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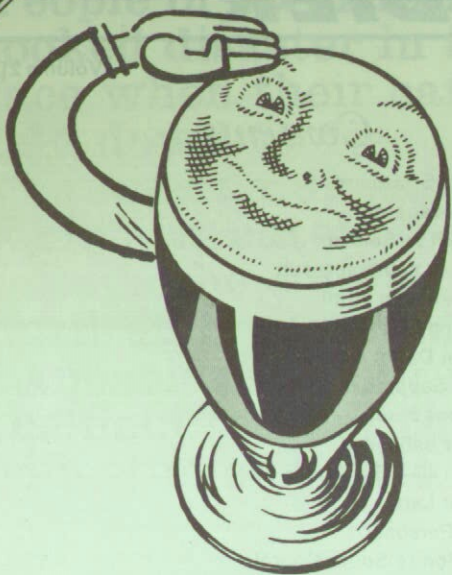
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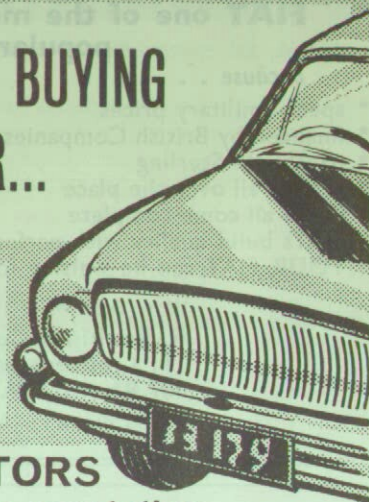


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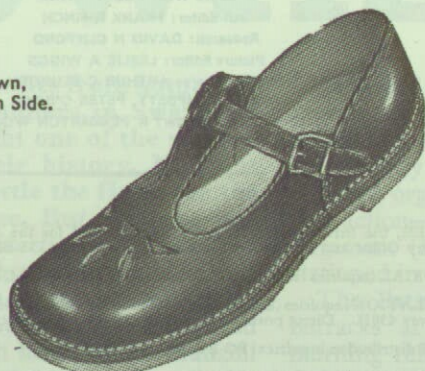
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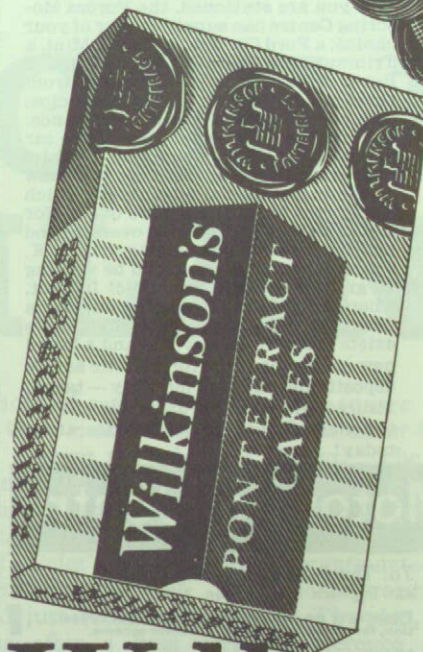
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SOLDIER

APRIL 1965

Volume 21, No. 4

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NAFFY AU LARRY (p 18)

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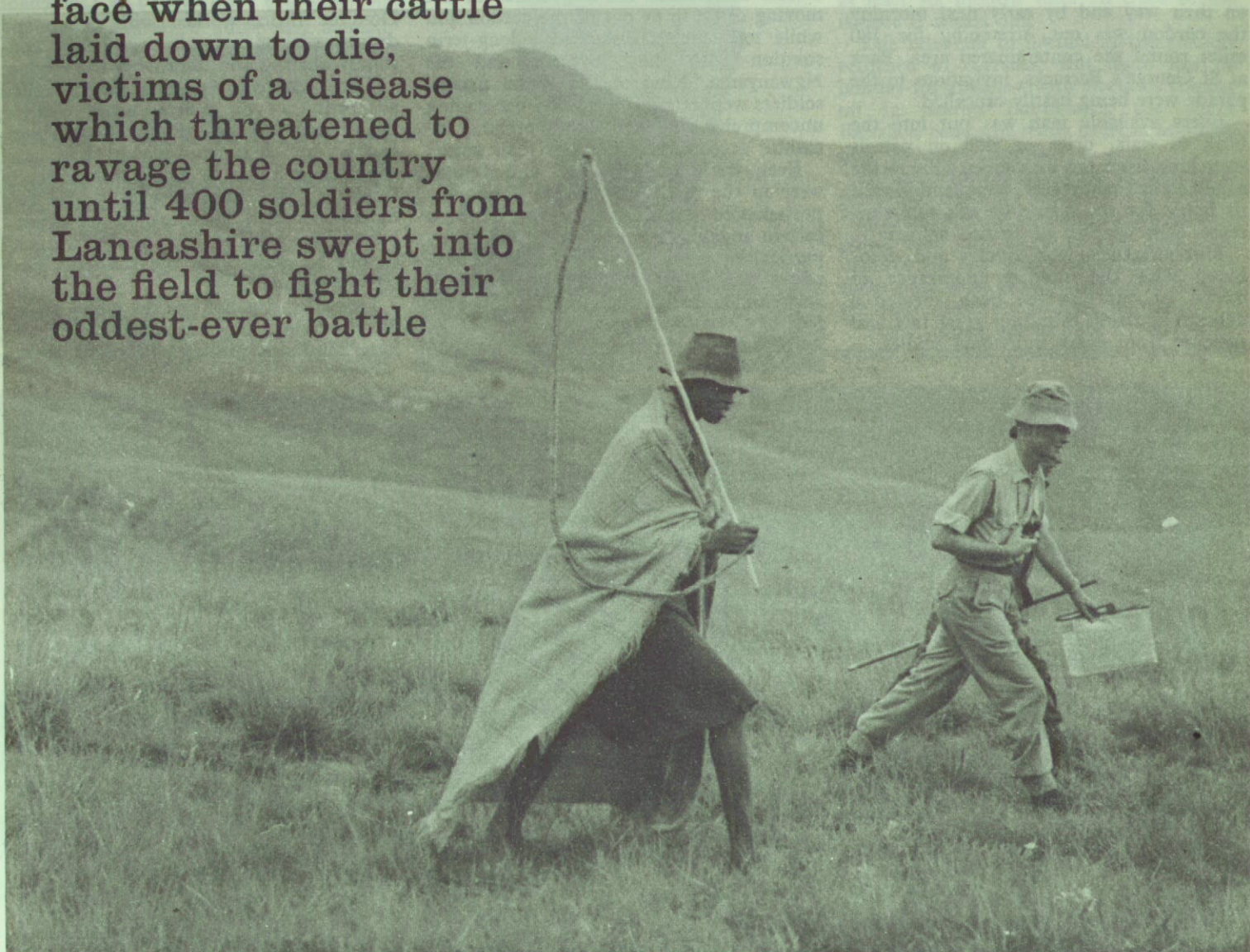
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People of Swaziland looked disaster in the face when their cattle laid down to die, victims of a disease which threatened to ravage the country until 400 soldiers from Lancashire swept into the field to fight their oddest-ever battle



In the lush green highlands of Swaziland, two soldiers stride along with a Swazi cattle owner in search of cows crossing the vital cordon.

RED ROSE IN SWAZILAND

SIX thousand miles from home, 400 Lancashire soldiers in Swaziland recently fought one of the strangest battles of their history. No guns were needed to settle the fight, for the enemy was disease. But at stake was the whole economic future of the tiny landlocked British protectorate.

The "war" began when foot-and-mouth disease struck without warning and spread like wildfire through herds in the Manzini cattle ranching district.

In a country which leans heavily on cattle exports and where a man's wealth

is measured by the head of cattle he owns, it was a disaster. Only immediate and drastic action could prevent the whole of the country becoming contaminated; and only one organisation was capable of taking that action—1st Battalion, The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers), stationed in Swaziland since last year.

The Battalion had just returned to its barracks at Matsapa after a final early morning rehearsal for a big Trooping the Colour parade that was being held in the capital Mbabane, at the weekend.

The parade had formed up on the red

dirt square when the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Farr, broke the news. The parade was OFF—and so were the soldiers, into the bush at the urgent request of the Government in a desperate effort to form a human cordon round the contaminated area and prevent the disease from spreading.

The plan, hastily drawn up at a top-level conference of Government officials, was to surround the affected area long enough for all cattle inside the cordon to contract the disease. Only five per cent losses were estimated and in this way the outbreak would

SWAZILAND

continued

be contained and, eventually, eliminated.

Within a few hours the first men were on their way and by early next morning the cordon was out, stretching for 180 miles round the contaminated area. Back at St George's Barracks, invitations to the parade were being hastily cancelled.

Every available man was put into the bush to walk, drive or ride on patrols stretching from the lush green hills to the sun-scorched arid plains. Swaziland pinned its hopes for the future on the common-sense of a handful of British soldiers.

Rumours swept the country and, combined with the sudden appearance of troops far out into the bush, created a delicate situation requiring great tact and patience from every individual soldier.

Immediate problem was making the Swazis understand the importance of not moving cattle in or out of the cordon and while top officials discussed a long-term solution with the Governor and the Ngwenyama, King of the Swazi nation, soldiers were out on the ground persuading uncomprehending natives, in broad Lancashire accents, not to move their cattle.

Even the Battalion Band and Drums were in the field—an unusual if not unprecedented event which gave rise to a certain amount of good-natured bickering, particularly when the Drums found themselves camped in hot, dust-choked bush and undoubtedly the most unpleasant part of the cordon.

In a central operations room at Mbabane,

Battalion signallers worked night and day while an Army team headed by Lieutenant Dominic Bruce worked with police and department of agriculture officials constantly altering and improving the cordon.

The Ngwenyama ("The Lion") called a meeting of his chiefs, many wearing the brilliant orange traditional dress with feathers in their mud-plaited hair, and appealed to them to help the soldiers in their task and co-operate fully. He told the silent crowd squatting on the ground before him: "The whole of Swaziland should be grateful to the soldiers. They are our friends."

Day after day the endless chain of soldiers patrolled their beats in the sweltering heat, constantly turning back cattle, mend-



This scene was repeated again and again all along the 180-mile cordon. A soldier flaps his arms, a few calves turn back, economic disaster is averted.

No *Ferret* ever had a stranger task—to search for straying cattle.

Two soldiers of HQ Company repair a vital link in the cordon.



ing fences and ever watching the newly-created borders. In the kraals—small family groups of straw huts—they handed out leaflets explaining the dangers of the disease.

Just one cow breaking through the cordon could have spread the disease throughout Swaziland and cost the country nearly a million pounds worth of exports. It was a sobering thought for the soldiers who time and again turned back cattle by slapping a puzzled Swazi warrior on the back and telling him earnestly: "Look mate, you just can't bring them through 'ere."

After a week, hopes soared that the plan was working and the soldiers began to be replaced by 500 specially recruited



Swazis who will maintain the cordon for at least six months until all trace of the disease is wiped out.

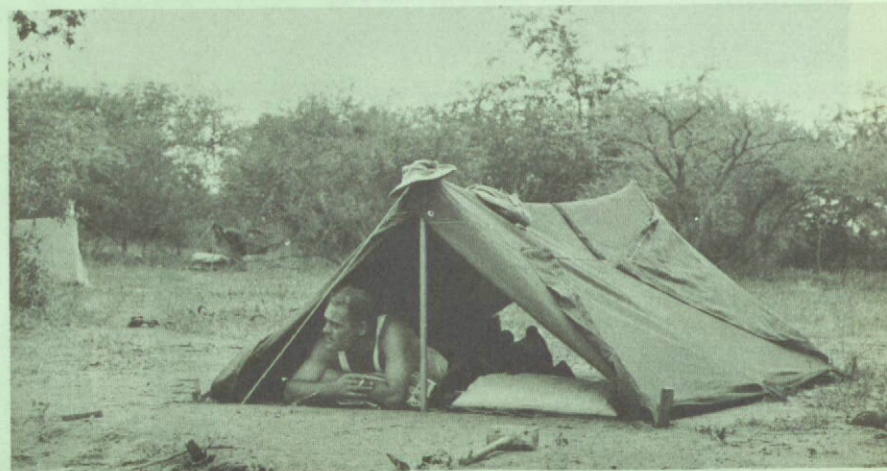
Life returned to normal as the soldiers returned to barracks. But there was no holiday for anyone—with elections coming off in nearby Basutoland, the whole Battalion had to be ready to fly in and help deal with any trouble.

British soldiers have been in Swaziland since 1963 when 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, flew in from Kenya to help police deal with illegal strikes. The Lancashires are the fourth regiment to serve there since then and the second to occupy the newly-built St George's Barracks.

Their cordon job to fight the foot-and-mouth outbreak probably did not strike



The Ngwenyama (top), dignified King of the Swazi nation, pictured leaving the meeting of his chiefs (above) at which he warned them of the danger of the disease.



Resting in his tent after a cordon patrol is a member of the Battalion Band. It caused a good deal of amusement when the Band suddenly found itself in the field.

Major problem during the crisis was one of communication. Soldiers handed out thousands of leaflets and warning notices (left) were stuck on trees throughout the infected area.

SWAZILAND *concluded*

any of them as being particularly unusual. One of the Battalion's first jobs soon after arriving in Swaziland in October last year was to lay ambushes in a remote mountain area to trap cattle rustlers who sneaked over the Swaziland border by night, stealing cattle and retreating into South Africa before dawn.

Battalion assault pioneers flew off to Basutoland soon afterwards to search for illegal arms with their mine detectors and later the Lancashire soldiers were asked to search for gold smugglers illegally working disused mines.

Three thousand miles from the nearest Army unit, life in Swaziland for soldiers is very much what they make it. Many have been lavishly entertained by white settlers and recreational visits to Lourenco Marques, a bustling seaside resort with a sizzling night life in adjoining Mozambique, effectively break the monotony.

Bilharzia, the scourge of Africa, affects practically every stream, river and lake in Swaziland and means strictly no swimming, but the soldiers have the use of many private swimming pools. At the new year the Battalion watched the ancient sacred ceremony of the Nowala, when the Swazi regiments in full war dress began ceremonial rain dances facing a sacrificial pyre.

Soldiers like Corporal Joe Aston have been in their element. An avid animal lover, he spends all his spare time helping a farmer near the barracks. In addition he has given shelter to a string of pets which have included a baboon, two pigeons, seven dogs, a pig, mongoose and a chicken.



The whole Battalion collects strange insects for its doctor, Captain Donald King (above), a keen entomologist.

Pet lover Cpl Joe Aston (left) spends all his spare time helping on a farm near St George's Barracks, Matsapa.

Another soldier, Private Geoffrey Mares, works on a pineapple plantation.

The Battalion doctor, Captain Donald King, Royal Army Medical Corps, is a keen entomologist and to the undisguised horror of his brother officers he has collected more than 300 specimens—beetles, butterflies, spiders, crabs, scorpions, moths

and many others of all shapes and sizes.

When the Battalion returns home in July, many will leave Swaziland with regret. And whatever adventures lie in store, it is doubtful if the Lancashire soldiers, will ever again help to save a nation's economy by flapping their arms at a few incredulous cows.

Off duty, two soldiers stroll round the native market in Manzini, Swaziland's second biggest town situated a few miles from the barracks.



SOLDIER TO SOLDIER

AMID the columns, paragraphs and snippets of Service matters in the Press recently there have been two odd and, if true, thought-provoking items.

One is a provincial paper's leading article on the subject of saluting. "Soldiers in cars, the Army has decreed," it says, "must salute officers afoot." The leader does not indicate the source or level of this ruling though it states that it has had to be issued particularly for Territorial Army men.

Queen's Regulations decree that warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will salute all commissioned officers whom they know to be such, whether in uniform or not, including officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Auxiliary Forces and Royal Air Force.

From his square-bashing onwards the soldier in uniform has never been in any great doubt as to when he should salute though he has sometimes boggled or evaded the issue when confronted by a woman officer. Conversely he has been known to err on the generous side to the discomfiture or great glee of a uniformed gentleman of the fire service, police or other organisation.

But on the subject of cars (apart from flag cars) and indeed bicycles—still being ridden to attention—Queen's Regulations are not illuminating, though provision is made that "in private" boats officers and men will pay and return salutes as dictated by courtesy."

Once upon a time it was all very simple—soldiers afoot, and usually in uniform—saluted officers in cars. Today's Army wears civilian clothes much more often and the car-owner soldier has become commonplace. Maybe there is a case now for revising this particular section of Queen's Regulations as well as others which are being brought up-to-date.

But basically it is in part a matter of commonsense—obviously a driver is not expected to salute at the wheel, and in some of the smaller modern cars a passenger can hardly achieve an up-2-3-4-down with either dignity or precision—and in part the recognition that in the Services the salute and its return is a mutual acknowledgement and not a mark of subservience.

The other item is a report that all American Servicemen abroad have been directed by the United States Government to play their part in a sales drive to promote American fighting equipment overseas. In the post-war years of "peace" there have been many occasions when military equipment and training have been made available to a country and later used against the benefactor. It would be ironic if in future any soldier found that he must reproach himself, as the result of a salesman's role, rather than the politicians!

PAGE 9



"THIS IS TIGER RADIO..."

Swaziland's only radio station—Tiger Radio—is run by the Army! With a permanent staff of two—an officer and a sergeant—Tiger Radio operates from a bungalow near St George's Barracks and broadcasts three times a day, six days a week. Programmes include record requests, variety (mainly borrowed from the BBC and Forces Broadcasting Service), sport and Battalion news reports. In addition it relays the BBC General Overseas News.

Tiger Radio was started by The York and Lancaster Regiment which took over the equipment of a private radio station run by a local civilian as a hobby. With a range of about ten miles, it is now a popular and well-supported station listened to by both soldiers and civilians.

It is run by Lieutenant David Henderson,

Royal Army Educational Corps, who opens each broadcast—in the early morning, at mid-day and early evening—with: "This is Tiger Radio, voice of the British Army in Swaziland, broadcasting from St George's Barracks, Matsapa." Studio engineer is Sergeant Roger Acland (right), who tackled the job without any previous experience and now runs his own weekly programme as well as "twiddling the knobs."

Undoubtedly the most popular programme of the week is on Friday evenings when tape-recorded messages from the wives left behind in Catterick are broadcast with their record requests. The tapes are flown out from England every week and return with messages recorded by soldiers to their wives which are then played at meetings of the Wives Club.

Relaxing on the beach at Laurence Marques. Weekend trips to the coast make a pleasant break from duties in landlocked Swaziland



SOLDIER

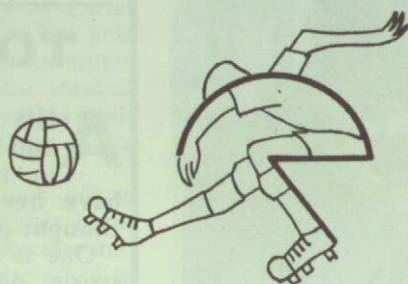
Cover Picture

SOLDIER's front cover this month features "General Lord Robertson," the 0-8-0 diesel hydraulic shunting locomotive operated by 16 Railway Regiment, Royal Engineers, on the Longmoor Military Railway.

Built by Sentinel, the locomotive is powered by two 254 horsepower Rolls Royce engines. With a fuel capacity of 490 gallons it can work in a shunting yard for 24 hours a day for approximately a fortnight without refuelling. Locomotive 890 was named by General Lord Robertson DSO MC at a ceremony at Longmoor on 6 March 1964.

Picture by SOLDIER Cameraman Arthur C Blundell.





1 David Harman, Greenacre, Windmill Lane, Northam, North Devon.

HOW DO YOU DOODLE?



2 John W Holmes, 31 Brougham Street, Skipton, Yorkshire.

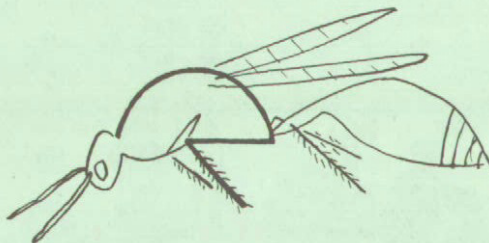


4 S/Sgt M J Bush, RASC, HQ Regt, 1 (Br) Corps, BFPO 39.

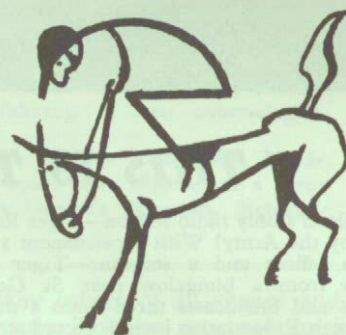
JANUARY'S do-it-yourself competition produced an ingenious crop of drawings based on Art Editor Frank Finch's doodle. Most of the entries took the doodle as presented and turned it into the helmet of a spaceman, "ton-up" motor cyclist, diver or knight in armour.

Other popular variations were a clock or watch, pram, cocktail glass and cherry stick, fishes and fishermen, birds (particularly parrots), snakes, animals (especially kangaroos and turtles or tortoises), bicycles, figures and faces.

Ideas which occurred to other groups of competitors were wedges of cake or cheese, bowls of flowers, parachutists, ban-the-bomb signs, Daleks and the inevitable Chad.



5 J P Ryan, 4 Thelwall New Road, Thelwall, Warrington, Lancs.



3 C Webster, 12 Artesian Road, London W2.



6 Tpr A Walker, A Sqn, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Gds, BFPO 17.

It happened in **APRIL**

Day

- 1 Battle of Okinawa began
- 2 Haile Selassie proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia
- 14 Abraham Lincoln assassinated
- 16 Declaration of Paris signed
- 19 Battle of Lexington
- 22 Poison gas first used by Germans
- 25 Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovered Brazil
- 25 Allied operations in Gallipoli began
- 28 Mussolini executed
- 28 Captain Cook discovered Botany Bay
- 29 German Army in Italy surrendered
- 30 Adolf Hitler committed suicide in Berlin

Year

- 1945
- 1930
- 1865
- 1855
- 1775
- 1915
- 1500
- 1915
- 1945
- 1770
- 1945
- 1945



Emperor Haile Selassie is a British Field-Marshal.



REMAPPING (130 years later) SOCOTRA

MAN-HANDLING their equipment over some of the roughest terrain in South Arabia, a 14-man joint Services survey unit has worked for two months to map a remote island in the Arabian Sea.

Penetrating the heart of Socotra's 2400 square miles where no white man had been before, the going was too difficult for the unit's supply camels. So the soldiers and airmen shouldered the loads.

Travelling when the temperature was a steady 90° in the shade and living and working under primitive conditions, they were able to bring up to date a map which was drawn in 1835.

Six hundred miles east of Aden, the expedition's *Beverley* put down on Socotra which has no cars, industry or radio. Camels were hired after the Wazir Ibdulla (prime minister) had accepted an aerial photo of Tamridah, the capital, for Sultan Issa bin Ali, the island's ruler.

From a base camp in the shadow of the jagged 5000-foot Haggier range, seven camel-supplied survey camps were established. Four barefoot Hadhrami Bedouin legionnaires travelled with the teams as guides and interpreters. The joint leaders, Arabic-speaking Captain Peter Boxhall, Intelligence Corps, and Lieutenant Peter Rostron, The Gloucestershire Regiment, maintained control through a signals net.

The surveyors noted details of the island's wild life, vegetation and history. They found giant turtles lazing on the beaches and the wrecks of lorries and aircraft rusted out of recognition since World War Two, littering the island. A search for information about Socotra's past led them into a ruined mosque and an old Arabic graveyard.

Friendly relations with the courteous

Arab islanders were cemented when the survey teams gave them medical aid for malaria, bronchitis and eye diseases.

One mystery remains: What is the strangely blood-like substance that seeps from certain trees and gave Socotra the local name of Dragon's Blood Isle? An analyst's report is expected to provide the answer and complete the survey unit's task.

From a report by Joint Public Relations Staff, Middle East Command.

Above: Ninety degrees in the man-made shade, on Dragon's Blood Isle. The joint Services expedition to Socotra was handicapped by weather which changed quickly from roasting heat to low cloud and rain.

Below: L/Cpl Michael Whittall, The Gloucestershire Regiment takes hydrometer readings from the batteries he carried over terrain impassable to camels. Like Cpl Michael Guise, he has been commended.





Weedon signs off

Story by John Saar / Pictures by Frank Tompsett



Left: A poignant moment at Weedon when the Royal Army Ordnance Corps flag was lowered to end the depot's 162-year link with the Army.

Below left: Symbolising the transfer of Weedon's duties to the Central Ordnance Depot, the RAOC flag was presented for safe keeping to Brig J Eaton, Commandant of Donnington.

Below: Old Comrades with many years service in the Depot and Army were inspected by Maj-Gen J Sheffield who also took the salute.



IN one long burst of machine-gun fire from a *Junkers 88* fighter-bomber, war came to Weedon Army Ordnance Depot, Northamptonshire, in 1942. The hit-and-run raider's bullets whined across the tarmac to splatter ineffectually against the thick walls of the powder magazines. There were no casualties among the 1600 soldiers and civilians staffing Britain's oldest and largest weapons depot.

The Nazi pilot was the only enemy ever to fire on Weedon from its foundation in 1803 to its ceremonial closure this year. For 162 years the depot made a vital contribution to victory in four wars and innumerable campaigns. Wherever British soldiers were in action, the arms and ammunition supply lines which are the sinews of war led back to Weedon.

Now the massive gates are bolted and the eight storehouses will stand bleak and desolate until their fate is decided. In the last 18 months the nation's hoard of small arms, including 750,000 rifles, has been transferred to the Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, which has taken over Weedon's duties.

In the last rites the Royal Army Ordnance Corps flag was slowly hauled down to the mournful tones of the Last

Post and Weedon's key was formally presented to the Commandant of Donnington, Brigadier J Eaton.

In 1803 England faced invasion by the all-conquering Napoleon and priority was given to the building of an arsenal and alternative seat of Government at Weedon. Finished four years later, it was "an establishment unsurpassed by any in the United Kingdom." Barracks housed two Infantry battalions and the Pavilion was to be an emergency palace, stronghold and last line of defence for King George III.

Gunpowder barges sailed up a branch of the Grand Union Canal and moored inside the depot, alongside 12 magazines. In 1880-85, 1000 tons of gunpowder were housed there. The risk of a gigantic explosion was reduced by filling alternate magazines with sand and fitting copper door locks and keys.

Set in one of three portcullis gatehouses guarding the canal was a superbly engineered turret clock. Since a year before Waterloo it has solemnly ticked its way in perfect time through eight reigns. The last repair was made in 1908.

The proud tradition of supplying the Army with the finest arms at the shortest notice began in 1809. Wellington's order for 22,000 muskets was received on a Saturday and two days later they were despatched to London by barge. Kitchener's volunteer force in World War One and the D-Day armies in World War Two were equipped with similar speed and efficiency.

The 1961 arms amnesty changed Weedon's role from preservation to destruction. Surrendered pistols arrived by the lorryload to pile high in a storehouse. Ordnance men scrambled over mounds of revolvers and automatics to salvage 2000 of the best for a collection. Oxy-acetylene cutters reduced the rest—*Colts*, *Brownings*, and P38s by the thousand—to minutiae.

One of the longest serving civilian employees, Mr J E King, has set himself the task of writing the depot's history. Weedon's future is uncertain. Its distinguished past will not be forgotten.



Left: Gunpowder barges once sailed down this branch of the Grand Union Canal to London. Arms were transported by rail in World War Two.

Centre right: Barrels of gunpowder by the thousand were held in these magazines. For a century, the Army's cannon were fed from Weedon Depot.

Right: Maintenance staff fought a losing battle against decay. Shrubs flourished in a ruined gatehouse and death by rust overtakes machinery once used to lift the portcullis.



Above: Corporal Bob Francis swings an axe to clear the jungle and make way for heavy bulldozers to move in.

Right: Moth collector Sapper Michael Rooney poses with a jungle moth measuring nearly a foot across the wings.

Below: Corporal Colin McLachlan (left) and Sapper Ron Forsyth fit the last log into place on a makeshift culvert.



Sergeant Pat Connor, the man in charge of local labour on the jungle road, leads a Murut tribe road maintenance gang across a flimsy native suspension bridge over the Sook River.



LIFELINE TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD

BLESSED by the spirits of dead Murut tribe leaders who live in the clouds shrouding the mountain peaks near Sook, in Borneo, a squadron group of Australian Sappers is hacking a road through the jungle to open up the once inaccessible interior of Sabah.

When the job is completed it will give the Murut tribe—once considered to be a dying race—a lifeline to the outside world.

Men of 1 Field Squadron Group, Royal Australian Engineers, are spending six months in Borneo on road, bridge and jungle airstrip building as part of the Australian aid programme to Malaysia. First major project was pushing the road through the jungle from Keningau to Pensiangan, a heavily fortified village only 14 miles from the Indonesian border and deep in Murut country.

At the beginning the Sappers covered a mile of road a week, then the monsoons arrived to trap them in a sea of mud on the Sook plain. With heavy earth-moving equipment surging and foundering in giant mud baths, the rate of progress was drastically cut and only one-and-a-half miles were covered in three weeks. Ironically, as the monsoons ended, the Sappers forged into the mountains with only the terrain to combat.

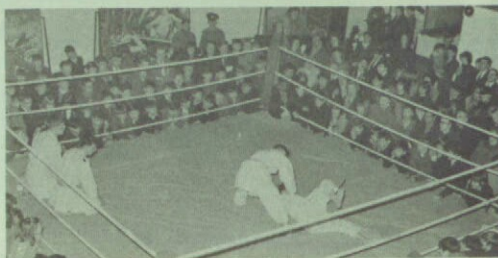
Warrant Officer Neville Jones, the plant boss, described the weeks on the Sook plain as "the horror stretch—machines and operators aged a year in three weeks."

The mountain stretch passes ancient Murut tribe burial grounds and the present leaders of the tribe welcomed the Sappers, assuring them of assistance from the spirits of their long dead leaders in the clouds.

When completed the Keningau-Pensiangan road will become a major link in the communications programme laid down by the Sabah Government to open up the country.

Chief Government Minister Enche Peter Lo praised the work of the Australians. "Already the Murut people are feeling the tremendous benefit of the road going through their country. When completed it will make their way of life much easier and give them ready access to the outside world. I feel that such a genuine effort to help the people of my country can never adequately be acknowledged."

From a report by Australian Army Public Relations, Singapore.



Judo displays (left) drew large crowds while the *basha* was honoured by a visit (below) from two World War One Victoria Cross winners—Mr Albert Halton VC and Mr Harry Christian VC.



Fifth floor *basha*

THE lift gates crashed open on the fifth floor of the third largest store in Britain . . . "Top floor . . . the Regular Army . . . guns, soldiers and a jungle *basha*." With that strange announcement ringing in their ears, the Saturday morning crowd stomped out to do battle with 500 or so other sightseers already thronging The Lancastrian Brigade's lively recruiting display.

As the spearhead of a drive to boost recruiting in Manchester, the Brigade took over the top floor of Lewis's mammoth store, in the City centre, for ten days. The Manchester authorities regarded co-operation as "a civic duty" and stinted nothing, from a ceremonial opening by the Lord Mayor to permission for a band and drums to parade in Piccadilly.

Problems aplenty plagued the staging of the "Sport and Adventure" exhibition but the 105 soldiers involved were never stumped. Company Sergeant-Major F Sharples solved the five-storey elevation of his *Wombat* by dismantling it and removing the roof of the lift.

Against the usual recruiting backcloth of posters and blown-up photographs the soldiers sold their Brigade enthusiastically. Persuasive yet not glib, they answered facetious questions patiently and serious queries honestly. Old soldiers with sticks and women of all ages were made as welcome as the potential recruits who came with them.

Closed circuit television gave passers-by an intriguing glimpse of the happenings and a steady flow followed their curiosity upstairs to see the military Barnum and Bailey. Alternating in the boxing ring were judo displays, black-and-white boxing featuring Mr Right and Mr Wrong and the band of 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment. A trad band and a beat group proved that in music too the soldier has his off-duty moments.

Twelve recruits from the Brigade depot at Preston paraded in uniforms ancient and modern, contrasting period colour with modern smartness and serviceability.

Captain Peter Taylor, the Brigade recruiting officer was well satisfied: "It went like a bomb." A smiling Colonel C E Knight, Brigade Colonel, said: "I am absolutely delighted. It has been a great success."

Surest signs of success were found where the shopping baskets clustered to wait for the lift down. The Brigade's next generation of Manchester soldiers is assured while it can impress the mothers and make them talk as they did on Flight 771 to the ground floor and civilian life. As satisfied customers they can hardly come back themselves but very likely they will encourage their sons to consider the Army as a career with a future and a sport and adventure-filled present.



Defence Estimates

MORE unification within the Ministry of Defence is forecast in the Statement on the Defence Estimates 1965—the first White Paper of the unified Ministry since it came into being on 1 April 1964. And, says the Statement, changes already decided or contemplated in organisation and procedures may lead in due course to more fundamental changes in the structure of Service administration as a whole.

Amalgamation of the Services' strategical communications towards a single integrated network is progressing steadily. Joint centres are already working at Aden and Bahrain and amalgamation in Singapore has been studied.

Unification of lands work of the three Services, under the Army Minister, is nearly complete and is expected to produce a staff saving of 15 per cent. Savings in men and money will also result from the transfer of airfield construction duties from the Royal Air Force to the Royal Engineers.

An Inspector-General of Codification and Standardisation has been appointed to direct work in the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Aviation towards the introduction of a single system (based on that developed in NATO) of codifying stores and equipment.

Common forms and procedures will be introduced as far as practicable in placing contracts and in inspection of stores and equipment bought for the Services. Rationalisation of accommodation stores supply (furniture and domestic equipment) will be implemented in 1965-66. The Ministry of Public Buildings and Works will furnish new buildings at home and the Royal Air Force will be responsible for maintaining accommodation stores in all three Services and furnishing new buildings overseas.

A single organisation is to be responsible for the design, development, procurement and inspection of clothing (except flying clothing and survival equipment) for the Services. Similarly there will be one organisation for medical and dental equipment and stores and a single management authority for the procurement, storage and distribution of food. Responsibility for placing fuel contracts is also to be centralised.

A study is being made of centralising responsibility for supply, storage and repair of a wide range of vehicles used by all three Services. Some integration of the medical services, aspects of training and closer co-operation between recruiting organisations are also being considered.

Other points from the estimates are:

MANPOWER

Army recruiting showed a welcome improvement over 1963. Youth Teams proved successful, particularly in dispelling the false image of Army life among those who did not know the modern Army. The "Young Soldier" scheme, allowing enlistment at 17-17½ with parental consent, closed the gap between the maximum enlistment age for a boy and the minimum for an adult. More than half the men recruits enlisted for nine years.

In 1964, 9225 men left the Army on completing their service. This figure (it was 6186 in 1963) was higher because a large number of these men completed the six-year initial engagement introduced late in 1957.

Sandhurst took full entries in January and September 1964 and applications for Welbeck College increased considerably. More university candidates were commissioned but applications for short-service commissions were fewer than are needed. Three types of non-medical officer



Chieftain should come into service this year.

—administrative, technical and quartermaster—are now established in the reorganised Royal Army Medical Corps.

EQUIPMENT

It is planned to provide lighter yet robust equipment so that the fighting soldier should not carry more than a 55lb load. Trials of lighter personal weapons are taking place and in the Far East experiments are being made with lighter ration packs and to improve jungle boots.

HELICOPTERS

The Army is to have a substantial number of *Sioux* (Bell) light helicopters for support duties with combat units and deliveries of the *Scout* will continue. About 300 helicopters are available to the three Services, excluding training aircraft and reserves.

BUILDING

At home 28 large projects will have been completed in 1964-65 including the four unit barracks in Stanhope Lines, Aldershot, and work will have started on 32 large projects, including accommodation for two major units and eight large training establishments.

During 1965-66, 22 large projects are due to be completed and another 58 projects are due to start, including the rebuilding of Hyde Park Barracks, the School of Infantry at Warminster and the Guards Depot. It is expected that 1700 married quarters will be completed in 1964-65 and another 2400 in 1965-66.

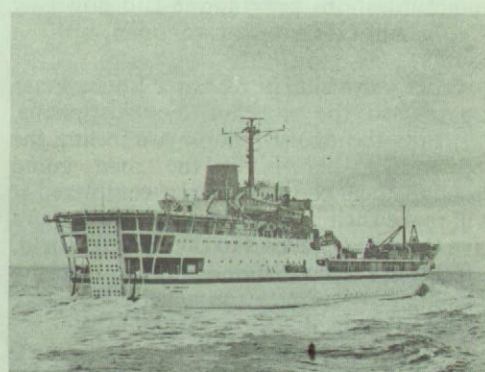
Middle East—The Army township at Little Aden will be finished in the middle of this year. Air conditioning will be installed in single accommodation and work will start on additional air-conditioned single accommodation and on amenities.



Wessex helicopters increase the Army's mobility.



Tracked APCs will be produced in larger numbers.



Two more logistics ships will be completed.



Full production is to start on Alvis Stalwarts.



Abbotts will be issued to units during the year.

Far East—A substantial building programme at Hong Kong is being financed by the Hong Kong Government.

Germany—Emphasis will continue on improving barracks and providing additional facilities such as new schools. The construction of blocks of flats by German contractors for hiring as married quarters is going well.

Gibraltar—Work will continue on the new Fortress Headquarters and on barracks for rehousing the garrison with, it is hoped, a start on 100 married quarters, mostly for soldiers.

STRENGTHS

The estimated strength of the Regular Army on 1 April 1965 was 177,500 men (172,500 actual strength on 1 April 1964), 6700 women (6500) and 10,400 boys (10,400).

The Territorial Army strength on 1 January 1965 was 119,955 men (131,482 on 1 January 1964) and 4541 women (4706), and on the same dates the Army Emergency Reserve strengths were 54,232 (93,335) men and 177 (177) women.

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Both the Women's Royal Army Corps and Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps increased their officer strength, but both still require more officers. The Women's Royal Army Corps now serves with all major arms and services in 28 different trades and employments and a quarter of both corps is serving abroad.

RESERVE FORCES

The Territorial Army is maintaining itself at about 90 per cent of its peacetime ceiling. During this year 7000 men will hold annual camp training in North-West Europe. The strength of the "Ever-Readies" is now 6600; the role of this

reserve is to be reconsidered during a review of Civil Defence. Last year's pilot scheme of training three Territorial Army units in fire fighting during annual camp is being expanded this year to 13 units which will be earmarked to mobilise during the following year with fire equipment in support of the civilian fire authorities.

CADET FORCES

The Combined Cadet Force has been reorganised and reduced to a maximum of 56,500 cadets, made up of 6000 Royal Navy, 40,000 Army and 10,500 Royal Air Force. The Army Cadet Force continued to flourish despite a slight decrease in numbers.

COSTINGS

A pilot scheme has started to apply value analysis techniques to certain equipments and an establishment for defence operational analysis is being created at Byfleet with, among other tasks, cost-effectiveness studies for all three Services.

THE COST

The defence estimates for 1965-66 total £2,120,500,000, an increase of 2.3 per cent on the current estimates. The Army's share will be £554,100,000, an increase of £39,156,200. The largest item in this total is £166,400,000 for pay and allowances (up by £10,483,000 mainly because of higher strengths and increased pay, allowances and national insurance contributions).

Other main expenses include £24,140,000 for the Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces (up by £2,585,000), £117,140,000 for civilians (up £4,265,000), £23,320,000 for movements (up £747,000), £45,960,000 for supplies (up £2,615,000), £14,700,000 for defence lands and buildings (up £1,609,000) and £6,600,000 for Army Department Headquarters (up £527,000).



A hovercraft is now on trial in the Far East.



More 81mm mortars will be delivered this year.

THE ARMY'S MEDALS

by Major John Laffin



40

THE ANZAC STAR

FIFTY years ago this month—on 25 April 1915—British and Imperial troops went ashore at Gallipoli to begin what was to prove one of the most arduous, bitter and frustrating campaigns in British military history.

It ended eight months later in withdrawal, so that technically the honours were with the Turks. But it was no cheap victory for them and they could not claim to have driven off their opponents who left voluntarily and in good order.

I have no space to comment on the gallant fighting of the many British regiments involved but must confine myself to the Australians and New Zealanders—the Anzacs—who ever since 1918 have felt cheated that they did not get a medal for Gallipoli, if only for the sake of the 8587 Australian and 2500 New Zealand comrades they left there. They did not seek an award, of course, but they were promised one and that promise was broken.

The Gallipoli—or, more popularly, the Anzac Star—was to have been a bronze eight-pointed piece with a circular centre inscribed "Gallipoli 1914-15" with a crown above. The medal was never struck but a great quantity of ribbon was manufactured and is illustrated here. From the left, the yellow in the ribbon represented the wattle of Australia; the grey, the fern leaf of New Zealand; the red, the Army; the blue, the Navy.

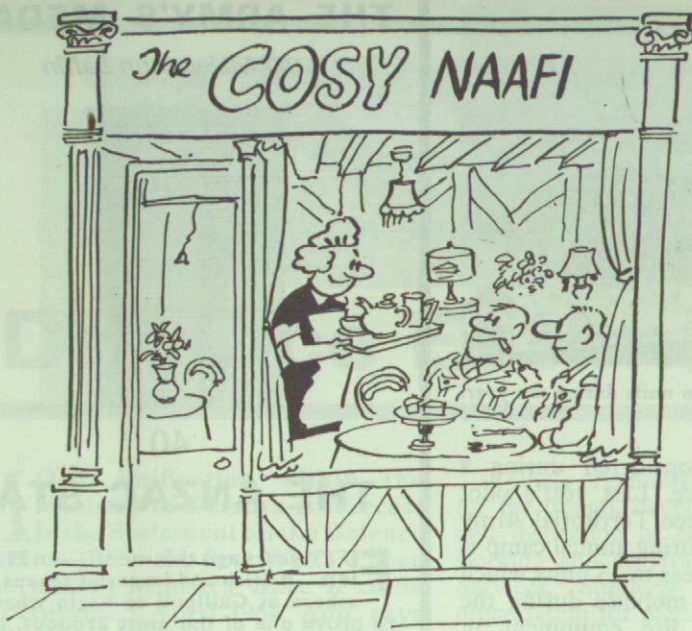
In July 1918 the whole matter was finalised and the Australian Prime Minister Mr W M Hughes, then in London, cabled to his deputy in Australia: RE GALLIPOLI MEDAL. MATTER FINALLY SETTLED TODAY. ALL WELL.

At this time an exhibition of war pictures in London included a portrait of the Australian Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash, with the ribbon of the star painted on his tunic. But at this point something went wrong and the ribbon was painted out.

The stated reason for non-issue of the star was that its award to the Anzacs would be unfair to the British, Indian and other troops who had fought at Gallipoli. But these soldiers would not have begrudged the Anzacs their medal; an English officer reported that the "Australian on Gallipoli was the bravest thing God ever made." In any case, there was nothing to prevent issue of an award to all troops regardless of nationality. The Turks and French issued medals to their troops.

The landing at Anzac Cove and the later fighting on the peninsula had special significance for the Anzacs for this was their first major military action. They had seen much action in the Boer War, but at Gallipoli they proved themselves soldiers second to none. In one action at Lone Pine the Australians won seven Victoria Crosses.

Anzac Day became day-of-the-year in Australia and New Zealand and it remains so today. Veterans from both World Wars assemble in town and city and march through the streets to remembrance services and later to unit reunions. This is the one day of the year on which all ex-soldiers wear their decorations and medals. Few Gallipoli veterans survive to wear what would have been their proudest distinction, the Anzac Star—the medal that nearly, but never quite, was.



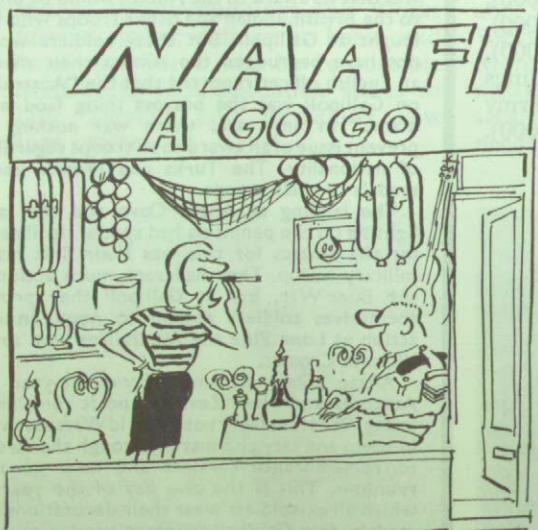
HOT CLUB de NAAFI



NAAFY

AU

LARRY





FAIR TROT

Munching glucose tablets and hard-tack biscuits, two footslogging soldiers of 1st Battalion, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, stationed at Lemgo in Germany, marched 110 miles in just 40 hours. **Corporal Joe Heslop** and **Fusilier Brian Flook** were setting a standard for a company march planned for the summer. Stopping only for a quick meal and a few hours' sleep, their route took them from the banks of the Rhine to the River Weser at a speed that would not shame the average cyclist. After the march, Corporal Heslop's wife **Sheila** said she was very proud of her husband's achievement and added: "Perhaps now he will take the baby out for a walk occasionally." Nothing like striking while the iron is hot!

FAIR COP

An Army Air Corps pilot who chased a camel-mounted Arab rebel and trapped him by the slipstream of his aircraft has won a commendation for distinguished conduct. **Sergeant Cliff Taylor**, pictured here climbing into the cockpit of his *Beaver*, was returning to 653 Squadron, Army Air Corps, base at Little Aden when he saw a *Land-Rover* wrecked by an explosion. He immediately radioed for help, landed his plane on a small patch of flat sand and gave first aid to three severely injured Royal Marines. Helicopters quickly arrived to evacuate the casualties and Sergeant Taylor took off again to search for an Arab seen by one of the Marines near the ambush. The suspect was quickly spotted from the air and until ground forces arrived Sergeant Taylor kept the man pinned down by buzzing him and trapping him in sand storms caused by the slipstream. "I flew over and around the man a couple of times at camel hump level," he explained later "... and he decided to dismount!"



FAIR SWAP

Lieutenant Christian Lutken has swapped armies—for love. A Danish soldier for eight years, he has now joined the British Army because his wife (pictured with him here at their home in Essex) refused to live abroad. At his request his regiment, the 1st Falster Foot, agreed to transfer him to the British Army in what is believed to be an unprecedented move. Lieutenant Lutken trained in Britain with his regiment two years ago.

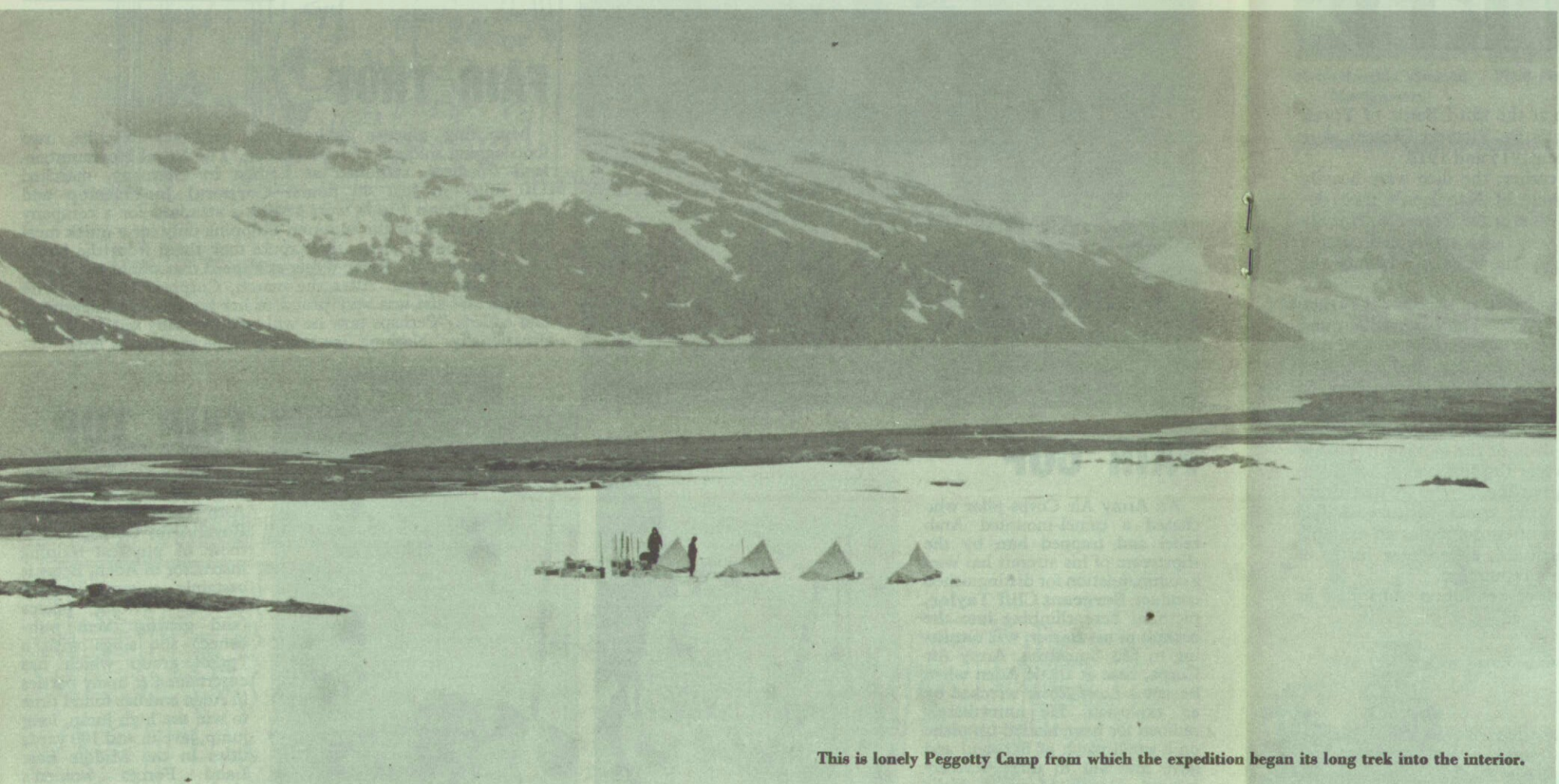


FAIR TOP

Poet, athlete and pop singer—**Corporal Betsy Ann Clewlow**, Women's Royal Army Corps, is all of these. A physical training instructor in Aden, Betsy is certainly a versatile girl. Between writing poems (and getting them published) she sings with a "pop" group which has entertained at many parties in Aden and has found time to win the high jump, long jump, javelin and 100 yards titles in the Middle East Land Forces women's championships. Her blank verse appears in "An Anthology of New Verse by Cheshire poets" — some achievement for a Staffordshire-born girl!



IN 'SHACKLETON'S FOOTSTEPS



This is lonely Peggotty Camp from which the expedition began its long trek into the interior.



AFTER four months in one of the bleakest and least hospitable parts of the world, ten men of the Combined Services Expedition to South Georgia in the sub-Antarctic are this month heading back to Britain on board HMS *Protector*, a Royal Navy ice patrol ship.

Chosen from hundreds of volunteers, they left Britain in October last year and during their lonely explorations they retraced the epic trek undertaken by Sir Ernest Shackleton across the island in 1916 after his ship was crushed in the ice.

Object of the expedition, which was the most ambitious project of its type undertaken since World War Two, was to explore an uncrossed mountain range and to carry out a wide range of scientific, geological and zoological investigations.

Comprising three Army, three Royal Air Force, two Royal Navy and two Royal Marine personnel, the expedition spent Christmas Day camped on a glacier in the little-known Allardyce Range before attempting to climb Mount Paget, 10,000

feet, one of the many unscaled peaks. During the four months, the ten men lived entirely off dehydrated rations. Snow, sleet and rain on the coast and blizzards inland were among the many hazards they faced and, as dogs could not be used, all stores and equipment had to be manhandled in sub-zero temperatures.

In charge of the vital survey work on the island was Captain Patrick Fagan, Royal Engineers. Surveys were a major part of the expedition's tasks in the remote Royal Bay area, furthering research started in this locality more than 80 years ago by the German International Polar Year Expedition.

Zoological and ornithological research included work connected with the distribution of various species of penguins and seals, while the mosses and lichens of South Georgia were also the subject of a special report.

Sergeant Thomas Lynch, The Parachute Regiment, the expedition's botanist and one of its two photographers, has a special reason for looking forward to his return

home next month—he is due to marry Miss Ann Wass, a Hertfordshire schoolteacher. There will be wedding bells too for the expedition leader, Lieutenant Commander Malcolm Burley, Royal Navy, who is to marry Miss Fiona MacDonald in Edinburgh on May 29.

Captain John Peacock, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, an experienced climber and skier, acted as geologist and glaciologist. Much of his work on the island will not be assessed until his specimens are examined by experts.

Shackleton's crossing of the island in 1916 has been described as a "miracle of mountaineering." When his ship was crushed by ice in the Weddell Sea, he sailed in an open boat to the south-west coast of South Georgia and then, with two other men, set out to get help from a whaling station on the other side. Ill clad, with little food and equipped with nothing more than a length of rope and a carpenter's adze, they eventually stumbled into a whaling base at Stromness after a journey involving the most incredible hardships.



Top: On parade aboard HMS *Discovery* before setting out are (left to right): Lieut-Comdr M K Burley RN, Sqn-Ldr A H Back AFC RAF, SAC J R Chester RAF Regt, Lieut S H Down RM, Capt P Fagan RE, Sgt G H Hutt RAF, Control/Art P Langdon RN, Sgt T J Lynch, Para Regt, Capt J D C Peacock REME and Sgt T D Thompson RM.

Above: HMS *Protector* anchored beneath rocky peaks at a stores base.

Left: A helicopter of *Protector* lands at Peggotty Camp, King Haakon Bay.

Right: Sgt Thomas Lynch, botanist and photographer, aboard HMS *Protector*.



THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE FUSILIERS

ANTELOPE AND HACKLE

SKIRTING craters and leaping across shell-shattered trenches, a British soldier ran through a murderous hail of fire towards the German lines. Doubling through the pandemonium of Loos to the wire which had halted his company's advance, he coolly clipped two gaps in the strands—and the attack went in successfully.

This dogged gritty courage which won the Victoria Cross for Private Vickers on

25 September 1915 has been the heritage of The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers for 291 years.

Tenacity and the determination to see every job through has characterised the Regiment's activities in war and peace.

World War One made unprecedented demands on the Sixth of Foot. The bill was high and paid in full with the lives of 560 officers and 10,891 other ranks. In a single week 5000 men volunteered for service. Of the 31 battalions raised, 15

were in action at the third Battle of Ypres. The Regiment's six Victoria Crosses were all won between 1915 and 1918.

A century earlier, the dice were heavily loaded in favour of Napoleon's men defending a position in the Pyrenees. Heavily outnumbered, the Sixth scrambled cursing and steaming up the mountain to rout the French.

One observer called it madness; the Duke of Wellington said: "The most gallant and finest thing I ever witnessed."

A sea disaster was the strange setting for a brave action that stirred emotions the world over in 1846. A draft of The Royal Warwickshire Regiment stood fast in their ranks on the deck of the sinking troopship *Birkenhead* while the lifeboats were filled. Forty-eight gave their lives so that every woman and child could be saved. This story, which is often quoted as an example of British fortitude, added new lustre to the Regiment's reputation.

The thread of resolution runs just as

BOBBY THE ANTELOPE

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment changed its title to The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers and joined The Fusilier Brigade in 1963.

The famous antelope cap badge was replaced by the fusilier badge and a hackle in the regimental colours of orange and blue. Antelope uniform buttons are worn throughout the brigade and antelope collar badges

are worn by the strong Territorial 7th Battalion. The tradition of parading with a mascot, permitted to only four other regiments, is proudly retained. An antelope which is always called Bobby is permanently posted to the 1st Battalion.

The Regiment was originally the Sixth Regiment of Foot. In 1832 it became a Royal Regiment by order of King William IV.



Warwickshires move up through a Normandy cornfield to attack the formidably defended village of St Contest.

Carriers of the 2nd Battalion in Lebissey which was taken in 1944, a tense month after a first unsuccessful attack.



Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

Field-Marshal Viscount Slim.

The white hot conflicts of 1914-18 tried and tempered two men of The Royal Warwickshires for momentous roles in World War Two.

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery DSO joined the 1st Battalion in 1908 as a second-lieutenant and commanded it 23 years later. He was Colonel of the Regiment from 1947 to 1963.

His successor as Chief of the Imperial General Staff was Field-Marshal Viscount Slim DSO MC who joined the Regiment as a private in 1914.

He was wounded at the Gallipoli landing

and in Mesopotamia while serving with the 9th Battalion. He became Commander-in-Chief Allied Land Forces in East Asia in 1945-46 and was later appointed Governor-General of Australia.

"Ole Bill" was a Warwickshire too. Bruce Bairnsfather distilled humour from his own experiences in the trenches with the Sixth to create the immortal cartoon character. Others to serve in the Regiment were Sir Archibald Nye MC, a former British High Commissioner in India and Canada, Sir Henry Seagrave, thriller writer Peter Cheyney and author A A Milne.



In 1961 the 1st Battalion mounted a heliborne assault from an airstrip 10,000 miles from Warwick in the New Territories of Hong Kong.

strongly in individual soldiers. Before the Mayor of St Quentin would give an exhausted battalion food and rest in 1914, he insisted that they should surrender, if the Germans advanced, to save the town from damage. Lieutenant-Colonel J F Elkington foolishly agreed. Court-martialled and disgraced, he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion to win back his honour. After being decorated twice for desperate bravery and seriously wounded

he was reinstated in the British Army and awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1940 three battalions covered the withdrawal to Dunkirk, the 2nd Battalion fighting a bitter rearguard battle at Wormhoudt against the Adolf Hitler SS Division. Four years later the Battalion landed in Normandy to fight through France, Belgium and Holland to Germany. The Regiment's last casualty of the war, Corporal C S Stacey, died in the tradition

of the Warwickshires, while trying to bring a wounded man to safety.

Intervention in religious wars has been the Regiment's task many times since it was raised in 1674 by King Charles II to support the Protestant alliance with Holland.

Fourteen years later the Regiment was concerned in the overthrow of his Roman Catholic brother, King James II. The Sixth of Foot sailed to England with the Protestant William of Orange and fought for him at the Battle of the Boyne, earning the nickname "Dutch Guards."

Later battle honours were won for the storming of Martinique in the West Indies and the defence of a battery in the American War of Independence. At Atbara in the Sudan in 1898, the Regiment helped to defeat the Dervishes and then marched into Khartoum with Kitchener.

For 17 of the last 20 years, the Warwickshires have been abroad on peacekeeping duty. This role began in 1946 with two stormy years in Palestine.

The 1st Battalion, which spent World War Two on thankless internal security duties in India then amalgamated with the 2nd Battalion. Service in Austria, Korea, Egypt, Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Aden and Hong Kong led to a posting to Germany in 1962.

In February 1965 The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers come home again to be stationed at Castle Barnard, County Durham.



W.D. & H.O. WILLS

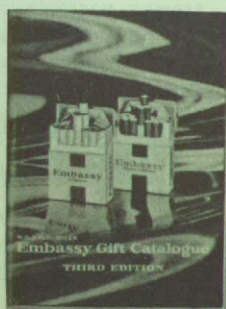
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(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)



Manchester Guardian

APRIL 1915

Gallipoli. British troops have landed at terrific cost. Now the beach is a turmoil as horses, transport, provisions and baggage are put ashore. In the far distance the British are steadily advancing into the teeth of heavily fortified Turkish defences; already they have accomplished by a million acts of individual heroism one of the most brilliant operations of the war. They landed from open boats and over-ran apparently impregnable defences, hundreds of men dying as they stepped on to the beaches. Fourteen thousand men fell in the Gallipoli landings—and it was just the start of a long and arduous campaign in the Dardanelles.



light

As suspension bridges go, it was hardly Sydney harbour. But it was nevertheless quite an ambitious project for 38 (Berlin) Field Squadron, Royal Engineers. Out training in West Berlin, they were building a makeshift wooden bridge over a shallow canal. Things went smoothly until Lance-Corporal William Neil (left) and Sapper Harold Hancock prepared to bridge the final gap...

... when, without so much as a warning creak, there was a crash, a splash and down came bridge, Sappers and all. One of the vital supports, embedded in a field, had snapped...

... and two very wet Sappers were helped up the bank by their near-hysterical friends. It was, to put it mildly, the best laugh in years.

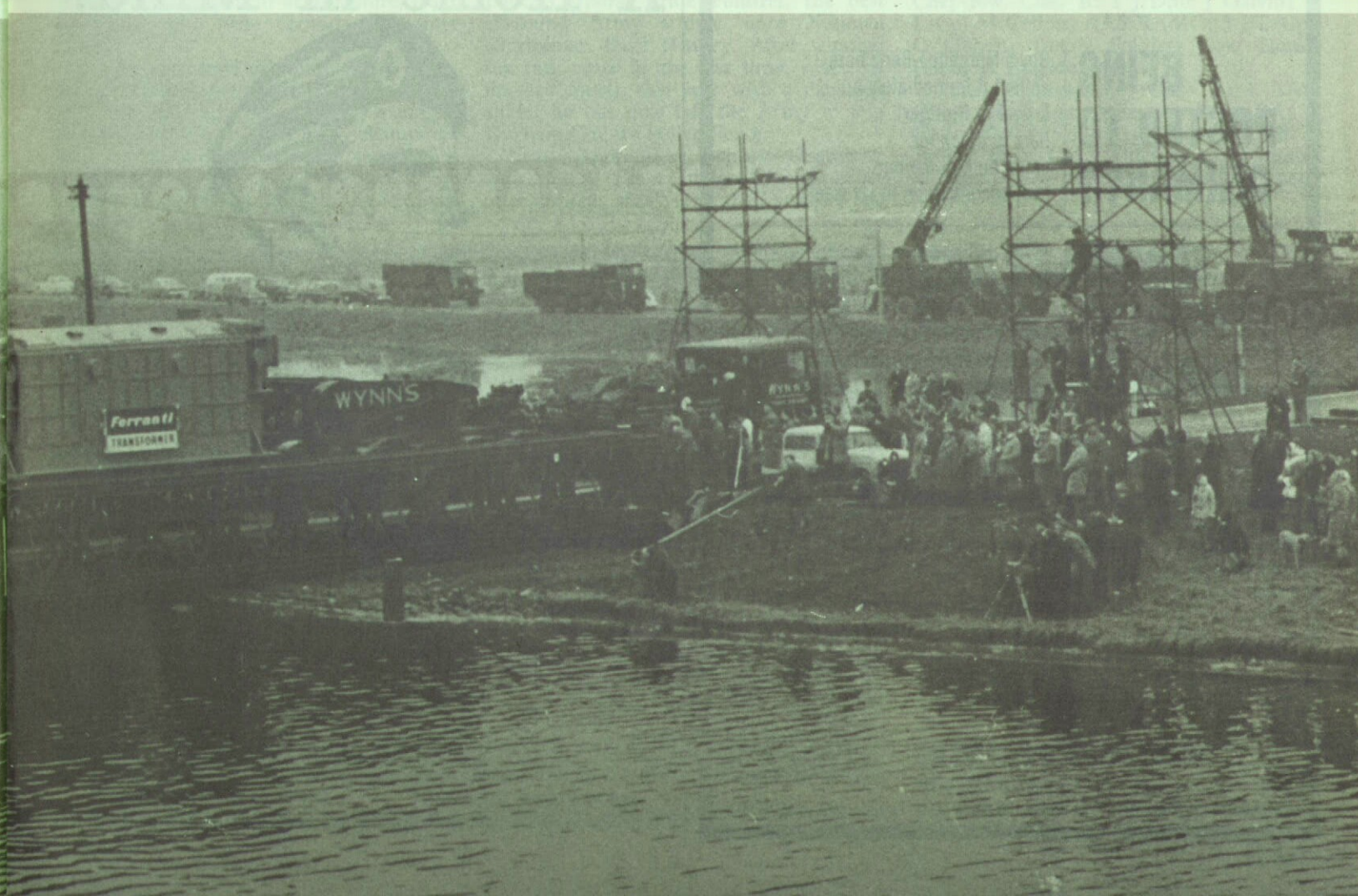
Undeterred by a minor setback like a bridge collapse, the Sappers hauled the sunken timbers out of the mud, re-built the whole structure and trooped across in a remarkably confident fashion. It was all good training.

and heavy

"Build us a bridge" said the Central Generating Board to 509 Field Squadron, Royal Engineers. The Sappers called in another Liverpool Territorial unit, 912 (Heavy General Transport) Company, Royal Army Service Corps, to transport the equipment in 16 ten-ton lorries, and made a start. A fascinating exercise that called for all the Sappers' skill and ingenuity was enjoyed all the more because of its importance to a vital civil project. The bridge was needed to get two huge

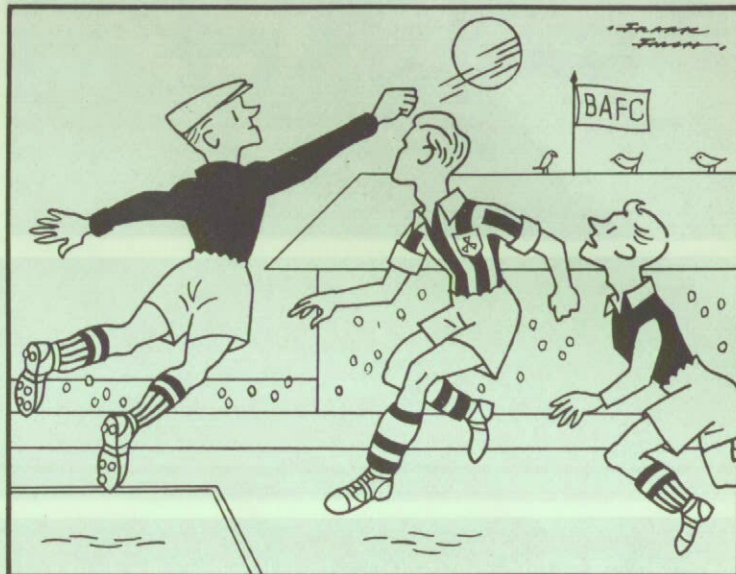
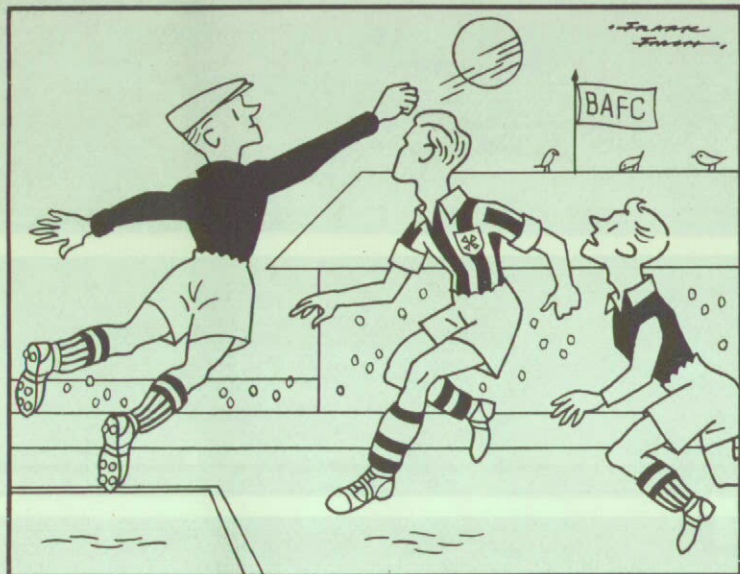
transformers over the River Weaver, near Chester, to the site of a new electricity sub-station. The existing bridge was too weak and other alternatives were expensive and time consuming. After special instruction at Western Command bridging camp, the Territorial Sappers assembled the bridge on the river bank in two weekends. It was specially stressed to carry the 220-ton weight of each loaded transporter. With the River Weaver in constant use by shipping, the speed of the

bridging operation was important. The Sappers promised to reopen the river within eight hours and won. On bridging day, the first transporter—15 feet longer than the 125-foot bridge—trundled smoothly across. The critical moment came when the bridge bowed and sank six inches as the second heavy-footed leviathan crawled over. Happily it held and moments later the jubilant men of 509 Squadron began the work of recovery and dismantlement.



How observant are you?

These two pictures look alike, but they vary in ten minor details. If you cannot detect all the differences, turn to page 36.



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Left: About half-way through the seven-mile race, a small group of runners are cheered on by the spectators. Below left: Corporal Gibson winning the race well ahead of the field. Below right: Colour-Sergeant Burt comes in to finish sixth.



FIVE VICTORIES IN A ROW

FOR the fifth successive year, 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, has won the Army Cross-Country Championship. It has only ever happened once before, 34 years ago when The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry also scored five successive wins.

Packing well behind their indefatigable captain, Colour-Sergeant Gordon Burt, the Paras had four men in the first twelve and their 123 points total gave them an easy victory over 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, from Germany, who were second, 62 points behind.

It was a reversal of Rhine Army form, for the Rhine Army winners, The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry, only managed to take fourth place in the Army championship. It was a disappointment too for 1st Training Regiment, Royal Engineers, for in spite of supplying both first and second

men home, they were only third in the team placings.

After years of striving, Corporal David Gibson won the senior individual championship at last. He went to the front from the start and stayed there to complete the seven-mile course in a commendable 32 minutes, 57 seconds, a good 100 yards ahead of team-mate Lance-Corporal John Reynolds. Two hundred yards behind was Captain Alistair Fyfe, the Somerset and Cornwall's enthusiastic skipper.

It was the end of Army athletics for Lance-Corporal Ernie Pomfret, the best all-round Army athlete since National Serviceman Basil Heatley. After winning the race twice in the last three years, he finished fourth this year with a damaged ankle; he has now left the Army to join Durham County Police Force.

Army Apprentices School, Chepstow, won the A Team Junior Championship after noticing that one of their runners had

been marked nine points when he handed in a number 6 card upside down! A notable performance was the winning of the B class race by Junior Drummer John Galvin, Junior Parachute Company, for the second year in succession—a record in junior Army running. More than 400 young soldiers entered for the three-and-a-half mile race. Junior results were:—

Individual Championship, Class A: 1 J/Pte K Oliver, Junior Tradesmen's Regt, Rhyl; 2 J/L/Bdr W McQuilkin, Junior Leaders' Regt RA; 3 L/Cpl K Bowes, AAS Chepstow. Class B: 1 J/Dmr J Galvin; 2 L/Cpl M Collins, AAS RAMC; 3 J/L/Cpl C Gilbert, Junior Soldiers Coy, Home Counties Brigade Depot.

Team Championship Class A: 1 AAS Chepstow; 2 Junior Leaders Regt, RA; 3 Junior Tradesmen's Regt, Rhyl. Class B: 1 Junior Para Coy, Aldershot; 2 Junior Soldiers Coy, Yorkshire Brigade Depot; 3 AAS, RAPC.



Rough-and-tumble near the touch line during the final of the Army Rugby Cup at Aldershot.

DUKES TOPPLE WELSH GUARDS

SCORING all three brilliant tries, Army player Lieutenant C G Edwards brought victory to 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, in the final of the Army Rugby Cup at Aldershot.

Rhine Army winners, the "Dukes" beat 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, holders of the Cup for the past four years and the UK winners, by 11 points to six—a goal and two tries to a penalty goal and a try.

Played on a bitterly cold day with snow showers and a strong wind, the final was a game in which enthusiasm played a bigger part than skill. Under these conditions,

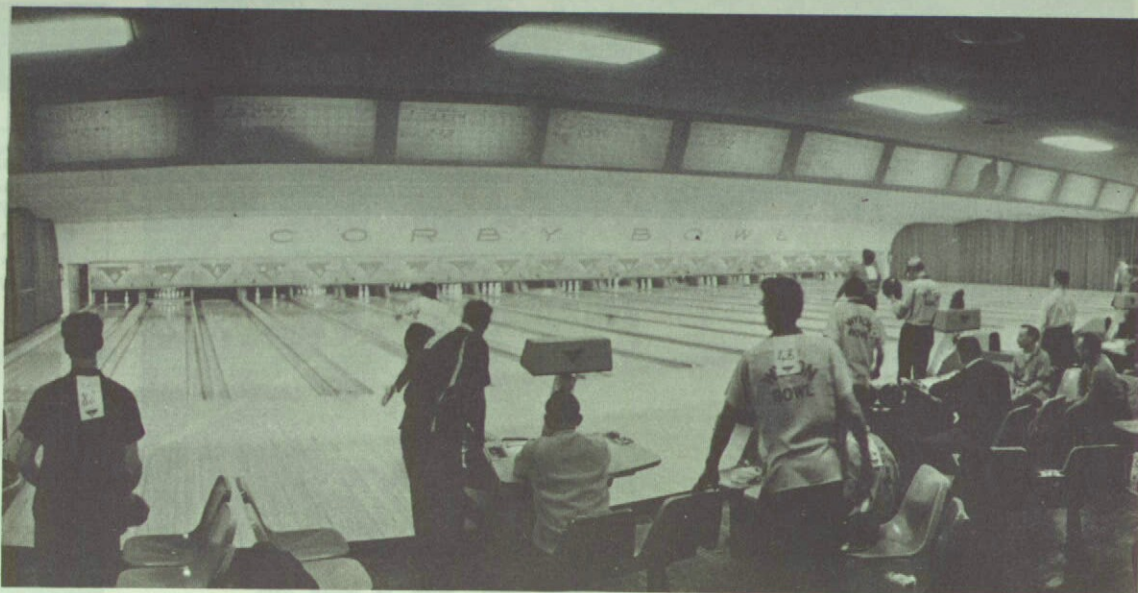
Edwards's performance was exceptional.

Big, fast and powerful and playing at right wing-three-quarter, he showed great determination in going for the line and the Guards just could not hold him, despite some fine tackling. His first try, after a quarter of an hour of abortive play, began with a line-out handling the ball with surprising speed to send him over the line.

Captain C R L Guthrie, the Guards' place kicker, had a poor game and missed three penalties—one a sitter—before scoring and equalising just before the interval.

Soon after the start of the second half, Edwards followed up a kick ahead and scored his second try. Then the game was a muddle until a fine movement on the right ended with Edwards scoring yet again, this time Lieutenant P A Pettigrew adding the finishing touch with a great conversion.

The final effort came mainly from the Guards when their front row tried to force their way through the opposition and, fly-kicking through, Lance-Sergeant G Phillips scored.



All eyes on the bowling alleys during the first ever Inter-Services Tenpin Bowling Championships.

CRUSADERS FINISHED 20th

THE Army gave only half-hearted support to the first Inter-Services Tenpin Bowling Tournament, held at Corby in Northamptonshire. Vast majority of the competitors came from the Royal Air Force, followed by a strong Royal Navy contingent. Only a handful of soldiers entered.

"The Crusaders" of 24 Signal Regiment, stationed at Catterick, were the highest placed Army team, finishing 20th in the overall classifica-

tion. Their captain, Sergeant W Wallington, became the Army singles champion with a score of 553 which brought him a creditable fifth place overall.

The two remaining Army teams—from the Highland Brigade Depot and 638 Signals Troop—finished the tournament in 28th and 29th positions out of the 29 teams.

Driver D Rayner, 20 Company, Royal Army Service Corps, was nominated the top Army scratch competitor.

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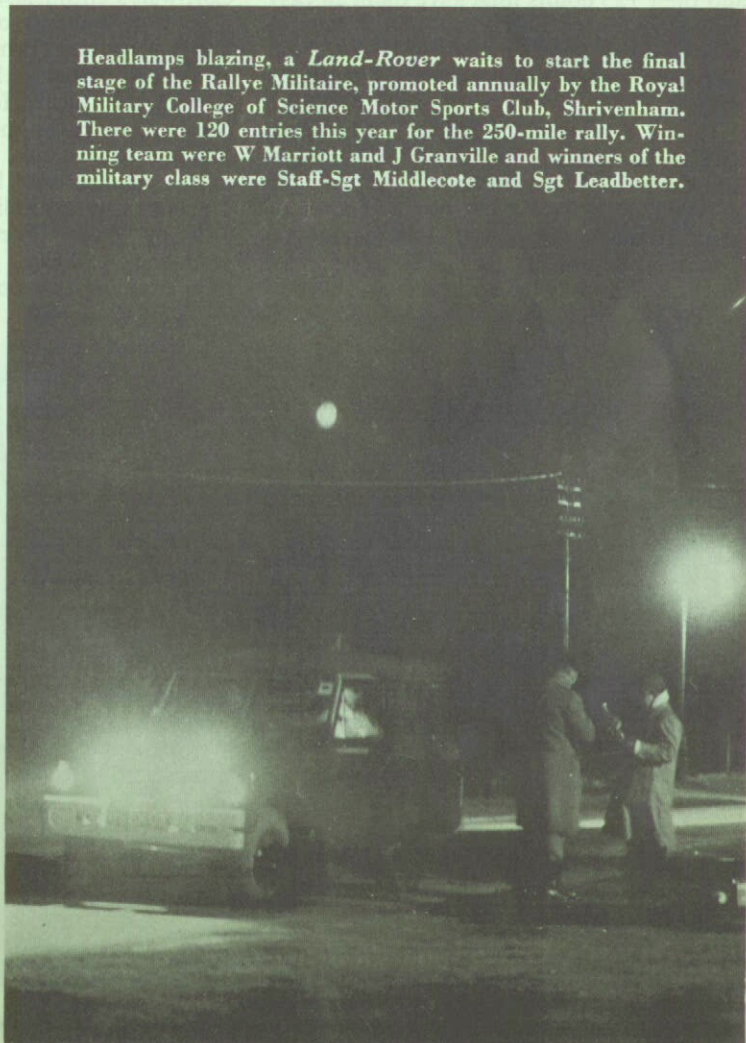
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Headlamps blazing, a *Land-Rover* waits to start the final stage of the Rallye Militaire, promoted annually by the Royal Military College of Science Motor Sports Club, Shrivenham. There were 120 entries this year for the 250-mile rally. Winning team were W Marriott and J Granville and winners of the military class were Staff-Sgt Middlecote and Sgt Leadbetter.



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Heads together

SO many readers asked for another competition on the lines of the "Code in the head?" (September, 1964), which attracted a record entry, that Art Editor Frank Finch has produced another set of drawings representing letters of the alphabet.

This is a simple substitution code but the competition has been made less easy this time by making some of the variations between different heads rather less obvious. To help you along, the light dots indicate spaces between words, some of which you will see extend from one line to the next. And there are no proper nouns or abbreviations in the message.

Send the decoded message, by letter or on a postcard, with the "Competition 83" label from this page and your name and address, to:

The Editor (Comp 83)
SOLDIER
433 Holloway Road
London N7.

Closing date is Monday, 21 June; solution and winners' names will appear in the August issue. The competition is open to all readers. More than one entry can be submitted but each must be accompanied by a "Competition 83" label.

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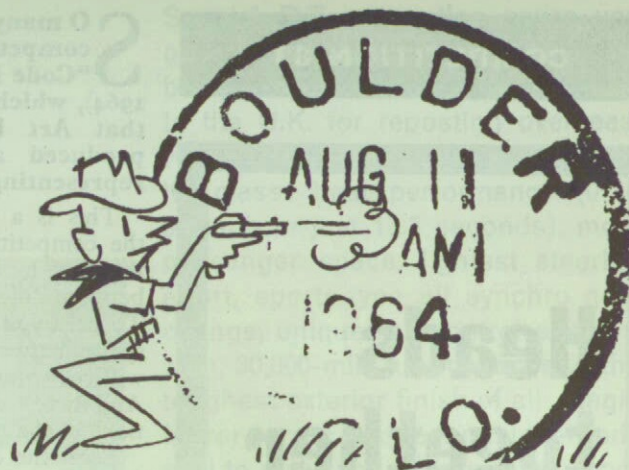
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LETTERS

THE RANK THAT NEVER WAS

There have been questions in Parliament, articles and letters in newspapers and magazines, arguments in the "local"—and still the myth of the "King's Corporal" persists. Every few years the subject pops up again and here it is once more on SOLDIER's desk, raised by Lance-Corporal D J Scott, RHQ Troop, 38 Engineer Regiment, Claro Barracks, Ripon, Yorkshire, and by a number of people in Catterick with their Public Relations Officer, Captain A R Fenn.

For them, for the many young soldiers who are bound to hear this legend during their service, and for all other readers, here is the answer—there is not, and never has been in the British Army the rank of King's Corporal.

One question in the House of Commons was put in October 1944 by Mr Wootton-Davies to the War Minister (Sir John Grigg). How many King's Corporals had been created during World War Two, what were the rules and conditions governing the rank, what were the awards and privileges and could the Minister give a list of King's Corporals with the reason for appointment in each case, asked Mr Wootton-Davies.

Sir John replied that extensive investigations had failed to disclose any factual basis for the suggestion made from time to time that there was, or had been within living memory, any such rank as King's Corporal.

The Minister might have added that if this rumour had any origin it was probably in the early 19th century when soldiers were sometimes recommended for immediate promotion in the field. As a result they were sometimes given the honorary rank of corporal within their own regiments, but neither rank nor promotion received official recognition.

The King's Corporal was officially classified as a fable in the early days of World War One when the transport sergeant, an old Regular reservist, of a new Army (Kitchener) Service Battalion, was noted wearing a coat-of-arms above his chevrons. He said he had been promoted King's Corporal in the field in South Africa, wore the official badge of the rank and could not be reduced without the King's approval. Higher authority told him he was no more than a sergeant and ordered him to remove the badge.

In 1921 the War Office Librarian and Major T J Edwards, the military author, made an extensive search of regulations, warrants and files—and drew a blank.

In the early 1930s the King's Corporal popped up again and was shot down by the "Naval and Military Record." This journal said that a War Office committee once considered an official suggestion that soldiers who had

distinguished themselves in wartime but were unsuited to be non-commissioned officers in peacetime should be given some mark of distinction on the right arm, preferably an embroidered band, carrying with it a step in rank, while on active service, with additional pay and a donation of £10.

The idea was not adopted, though some men were specially promoted in the field in the later stages of the Boer War and were generally known as "Kitchener's Sergeants."

When the London Evening News told a reader in 1950, on the authority of an encyclopedia, that a King's Corporal was a private who was promoted to the rank for gallantry in the field and who wore a crown above his chevrons, SOLDIER stepped forward again to query this with the writer of the encyclopedia entry.

The writer replied that the War Office gave him this information five years previously and he had checked on it. As the result of SOLDIER's approach he made further inquiries and received the following answers:

The War Office denied there was such a rank as King's Corporal and disowned its previous information;

The Air Ministry said the rank existed in the Royal Air Force just as it did in the Army;

The War Office denied the Royal Air Force statement;

The Brigade of Guards said there was a King's Corporal—but only in the Horse Guards;

The Household Cavalry said the rank was only in the Foot Guards;

The Foot Guards said there was no such rank and never had been;

The Imperial War Museum said there was no conclusive evidence of the existence of a King's Corporal;

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, said Queen's Corporal was heard of during the South African War but its existence was never substantiated.

As SOLDIER explained later in 1950, there had been a King's Sergeant but it was not a military rank—there were sergeants in civilian life long before there were any in the Army. Records mention Sergeant Glynne, Recorder of London and King's Sergeant 1639; Sir J Maynard, Protector's Sergeant 1653 and later King's Sergeant to Charles II; Sir William Scroggs, King's Sergeant 1669. A sergeant in those days was usually the chief servant of one department of an aristocratic household.

Down the years there have been stories of King's Corporals who appeared before their commanding officers and won the day (the delinquent's pipe-dream?) and several explanations as to why the King's Corporal came into being.

The question by Mr Wootton-Davies back in 1944 brought a crop of



letters expressing surprise that the War Minister had never heard of the rank of King's Corporal. Cases were quoted and each was followed up through record offices—but in no instance was the man officially described as a King's Corporal.

All down the years people have quoted names, regiments and dates, but the person named has always been a distant relative, or the information has been second-hand. Never has the elusive King's Corporal come forward in person. And he never will—because he just never was!

German uniforms

I am compiling a record of German Army uniform from 1918 onwards, including mess dress. Any information, photographs and if possible, insignia, would be most acceptable and will be acknowledged.—D Warrington, 40 Kenilworth Court, Sittingbourne, Kent.

13-pounder at Mons

A W Bacon is quite right (Letters, January). The traversing lever is pulled back from the folded position as soon as the trail is dropped for action. The recoil would otherwise contact it on firing.

Your picture also shows the No 1 kneeling on the right of the trail. The Field Artillery Training Manual says the No 1 will kneel on the left of the trail.—R J Thorogood (late 119 Brigade, RFA), 30 Arnewood Road, W Southbourne, Bournemouth.

My father, Maj A E Walters RA (Retd), also a 1914 vintage Gunner, roared "That No 1 isn't doing his job properly" when he saw the October SOLDIER. But on reading the January letter he agreed fully with A W Bacon and felt thankful they were firing only blanks.—Cpl J Walters (101 H & B Med Wksp, REME (TA)), 11 Connaught Road, Aldershot, Hants.

I quite agree with A W Bacon that the trail handle should be in the vertical position. The object of this was to enable the No 1 to traverse to put the gun layer roughly on target, and to run up to clear spades.—C H Kelly, 30 Stratford Road, Salisbury, Wilts.

The traversing lever (or handle) should not be folded down when the gun is in action; duties of No 1 include "... and folds back the traversing lever," this his last duty on coming out of action so that up to the last moment the gun may traverse to a suddenly appearing target.

With all due respect to A W Bacon Gunners at an OCTU as recently as 1940 (recent?—time flies!) used the 13-pounder. I was an AIG there and we later discarded the 13-pounder for the 4.5in, a step forward in that the 4.5 had

the same sighting principle (rocking bar) as the gun we were waiting for—the 25-pounder.—Maj (QM) G R Hewitt RA, HQ Northern Command, Imphal Barracks, York.

General Service Medal

The January SOLDIER is a splendid start to 1965 and has been read avidly by myself and my wife—in that order, after argument! But No 37 (General Service Medal 1918) in The Army's Medals series does not mention the clasp for Arabian Peninsula 1957-60 nor the clasp for service during the Brunei revolt 8-23 December 1962. Perhaps in a later article the author will introduce the General Service Medal 1962 which has replaced the General Service Medal 1918?—WO II G B Cosgrove, I GW Coy, RAOC, BFPO 17.

Major Laffin makes no reference to the Arabian Peninsula clasp. I know the previous "fun" in the Aden Protectorate merited little mention, and the three rebel leaders did sound like a music-hall turn, but the campaign did lead to the DSO for Brigadier A J Deane-Drummond MC, then commanding 22nd Special Air Service Regiment. Others of us, of course, received our clasp less spectacularly.—Maj L F Ball, Royal Signals, Planning Wing, School of Signals, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire.

★ Major Laffin writes: "Guilty. My apologies to the wearers of the bar 'Arabian Peninsula.' Since I wrote the article on the General Service Medal 1918 its final bar, 'Brunei,' has been issued. The final article in this series will be on the new General Service Medal for which one bar, 'Borneo,' has already been awarded. This covers actions from 24 December 1962. The ribbon is purple with green edges.

Cart before horse

I enlisted in the Territorial Army in August 1927 and served until demobilisation in October 1945. In November 1946 I enlisted into the Regular Army and am still serving.

I was awarded the Territorial Army Efficiency Medal in August 1939 and the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1964. I know that ex-Regular soldiers have joined the Territorial Army holding the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal and subsequently been awarded the Efficiency Medal and clasps, but I have not heard of anyone like myself obtaining these medals in the reverse order.—WO II W Pittman RASC, 69 Alamein Road, Waterloo Park, Aldershot, Hants.

★ Any takers?

more letters overleaf



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MORE LETTERS

Promulgation

During my service in a training cadre at Bradford in 1941, sentence on a Regular Army sergeant was promulgated by order of the OC Troops, Bradford.

As Provost Sergeant, I had to loosen his chevrons before marching the accused on parade—drawn up in three sides of square. To my way of thinking it served no purpose—the parade was composed of two-week service “call-up” rookies to whom King’s Regulations did not mean a thing.—**M E Lane-Money, 35 Holden Road, Salterbeck, Workington, Cumberland.**

Normandy Cup

You say that the Paratroopers thrashed the Royal Marine Commandos (Sport, February). Let me remind you that the Marines, compared to the Paratroopers, are in a very small minority. Also a Marine is a Marine first and a sportsman second, and when his time comes he is drafted abroad. Unlike the Army where, if a man excels at any one sport, he is kept at home. Beaten maybe we were, but never thrashed.—**L/Cpl G H Sanson, Provost Staff, 41 Commando, Royal Marines, Bickleigh, Devon.**



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★ **SOLDIER's** report did not use the word “thrashed.” And like Commandos, the Paratroopers spend a fair amount of time overseas, too!

With no more than about 700 to choose from the Commandos were at a disadvantage against two battalions of The Parachute Regiment.—**L/Cpl W R Woodrow, 41 Commando, Royal Marines, Bickleigh, Plymouth, Devon.**

★ The Parachute Regiment had a maximum of 1200 men from which to choose—but won by six events to two.

War of blunders?

May I make one or two points on the letter from Capt J O Cornes (February)? The 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards were part of 7th Cavalry Brigade in 3rd Cavalry Division at the time. Commanding the Brigade was Brigadier-General A Burt and the Regiment was commanded by Maj J E F Dyer.

The GOC 88th Infantry Brigade, presumably Col Freyberg, arrived at A Squadron HQ in the Bois d'Hubermont at 0935 hrs on 11 November and ordered Maj Chappell, commanding, to seize the bridge at Lessines. The operation took place as described by Capt Cornes, but it was completed by 1040 hrs and not 1057 as he states. In little over an hour the Squadron had galloped ten miles, captured the bridge and village of Lessines, and taken prisoner three officers and 103 other ranks. The only casualty was a horse shot before the argument between British and Germans in the village. It was eaten by the villagers.

The source of my information is the “Records of the 7th Dragoon Guards 1914-1918” by Capt F J Scott MC and published in 1923, a copy of which is in the Regimental Museum here in Germany.—**Lieut A R Layard, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, BFPO 17.**

Boots, ammunition

How and why did Army boots come to be referred to as “Ammunition boots” or “Ammos?”—**A Flint, 2 The Oaks, Aberbaiden, Kenfig Hill, Bridgend, Glam.**

★ The term “ammunition” when applied to boots is unofficial, the vocabulary description being “Boots, ankle” and now, of course, “Boots, DMS.” The old and time-honoured method of waking a tired soldier in the morning was to sling a boot at him; this use of a boot for ammunition is alleged to have given rise to the term “ammo” or “ammunition boot.”



Edith Cavell

I am writing a biography of Nurse Edith Cavell and would very much like to get in touch with any member of the British Expeditionary Force whom she helped. All letters will be acknowledged.—**Rowland Ryder, The Cottage, Taverham Hall, Norwich.**

Where is he?

I am anxious to trace the oldest surviving ex-member of 12 Company, Royal Army Service Corps. I feel sure there must be some old soldiers who served with the Company in World War One or shortly afterwards and I would be delighted to hear from anyone who served with the unit in the past.—**Capt G H Atkinson RASC, 12 Company RASC (Armoured Brigade Group), BFPO 33.**

COLLECTORS' CORNER

Lieut R N Pine, 39 Curzon Park, Calne, Wilts.—Wishes to purchase wood butt attachment for 9mm Luger automatic.

H R Yates, 133 Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.—Will exchange all types British Commonwealth militaria for cap badges British, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian armies. Will also consider sale of some items.

R J C Darley, 39 College Court, Maidstone, Kent. Requires British Army cap badges (metal). Will exchange medals, stamps or postmarks.

A/T Dimsdale, Rawson Sq, Uniacke Barracks, Army Apprentices School, Harrogate, Yorks.—Wishes to purchase regimental cap badges, British or foreign.

M Newton, 77 Sunny Mead, Scissett, Huddersfield.—Requires books, photographs and coloured plates of The Royal Scots Greys; please state price.

W W Mahon, HQ 4 Div, BFPO 15.—Requires cap badges Guards Machine-Gun Regiment and disbanded Irish regiments.

H Merritt, Albury Park Gardens, Guildford, Surrey.—Records, postcards and souvenir programmes wanted of Aldershot Tattoo; can offer exchanges.

Capt R E Haines, Woolston, Oswestry, Salop.—Requires pre-war military Dinky Toys, exchange or purchase.

HOW OBSERVANT ARE YOU?

(see page 28)

The two pictures vary in the following respects: 1 Thickness of goalkeeper's lower right leg. 2 Middle bird. 3 Toecap of player on right. 4 Middle player's badge. 5 Middle player's right thumb. 6 Stripe on goalkeeper's right boot. 8 Fingers on goalkeeper's right hand. 9 Width of flag. 10 Width of white line in front of goalkeeper.

REUNIONS

The York and Lancaster Regiment. Officers Dinner Club annual dinner, United Service Club, London, Friday, 14 May, preceded by mixed buffet lunch at Naval and Military Club same day. There will be no tea party this year. Officers wishing to attend should inform RHQ by 1 May.

RAOC/REME Armourers, 15th annual Armourers reunion at QVR (KRRC) Hall, 56 Davies St, London W1, Saturday, 15 May, 7 for 7.30pm. Open to all past and present armourers or artificers weapon in RAOC or REME. Tickets 20s. and further details from Maj (AIA) J. F. Evans, Secretary Armourers Dinner Club, EME Br, HQ London District, Whitehall, London SW1.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps Association. Reunion dinner, Cockayne's Restaurant, Angel St, Sheffield, 24 April. Tickets 17s 6d from RAOC Secretariat, Blackdown, Hants.

The Queen's Own Hussars. Reunion dinner, Saturday, 1 May, Earls Court, Warwick Road, London SW5. Dress optional, tickets 22s 6d from Maj J S Sutherland, Home HQ, The Queen's Own Hussars, Priory Road, Warwick.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers. London Branch OCA reunion, Saturday and Sunday, 10 and 11 April, Railway Hotel, West End Lane, W Hampstead, London NW6. Details from A Ligard, 45 Cumberland Road, Acton, London W3 (ACORn 0647).

The Gloucestershire Regimental Association. Annual reunion dinner for members at Gloucester, 24 April. Tickets 10s from Sec, Robinswood Barracks, Gloucester.

Royal Military Police Association. Reunion and dinner, Saturday, 22 May. Dinner at Depot and Training Establishment RMP, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, Sussex, 6.30 for 7.30pm. Tickets 20s from Secretary, RHQ/RMP, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester. Reunion at RMP Depot, Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, where accommodation will be available on written request.

The Royal Scots Greys Association. London Branch annual reunion dinner, Saturday, 1 May. Details from P O'Rourke, Tayside, Elm Grove South, Barnham, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps Association. Chilwell Branch annual reunion, dinner and dance, Daybrook House Club, Nottingham, Friday, 7 May. Tickets 17s 6d from Hon Sec, H Grantham, COD Chilwell, Beeston, Notts.

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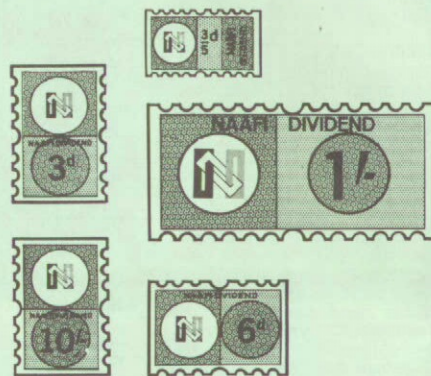
In between times the Triumph Herald still considers your pocket. It travels 6,000 miles between servicing. For many people that's the best part of a year's motoring. And the cost of routine maintenance for the Herald is one of the lowest in the country.

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MEN FROM DOWN UNDER

"Anzacs at War" (John Laffin)

ANZAC, a long-accepted abbreviation, stood for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, that splendid formation which covered itself with glory on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The word has since been applied to Australian and New Zealand troops wherever they have fought.

It stands for an unusual kind of soldier, a man who does not take kindly to organised discipline and, in the words of an official historian, for "reckless valour and a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship and endurance."

It represents a short military tradition which started in 1885 when the New South Wales Government raised and equipped 750 Infantrymen and Gunners for the Sudan War. They arrived too late to fight, but a precedent had been established of sending troops to the Empire's wars. Australia sent five divisions abroad in World War One and four in World War Two. New Zealand contributed one division to the major theatres of each world war. Australians have now fought in more countries than any but British soldiers. And in World War Two the New Zealand Division took part in more major actions than any other Allied division.

Major Laffin's book contains descriptions of the principal battles fought by the men from down under, bringing out consistently the enthusiasm and resourcefulness that are their characteristics.

In Gallipoli, Anzac reserves crowded the trenches to have a go at the Turks and offered to pay for places in the firing line; later, Anzacs were offering £5 for a place in a bayonet charge. In Palestine the Anzac Light Horse charged across open ground on horseback armed with bayonets. They brought about the capture of Beersheba on schedule.

In World War Two a puzzled German prisoner said at Tobruk: "I cannot understand you Australians. In Poland, France and Belgium, once the tanks got through the soldiers took it for granted that they were beaten. But you are like demons; the tanks break through and your Infantry keeps on fighting."

The New Zealanders' capture of Takrouna was described by Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks as "The finest feat of arms I witnessed during the war." The New Zealand Division went on to gain more victories in Italy than any other.

Besides extensive descriptions of major engagements the author gives an alphabetical appendix of brief accounts of minor actions. This makes it a very useful reference book.

Abelard-Schuman, 21s. •

R L E

GUERRILLA WARFARE

"The Indo-China War, 1945-54"
(Major Edgar O'Ballance).

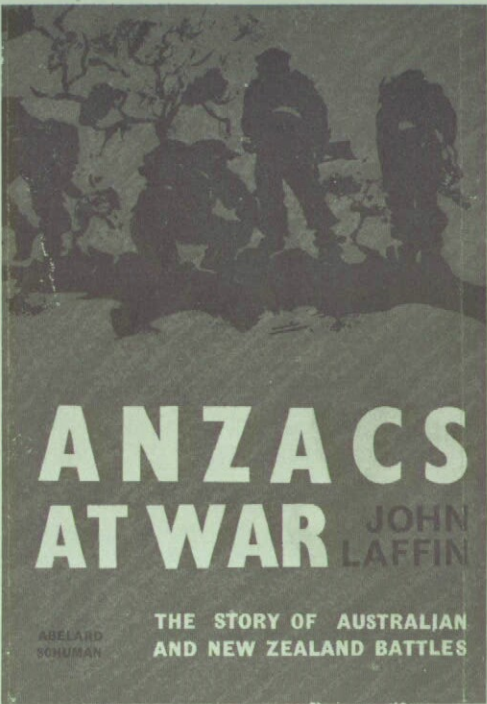
THE British Army can take pride in the fact that it has emerged the victor in two large-scale guerrilla wars—in Malaya and Kenya—and in innumerable small outbreaks. And it augurs well for British fortunes in the current task of defending Malaysia. Nevertheless one can recommend Major O'Ballance's penetrating study of guerrilla warfare to anyone bound for Malaysia.

The Indo-China War was one of France's disastrous attempts to retain an overseas possession after World War Two. There had earlier been nationalist stirrings and Chiang Kai-shek had never looked with favour on the French. During and immediately after the Japanese occupation the anti-French forces grew.

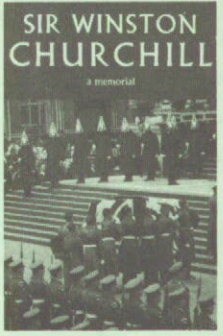
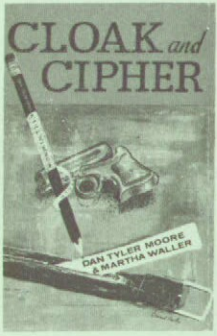
The strongest of these were the Communists, led by Ho Chi Minh. When the Japanese withdrew it was time for him to strike. With his brilliant military commander, Vo Nguyen Giap, a former Hanoi schoolteacher, Ho Chi Minh embarked on a guerrilla campaign, then moved on to regular warfare which culminated in the Communist victory of Dien Bien Phu.

Major O'Ballance carefully reviews the phases of this war, paying close attention to the tactics and strategy of Ho Chi Minh. The Red leader was following the methods expounded by Mao Tse-tung whose now famous eight reminders on how a Red soldier should behave were adopted by the Viet Minh. As in China, they paid off.

The French began the war as one of those 19th century colonial expeditions which appear with such frequency in the history of the Foreign Legion which, indeed, was widely employed in Indo-China. When eventually the French began to take the war seriously,



BOOKS



they failed to follow up their victories, allowing the Communists time to regroup and recuperate.

For the most part the French neglected the anti-guerrilla warfare which Britain and the Commonwealth practised to such great effect in Malaya, and generally showed a marked reluctance to enter the jungle, the natural hiding place of a guerrilla force.

Despite the glorious stand made by De Castries, Dien Bien Phu fortress fell and finally convinced the French that they had lost the war.

Today Ho Chi Minh rules in North Vietnam while the American-backed South Vietnamese struggle on in the guerrilla war. It is hard to see where it can end.

Faber and Faber, 35s.

J C W

A LIKEABLE YOUNG MAN

"The Wheatley Diary"
(edited Christopher Hibbert).

YOUNG Edmund Wheatley was a 21-year-old ensign in the 5th Line Battalion of the King's German Legion when he set off to join Wellington's Peninsular Army in the last stages of its campaign in 1813.

From then until the end of the Waterloo campaign he kept a diary of his soldiering, for the benefit of his sweetheart. Illustrated with his own delightful sketches, it provides some intimate glimpses of the Legion and relates the lively adventures of a mettlesome youngster.

Wheatley was blooded at the crossing of the Bidassoa. He was "delighted at first" with battle but at the sight of groaning wounded "my look of satisfaction was soon clouded" with retching and giddiness.

At Waterloo his battalion was cut to pieces and Wheatley, wounded, was for three days a captive of the routed French troops and subjected to much ill-

treatment. Then he escaped and after a good deal of hardship rejoined his regiment.

Wheatley seems to have been a hot-tempered young man. He had fought at least one duel and met his former opponent again near Irun. They became quite friendly; Wheatley borrowed money from the other man, did some horse-trading with him and received succour from him when wounded.

He rebelled against authority when his battalion returned to England from the Peninsula and he was refused leave to go to London. So he took French leave, went on a binge in Brighton and was put under arrest.

On the whole, Wheatley appears as a likeable young man and it is pleasant to note that eventually he married the girl to whom his diary was addressed.

Longmans, 35s.

R L E

A MOVING RECORD

"Sir Winston Churchill: A Memorial"
(edited Frederick Towers).

BOTH publishers and editor are to be congratulated on this beautifully illustrated book, with many of its pictures in colour, covering the period of Sir Winston's last illness, his lying-in-state at Westminster Hall and state funeral at St Paul's Cathedral, and on the speed with which it was published, only a week after the funeral.

This moving record of the passing of one of the greatest and best-loved figures of all time sets a high standard for its successors and is excellent value.

Macdonald, 5s.

D H C

CODED COFFEE?

"Cloak and Cipher"
(Dan Tyler Moore and Martha Waller).

IN World War Two the Americans had been picking up and deciphering radio communications from the German embassy in a neutral country. Suddenly the messages became unreadable. The Germans had installed an electric cryptographic machine.

A local agent was briefed to blow up the most complicated-looking piece of equipment in the embassy code-room. At enormous risk he did so—but machine-ciphered messages continued to come from the embassy. The Germans, it turned out, had been deprived of their automatic electric coffee-maker!

This story illustrates both what the experts call "practical cryptoanalysis"—a short cut by physical means to a solution of the enemy's codes or ciphers—and the problems brought to cryptoanalysis by automation. Modern electronic machines which can remember sequences of numbers or letters and can encipher and re-encipher messages look like producing the cryptoanalyst's nightmare.

"Cloak and Cipher" delves into these matters. This is a rambling book, full of interesting and instructive material which includes an introduction to making and breaking codes and ciphers and some good stories of practical work in these fields.

Britain's Admiral Sir Reginald Hall and his now-famous "Room 40" feature prominently, of course. This was the World War One organisation which achieved a fantastic success in breaking German cryptograms. One of its triumphs was reading the notorious Zimmerman note which brought the United States into the war.

In World War Two the Americans cracked the Japanese ciphers but, in General George Marshall's explanation, there was no mention of the movement of the Japanese fleet towards Hawaii "until the last message before 7 December, which did not reach our hands until the following day."

The authors' interpretation of this is that information which could have saved the American fleet in Pearl Harbour was available in time, but it was the weekend, everything was closed down, and a frantic cryptoanalyst could contact nobody sufficiently senior to act swiftly.

One of the less cheerful aspects in the present world of cryptography, say the authors, is that whenever British and American authorities have captured Russian spy messages, they have been unable to break them. This is because their codes are based on random keys, sequences of letters or figures which might have been drawn out of a hat.

Cryptograms based on such keys are unassailable. The consolation is that the method is cumbersome to make and the key is incriminating if a spy is caught with it in his possession.

Harrop, 21s.

R L E

SOLDIER



RAQUEL WELCH
Paramount
—in "A House Is Not A Home"