main attack, with authority and violence. In spite of this, he writes in the main with a restraint that is most effective. The constant fight against nature—the jungle, the mud, the mosquitoes and the cloying dampness of perpetually wet clothes—are superbly conveyed.

"Tattered Battalion" is simple, sincere and uncomplicated. Of many books describing the war in Burma it must surely rank among the best.

**—And Yet Again**  
FRANK OWEN's well-known account of the "Forgotten Army" of World War Two—"The Campaign In Burma"—has been reprinted as an Arrow paper-back (2s 6d). It remains one of the most readable and inspiring chronicles of the Army's fighting come-back in the Far East.



Eric Piquet-Wicks, who served with Special Operations Executive. See review on right.

## THEY TRIED FOR MOSCOW

**T**HE theory that Russia is impermeable to invasion grew out of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow and was confirmed by the German failure during the last war.

Both Napoleon and Hitler prepared armies for the invasion of England; both turned eastwards to attack their erstwhile ally, Russia, hoping to return after an easy victory to settle their account with England. This stage was never reached because Russia destroyed them both.

The truth of the matter, says Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. F. Jackson in "Seven Roads To Moscow" (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 30s), is that no invasion of Russia has succeeded or ever will because of the immense natural defensive strength of the Russian lands.

## That Other War

**A**FTER a seemingly endless spate of good, bad and indifferent paper-back novels about the Second World War, it comes almost as a relief to find one about the First.

"Peter Jackson, Cigar Merchant" (Digit Books, 3s 6d) by the late Gilbert Frankau, concerns the transformation of a conventional, prosperous and somewhat pompous businessman into a surprisingly professional and dedicated Artillery officer of Kitchener's Army.

Gilbert Frankau was a World War One Gunner officer himself, and his descriptions of the day-to-day life of a field regiment on the Western Front are masterly. He gives a disconcerting picture, too, of the birth of an army—of commissions obtained solely as a result of an Eton education and of recruits in civilian clothes drilling with grotesque blocks of rough wood hewn in the semblance of a rifle; of soldiers whose wives and children starved because no separation allowance was paid; of men sleeping in leaky huts with never a floor board between their one blanket and the mud below; of food cooked in shallow trenches on the bare ground.

Above all, Gilbert Frankau was a master story-teller and many will consider that "Peter Jackson, Cigar Merchant" is his finest work. All those who have served in the Army in either of the two World Wars will warm to it.

## He Asked For a Pencil

**J**EAN MOULIN, the Resistance leader, had been caught. He had been savagely beaten up, then revived with cognac. "Now will you talk?" they demanded. He asked for a pencil and a pad of paper and his request was granted.

After a few moments the chief inquisitor snatched away the pad. It bore, not the Resistance order of battle, but a biting caricature of the interrogator.

So the beatings continued. Moulin, his kidneys no longer functioning, died in the train on the way to Germany.

The Nazis' victim, who was also known as "Max," was a Prefect of France. His brave story is told in "Four in the Shadows" (Jarrolds, 16s) by Eric

Piquet-Wicks, who served in Special Operations Executive after a spell as regimental officer with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Jean Moulin was one of many Resistance men who, during the war, passed through the doors of No. 1 Dorset Square, London. It was from this address that the author operated.

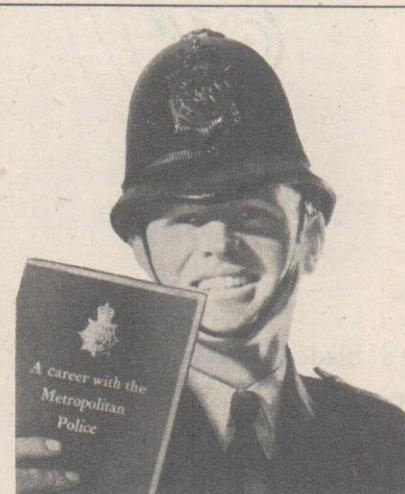
The other three Frenchmen whose adventures are told in this absorbing book are Pierre Brossette, Fred Scamaroni and Henri Labit. All came to violent ends. The narrative swings from England to France, from Dakar to Corsica. It was to men like these that the BBC broadcast so many mysterious messages—messages which told of proposed clandestine visits by aircraft or ships.

Much has been told of the feats performed in war-time France by British agents. The part played by the French Resistance heroes ought to be no less widely known in Britain.

*Note:* The Queen Mother recently unveiled a memorial plaque at No. 1 Dorset Square. M. Maurice Bourges-Maunoury, the French Premier (himself a Resistance leader), was present.

In this very lucid and searching account Colonel Jackson tells of invasions of Russia by Vikings, Huns, Tartars, Poles, Swedes, French and Germans and of the multifarious misfortunes that befell them. Only Rurik and his Vikings achieved any measure of success—in the year 862. All the other invaders succumbed sooner or later to the vastness of the Russian lands and the genius of the Russian defenders.

This is a thought-provoking work for the military student.



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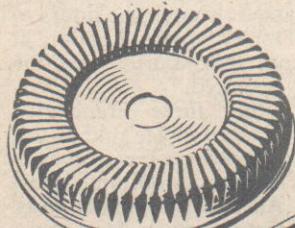
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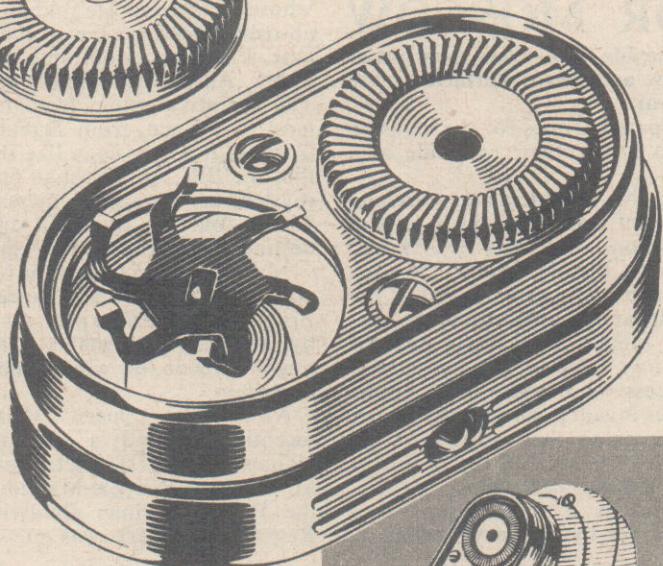
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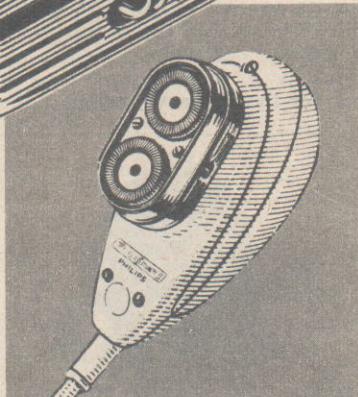
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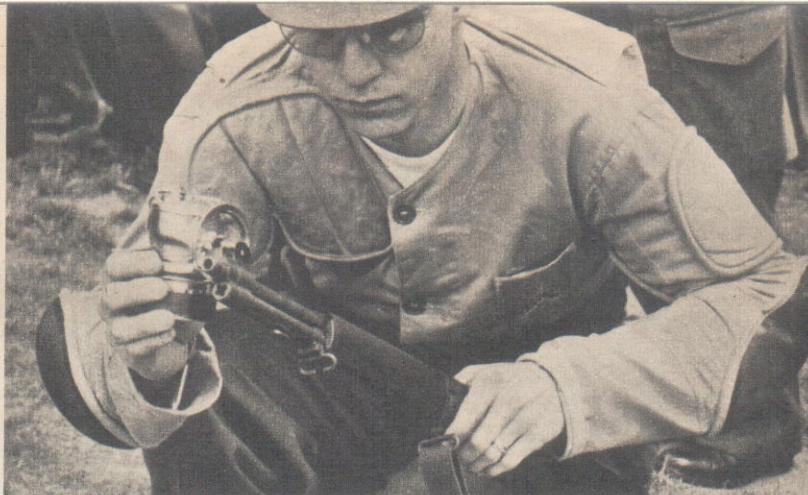
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# BISLEY

**E**VEN the old hands at Bisley, long since inured to the sight of curiously clothed competitors, had to turn and stare as nine American soldiers strode on to the firing point at the famous Century Range.

Each soldier wore a yellow leather jacket reinforced with thick sorbo-rubber, non-slip elbow pads, with padded shoulders to absorb recoil and an arm pad to take the strain of the rifle sling. They had special shooting hats, rather like the French *kepi*, with a five-inch long peak to shade their eyes already hidden behind over-size anti-glare shooting goggles.

Every man carried his own "shooting box" containing spare rifle parts, tools, score cards, leather shooting gloves (for use in wet weather), a carbide lamp to blacken foresights and toothpicks to clean the backsight aperture. Their rifles were semi-automatic M1 "Grands," hold-



Blackening his rifle foresight with a carbide lamp is Lieutenant R. Manners, a New York policeman. He was best shot of the day. Note rubber elbow pads, leather arm pad and shooting hat.

ing eight rounds in the magazine.

By contrast, their opponents—one officer, four sergeants, a corporal, two lance-corporals and a private of the Queen's Westminsters (King's Royal Rifle Corps), Territorial Army—wore regulation battledress and had no special apparatus. Their rifles were standard bolt-action Lee-Enfields.

The American team consisted

of six officers, a sergeant and two privates of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard (American Territorials). They had come to Bisley to shoot for the International Challenge Shield, a trophy first competed for between the two regiments at Bisley 52 years ago. It was presented "as a guarantee of perpetual friendship" by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, a former colonel of the Queen's Westminsters, when he inspected the Seventh Regiment in the United States in 1904.

Of the five matches that had been held since then (two at Bisley, one in the United States and two by cable) the Queen's Westminsters had won three. The Seventh Regiment were now out to even the scores and take back the trophy to New York.

They succeeded by scoring 1133 points against 1060—an unusually fine performance in spite of a blustering wind and an overcast sky.

Best shot of the day was Lieutenant R. Manners, a 23-year-old New York policeman, with a score of 235 out of a possible 250. Next best was another American, Private Larry Lomolino with 229. The Queen's Westminsters' best shot was Sergeant C. A. Priestley, who is champion rifle shot of 56 (London) Infantry Division, Territorial Army. He scored 224.

The match, believed to be the only one held between Territorials of both countries, was refereed by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder, President of the National Rifle Association. The shield was presented to the Seventh Regiment by General Sir George Erskine, commanding Southern Command.

During their seven days stay in England as guests of the Queen's Westminsters, the Seventh Regiment's crack shots were presented to the Queen at Buckingham Palace and to the Queen Mother at Clarence House. They also visited Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace, and attended a regimental dinner of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which was raised in America on Christmas Day, 1755 as the Royal American Rifles.



At Bisley's famous Century range British and American Territorials shoot it out in the sitting position. Below (left): An American competitor demonstrates his semi-automatic rifle to some Queen's Westminsters cadets.



Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Tedder enjoys a joke with Major S. Dunne, the Seventh Regiment's team captain.



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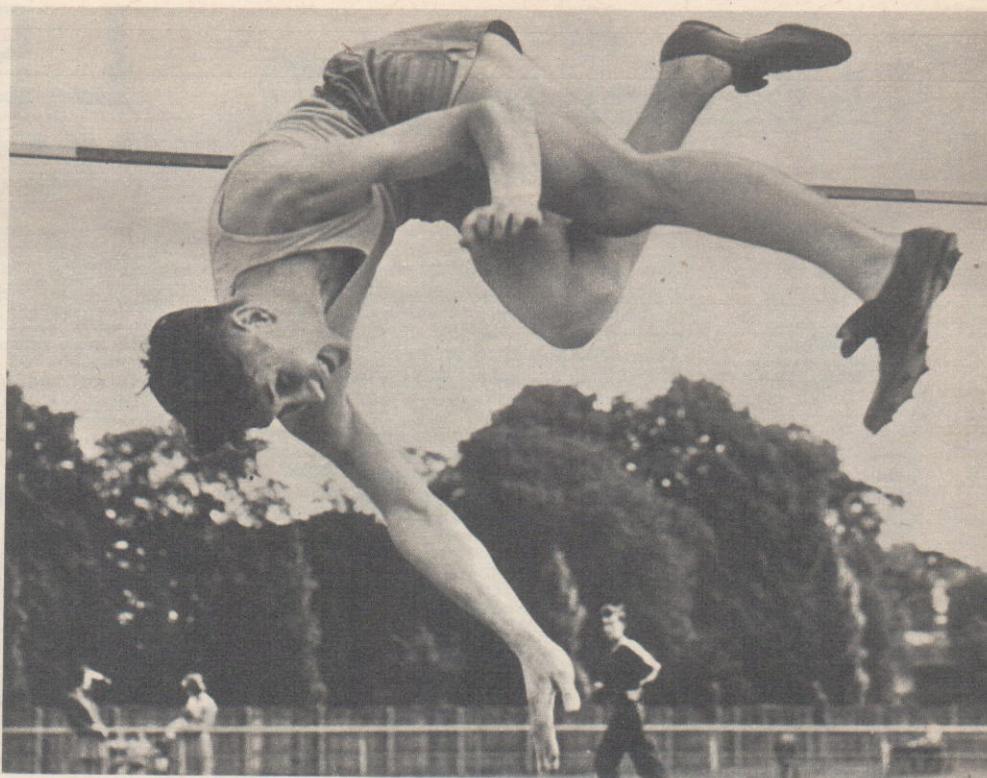
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SIX

# HIGH JUMP RECORDS AT 19



National junior high jump champion is Lance-Corporal David Wilson, a War Office clerk. He uses the Western Roll (right) to break records



**B**REAKING records is getting to be a habit with Lance-Corporal David Wilson, of the Royal Corps of Signals, who, although only 19 years old and still a junior athlete, has become one of the best high-jumpers in Britain.

Recently he won the Middlesex junior championships with a record leap of 6 ft. 2 ins., his highest yet, which also equalled the senior record. It was his sixth record-breaking jump since he took up the sport four years ago.

Lance-Corporal Wilson, a clerk at the War Office in Whitehall, is the Amateur Athletics Association's national junior champion and the experts are predicting a big future for him.

Lance-Corporal Wilson began his record-breaking career in 1953 at the age of 15 when he won the London Schools' junior championship with a jump of 5 ft. 4 ins., two inches better than

the previous best. The next year he won the London Schools' intermediate title with a record jump of 5 ft. 9 ins. and then the Middlesex Youth championship with another record leap of 5 ft. 7 ins. He retained his Middlesex Youth title in 1955, equaling his own record, and in the same year was second in the Southern Counties Youth championships, breaking the old record with a jump of 5 ft. 9 ins. but losing the event because he had one more failure than the winner who jumped the same height.

In his first year as a junior athlete in 1956 Lance-Corporal Wilson won both the national and Middlesex junior titles and set up yet one more record when he won the London junior title with 6 ft. 1½ ins. This was the best performance by a junior in 1956. At the same meeting he also won the senior event with 6 ft. 1 in.

Early this year Lance-Corporal Wilson represented the AAA against Oxford University and was third with 6 ft. 1 in., only one inch lower than the winning jump. A week later he won the Middlesex senior title, clearing 5 ft. 10 ins. in a gale and defeating the Ghana champion, C. Van Dyke, who competed in the last Olympic Games.

Lance-Corporal Wilson is 6 ft.

tall and weighs eleven stone. He takes his training seriously, spending five evenings a week at the Hercules Club ground at Tooting Bec, running and practice-jumping. On the other two evenings he trains at home, weight-lifting and rope climbing.

He hopes to clear 6 ft. 3 ins. this year and improve on this considerably in 1958.

**FOOTNOTE:** The British native record is 6 ft. 7½ ins., held by Alan Patterson, a Scot, who set the Army record at the same height when he was a private soldier in the Royal Army Pay Corps in 1947. The world record is held by an American, C. E. Dumas, at 7 ft. 0½ ins.

L/Cpl. Wilson won this year's Army Championship at 6 ft. 1 in.

## SHE HIT THE FIRST "TEST" HUNDRED

**T**WENTY-THREE years ago Miss Myrtle Maclaglan scored the first century in a Test Match for women cricketers. Today, a captain in the Women's Royal Army Corps, she is still performing remarkable feats with bat and ball.

Skippering Eastern Command in the final of the women's inter-command championship at Aldershot, she hit 43 runs and took eight Southern Command wickets for only five runs, finishing off the innings with a hat-trick. (This was by no means Captain Maclaglan's best bowling performance. Twenty-six years ago, in a village match, she once took all ten wickets for 22 runs. She began her cricketing career as an off-spin bowler and developed as a run-maker.)

In reply to Eastern Command's 104 for five wickets declared Southern Command were shot out for 13 runs, the lowest score of the series. It was Eastern Command's third successive inter-command victory under Captain Maclaglan's skilled leadership.

Captain Maclaglan's first Test century was at Sydney for England during the 1934-35 tour of Australia. She repeated the feat in 1937, also against the Australians, at Blackpool.

Captain Maclaglan, staff officer for physical training at Eastern Command headquarters (she runs courses for girl cricketers), joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service in 1939. After leaving the Army at the end of World War Two she again toured Australia and New Zealand with the England women's team in 1948-49. She rejoined the Army in 1951.

**Footnote.** Captain Maclaglan played for the Women's Royal Army Corps team which recently defeated Essex Women. She scored 40 runs. Top scorer was Sergeant A. Kitchen with 54.



Captain Maclaglan in action. Note that lifted left elbow, hallmark of a good batsman—or batswoman. She is a fine off-spin bowler, too.



## FIRING ROUND CORNERS

At Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre we were told that the Germans produced and used in World War Two a rifle which could "shoot round corners." Faced with this somewhat fantastic story the reaction of the experts was as can be expected—they ridiculed the idea of such a contraption.

Towards the end of the war, perhaps even after the capitulation of Germany, I remember having seen photographs of this famous rifle. It could, in fact, shoot round corners by means of an attachment at the end of the barrel and an arrangement of prisms and mirrors for aiming from behind cover. The rifle was, I believe, designed for street fighting.

One of the experts of the Dutch Army to whom this story was told denied ever having heard of such a rifle and dared me to produce an authentic description. If my memory does not deceive me a description was published in *SOLDIER* a number of years ago. Could you oblige once more or is this subject banned under the Official Secrets Act?—Captain K. I. Van Rije, late Royal Pioneer Corps, Middelweg 19, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

★The issue of *SOLDIER* for 7 July, 1945, contained an article on the machine-carbine MP44, the official name for the German rifle which could "shoot round corners." It had a curved barrel attachment which swung a bullet through an angle of 32 degrees.

Some of these weapons were issued to forward troops in the last days of World War Two but were captured by the British before they could be used. They were tested by Ministry of Supply experts and proved to be effective at ranges up to 100 yards. The periscope fitted to the front of the curved attachment enabled the firer to look along the carbine and engage any target within 32 degrees of his line of sight without risk of being spotted himself.

## PERMANENT STAFF

"Never Again" and "Disgruntled" (Letters, May) must have been unlucky. For the newly-decorated quarter which I took over when I became a permanent staff-instructor in the Territorial Army I was given everything I required. The social life of the unit was good, just as the work was hard. A little organisation cut out a lot of wasted time.

I had five detachments spread out over a county. I would visit four of them once a month and arrange for non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Army to take a certain subject on three other nights, have a week-end get-together for all five detachments and meet on three Sunday mornings at a central place. My usual working hours were from eight to five and I was my own boss. What more could anyone want?—"More Please."

## NEW MEDAL

"Sadly Disillusioned" (Letters, June) should not feel too unhappy over not getting the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He might be consoled by my own case. Of my 25 years service 11 years 4½ months were spent in the ranks. I gained steady promotion until I was commissioned. My only "crime" was that I did not complete 12 years in the ranks in order to qualify.—"Quartermaster."

## COMMISSIONS

Is the commissioning of National Servicemen likely to continue despite recent reform? What is the maximum age of candidates for National Service commissions when they commence their training and is this type of commission limited to certain corps?—A. P. Purves, Highfields Estate, Berwick-on-Tweed.

★National Service commissioning is expected to last as long as National Service. As the age limit for National Service is 26 officer-cadet training for a National Serviceman after his 27th birthday is most unlikely.

National Service commissions are granted in the Household Cavalry, RAC, RA, Royal Signals, Foot Guards, Infantry, RASC, RAMC (non-medical), RAOC, REME, RMP, RAPC, RPC, Intelligence Corps and ACC.

## ADD "AL"

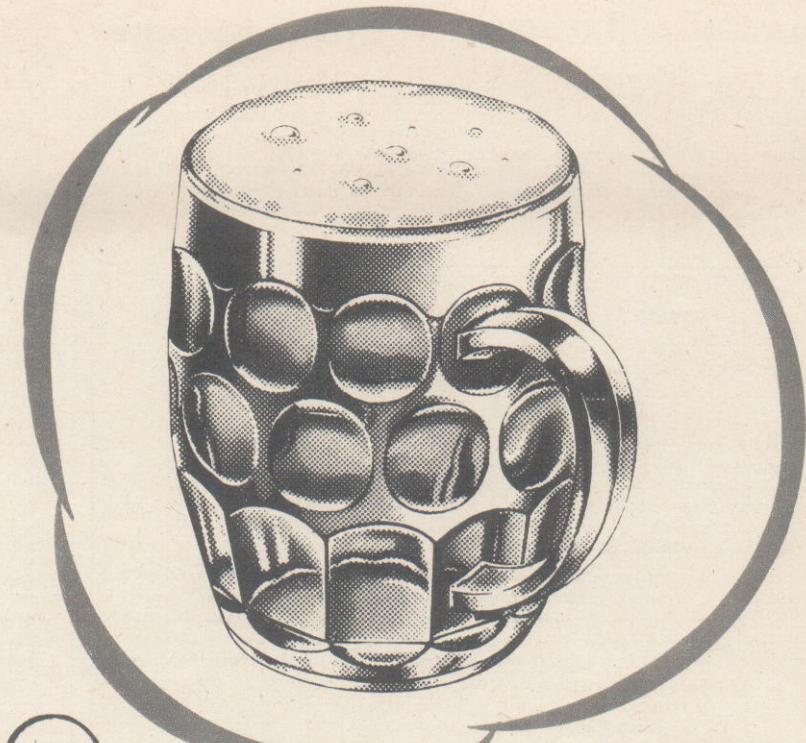
Your comment on the letter under this heading in June issue of *SOLDIER* inspires me to the following:

"In matters pedagogical  
Our language is illogical  
For instance, if you're sceptical,  
A Centre may be Medical  
But never Educational.  
The fact is not sensational,  
But isn't it frustrating!"

—WO1 A. J. Hollier, RAEC, HQ Rhine District.

## OLD VICTORIANS

Next year is the jubilee of the Queen Victoria Memorial School, Dunblane. During its existence boys from the school have distinguished themselves in all walks of life, but more especially in the Army. To renew old ties an Old Boys Association has been formed. Old Victorians in London would be made very welcome at the London branch.—C. M. Winter, 125 Fentiman Road, Vauxhall, London.



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## HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(See page 20)

The drawings differ in the following details: 1. Position of dog's mouth. 2. Position of dog's left hind leg. 3. Name on horse. 4. Pattern of bowl on counter. 5. Soldier's belt clasp. 6. Soldier's tie. 7. Stallholder's cigarette. 8. Stallholder's right arm. 9. Number of rifles. 10. Shape of third flag from left.

## ★ more letters

### TERMINATION

After completing 22 years' service and being discharged to pension I rejoined on a type 'S' engagement for three years. I have completed a year of this as a corporal only to find that I may never regain my previous rank of sergeant. Is there an Army Order or Army Council Instruction which

will enable me to terminate my engagement?—“Pioneer.”

★There are no specific regulations to cover such a case. This NCO must apply through his Commanding Officer for special consideration by the War Office.

### PENSION RE-ASSESSMENT

I was discharged to pension with the rank of warrant officer in September 1954 and re-enlisted for four years the following January. Will these additional years qualify for terminal grant and do the revised rates of pension apply to re-enlisted pensioners?—“Staff-sergeant.”

★On completion of his engagement this NCO will get a pension reassessed under Army Order 63 of 1956, calculated on total service, and a terminal grant less the amount he received in 1954.

### RA OR REME?

Which employs most men, the Royal Artillery or the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers?—“REME Sergeant.”

★The Royal Artillery is numerically the stronger despite the disbandment of Anti-Aircraft Command.

### EFFICIENCY MEDAL

Answers published in SOLDIER lead me to believe that I may be entitled to the Efficiency Medal (TA).

I was called up in June 1940 and demobilised in January 1946. I joined the Territorial Army in May 1947, serving continuously since then.—“Signaller.”

★As he joined the Territorial Army before 1 November, 1947, this Territorial may count his previous service. Thus he is eligible for the Efficiency Medal.

### DELHI EXPLOSION

There were only four survivors of the blowing up of the magazine at Delhi 100 years ago, not six as stated (SOLDIER, May). Three of them were awarded the Victoria Cross, namely Lieutenants Forrest and Raynor and Conductor Buckley. Although Lieutenant Willoughby escaped he was murdered before reaching Meerut and was precluded from the award by the harsh conditions of the Royal Warrant, later amended by King Edward VII. The five men who lost their lives in the explosion were Conductors Shaw, Sculley and Crow, and Sergeants Edwards and Stuart, all of the Indian Ordnance Department.—J. E. Crisp, ex-Army schoolmaster, 28 Norwich Avenue, Bournemouth.



SOLDIER's cover picture shows Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Arthur Rees in the full dress uniform of the Welsh Guards. He is wearing the cocked hat which all quartermasters in the Brigade of Guards wear on ceremonial occasions.

Lieutenant (Quartermaster) Rees joined the Welsh Guards in 1933.

Cover photograph by SOLDIER Cameraman FRANK TOMPSETT

### CORRECTION

This picture which SOLDIER published last month in the article The Army Wins Them Back is of Major E. Roberts MBE, the Deputy Matron at Connaught Military Hospital, and not of the Matron, Major M. E. Melville as stated.



### QUEEN'S ROYALS

I am preparing an official war history of the 2/7 Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment. I shall be grateful for photographs, orders, personal anecdotes or other useful information from ex-members or their relatives.—Roy E. Bullen, 52 Stoke Road, Guildford, Surrey.

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