
THE
King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle



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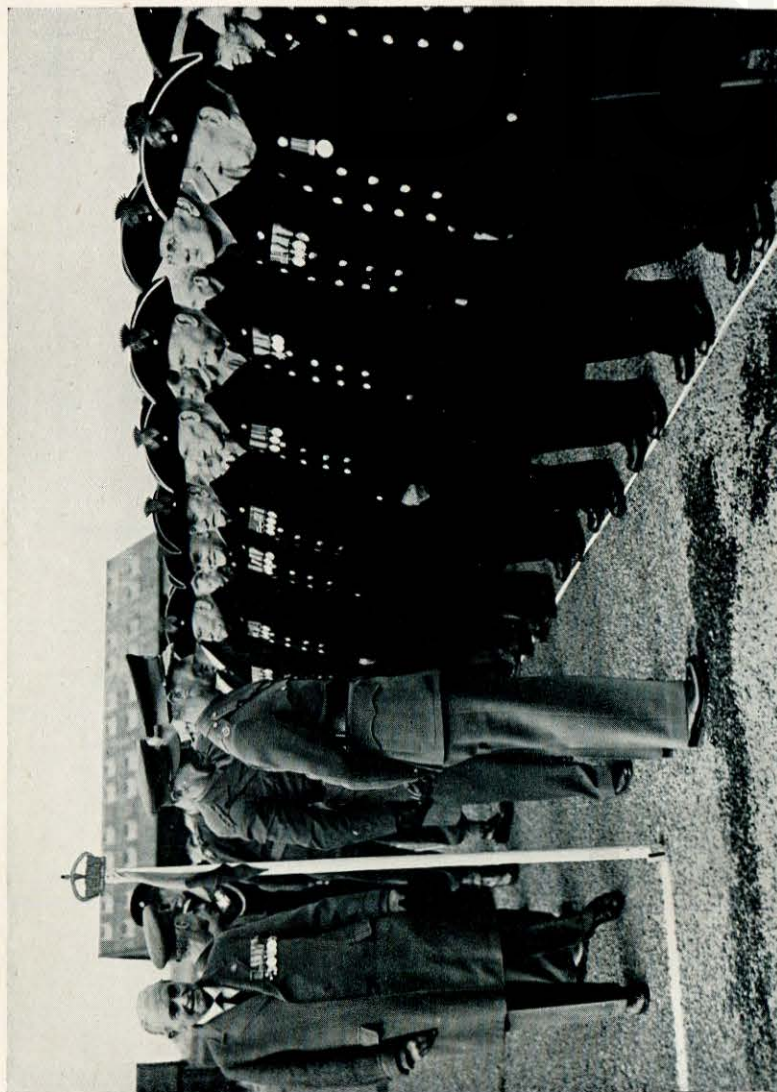
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Left—Brigadier-General B. J. Majendie in command of the Winchester Branch of the Regimental Association
Left to right—Pensioners Keys, Hawksbee, Salt, Murphy, Rashbrook, Rankin, Jones, Goode

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE

1950

Editor—THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE,
CELER ET AUDAX CLUB

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

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Colonels Commandant :

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GENERAL SIR EVELYN H. BARKER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

BATTLE HONOURS

"Louisburg," "Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762," "Havannah,"
"North America, 1763-64," "Roliça," "Vimiera," "Martinique, 1809,"
"Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera,"
"Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"
"Peninsula," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Punjaub," "South Africa,
1851-2-3," "Delhi, 1857," "Taku Forts," "Pekin, 1860," "South Africa,
1879," "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80,"
"Tel-el-Kebir," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Chitral,"
"Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa,
1899-1902."

WORLD WAR I.—26 Battalions.

"Mons," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914,"
"Ypres, 1914, '15, '17, '18," "Langemarck, 1914, '17," "Gheluvelt,"
"Nonne Bosschen," "Givenchy, 1914," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien,"
"Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Festubert, 1915,"
"Hooge, 1915," "Loos," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Albert, 1916, '18,"
"Bazentin," "Delville Wood," "Pozières," "Guilleumont,"
"Flers-Courcelette," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights,"
"Ancre, 1916, '18," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Scarpe, 1917," "Arleux,"
"Messines, 1917, '18," "Pilckem," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood,"
"Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917, '18,"
"St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Avre," "Lys," "Bailleur," "Kemmel,"
"Béthune," "Bapaume, 1918," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line,"
"Havrincourt," "Epéhy," "Canal du Nord," "St. Quentin Canal,"
"Beaurevoir," "Courtrai," "Selle," "Sambre," "France and
Flanders, 1914-18," "Italy, 1917-18," "Macedonia, 1916-18."

BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT AND ALLIED UNITS

1950

THE 1ST BATTALION Winchester.
THE 2ND BATTALION is being re-raised
QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES K.R.R.C. AND QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS K.R.R.C.
form part of the new Territorial Army.

K.R.R.C. Organization.

THE GREEN JACKETS BRIGADE TRAINING CENTRE Winchester.
K.R.R.C. DEPÔT Winchester.
RIFLE RECORDS Exeter.
THE COLONEL COMMANDANTS' OFFICE Winchester.
K.R.R.C. "CELER ET AUDAX" CLUB, K.R.R.C. ASSOCIATION and
RIFLEMEN'S AID SOCIETY ... 32 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

ALLIED REGIMENTS.

Canadian Militia.

THE REGINA RIFLE REGIMENT Regina, Sask.
THE KING'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA (M.G.) ... Moose Jaw, Sask.
THE HALIFAX RIFLES Halifax, Nova Scotia.
THE ROYAL RIFLES OF CANADA Quebec, P.Q.
THE DUFFERIN AND HALDIMAND RIFLES OF CANADA ... Brantford, Ontario.
THE BROCKVILLE RIFLES Brockville, Ontario.
VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA Montreal, P.Q.

Australian Infantry.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT Newtown.

Union of South Africa Defence Forces.

THE KAFFRARIAN RIFLES East London.

Southern Rhodesia Defence Force.

THE ROYAL RHODESIA REGIMENT Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

2ND KING EDWARD VII'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOR RIFLES).

THE FIJI INFANTRY REGIMENT.

UNITS OF ARMY CADET FORCE

Affiliated.

1ST CADET BATTALION K.R.R.C. 2ND CADET BATTALION K.R.R.C.

NOTE. Drastic re-organisation is taking place both in the City of London
and County of London Cadet Forces.

NOTICES

**The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle
and other Publications.**

1. *Price of 1950 Chronicle :-*
Cloth bound, 15s. post free.
Paper bound, 5s. post free.
(3s. to serving "Other Ranks," if purchased through Unit ;
and to K.R.R.C. Association.)
Copies can be obtained from Messrs. Warren and Son Ltd., 85 High Street,
Winchester, or Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club, 32 Eccleston Square,
S.W.1.
2. *A limited number of copies of previous Chronicles, except 1941 and 1943*
which are out of print, can be obtained—
1942, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 from the Publishers.
1908 to 1940 from Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club, 32 Eccleston
Square, London, S.W.1.
3. **The Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club, will be glad to receive**
copies of old "Chronicles" not required.
4. *Articles for publication in the 1951 Chronicle will be gratefully received.*
They should be sent as early as possible to "The Editor, 32 Eccleston Square,
London, S.W.1."
Requests for the annual records of units are being sent direct to C.O.'s. and
to Allied Regiments.
5. *To publish the "Chronicle" as early in the year as possible and to assist*
publishers who are less busy in the winter, "the 'Chronicle' year" is now
1st November to 31st October.
6. **Annals of The King's Royal Rifle Corps.**
Vol. I, None available. Vols. II to V, 10s. 6d. each. Appendix (Uniforms),
25s. each. All post free. Apply to Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club.

Brief History.

Third Edition brought up to date has been recently published.
Cloth copies 7s., paper 3s. 9d., from Gale and Polden, Aldershot, or Secretary,
"Celer et Audax" Club, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

The Story and Traditions of the K.R.R.C.

Copies can be obtained :-
From the Publishers, Messrs. Warren and Son Ltd., High Street, Winchester
6d. each, post free.
From the Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W.1,
in lots of 50 only, post free, 17s. for 50.

"Battle Honours of the 60th, 1755—1918."

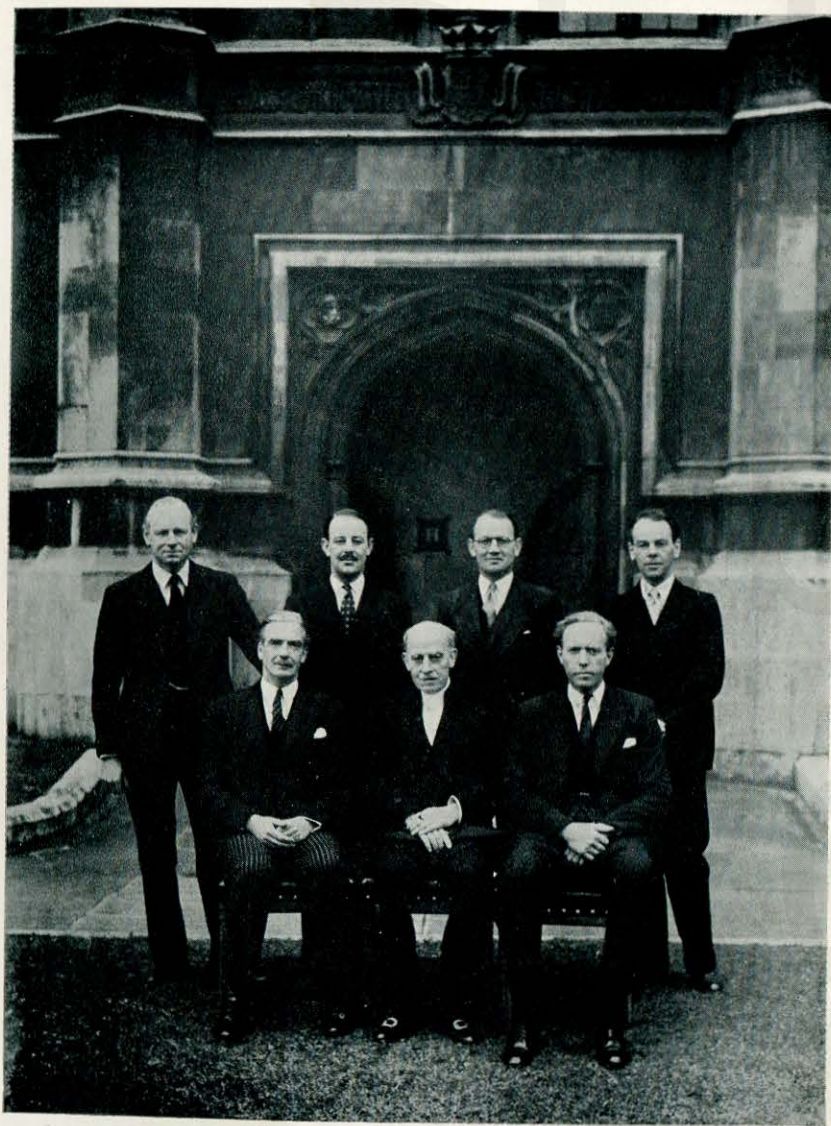
By Captain T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C.
Out of print.

SWIFT AND BOLD.**The King's Royal Rifle Corps in the Second World War, 1939-45.**

Fully Illustrated.
To be obtained from Gale and Polden, Aldershot, or Secretary, "Celer et
Audax" Club, 32 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Price 25/-.

Memoirs of a Rifleman Scout.

By Major F. M. Crum, K.R.R.C. (Rtd.).
To be obtained from A. Learmouth and Son, "Journal" office, 9 King St.,
Stirling, Scotland.



60TH RIFLEMEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1950

*Seated, left to right—*Major The Rt. Hon. R. A. Eden, M.C., Brigadier Sir Charles Howard, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. The Hon. R. F. Wood.
*Standing, left to right—*Lt.-Col. Nigel Birch, Capt. G. Nabarro, Brigadier A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., Major W. F. Deedes, M.C.

REGIMENTAL NEWS.

In many ways 1950 has been a notable year for the Regiment. Amongst many activities the following are some of the highlights. On November 3rd the inspection of the 1st Battalion and the K.R.R.C. and R.B. Depots by H.M. The King, Colonel-in-Chief, took place. A full report is given elsewhere in this edition. After a postponement on account of the King's illness, the inspection was carried out at a happy moment, giving as it did an excellent start to the 1st Battalion on again assuming its proper role, that of a Motor Battalion in an Armoured Division. It gave, too, the opportunity so readily grasped for past and present to show their humble and most loyal duty to their Colonel-in-Chief.

The organization of the Regiment has once again been changed, and this time enormously for the better. The 1st Battalion has handed over its Green Jacket Training role to the Green Jacket Training Centre at Winchester. The 1st Battalion left Winchester on January 10th, 1951, to take up its congenial task of a Motor Battalion in an Armoured Division in Germany. At the same time the decision was made to re-raise the 2nd Battalion as a Motor Battalion destined to join an Armoured Division at home.

The 2nd Battalion will be a real Green Jacket one, as some 50 per cent. of all ranks will come from the Rifle Brigade. This arrangement will ensure efficiency at the earliest possible moment at a time when experienced instructors are not easily come by. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Malcolm Douglas-Pennant, D.S.O., M.B.E., has taken over command. Though of course a K.R.R.C. Officer, he actually is already holding a substantive Lieut.-Colonelcy in the R.B. Another K.R.R.C. Officer but lately a substantive Lieut.-Colonel in the R.B., Lieut.-Colonel D. R. C. Boileau, D.S.O., recent C.O. of The Rangers, took over command of the Training Centre at Winchester from Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Mitford-Slade on 1st February, 1951. It will be seen, therefore, that the Green Jackets could not be more happily integrated than they are at present.

The 1st Battalion's splendid standard of shooting has been well maintained, as the results show at the Aldershot and Bisley Meetings and the A.R.A. Non-Central matches. In the last-mentioned matches, the 1st Battalion lost the Grand Aggregate

Cup, the Queen Victoria, which they won last year, by only one point to a new unit—the North Ireland Training Centre.

Following on the Alliance with our old friends of Delhi Ridge days, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), the Fiji Infantry Regiment is now also an Allied Regiment. In view of the excellent contingents sent to the Regiment by Fiji in the First World War, and the great services against the Japanese rendered by the Fiji Infantry Regiment in the recent World War, H.M. The King, Colonel-in-Chief, "readily agreed" to the Alliance. A full report of the presentation of a "tambua" and information about the Fiji Infantry Regiment will be found later in this edition.

It will be remembered that living in Devonshire, Major-General Gerald Dalby, C.B., D.S.O., last year gave up chairmanship of the Benevolent and General Purposes Committee of the Rifleman's Aid Society. He has found it necessary also after many years to cease being President of the K.R.R.C. Association. The Veterans and the Regiment owe him a deep debt of gratitude. It was indeed a fitting termination to his period of office that Gerald Dalby commanded the contingent of the K.R.R.C. Association on the King's inspection.

The King graciously accepted presentation copies of *Swift and Bold* and the 1949 *Chronicle*. These were beautifully produced copies by Gale & Polden and Warren & Son Ltd. respectively. Previously the new edition of the *Brief History* had been placed in the Royal library. On receiving the books, the King graciously expressed his interest and pleasure in adding them to his library.

A number of our reservists, posted to the Royal Ulster Rifles and other units, are fighting in Korea. The Ladies' Guild at once got in touch with their families and also sent parcels of comforts in time to reach the men for Christmas.

On October 27th, 1950, in the presence of H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the Dedication of the Memorials in the Sandhurst Chapel to all Officers who fell in World War II took place.

It is hoped that the Green Jacket War Memorial at Calais will be also unveiled by H.R.H. on 2nd June, 1951. In these words Field-Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein made the request to the Committee for his attendance at the

ceremony: "I would like to attend the unveiling of the Green Jackets War Memorial at Calais on 2nd June, and pay my tribute to the splendid Regiments who fought so gallantly with me from Alamein to Berlin."

Presentation of Swords and Cross-belts.

The Colonel Commandants would like to take the opportunity of thanking all those members of the "Celer et Audax" Club who so generously have presented their swords or cross-belts, to which they no doubt are much attached, to the Regiment for the use of serving Officers.

It is well known that H.M. our Colonel-in-Chief considers all Officers should wear a sword, and graciously stated he was pleased to hear the steps the Regiment was taking in the matter.

Such swords and cross-belts are Regimental property and are only on loan to Officers whilst serving. In the future it would be a great convenience if any article of equipment being presented to the Regiment could be forwarded in such condition as to be ready for immediate issue.

AWARDS. 12th January, 1951.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration and 1st Clasp.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. G. Henshaw, O.B.E., C.O. Queen's Westminster.

Territorial Efficiency Decoration.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel The Lord Grenfell.

1st BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Nominal Roll of Officers on strength from 1st November 1949 to 31st October 1950.

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade	Lieut. R. W. S. Moon
Major M. A. Johnson	" J. A. Molesworth St. Aubyn
" J. A. Hunter, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.	" J. C. S. Mills
" J. F. C. Mellor, D.S.O.	2nd Lieut. The Earl of March
" (Quartermaster) R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.	" Lord Gordon-Lennox
" J. R. C. Radclyffe	" The Hon. D. G. Bewick- Copley
" J. M. White, O.B.E.	" The Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone
" J. A. G. Le Coq	" R. W. Ferrand
" G. H. Mills	" J. D. Lloyd
" C. F. Martin	" A. M. Grant
Capt. C. P. Hazlehurst	" M. B. L. Fuller
" E. C. Phillips, M.C.	" N. F. Althaus
" H. R. M. Porter, M.B.E.	" D. Waddington
" E. B. Taylor	" G. M. Nissen
" R. M. Parker	" W. E. Grenville-Grey
" J. R. Tillard	" C. G. Campbell
" A. G. Burnaby-Atkins, M.C.	" G. R. Cornwall-Jones
" J. L. Poë	" J. D. Eccles
" G. W. Barker	" N. Eden
" G. R. Seymour	" P. M. H. Pollen
Lieut. G. Bowden	" R. F. Cavendish
" S. F. Symington	" J. E. Oxley
" R. K. Guy	" J. J. N. Wyatt
" R. R. Cornell	" A. C. Butler
	" R. T. Whitley

Nominal Roll of Warrant Officers and Colour Sergeants who served with 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps since 1st November, 1949.

R.S.M. Voysey	O.R. Q.M.S. Newman
" Starkey	R.Q.M.S. Wright
C.S.M. Abbott	Col.-Sgt. Brooks (R.B.)
" Balchin	" Frogley (Band)
R.Q.M.S. Condon	" Lowdell
C.S.M. Dixey	" Phillips
" Grout	" Nix
" Hooper	" Rich
" Lamb	" Silver (Bugle-Major)
" Millard	" Staples
	" Whiting



THE Rt. Honble. ANTHONY EDEN, M.C., A DISTINGUISHED K.R.R.C. OFFICER OF WORLD WAR I, WITH
THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST BATTALION SOON AFTER ARRIVAL IN GERMANY 1951
Back row, left to right—2nd Lt. J. M. Wyatt, 2nd Lt. J. D. Eccles, 2nd Lt. G. G. Campbell, and Lt. R. M. H. Pollen, 2nd Lt. N. Eden,
2nd Lt. M. B. L. Fuller, Lt. J. A. Molesworth St. Aubyn
Centre row, left to right—Capt. G. H. Barker, Major J. A. G. Le Coq, Capt. H. R. M. Porter, M.B.E., Capt. E. B. Taylor, Capt. J. C. S. Mills,
Major J. A. Hunter, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Capt. G. R. Seymour
Front row, left to right—Major J. F. C. Mellor, D.S.O., Brigadier R. F. K. Belchem, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., M.C., Lt.-Col.
K. H. Cullen (C.O.), Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley, K.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (C-in-C B.A.O.R.), Brig. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.



1ST K.R.R.C. TEAMS, ALDERSHOT RIFLE MEETING, 1950
Back row, standing—Cpl. Eaves, Cpl. Solomons, Rfn. Vickery, Capt. Burnaby-Atkins, C.S.M. Lamb, Cpl. Baird, Major Keeling, M.R.F., Cpl. Kent, Rfn. Owen, Rfn. Owen, Lt.-Col. C. T. Mirford-Slade (C.O.), Pte. Sloan, Rfn. Taylor, and Lt. Cornell, Pte. Colwill, Cpl. Gridley, Rfn. Cahill, Pte. George, Rfn. Cousins, Pte. Baxter, Pte. Lee, Sgt. Murray, M.M., Pte. Groves.
Seated—Lt.-Cpl. Barwick, Sgt. Lawrence, M.M., Sgt. Lytle, Sgt. Johnson, Cpl. Lands, Sgt. Price, L.-Cpl. Gulliver, Cpl. Airey, Rfn. Minsull, Sgt. Hinet, Cpl. Wyard

1. "Re-Activation."

That "un-Churchillian" word has meant a lot to us. In early September 1950 the War Office decided that, in view of the proposed increase of both Infantry and Armoured Divisions, all the remaining eleven first battalions of regiments, acting as group training battalions in the Army, should reassume their active function as soon as they could "pass the baby" to their Regimental Depots. In the Green Jacket Group this was all too simple, and the very next intake of National Service men was passed into the Upper Barracks to be trained by our Depots, suitably augmented by instructors from Bushfield Camp and from 1st R.B. in B.A.O.R.

Thus after two-and-a-half years the Green Jacket Group Training Battalion becomes once again 1st K.R.R.C., and the training of recruits is now carried out by the Green Jacket Group Training Centre. During that time about 3,400 recruits have been trained for ourselves and the R.A.E.C., and about 300 personnel passed on to Eaton Hall O.C.S. to become Officers.

2. Move to B.A.O.R.

Although the Battalion is not yet fully up to strength as a Motor Battalion, it is moving to Germany in January 1951, where all the specialist equipment and vehicles will be issued. Sennelager, near Paderborn, will be the location, in excellent pre-war German barracks which will be taken over from the 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders. The Battalion will be in the Armoured Brigade of 7 Armoured Division, together with 9 Lancers, 5 Dragoon Guards and 1 Royal Tank Regiment.

3. The end of "Suspended Animation."

Again owing to the increase in the number of armoured divisions, it was decided that yet another Motor Battalion would be required for the 6 Armoured Division which will re-form in the U.K. during 1951. This Battalion, which is to be the 2nd K.R.R.C., will in fact be half and half 60th and R.B., but all personnel will wear the 60th badge. This Battalion will start re-forming in Aldershot District early in 1951.

4. A Spur to Recruiting.

All this good news has had a most encouraging effect throughout the whole Regiment. Coupled with the recent increases in pay, it has led to many applications for re-engagements and

extension of service, and to several re-enlistments of old soldiers who have tried civilian life and cannot take it. Such experienced men are invaluable to a re-forming Motor Battalion and they are received with open arms. Those on E.R.E., many in key jobs, are being returned to us less quickly than we would wish.

5. The Group System.

There are unfortunately some in high circles who would like to see the end of the infantry regiment as such, and would prefer to see the formation of a Corps of Infantry. Luckily there are also still Colonels Commandant and Colonels of all 64 Regiments, and they are unanimous that such a change, which would be far more drastic than the Cardwell Reform of 1870, shall only take place over their dead bodies. However the light is there to be seen and has not been ignored by the Green Jackets. It is probably true to say that only by clinging together can our two Regiments survive the present dangerous trend in Army re-organisation. How lucky we are to be such a small group, and such a friendly one. It is really only in the Army shooting world that the competitive temperature rises at all dangerously! In all other respects we are one, with our own treasured Green Jacket traditions and customs.

6. The Highlights of 1950.

In conclusion, three subjects of special interest to all our readers must be mentioned here, though each is dealt with fully in succeeding pages.

The first is the visit of our Colonel-in-Chief, who honoured the 1st Battalion and both Depots by inspecting them on November 3rd, 1950.

The second is the official recognition of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) as being affiliated to the 60th Rifles, and the formal alliance of the Fiji Regiment.

The third is the great shooting success of the Battalion during the year. After sweeping the board of most of the best prizes at the Aldershot District Rifle Meeting, the Battalion shared the honours with 1st R.B. at the Central Meeting at Bisley, and finally was second in the Grand Aggregate of the Non-Central matches—The Queen Victoria Cup—being beaten by one point by the North Ireland Training Centre.

WEAPON TRAINING.

General.

There is no doubt that the general standard of shooting throughout the Army, which received such unfavourable comment less than a year ago from Commanders in the Far East and elsewhere, has substantially improved. Yet, despite this overall rise in standards, the 60th Rifles have been as conspicuous as ever during the past year in demonstrating that, with their brothers of the Rifle Brigade, they are still the *élite* of the shooting world. A glance at the results of the Non-Central matches and the Bisley and Aldershot Meetings gives ample substance to this claim.

Prize lists are not, however, the sole criterion of Regimental shooting standards, since only a relatively small number of men can compete. In a Battalion which sends trained recruits to all parts of the world, the ordinary day-to-day Weapon Training is of the highest importance, and the standards achieved by the recruits passing out from the Battalion during the past year have borne ample evidence that this rather less glamorous side of our Weapon Training has received the attention it deserved. We now have a team of N.C.O. instructors who are really expert at their job, and there is every prospect that when the Battalion moves to Germany and they are able to devote their experience to soldiers serving for two years instead of 10 weeks, we shall see even better results.

Small Bore.

During the winter we were restricted to Miniature Range Shooting. We entered a team in the Hampshire Small Bore League and in the A.R.A. Small Bore Competitions. Although not very successful in the League, we achieved much better results in the A.R.A. Competitions, reaching 2nd place in the Young Soldiers' Competition, while C Company were placed 5th and A Company 7th in the Company Match.

Battalion Rifle Meeting.

At the beginning of May we held our Annual Battalion Rifle Meeting. We had a comprehensive programme lasting two days. The weather was perfect and the Meeting a great success. It was good for everybody to be reminded that shooting is not just a monotonous round of instructional parades, but can be a most enjoyable sport. In the Individual matches, C.S.M. Hooper was

outstanding with the Rifle and Sgt. Lawrence excelled with the L.M.G. Enthusiasm amongst the spectators ran high during the Inter-Company Tile Shoot, as there were no less than three ties in the final, before A Company, led by their commander, Major Mellor, proved finally that they were the best team. The results of the Meeting are given below :—

RIFLE.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP, RIFLE.

- 1st - C.S.M. Hooper
- 2nd - Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.
- 3rd - Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade

CLASS I.

- 1st - C.S.M. Hooper
- 2nd - Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.
- 3rd - Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade

CLASS II.

- 1st - Cpl. Gridley
- 2nd - L.-Cpl. Whippey
- 3rd - Cpl. Solomons

CLASS III.

- 1st - Rfn. Hancock
- 2nd - Rfn. Cockrane
- 3rd - Rfn. Thomas

RECRUITS' MATCH.

- 1st - Rfn. Pike
- 2nd - Rfn. Howson
- 3rd - Rfn. Hone

CORPORALS' CLUB. INDIVIDUAL AGGREGATE.

Cpl. Gridley

L.M.G.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP. L.M.G.

- 1st - Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.
- 2nd - Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.
- 3rd - Cpl. Gridley

CLASS I.

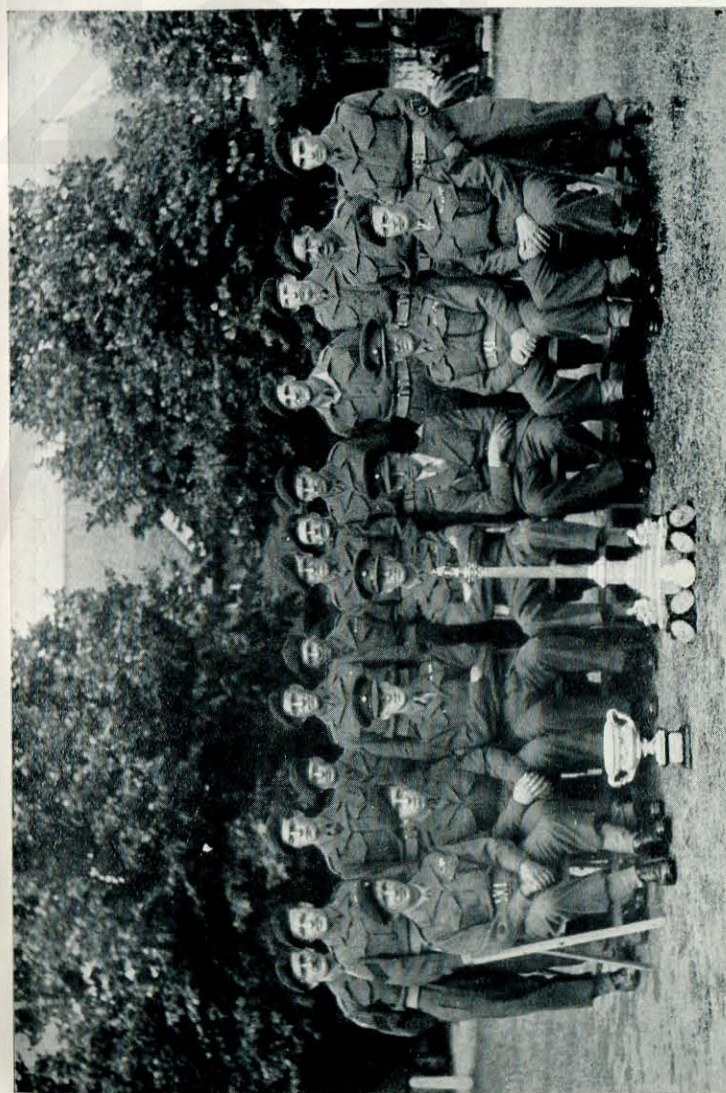
- 1st - Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.
- 2nd - Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.
- 3rd - 2nd Lieut. R. R. Cornell

CLASS II.

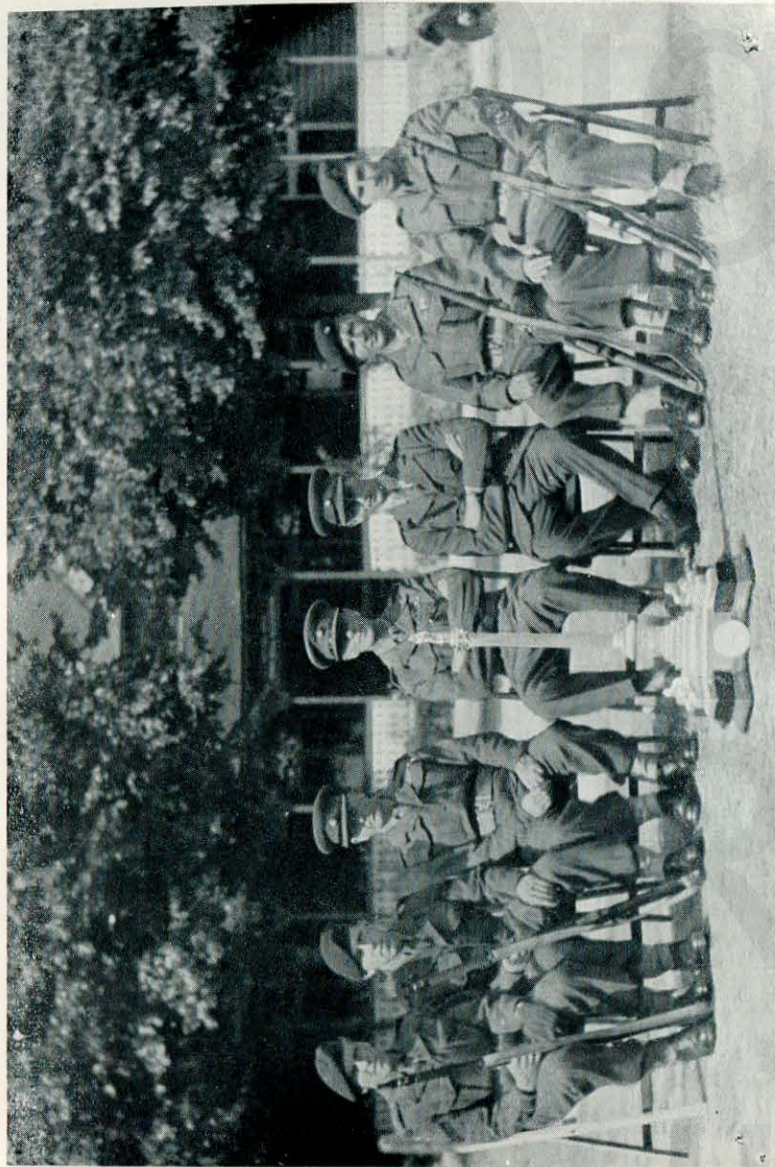
- 1st - Cpl. Gridley
- 2nd - Cpl. Airey
- 3rd - Cpl. Allcock

CLASS III.

- 1st - Pte. Cartledge
- 2nd - Rfn. Cockrane
- 3rd - Rfn. Cave



1ST K.R.C. TEAM, BISLEY, 1950
 Left to right, standing—Sgt. Price, Sgt. Johnson, L.-Cpl. Baird, Cpl. Kent, L.-Cpl. Barwick, Cpl. Gridley, Cpl. Solomons, Sgt. Murray, M.M., Rfn. Vickery, Rfn. Taylor, Rfn. Cousins, Cpl. Wyard, L.-Cpl. Gulliver
 Left to right, sitting—C.S.M. Lamb, Cpl. Airey, Capt. Burnaby-Atkins, Lt.-Col. Mitford-Slade, 2nd Lt. Cornell, Major Keeling, M.B.E., Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.



BRITANNIA TROPHY TEAM, BISLEY, 1950
Left to right—Cpl. Solomons, Cpl. Airey, Major Keeling, M.B.E., Lt.-Col. Mitford-Slade, 2nd Lt. Cornell, C.S.M. Lamb, L.-Cpl. Gulliver

1ST BATTALION

9

S.M.C. INDIVIDUAL.

1st	-	Cpl. Baird
2nd	-	Cpl. Page
3rd	-	2nd Lieut. Hon. D. G. Bewick-Copley

INTER-COMPANY TILE SHOOT.

Winners	-	A Company
Runners-up	-	B Company (Corporals)

SIDE-SHOWS : POOL BULLS. Value 8s. each.

Col.-Sgt. Lowdell	Rfn. Waterhouse (2)
Sgt. Day	Rfn. Tee
Cpl. Gridley	Pte. Ellis
Pte. Howson	Rfn. Barber
Rfn. McCalland	

DARTBOARD. Value £2. 13s. 6d.

Sgt. Day

SNIPING, MOVING TARGET. Value £2. 1s. 0d.

Major J. A. Hunter, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.

WINDOW. Value £1. 13s. 6d.

Cpl. Hawkes

Aldershot District Rifle Meeting.

Aldershot District Rifle Meeting was held on Ash Ranges at the end of June and the Battalion was again very successful ; in fact the prize list was almost embarrassing, especially to Major Keeling ! Individually, the team gained much higher places in the Rifle Matches, although this year the standard of our Sten Gun shooting deteriorated—that is with the exception of Major Keeling, who won his Class and the Championship.

A and C Companies again took first and second places in the Company Match, an honour they well deserved, since they had the worst of a very heavy rainstorm which broke as the Meeting began.

A Company Young Soldiers' team lost their match by one point, which was disappointing, since they were shooting below their capabilities.

In the Team events for Battalions, we took first place in the Bren and Rifle Match, but could do no better than a poor fifth in the Team Rifle Match, the equivalent of the Britannia Trophy. From this latter failure we drew some comfort, since last year we did badly in the Britannia Match at Aldershot and went on to win the Britannia Trophy itself at Bisley ; this year precisely the same thing occurred !

Major Keeling again showed his versatility by winning the Individual Sten Championship, the Pistol Championship, the Rifle Championship in his own Class, and by winning, together with 2nd Lieut. Cornell, the Officers' L.M.G. Pairs. In the final shoot to decide the Individual Rifle Championship he tied with Cpl. Solomon to take 2nd place.

Here are the results of the Meeting :—

OFFICERS' INDIVIDUAL RIFLE (Roberts Conditions).				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	117 Cup
2nd	-	2nd Lieut. Cornell	-	115

W.O.'s AND SERGEANTS' INDIVIDUAL RIFLE.				
3rd	-	Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.	-	115
6th	-	C.S.M. Lamb	-	110

CORPORALS' INDIVIDUAL RIFLE.				
1st	-	Cpl. Solomon	-	118 Cup
3rd	-	Cpl. Baird	-	108

YOUNG SOLDIERS' RIFLE MATCH.				
1st	-	3rd Training Regiment, R.E.	-	505
2nd	-	A Company, 1st K.R.R.C.	-	504
4th	-	C Company, 1st K.R.R.C.	-	450

OFFICERS' L.M.G. (BREN). (Worcester Cup Conditions.)				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	} 319 Cup
	-	2nd Lieut. Cornell	-	

W.O.'s AND SERGEANTS' L.M.G.				
2nd	-	C.S.M. Hooper	-	} 312
3rd	-	Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.	-	
	-	Sgt. Lyttle	-	} 303
	-	Sgt. Johnson	-	

CORPORALS' L.M.G.				
2nd	-	Cpl. Baird	-	} 284
	-	L.-Cpl. Gulliver	-	
3rd	-	Cpl. Airey	-	} 281
	-	Cpl. Gridley	-	

OFFICERS' INDIVIDUAL S.M.G. (STEN).				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	125 The Hemming Bowl
3rd	-	Capt. Burnaby-Atkin, M.C.	-	111

W.O.'s AND SERGEANTS' S.M.G.				
2nd	-	C.S.M. Hooper	-	116
3rd	-	Sgt. Murray, M.M.	-	115

OFFICERS' PISTOL.				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	85 The Phillips Challenge Cup

OTHER RANKS PISTOL.				
4th	-	C.S.M. Hooper	-	72

COMPANY MATCH.				
1st	-	A Company, 1st K.R.R.C.	700	Imperial Tobacco Company's Vase
2nd	-	C Company, 1st K.R.R.C.	642	
3rd	-	3rd Training Regt., R.E. (9 entries)	610	

TRAINING UNIT RIFLE AND L.M.G. MATCH.				
1st	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	810 The Gale & Polden Cup
2nd	-	Armament Wing, R.E.M.E. (6 entries)	782	

AGGREGATE MATCHES.				
INDIVIDUAL RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS.				
Equal 2nd	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	} 154
	-	Cpl. Solomon	-	
5th	-	Sgt. Lawrence, M.M.	-	147
Equal 7th	-	C.S.M. Lamb	-	142
(This event was won with 158)				

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	85 Bowl

INDIVIDUAL S.M.G. CHAMPIONSHIP.				
1st	-	Major Keeling, M.B.E.	-	125 The Smith-Dorrien Cup

AGGREGATE OF INDIVIDUAL EVENTS, RIFLE.				
1st	-	1st Bn. K.R.R.C.	-	483 Farnborough Chamber of Commerce Shield

A.R.A. Central Meeting, Bisley, 1950 (2nd July—8th July).

The Battalion team arrived at Bisley with their tails up, having come fresh from the Aldershot Meeting. We were accommodated once again by the kindness of the Queen's Westminsters in their attractive cottage in the grounds. Practice week was not able for fine bright weather and a general improvement of scores. However, this was to be the lull before the storm, which broke with tremendous fury on the first day of the Meeting—the day of the Roupell and the Worcester Cups. There was a strong wind and very heavy rain which never looked like lifting the whole day. Competitors began to look like half-drowned rats, and those who had practised under similar conditions were at a distinct advantage. It was on this day that we undoubtedly lost the Championship and the K.R.R.C. Cup to the Rifle Brigade, because they proved themselves to be the better wet-weather Bren-gunners.

Throughout the Meeting the Unit Championship resolved itself into a ding-dong battle between ourselves and the Rifle

Brigade. Alas ! however, neither our carefully organised espionage-system for detecting R.B. scores nor the crafty cleaning room-propaganda of Major Keeling in the hearing of Major Apsey of the Rifle Brigade could influence morale enough to regain the points we lost initially on the Worcester Cup.

The maximum points which can be scored by any one unit in the K.R.R.C. Cup is 120. The Rifle Brigade scored $117\frac{1}{2}$ and the 60th $116\frac{1}{2}$ points ; our nearest rivals, the Cheshire Regiment, came 3rd with 97. These figures I think should speak for themselves. This result was rather a disappointment to us, since we lost the Cup by half a point in 1949 and we were hoping that the presence of Lieut.-Colonel Mitford-Slade and Major Keeling, our Commanding Officer and Quartermaster, would lure the elusive Cup once again into our hands to restore the glory of the first occasion we won it, when they were Weapon Training Officer and Weapon Training Sergeant respectively.

The Battalion again won the Britannia Trophy with a very good score in conditions which were by no means ideal. The entries for this competition were exactly double those of last year ; it is a trophy to be truly proud of.

We had a rather indifferent shoot in the Small Arms Cup, and were lucky to get home by 4 points for second place from the 3rd Grenadier Guards.

This year six of the team managed to get into the Army Hundred. This is very creditable, for not only is it one more than last year, but in addition the standard was 9 points higher than last year.

Cpl. Airey shot exceptionally well ; his consistent shooting won him the Manchester Cup and 9th place in the Army Championship. He was tried for the Army VIII, and I think we shall see him there before many years are out. L.-Cpl. Gulliver deserves a special mention ; a young soldier, he shot very well to take 3rd place in his Class, and 43rd in the final order of the Army Championship.

Besides numerous medals, the Battalion won over £120 in prize money. Final results are given below :—

1. UNIT CHAMPIONSHIP, THE K.R.R.C. CUP. (14 entries.)				
1st	-	1st R.B.	-	$117\frac{1}{2}$ points.
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	$116\frac{1}{2}$ "
3rd	-	1st Cheshire	-	97 "



MAJOR "BOB" KEELING AND CUPS, ALDERSHOT RIFLE MEETING, 1950



CPL. AIREY, 1ST K.R.R.C., WITH HIS MANCHESTER CUP, BISLEY, 1950



H.M. THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE
The Mayor of Winchester, Councillor S. R. Evans, (himself an ex-Rifleman), with Lt.-Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade inspecting the Guard of Honour. *Behind*—Major J. M. White, O.P.E., and R.S.M. Voysey
Right to left—Col.-Sgt. Whiting, Rfn. Alcorn, Faulkner, Cowley, Sollitt.

2. BRITANNIA TROPHY. (42 entries.) A team of 6 firing the Rifle only.

1st	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	-	713 points
2nd	-	School of Military Engineering	-	-	693 "
3rd	-	8th R.T.R.	-	-	686 "
4th	-	1st R.B.	-	-	682 "
3. THE SMALL ARMS CUP. (19 entries.) A team of 4 firing the Rifle and 4 firing the Bren Gun.

1st	-	1st R.B.	-	-	494 points
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	-	455 "
3rd	-	3rd Grenadier Guards	-	-	451 "
4. THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CUP. (15 entries.) Aggregate of individual scores in first stage of the Army Championship.

1st	-	1st R.B.	-	-	1907 points
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	-	1897 "
5. EASTERN COMMAND CUP. (10 entries.) Aggregate of scores made by L.M.G. Pairs in the Worcester Cup.

1st	-	1st R.B.	-	-	167 points
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	-	144 "
6. WORCESTER CUP. (L.M.G. Match—85 pairs entered.)

1st in Class "B."	-	Cpl. Gridley and Cpl. Airey
2nd in Class "B."	-	Cpl. Solomon and L.-Cpl. Barwick
7. THE MANCHESTER CUP. Awarded to the best shot in Class "B" (Corporals and below).

1st	-	Cpl. Airey
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8. THE RIFLE BRIGADE CUP. Awarded to the best shot in Class "C" (Young Soldiers).

3rd	-	L.-Cpl. Gulliver
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9. The following were placed in the Army Hundred, in which there were over 800 entries :—

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade	-	29th
Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.	-	32nd
C.S.M. Lamb	-	37th
Cpl. Airey	-	9th
Cpl. Solomon	-	69th
L.-Cpl. Gulliver	-	43rd
10. REVOLVER XXX.

Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E.	-	23rd
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11. The following shot in the Regular Army and T.A. Cup, which is a Match between the best 50 in the Regular Army and T.A. :—

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade, C.S.M. Lamb, Cpl. Airey, L.-Cpl. Gulliver (13th with 164).
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A.R.A. Non-Central Matches.

Throughout the summer and autumn months the Battalion took part in a large variety of A.R.A. Non-Central matches, most of which were fired off on Chilcombe Ranges.

Almost our greatest disappointment of the year was to lose the Queen Victoria Trophy to the Northern Irish Brigade Training Battalion by 1 point—an amazingly close finish when it is considered that the scores top the 4,000 mark. However, we

won it by 1 point last year, and it might not be good for the shooting morale of the rest of the Army if it were always to be a foregone conclusion that the Green Jackets won the Queen Victoria Trophy!

The outstanding shoot of the year was the Royal Irish Cup. The Warrant Officers and Sergeants were on the top of their form and achieved the magnificent score of 677, Sgt. Johnson scoring 120 of them—a splendid feat.

In the King George V Match, for which we entered two teams of Officers, we were a little unlucky. Although 3rd and 5th place are nothing to be sneezed at, we could probably have produced a better result if our "A" team had been shooting up to form. As it was, our "B" team made the higher score of the two.

A, H.Q. and C Companies were placed 2nd, 3rd and 6th respectively in the Company Shield Match, and our two Young Soldiers' teams were placed 3rd and 5th in the Young Soldiers' Cup—both very creditable achievements.

Besides these we won the Prince of Wales Cup and the Sniper Cup and took 2nd place in the Duke of Connaught. All told, we had 14 teams in the first six places this year as against nine last year. Here are the Non-Central results :—

1. QUEEN VICTORIA TROPHY.

1st	-	North Irish B.T.C.	-	4061	Trophy and Medal
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	4060	Medal
3rd	-	1st Rifle Brigade	-	3885	

2. KING GEORGE CUP.

1st	-	1st Royal Hampshires	-	673	Cup, Medals and £11
2nd	-	N.I.B.T.C.	-	643	Medals and £7
3rd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	622	£5

3. PRINCE OF WALES CUP.

1st	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	885	Cup and Medals
2nd	-	1st Royal Hampshires	-	853	Medals
3rd	-	1st Royal West Kent	-	843	

4. ROYAL IRISH CUP.

1st	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	677	Cup, Medals and £5
2nd	-	N.I.B.T.C.	-	659	Medals and £3
3rd	-	1st Rifle Brigade	-	641	£2

5. YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP.

1st	-	1st Royal West Kent	-	923	Cup, Medals and £2
2nd	-	N.I.B.T.C.	-	895	Medals
3rd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	882	

6. COMPANY SHIELD.

1st	-	H.Q., 1st Rifle Brigade	-	735	Shield, Medals and £6
2nd	-	A Company, 1st K.R.R.C.	-	709	Medals and £4
3rd	-	H.Q., 1st K.R.R.C.	-	701	£3
4th	-	H.Q., N.I.B.T.C.	-	689	£2

7. SNIPER CUP.

1st	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	278	Cup, Medals and £1
2nd	-	2nd Parachute Regiment	-	262	
3rd	-	1st Rifle Brigade	-	246	

8. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CUP.

1st	-	14/20th Hussars (A)	-	463	Cup, Medals and £3
2nd	-	1st K.R.R.C.	-	448	Medals
3rd	-	14/20th Hussars (B)	-	421	

9. REVOLVER CUP.

5th	-	Major R. H. Keeling	-	83	£1
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10. FIRST ARMY CUP.

1st	-	H.Q., 12th Royal Lancers	-	523	Cup, Medals and £10
2nd	-	H.Q., N.I.B.T.C.	-	496	Medals and £5
3rd	-	1st Medium W.S., R.E.M.E.	-	485	£4
4th	-	H.Q., 1st K.R.R.C.	-	469	£3
5th	-	B Company, 1st Cheshires	-	467	£2

Conclusion.

It is a truly sad blow to our shooting prospects that Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Mitford-Slade is leaving the Battalion. The ever-increasing successes we have achieved over the past three years have been very largely due not only to his tremendous enthusiasm and support for Regimental Shooting, but also to his own practical exposition of the art of shooting. Seldom spectacular but always dependable, he could be relied upon to be "right up there" in any match for which he was eligible; he was the first choice for any team. A word of recognition must go also to Lieut. Dick Cornell, who is the oldest inhabitant in the Weapon Training Office and has devoted a great deal of his boundless energy as well as his shooting skill to its affairs. A word too for Sgt. Byrne, together with the W.T. Staff, who has worked tirelessly behind the scenes, and in the interests of efficiency has foregone shooting himself, a sport at which he is both keen and competent. Last, but by no means least, do we owe our successes to that great sage of the shooting world, Major Bob Keeling, who periodically announces that his shooting days are over and thereupon sets off with his rifle to prove that the contrary is true.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

The 1949 Christmas Draw was a great success and was enjoyed by all, and we offer congratulations to Col.-Sgt. Whiting and his hard working committee for such an enjoyable time. C.S.M. Lamb, we understand, has now opened a poultry farm and general stores as the result of his winnings.

It has been a good year from the Social angle. The Ladysmith Ball was held on 24th February, 1950, and many old faces were to be seen. The Rifle Ball in August was as usual a huge success, and the pleasure of winning the Wooden Spoon fell to Sgt. Hearne (R.A.M.C.); some members are indeed grateful that we are fortunate enough in having so many attached members!

The Cricket Season proved very convincingly that the Mess were superior to all comers, and indeed were bold enough to challenge the Battalion team and beat them very easily. A total of 14 matches were played and only four were lost, those being against the Officers, Corporals' Club and the Battalion team and one outside club. However it must be stressed that the games against the Corporals were not really lost, as on the same day the Sergeants' Mess were representing the Battalion, and therefore we fielded a very weak eleven which gave the Corporals their only win of the season, although the generosity of the Mess is still not appreciated by the Corporals' Club. The outstanding players being O.R. Q.M.S. Newman, Sgt. Lunn (R.A.E.C.), Sgt. Hurlock and Sgt. Ballard.

The Football Season of 1949/50 ended with the Officers' and Sergeants' match, which ended in a win for the Sergeants by 5 goals to 1. Many more goals could have been scored, but the smoke-screen laid by the Officers was so effective that even the referee could not see what was happening! The 1950/51 season has now begun, and a good victory over the Corporals by 4 goals to 1 indicates that we are going to have a very good season. The Mess are fortunate in having many Battalion players, and in particular Sgt. Lunn (R.A.E.C.) is by far the most outstanding player in the Battalion.

The Sergeants' Mess entered a team for the Royal Irish Cup, and in the shoot-off scored 587. Thinking the score might not be good enough to win the trophy, a "B" team was entered who scored 601, beating the 1st Team by 14 points. When the results



"THREE CHEERS FOR HIS MAJESTY THE KING, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF," ON HIS BIRTHDAY.
 Right to left—Major Le Coy (Adjutant), and Lt. Johnstone, 2nd Lt. Eden, and Lt. Fuller, Major Mellor (O.C. A Coy.), Capt. Mills, and Lt. Guy, and Lt. Cornwall-Jones, Capt. Poë, and Lt. Grenville-Grey, Major Hunter (O.C. C Coy.), and Lt. Eccles, and Lt. Lord Gordon-Lennox, 2nd Lt. Campbell, Lt. Parker (Asst. Adjutant), Capt. Taylor (O.C. H.Q. Coy.), Capt. Whitaker, R.B. (Adjutant, R.B. Depot), Major J. M. White (O.C. B Coy.), Major Madden (O.C. 30th Depot), Major M. Johnson (2nd in Command 1st K.R.R.C.).



THE MARCH PAST THE GUILDHALL, WINCHESTER, AT THE END OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE
 Left to right—C.S.M. Millard, Rfn. Blake, Pte. Kutchera, Cpl. Cromarty, D.F.C.

were eventually received the Mess were placed 1st and 2nd, the "B" team winning the trophy. The 1st Team would have won it if a "B" team had not been entered. This was a great boost up for the "B" team, who walked about with their tails well up. The results were very satisfactory and proved the shooting standard of the Sergeants' Mess is on the up grade, and we congratulate the members of both teams for the excellent results. Prior to going to press, we hear the Mess have won the Royal Irish for the second year in succession with a score of 677.

The teams were as follows :—

"A" TEAM

Sgt. Murray, M.M.
 Sgt. Howell
 R.Q.M.S. Condon
 Sgt. Lyttle
 Col.-Sgt. Lowdell
 C.S.M. Hooper

"B" TEAM.

Sgt. Lawrence
 C.S.M. Dixey
 Sgt. Johnson
 Col.-Sgt. Nix
 C.S.M. Lamb
 Sgt. McKue

Team Captain.—R.S.M. F. Voysey

The news of the re-activating of the Battalion has been welcomed by everybody, and all members are indeed looking forward to our new role and have great hopes of many enjoyable experiences in the future.

The departures and arrivals during the last year have been many, but we must say that when our main consumer, R.Q.M.S. Condon, left to join the Queen Victoria Rifles as R.S.M. we were indeed sorry.

We offer our congratulations to R.S.M. Voysey on his new appointment as Quartermaster of the Queen Victoria Rifles, and again we were sorry to see him go. However we welcome in his place R.S.M. Starkey, whom we all know so very well.

THE CORPORALS' CLUB.

By CORPORAL D. R. JENNER.

The last year has seen very little entertainment activity in the Corporals' Club. Two dances have been ably organised and run by Cpl. Massingham, the first of which, due to adverse weather, was poorly supported, although a good time was had by all present; but despite the poor attendance the "Bar"

found itself closed half-an-hour before schedule. The second dance was a huge success, thanks again to the untiring efforts of Cpl. Massingham and his committee.

In the field of sport, the Corporals unanimously decided that they should step down and leave a few honours to be taken by the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, as there was very little room left in the Club for trophies! Therefore for the first Cricket match *versus* the Sergeants a very weak side was fielded, and according to plan the Sergeants were able to take full honours. This act was again played at the expense of the Officers, who immediately thought fit to challenge the Battalion XI, but having taken the Officers away from the Battalion team they found only two men left. After this great show of sportsmanship on the part of the Corporals, it was unfortunate that the Sergeants' Mess should now boast of an unbeatable team: this soon led to a challenge being received from them, and having been cast aside as "easy meat" we rallied and—"Celer et Audax"—we gave the Sergeants a lesson that is still well remembered.

Of the individual achievements in the Club, mention must be made of Cpl. Airey, who shot so well both at the Aldershot and Bisley Rifle Meetings, being the winner of many varied medals and prizes. Also well to the fore in these Meetings were Cpls. Eves, Solomon, Gridley, Baird and L.-Cpls. Gulliver and Barwick.

The great event of the year was the annual Outing, which was again held at Brighton: this decision was only agreed upon after Southend, Weymouth and Bournemouth had been voted against. Nevertheless, on Friday, 11th August, we set forth whilst all Bushfield slept, all well armed with privately obtained glasses, corkscrews, bottle-openers and the entire rations for the Battalion, including the ham which normally is for Sergeants only. The whole Outing was a tremendous success, all arrangements being made by Cpl. Jenner, who this year laid on a mid-day meal *en masse* at Brighton; this was an excellent arrangement and the meal, inter-mixed with some very savoury humour by Cpl. Lands, was well digested.

At the time of writing, a Farewell Dance is being arranged for early in December, and is in the very capable hands of Cpl. Hallett, who recently re-enlisted with the Regiment and is well-known by members of the 2nd Battalion for his social arrangements in Tripoli.

BOXING, 1949/50.

The results of the competitions in which the Battalion Boxing Team entered in September 1949 show little of the effort and hard training that was put in by individuals.

In the Inter-Unit Novices Competition, having defeated the 3rd Bn. R.A.O.C. and 8th Bn. R.A.O.C. by 6—5 and 10—1 fights, we were finally beaten in the semi-finals by the Depot and T.E. R.M.P. In the Aldershot District Open Team Championship, however, we were defeated in the 1st Round by the 3rd Bn. R.A.O.C. 8—3. This was a good contest and each fight was very close and it must have been very hard for the judge to make a decision in several cases.

Unfortunately we had to cancel our remaining fixtures, owing to an incomplete team on each occasion. It is a very difficult task to maintain and train a Boxing Team in a Training Battalion, such as we are, since ten weeks (the duration of a recruit's stay) is hardly enough time to discover talent, let alone develop it, and encourage the individual to take a keen interest and keep himself thoroughly fit.

There was, however, a great demand on our boxers from their civilian clubs. L.-Cpl. Harris, Rfn. Morgan, Burke, Burns, Thompson, Snell, White, Wills and Faulkner were all kept very busy supporting their various clubs.

Morgan deserves a special mention in that he represented the Army (Featherweight) both against London and Wales, and has proved himself to be a very clever young boxer.

November 1950, however, brings with it a very sad picture for those who are interested in boxing. All our old "Stars" have left us, and at present no new talent has been located. It was hoped that we should take to Germany with us a very formidable and well-trained team, but this has proved impossible. However, on reaching Germany we will, I hope, have a somewhat more settled establishment, and will be able to train a team with a feeling of security in that we know they will not be moving off again in ten weeks' time. Rfn. Burke is our only remaining boxer at present, and he gets regular calls to fight for Aldershot District and his civilian club.

In two months' time I feel sure that not only will we be able to report that 1st K.R.R.C. has re-formed its Boxing Team, but also that it is capable and prepared to take on all challengers with utmost confidence.

CRICKET, 1950.

Two sides were run during 1950—the 1st Bn. K.R.R.C., which attempted to be a representative team, and the 60th Rifles Cricket Club, which played village cricket and gave many more of the keen but not too expert players a game.

The Battalion team played 9 games and were successful in 2 of them. The 60th Rifles C.C. played 11 matches and won 5.

Taken all in all, it was not a very successful season. Our main difficulties were that several players were frequently claimed for the Green Jackets when they would have considerably strengthened the Battalion side, and the speed with which any reasonable cricketer seemed to complete his recruit training and leave us. Many matches were also either curtailed or abandoned due to rain.

The Sergeants' Mess ran a very successful side which won 10 out of 14 matches played, and included a victory over the 60th Rifles C.C. and another over the Officers, who however had their revenge in a return fixture. Details of their matches are included in their own article.

The Battalion's two victories were over the Irish Guards when O.R. Q.M.S. Newman and Sgt. Lunn paved the way for us by scoring 95 before the first wicket fell, and against the Queen's Westminsters when the Battalion were set to make 133 in a short time and made the runs for the loss of six wickets with a few minutes to spare.

A Company League was run, which was played on the concrete wicket at Bushfield. This was great fun, and was notable for the fact that standing up to fast bowling became more like a battle practice than cricket, and the outfield was so long that it was impossible to score a boundary without lifting the ball.

A notable feature of the season was the general lowness of the scores and the number of good bowling performances. Lieuts. Guy and Fuller, Sgt. Lunn and O.R. Q.M.S. Newman were generally to be relied on to score runs, and 2nd Lieut. Cornell, O.R. Q.M.S. Newman, Sgt. Lunn, Rfn. Guthrie, Kutchera and Varley took wickets regularly. Major Mellor was also a successful bowler on the few occasions when he was able to play. Sgt. Hurlock was a tower of strength in the field and brought off several excellent catches.

Innings of over 50 and notable bowling performances were as follows :—

BATTING.			
Sgt. Lunn	-	-	70 and 56 not out
Rfn. Anderton	-	-	58
Major Hunter	-	-	52 not out
Major Le Coq	-	-	50

BOWLING.			
O.R. Q.M.S. Newman	-	9 for 23, 7 for 26 and 6 for 16	
Sgt. Lunn	-	6 for 11 and 5 for 4	
Sgt. Birdsall	-	7 for 1 and 5 for 26	
Sgt. Smith	-	5 for 14	
Cpl. Jenner	-	6 for 10	
Rfn. Bedford	-	6 for 22	
Rfn. Kutchera	-	7 for 21 and 5 for 16	
Bugler Robinson	-	5 for 12	

We were once again extremely lucky to have the use of the Green Jackets' second ground at St. Cross, and much of our enjoyment was due to the use of their ground and the great help we received from Passingham the groundsman. In the face of a natural desire to play regardless of weather on our part, he raised no objections and spent many hours making good the damage we had done.

We have two matting wickets in our new barracks in Germany and are looking forward to an enjoyable season in 1951.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

November 1949—August 1950.

During the 1949-50 Season we entered the Eastleigh League and the Eastleigh Benevolent Fund Cup. We did well in both competitions, but failed to win either. In the Army Cup, which we entered for the first time since the war, we beat the R.M.P. but lost to the R.A.M.C., Netley (4—3).

This record for the season cannot be said to be wildly impressive, but the football played was fast and good and it augured well for the 1950-51 season. Over the months the Battalion was represented by a number of players who came and went after a hard game or two. The side was most effective in attack. Towards the end of the season Rfn. Bennett was on the left wing, Rfn. Lovell and, later, Rfn. Monk on the right wing. All three play fast and intelligent football and they provided the thrust in attack. Sgt. Lunn, Rfn. Bundy and Cpl. Alcock were always

quick to set their wings in motion and to exploit the attacks set up. Sgt. Lunn in particular is a player of the highest class. He captained Southern Command this season. The defence was not too sure. Rfn. Faulkner in goal was safe and imperturbable. Rfn. Dunn and Sgt. Hurlock covered well and tackled hard. Cpls. Barker, Jenner and Solomon made up the half-back line and all deserved well of the Battalion. Cpl. Barker in particular can play clever constructive football.

Other players who represented the Battalion were Cpl. Lands, a stalwart trier to be depended on in any half-back or back's position. Sgt. Johns at back, Rfn. Jones and L.-Cpl. Turner at half-back, and Rfn. London in the forward line have all played during the year.

In conclusion, our gratitude is due to Capt. Tillard, an Army representative and captain on several occasions, who throughout the season with his knowledge of coaching and his standard of play, has set an example which will be hard to surpass. He will not be replaced.

August to November, 1950.

The football season may not start quite as early at Bushfield as it does in the Divisions of the League; it nevertheless arrives pretty punctually. Training and practice games started in August, and a number of enthusiasts were to be seen kicking about each evening. To some this will seem to show an unhealthy professionalism. It has certainly produced results. The early start combined with useful experience gained by those who play for civilian sides at week-ends has given the Battalion a good and successful side. This season we entered the Southampton Wednesday League, the Travers Cup and the Army Football Cup. At present we lie among the first three sides in the League and have reached the 4th round of the Army Cup. There are only 16 units left in the Cup, and if the Battalion team plays as it did in the last round we shall be in the last eight.

The team has remained almost constant over the past months. Initially there was some difficulty in finding the two wing-halves, as Cpl. Solomon was soon injured, and Cpl. Barker did not seem to be his old self. Their places were quickly filled by 2nd Lieut. R. F. Cavendish and Rfn. Bedford. The other problem was to find a fifth player who was up to the standard of our regular forwards. Cpl. Monk may well provide the solution.

The defence became: Rfn. Faulkner in goal, Sgt. Hurlock and Capt. R. M. Parker as backs, and Cpl. Jenner at centre-half.

As a whole, the side plays fast, direct football with, we hope, a minimum of fiddling about. The "dribble, dribble beat the man" stunt only pays dividends before a 60,000 crowd when several thousand pounds of spectators' money are at stake. It is always invidious to pick out highlights in the play of individuals, but it is worth risking. Sgt. Lunn, the captain, has a knack of splitting an enemy defence with a low pass which is a delight to watch. He also has a left-foot drive which has worried several goalkeepers. L.-Cpl. Bennett, who plays out on the left wing, has perhaps the best ball control of anybody in the team. Rfn. Bundy, an incurable wanderer, has a knack of turning up at exactly the right place at least once a game, also despite the fact that the two "Eddies" always argue about something during the afternoon, Rfn. Bundy and Cpl. Alcock make a strong right wing. No one who has met Sgt. Hurlock head-on enjoys it, and his example is followed by Capt. Parker who has long legs and even longer boots which he uses with great effect. Cpl. Jenner may live a curiously hermit-like life in the Orderly Room, but he is amazingly fit on the football field and has often twisted himself into a corkscrew-like shape to clear a dangerous ball. The two wing halves play very similar straightforward football. They learnt the game from the same master. Perhaps of all the side they get through the most work. Last and not least, Rfn. Faulkner. The way he watches a violent shot hurtle past two inches outside the left upright without moving a muscle gives at least one spectator the creeps. Adding insult to injury, there is an expression on his face which seems to say, "You silly, silly man, you didn't really think it would go in did you?" or words to that effect! One day Rfn. Faulkner will make a mistake, but at least one spectator has only seen him let through one shot which he could have saved. The Battalion was five goals up in that particular game.

The Battalion team is well balanced in attack and defence, but it has one serious fault: it takes too long to get into top gear. Once there, it will take a very good Army team to beat it. The danger in this situation is that the first twenty minutes of a vital match may bring a deficit of one or even two goals. Such a deficit is hard to deal with. As it is, the defence needs the moral support of a goal or two to wipe away that fatal hesitation to go

flat out for the dangerous ball and kick it hard ; and the attack will move too cautiously and often fail to find the right man until they have a commanding lead.

Football on a Company level has been hard to organise in face of the rapid changes taking place in the Battalion, and such events as the visit of His Majesty the King. We hope to play off the Company Cup in Germany. For the most part football has been confined to chance matches arranged between platoons, together with two quick competitions. The Band has entered the Band League again, but will be in Germany before completing the list of fixtures. Although the Battalion has not played as much football as it would do in a normal season, a good many games have been played and a lot of people have had a chance to play at least once or twice a month.

No account of 1st Battalion football would be complete without grateful reference to the services of Cpl. Thompson, the Post Corporal. It would be impossible to run Battalion football during one's first season at the job without his help, and he has saved many an unhappy situation from becoming a disaster. Cpl. King and L.-Cpl. Toull have proved experts at football first aid, and with their assistance we have had few injuries. Indeed so far we have had an excellent season. No one has shown us a pseudo professional temperament and no player has been seen to roll in assumed agony on the pitch as a preliminary to leaping in to smash home a glorious goal. There are a minimum of arms flung about whenever the ball goes off "the island." To crown all, it has only once been necessary for Sgt. "Charlie" Hurlock to double smartly across the pitch and warn a man to cease threatening Sgt. "Bob" Lunn. Sgt. Hurlock's chin can jut amazingly far when he looks as if he might work somebody one any second—a very impressive sight. The Battalion won that game easily.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(November 1949—November 1950.)

The difficulties of finding a regular team have been enormous, as our role of training National Servicemen allows an availability of ten weeks only. This has in some ways been offset by the arrival from time to time of schoolboy or civilian "stars," who have been a great help to us.

Only mid-week fixtures have been possible as week-end leave takes too great a toll. Those keen enough play for London clubs or local civilian clubs on Saturdays.

There has been little trouble from the League game : the few professionals playing quite happily to Union rules in Unit matches.

Although our results have not been good, players have been very keen, and we now have some regular players who will be a great help to the Battalion in B.A.O.R. Results (to date) :—

Played	Won	Lost	Points	
			For	Against
5	2	3	40	41

The following have played in representative matches :—

Rfn. Scott, C. (K.R.R.C.)	-	Harlequins and Scotland
Captain C. F. Martin, (K.R.R.C.)	-	Rosslyn Park and County Trial

HOCKEY, 1950.

This year the Battalion has, as usual, played games and matches each Wednesday afternoon. A strong contingent of other ranks have always stepped into the boots of players who are away and thus we have kept up a fair reputation.

In the new season we have excelled even last year's promise, and out of seven matches we have won five. Our two defeats were at the hands of 1st Bn. D.C.L.I. At home we only lost after a close game in which we held the lead for a long time, but away the D.C.L.I. found the goal with seven good shots. In the Army Hockey Cup we are in the 4th round, after defeating 1st Bn. A.C.C. Training Centre, Aldershot, on a slippery field at Bar End by 5 goals to 4.

The team is lucky to have had two stalwarts of defence in Sgts. Johnson and Lawrence, and in the attack Lieut. Guy continues to cause constant worry to our opposition. In goal there has been either Col.-Sgt. Staples or Sgt. Harvey, and both have displayed rock-like qualities as well as a zeal for kicking.

Summary of matches is as follows :—

v. R.A.M.C. Training Depot, Cookham	-	Won	3—1
v. King Alfred's College	-	Won	3—1
v. R.A.F., Andover	-	Won	3—0
v. 33 Airborne Light Regt., R.A.	-	Won	3—1
v. 1st Bn. D.C.L.I.	-	Lost	2—3
v. 1st Bn. D.C.L.I.	-	Lost	0—7
v. 1st Bn. A.C.C. Training Centre	-	Won	5—4

Now that the 1st Battalion is going abroad we hope the Green Jackets Brigade Training Battalion may have our good luck at Winchester and in the Army Cup : meanwhile we shall have to shape a new team in B.A.O.R.

FISHING.

We were fortunate in being able to get one Mess and three private rods on the St. Cross water this season, with the result that good fishing could be enjoyed by everyone within a reasonable distance of Bushfield.

The St. Cross water is approximately a mile and a half long and runs from Winchester College fishing in the north down to a point some three hundred yards below the by-pass bridge. It is divided into three beats : Nos. 1 (the top beat) and 3 take two rods, and No. 2 takes one rod. Fishing for one rod is for one day a week on one of the three beats, which are allotted on a roster system. The limit is six fish of 13in.

There is practically always a daily rise of some sort, so that empty baskets are an exception, and although big fish were hard to find at the beginning of the season the numerous smaller fish which had been introduced to the water as stock in the spring were killable by September.

The Itchen at Winchester is a pleasant river, and everyone enjoyed their fishing at St. Cross which was cheap enough to be afforded by anyone interested.

SHOOTING.

Shooting this year has again centred round the Barton Stacey Garrison Shoot, in which we were allotted three guns out of a total of twelve. This generous allowance was made to us by the President of the shoot, in spite of the fact that the Battalion does not constitute part of the Barton Stacey Garrison.

We were asked to run the shoot this year, and this somewhat thankless and sometimes dangerous duty was excellently carried out by Dick Cornell, with the result that bags have been consistently bigger than they were last year in spite of only moderately accurate shooting.

The shoot itself is all on War Department land, and is composed of some 2,000 acres of arable land and some water meadows. There are no large woods or covers of any size to hold pheasants. The main sport is consequently derived from partridges, which do very well, but by the middle of November they will no longer drive as required, and the final organised days of the shoot have to be carried out in the water meadows and in what meagre covers there are.

All organised shoots cease at the end of November, and pottering days are allowed from the beginning of December until the end of January. These days are the greatest fun and frequently produce more varied and better bags per gun than the organised shoots. Game killed at Barton Stacey this season up to date is as follows :—

484 Partridges, 110 Pheasants, 79 Hares, 166 Rabbits, 19 Pigeon and 3 Wild Duck.

RIDING.

Riding was officially recognised as a sport for the Army with the inception of the Army Saddle Club Association two years ago. The founder of this Association was General Sir Evelyn Barker, and it is thanks to his hard work and enthusiasm that many Officers and other ranks are now able to ride and hunt who would not otherwise have been able to do so.

The Army Saddle Club assists Regimental Saddle Clubs by giving grants of money, arranging the issue of Horse Feed Coupons and helping in every way with advice and encouragement.

We founded the Winchester Garrison Saddle Club in February, and with the able assistance of the Garrison Engineer re-adapted the existing stables in the Lower Barracks, which were being used as a workshop, to make two excellent horse boxes, three stalls, a harness room and a forage store.

A letter was sent round to all likely Officers and ex-Officers of the Regiment asking for the loan of unwanted or unused saddlery ; this met with a very generous response.

We managed to get hold of two good Riflemen grooms, Rfn. Hanby and Cpl. Hickey, and in addition trained a National Service man, Rfn. Filmer, with the generous assistance of the R.A.S.C. who accepted him for a six weeks' course in stable management.

Two useful Club horses were then purchased through money loaned by the Polo Fund, and Maurice Johnson, Tony Hunter and Andrew Burnaby-Atkins combined to buy a very useful Point-to-Pointer. Subscriptions were kept sufficiently low to attract everyone, and membership has slowly increased to spurt to a total of 12 with the beginning of the Hunting season. This is not as big as could be hoped, but it is felt that the attractions of riding will be more appealing when the Battalion moves out of striking range of the fleshpots of London.

The stables now house five horses, two belonging to the Club and three privately owned, and all horses are now doing three days a fortnight with one of the local packs of hounds who are most hospitable and generous towards us.

It is hoped to hand over the Saddle Club, with its two Club horses, to the Training Centre when the 1st Battalion moves.



Q.V.R. MOVING INTO PLATOON LAAGER

THE QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES.

7th (K.R.R.C.) (T.A.)

Roll of Officers.

Lieut.-Colonel K. H. Collen, K.R.R.C.	-	Commanding Officer
Major R. M. Snagge, M.B.E., T.D.	-	Second-in-Command
„ H. Whitbread	-	O.C., H.Q. Coy.
„ C. C. Gregory	-	O.C., A Coy.
„ K. M. Egleston	-	O.C., B Coy.
„ P. B. Earle, M.C.	-	O.C., C Coy.
„ A. J. Ryall, T.D.	-	Quartermaster
Captain G. Bowden, K.R.R.C.	-	Adjutant
„ M. G. Turner	-	Technical Adjutant
„ A. Watson	-	Second-in-Command, B Coy.
„ G. P. Lincoln	-	Weapon Training Officer
„ E. Rose	-	Second-in-Command, A Coy.
„ J. H. Robbins	-	Signal Officer
Lieut. R. W. Snowden	-	Second-in-Command, H.Q. Coy.
„ A. G. Smith	-	Intelligence Officer
„ G. D. Hopkins	-	Platoon Commander
„ K. Loudon-Shand	-	„ „
„ J. M. Garratt	-	„ „
„ P. K. Jenkins	-	„ „
„ M. C. Maude	-	„ „
„ A. R. Macneal	-	„ „
„ T. J. Barnes	-	„ „
2nd Lieut. P. N. Trustram-Eve	-	„ „
„ D. M. Trustram-Eve	-	„ „
„ the Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone	-	„ „
„ N. F. Althaus	-	„ „
„ D. Waddington	-	„ „
„ M. Doyle	-	„ „
Major R. S. Taylor, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.M.C. (T.A.)	-	Medical Officer
Captain D. B. Goss, R.A.M.C. (T.A.)	-	„ „
Lieut.-Colonel J. M. White, O.B.E., K.R.R.C.,	took over Command on 30th November, 1950.	
Captain G. P. Lincoln,	took over Second-in-Command, C Company, on 30th November, 1950.	
Captain E. J. B. Wynyard,	took over W.T.O. on 30th November, 1950.	
Lieut. F. W. Voysey, K.R.R.C.,	took over Quartermaster on 30th October, 1950.	
Lieut. R. W. Snowden,	to H.Q., 22 Armoured Brigade (T.A.) as Brigade I.O. in the near future.	
Major N. P. Lee, D.A.A. and Q.M.G.,	H.Q. 22 Armoured Brigade (T.A.).	



Q.V.R.—GROUND ACTION!
Sgt. Moore, Lt. Garratt, L.-Cpl. Holland



CROSSING THE START LINE
Q.V.R. Carrier operating with Tanks

Roll of Warrant Officers.

R.S.M. J. Condon, K.R.R.C.		
R.Q.M.S. J. Shipp		
O.R. Q.M.S. G. Brownless		
C.S.M. R. Briscoe	-	C.S.M., H.Q. Company
„ R. Granger	-	C.S.M., A Company
„ A. Lee	-	C.S.M., B Company
„ J. Cousins	-	C.S.M., C Company
„ W. Dixey, K.R.R.C.	-	W.T./P.S.I.

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIMENT.

1950 will undoubtedly prove to be a milestone in the history of the Regiment, for three reasons. First, it saw the end of the old Drill Hall at 56 Davies Street, and the beginning of what will be the best and most up-to-date Territorial Drill Hall in London. Demolition began at the end of May, and in spite of its historic links with the past, all those in close touch with the Regiment were thankful that work had at last started. Anxieties over the re-building have been many and prolonged, but we are most hopeful that the opening of the new Drill Hall will take place in the middle of 1951. As we always realised it would be, this interim period is not an easy one. The T.A. Association have been most helpful in adapting the offices in 52/54 to provide an Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, dry and wet Canteen. But there is no room for evening training, and this is taking place at the Drill Hall of the Westminster Dragoons, who have most kindly put their well-equipped building at our disposal on Tuesday nights.

A very successful Farewell Dance was held in the old Drill Hall just before Camp.

The second notable event of the year was Camp at Thetford during the last fortnight of May. For the first time since the war we were in Camp with the rest of 22 Armoured Brigade (T.A.). Thus, instead of the comforts of Winchester, and reliance on the 1st Battalion and the Depot for our administration, we had to undergo the rigours of the Stanford battle area and our own administration. But the lessons learnt were invaluable and will stand us in good stead next year when we go to Camp with a much stronger Battalion. The training value was considerable, because we were able to work with all the Armoured Regiments of the Brigade in succession, and by the end of Camp there was little that the Q.V.R. Motor Platoon did not know about Exercise "Silver Grey."

By a happy chance, our Honorary Colonel, General Bobby Erskine, was at home during that fortnight for the Camberley Conference, and by a miracle of adjustment of his very full programme he was able to spend a night with us. Not a moment was wasted during his visit, and dinner in the Mess was followed by a most successful party in the Sergeants' Mess. The following morning he came out to watch an exercise in which we were co-operating with the Sharpshooters. We were much gratified that quite a number of Old Comrades, led by their President, made the long journey to visit us the same day.

The third event of the year, the entry of National Servicemen into the Battalion, started in June, and when the flow was temporarily stopped in October by the increase of full time National Service to two years, 118 had joined us. A Company has now expanded to a Motor and a Carrier Platoon, and B Company to a Motor Platoon. The H.Q. of C Company has been formed. It is early days yet to see how this great experiment will turn out, and much hard work and patience will be needed to integrate National Servicemen not only from the Green Jackets, but from almost every Regiment and Corps in the Army, into the Battalion. There are indications, however, that it is going to be a success.

The Battalion has run a Week-end Camp of one kind or another once a month during the year. Most of them have been M.T. week-ends, during which many volunteers kept up to date or some even learnt driving, which is a good indication of all the hard work put in by everyone. Two notable week-ends should be mentioned. Firstly, on April 1st/2nd we went down to Winchester, where the Depot and the 1st Battalion looked after us, and had some extremely useful instruction from a Method of Instruction Team from the School of Infantry. Apart from what they taught us, they made many Officers and N.C.O.'s do some instructing, with surprising results! On the whole, it was just what we needed in view of the arrival of National Servicemen later in the summer.

The second notable week-end was at Hounslow on 7th/8th October, when A Company held their first National Service week-end camp. Apart from the sick, practically every National Service man turned up, and it was good to see so many Q.V.R. about and know that it was only a Company and not the whole Battalion. The volunteers showed that they had everything in hand, even if a little rust had to be removed in the first hour

or so. It was an encouraging augury for future week-end camps, which will occur almost monthly next year.

It has been a fairly successful year for Shooting, in spite of the fact that it rained on practically every week-end that we arranged.

C.S.M. Lee again came first in the Annual Classification results, closely followed by Lieut. Snowden. C.S.M. Briscoe came third.

On June 11th we held a Battalion Rifle Meeting at Purfleet, which was well attended. "Our Club" provided cash prizes. Major Earle obtained the highest aggregate score, and the W.O.'s and Sergeants' team won the Grades Tile Shoot. Cadets from the 2nd K.R.R.C. Cadet Battalion gave invaluable assistance as butt-markers, and a special competition was arranged for them at the end of the Meeting.

At the Divisional Rifle Meeting, C.S.M. Lee was Divisional Champion. The runner-up was an old opponent, Col.-Sgt. Thomas, of the Westminster. The W.O.'s and Sergeants and P.S.I. teams won their grades team shoots very easily, but in the City Lieutenant's Cup the Battalion only managed fifth place. We hope to remedy this next year. C.S.M. Dixey and R.S.M. Condon came first and second in the Permanent Staff Championship.

A team went down to the London and Middlesex Meeting at Bisley and did well. They won the Queen's Rifle Challenge Cup and the Monro Cup and gained good places in other competitions. The weather conditions were appalling, and included a gale force cross-wind.

Next year sees the addition of a lot of new talent and we should, we think, be able to improve on these results.

Mention must be made of the retirement of Jackie Ryall, our Quartermaster, in October. Jackie joined the Queen Victoria's Rifles in 1908 and was commissioned as Quartermaster in 1939. When the Battalion was re-formed in May 1947 he returned as Quartermaster, and has remained with us till his retirement. Thus his service with the Regular and Territorial Battalions of the Regiment covers a period of no less than 42 years. He will be a loss to us. No battalion could have had a better or more helpful Quartermaster, and we owe him an enormous debt for his hard work, persistence and unfailing cheerfulness. We wish him the best of luck in his retirement.

This, then, has been a notable year of many changes for the Q.V.R., but one of which we can feel that good, solid foundations have been laid for the future. Next year we shall begin to see the shape of a real Green Jacket Motor Battalion.

REGENT'S PARK SCHOOL CADET CORPS.

Officers.

Major J. F. Corlett - - - Commanding Officer
2nd Lieut. C. D. Williams, D.F.M.
2nd Lieut. M. W. Q. Walker

This Unit, which formed in January 1948, with 8 Cadets and 1 Officer, is now 51 Cadets and 3 Officers strong.

We were granted affiliation to the 60th Rifles through Queen Victoria's Rifles, and relations with the parent T.A. Battalion are very cordial. In particular the Commanding Officer is greatly indebted to the present Commanding Officer and Adjutant of Q.V.R. and their predecessors for all the assistance they have given and continue to give.

Activities of the Unit.

During the last Easter holidays 17 Cadets and the Commanding Officer spent seven days in Germany with the 1st Bn. of The Queen's Royal Regiment, and six days in Amsterdam. This expedition was a great success.

The Regimental Cane, presented by Queen Victoria's Rifles for the best Cadet, was won by Cpl. W. G. Bass. The presentation was made at our annual School Prize-giving by Major H. Whitbread, Q.V.R.

In addition to instruction given by the Permanent Staff of Q.V.R. to our Cadets, an "old Scholars'" Platoon is training at Davies Street on Thursday evenings. During the year eight Cadets obtained Certificate "A" and 19 Cadets passed Part 1. This is a good proportion, but we intend to improve on it. Two boys entered for the Army Apprentice School Entrance Exam. during the year and both were successful. They are now at Arborfield.

Soon ex-Cadets will be called up for their National Service and will all ask to be sent to the 60th, and will, we hope, return to Queen Victoria's Rifles for their part-time service.

1st CADET BATTALION K.R.R.C.

42 Sun Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS serving with the Battalion on 31st October, 1950.

*Commanding	-	Major E. J. Dyball	-	-	1917
*2nd in Command	-	Major G. R. B. Hanson (R.A.R.O.)	-	-	1931
Adjutant	-	Captain G. Coggins	-	-	1942
**Quartermaster	-	Captain H. Lovell	-	-	1908
Sports Officer	-	Lieut. P. Bullock	-	-	1946
A COMPANY.					
Commanding	-	Captain D. Foster	-	-	1947
B COMPANY.					
*Commanding	-	Captain J. H. L. Burke	-	-	1927
Subaltern	-	2nd Lieut. J. Holland	-	-	1950
C COMPANY.					
Commanding	-	Captain J. Barber	-	-	1937
Subaltern	-	Lieut. P. Abbott	-	-	1949
Medical Officer	-	Major P. Lissack (R.A.M.C.)	-	-	1945
WARRANT OFFICERS.					
*A Company	-	W.O. II J. M. Robinson, M.M.	-	-	1936
*C Company	-	W.O. II J. Ashford	-	-	1949

*Denotes War Service with K.R.R.C. or associated T.A. Regiments, 1914-1918 and/or 1939-1945.

General Notes.

This year has been an eventful one for the Battalion and seems to herald a revival both in numbers and enthusiasm. The present strength is 10 Officers and 169 Other Ranks, which is an improvement on last year's figure and represents the working strength, though of course there are periods when Cadets stay away from training. There has been one addition to the Officer strength during the year, and we welcome James Holland, who has been with us some time now and should prove of considerable value to the growing B Company. There is still, however, an urgent need of suitable Officers or other adult instructors who can find time to serve youth. Conditions of Cadet Commissioned Service relating to appointment (T.A. Class B. I or B. II Commission), pay, allowances and conditions of service, etc., are set out in A.C. I. 154/50. Throughout the early summer we

waged a battle which, for us, meant a very great deal. Proposals were made to revoke our affiliation to the 60th Rifles after more than half-a-century and to change accoutrements and badges. It was even mooted that we should become affiliated to a Royal Fusilier T.A. Regiment.

It was immediately realised that such a step, if successful, might well mean that our Battle Honour, "South Africa, 1900-02," would no longer be carried and the unit might well cease to exist. An appreciation of the situation as seen from the Cadet Battalion's point of view was sent to the Colonels Commandant.

The final outcome over the question of the Unit's title has not been settled, but there is now no question of a change of badge or a break in our association with the Parent Regiment. It was also proposed that under the re-organisation of the City of London Army Cadet Force this Unit would move to new Headquarters at Harbin Armoury, Hampstead. Such a move would have given excellent training and accommodation facilities, and it was visualised that the Unit would function there with its former traditions and associations. When, however, it became clear that the price of such a move would be the severance of our connections with the 60th Rifles and the loss of our identity, the Commanding Officer vigorously opposed such a move, and the question is at present in abeyance. We hope that an affiliation to a K.R.R.C. T.A. Unit for administrative purposes and a transfer to the County of London Army Cadet Force will break the deadlock. Such an affiliation would be most helpful from the point of view of instructors and would be welcomed by the Cadets.

On 1st October a detachment from the Unit attended a Church Parade held by the Queen's Westminsters at the Abbey. Some 30 Cadets attended and were quite enthusiastic about the reception they received.

Social Events.

During the year we have kept the social side of the Unit as much alive as present facilities allow. The new B and C Companies have held successful Socials, and a Battalion Dance in March allowed us to meet them and add to the Regimental Canteen Funds. In addition, we were able to make a contribution to the Regiment's War Memorial Fund. The O.C.A. have held

several successful socials, and intend to spread their activities in the New Year. A Cocktail Party in December allowed the Officers to meet those friends and ex-Officers who have the interests of the Unit at heart.

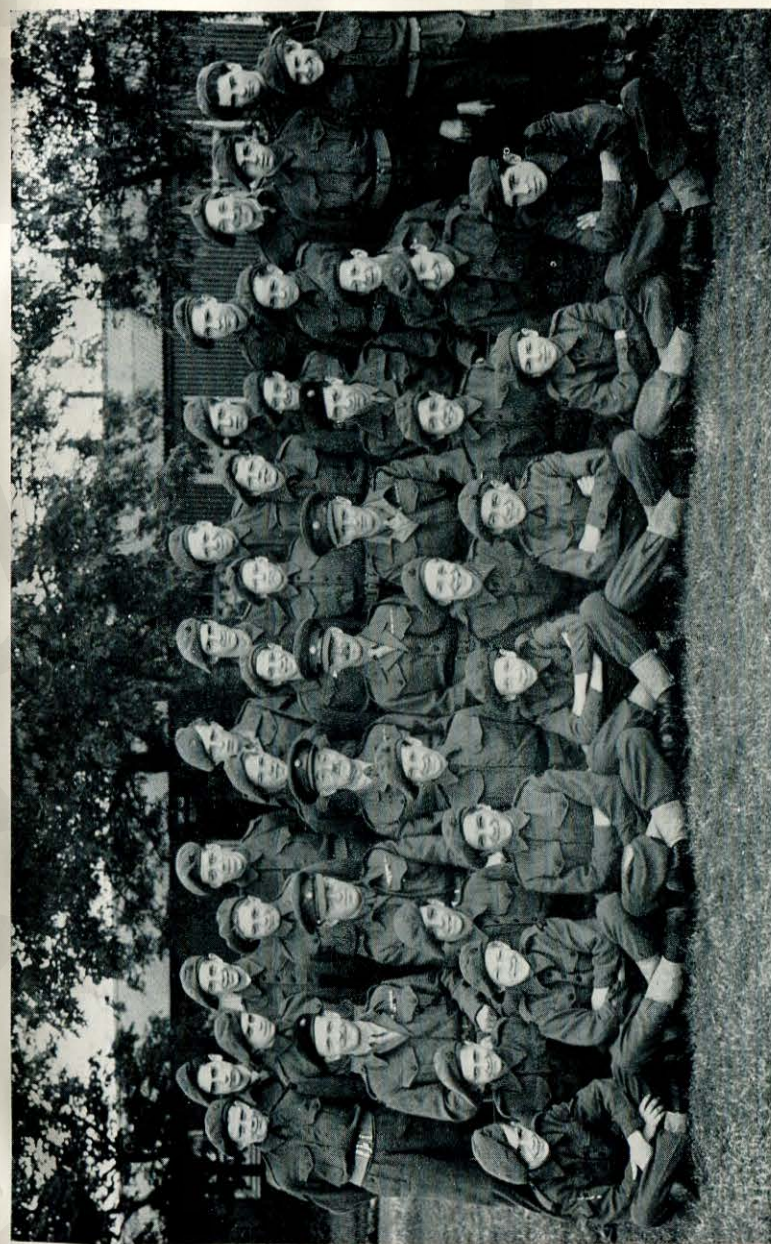
Training.

On the Training side much time and enthusiasm has been expended. With Cadets there is much to do in addition to pure military training if the Cadet is to become a useful citizen. Training for Certificate "A" forms the main part of training during the year. To date, 19 Cadets have passed Certificate "A," Part I, and 8 Part II. The comments of examining Officers have in most cases been very favourable, and our request that an N.C.O. from a Rifle Regiment be detailed for the examination in Drill has been favourably considered. Over the question of shooting there have been difficulties. The only .22 range available is one kindly loaned by the London Rifle Brigade. This entails considerable travelling for the outlying Companies, and their time is consequently shortened. Nevertheless Companies do succeed in putting most Cadets through a .22 course in their first six months.

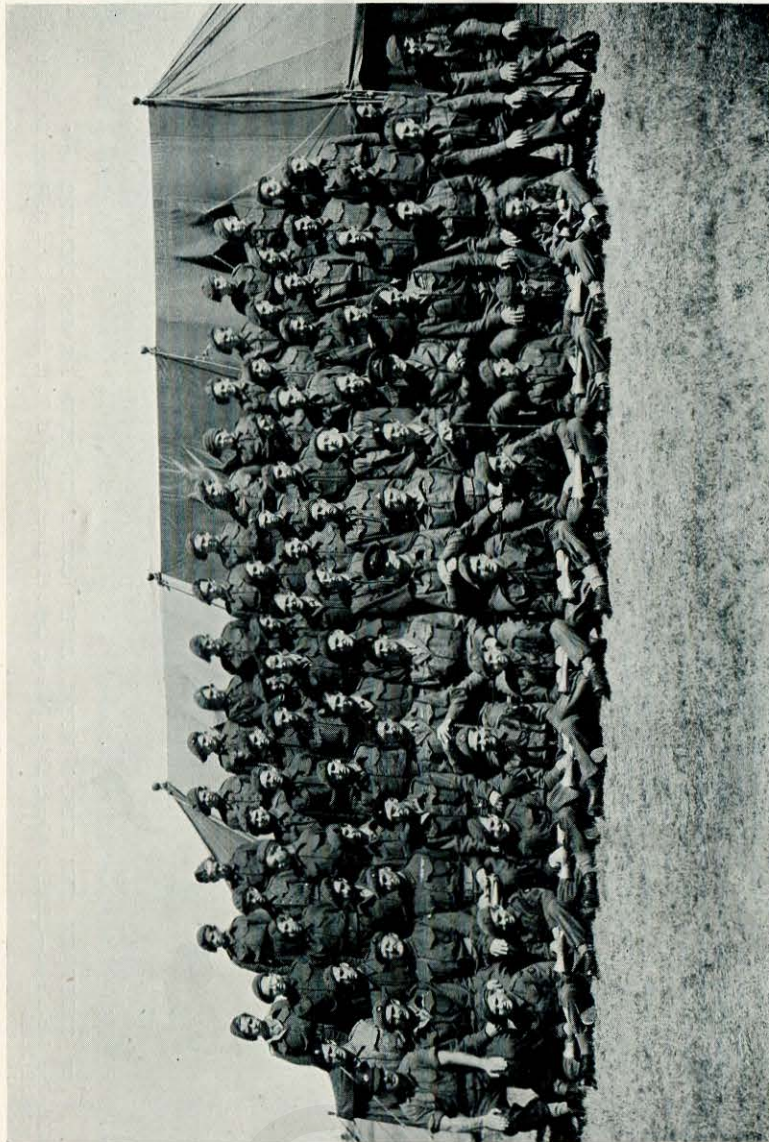
C Company have carried out some successful training by night, which has been valuable as well as greatly enjoyed.

At Easter a Detachment of 3 Officers and 47 Other Ranks went to the 1st Battalion for training and were, as always, well looked after by the Permanent Staff. We do appreciate the kindness shown firstly by the Commanding Officer in having us and by all who look after us so well.

On Sunday, 10th July, the Annual General Inspection was carried out by Major-General Curtis, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Colonel Commandant, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, with Major P. Parker in attendance. The Band of the Newport Army Bands' School was on parade and once again put on an excellent performance. Numbers on parade were higher than the previous year and the Colonel Commandant expressed himself satisfied with the general standard of the Unit. He encouraged the Cadet Riflemen to do all in their power to live up to the fine traditions of the Parent Regiment. General Curtis stayed to lunch with the Officers, and gave helpful suggestions on the difficulties confronting the Unit.



1ST CADET BN. THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS IN CAMP AT SHORNCLIFFE, 1950
Middle Row, left to right—C.S.M. Robinson, Lt. P. Bullock, Capt. H. Lovell, Major G. R. B. Hanson, Capt. D. Foster, Lt. P. Abbott
 Sgt. E. Miles



2ND CADET BATTALION K.R.R.C.
Lt.-Col. R. G. H. Sutton and 2nd Cadet Battalion K.R.R.C. at their 1950 Camp

On Sunday, 23rd, the Unit went into Annual Training at St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe. Numbers attending were 5 Officers and 35 Other Ranks. The standard was much higher than in 1949, and the Cadets compared more than favourably with other units in camp. Colonel A. E. Tilley, O.B.E., Commandant, City of London Army Cadet Force, made a thorough tour of inspection during the camp and expressed himself well pleased with what he saw. On Thursday, 27th July, Major-General Viscount Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., visited the Camp and watched the training in progress. He took a considerable interest in the Cadets and their problems, and left no doubt in our minds that our interests are well cared for. This year the Camp was run by B Company, 1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry, who met our needs as far as possible. A Boxing Tournament, staged by the R.A.S.C. (T.A.) Unit in Camp, was saved from cancellation by the ability of the Cadets to put on eight bouts, five of which came from the 1st Cadet Bn., K.R.R.C. The proximity to the sea, good food, fresh air and plenty of exercise undoubtedly worked wonders on all the Cadets who attended Shorncliffe. As is the usual custom, the competition for the Recruits' Cup was held during Camp. There was keen competition from all entrants. Rfn. Canepa, C Coy., was finally adjudged the winner after a long and exhausting competition.

The slack period after Camp has passed. Both Companies are recruiting well and numbers are going up. The Unit entered two teams for the Cadet Bisley Week-end, and thanks to their own and the untiring work of Lieut. Paul Abbott we are again established on the shooting map. The Commanding Officer and the Second in Command were both present at the Inspection of the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., by His Majesty the King, Colonel-in-Chief, and as a result have been asked many questions by numerous Cadets ever since. A Day Course for Officers at H.M. Tower of London proved helpful in ironing out Cadet difficulties and gave interesting comparisons in methods of training.

There remains now to say how much we should appreciate the help of any ex-Officer or N.C.O. who has some time to spare and is near London. Cadet work is not exactly easy, but it is pleasant; it is essential and it does pay dividends, as the War Office figures prove. Cadets going to Regular units are invariably marked for promotion if in possession of their Certifica-

cate "A." One other thing, we shall always be delighted to see anyone who has time to call in on his way through London. Headquarters are open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; of these, Monday is the most convenient, but the welcome on the others will be no less sincere.

NOTE.—The above account is dated 31st October, 1950. Under War Office direction, a wide re-organization of the Cadet Units in the City of London is taking place. The outcome is that each Cadet Battalion in future will contain many sub-units affiliated to R.A., R.E., R.Signals, etc., besides Infantry.

At one time it looked as if the Regiment would lose its 1st Cadet Battalion altogether. In view of the Unit's "South African" Battle Honour and its long and distinguished affiliation, such a decision would have been deplorable. The Authorities now promise that our two Companies in the 1st City of London Cadet Regiment shall be affiliated to the K.R.R.C., and wear our badges and uniform.

As soon as circumstances permit, it must be the endeavour of everyone to get our own 1st Cadet Battalion re-raised. The K.R.R.C. certainly know something about re-raising their units after periodic cancellation!—EDITOR.

2nd CADET BATTALION K.R.R.C.

Territorial Headquarters, Albany Street, London, N.W. 1.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS serving with the Battalion on 31st October, 1950.

Commanding	-	Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Sutton	-	1946
Adjutant	-	Captain R. W. Bennett	-	1944

A COMPANY.

Commanding	-	Captain P. W. Bell	-	1950
Subaltern	-	2nd Lieut. B. G. Barker	-	1948
	-	2nd Lieut. K. George	-	1949

C COMPANY.

Commanding	-	Major L. E. Pearson	-	1942
	-	*Captain P. G. Newby-Vincent	-	1943
Subaltern	-	Lieut. R. N. Cutter	-	1947

E COMPANY.

Commanding	-	Captain N. J. Norton	-	1948
Subaltern	-	2nd Lieut. J. R. Proffitt	-	1950

*R.S.M.	-	W.O. I A. H. Wicks	-	1944
*C.S.M. (C Coy.)	-	W.O. II W. Smeeton	-	1949
*C.S.M. (E Coy.)	-	W.O. II A. H. Edmed	-	1948
*Bugle-Major	-	J. M. McCormack, B.E.M.	-	1946
Armourer	-	W.O. II J. Begbie	-	1944
Assistant Armourer	-	Col.-Sgt. J. Warner	-	
R.Q.M.S.	-	W.O. II A. E. Winter	-	
	-	Col.-Sgt. W. Weterings	-	
	-	Col.-Sgt. G. Finch	-	
	-	Sgt. Saunders	-	

* Service with K.R.R.C. or Associated T.A. Regiments, 1914-1918 and/or 1939-1945.

The year has been one of ceaseless activity. Unfortunately many of the boys who join the Battalion do not remain long enough to derive any real benefit. Nevertheless it has been our pride and privilege to have sent to the Regiment several boys who had served as Cadets for a period of three to four years. We are glad to say that these ex-Cadets worthily uphold all that is best in the Cadet Movement and will, we hope, prove first-class Riflemen.

Several of our bigger built boys have joined the Foot Guards and have acquitted themselves well.

A large number of the boys were privileged to spend a week-end with the Regiment at Winchester and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They greatly benefited from their brief association with the Regiment and from the training which was given to them.

A very profitable week-end was spent by a number of the boys with the Queen Victoria's Rifles.

It is hoped to arrange further week-ends of this nature during the coming year.

The boys spent five week-ends at the Guards Depot at Caterham and one week-end with the Guards at Pirbright.

A most successful Summer Camp was held at Walton-on-the-Naze. Over 80 boys and 7 Officers attended.

It is hoped that the Queen Victoria's Rifles Drill Hall will be completed during the coming year and that Battalion Headquarters will be able to be moved so that we shall have closer association with our affiliated T.A. Battalion.

The Battalion was successful in winning the County of London Cadet Boxing Trophy offered annually for competition amongst all the Cadet Battalions administered by the County of London Territorial Force Association.

During the year 20 Cadets have passed Certificate "A," Part I, and 10 Part II.

R. G. H. SUTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Cadet Bn., K.R.R.C.

P.S.—The Battalion Boxing Team again won the County of London Cadet Boxing Championship.

In addition to the Championship, the Battalion won the Belt for the grand aggregate of points in the Featherweight section of the Championship.

The K.R.R.C. offer their hearty congratulations to their 2nd Cadet Battalion on such splendid achievements.—EDITOR.

THE ROYAL RHODESIA REGIMENT.

For the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, 1950 has been another very busy year, including a strenuous fortnight's camp under Active Service conditions.

The big exercise over a wide tract of country lasted a week, and the name "Climb" precisely described it. There was no reluctance to leave trucks and roads, and the troops lost count of the number of kopjes climbed and the miles of veld and bush they covered.

Having thus got into trim for Korean conditions, it was no surprise later to find many men of the Regiment among the volunteers for the Southern Rhodesia unit raised for service in the Far East.

The role of the Regiment in the Colony's defence system continues to be the training of leaders and the supply of men to units such as the Gunners, Engineers, Armoured Cars, Signallers, and so on. Every young man coming up for training does his first year of basic training in the Regiment, after which he is either retained in the leader training Company or drafted to the units mentioned above.

Under this scheme, many of the men of the two Battalions, for the camp period, went to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The King's African Rifles (who came from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to take part in the exercises) and the Rhodesian African Rifles as platoon commanders and sergeants, and some also had experience of Company leadership.

This Camp of Co-operation, as it might well be named, was again a big success, and drew a warm tribute from Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Dowler, G.O.C. East Africa, who attended it. In addition to people from the Command, military observers came from the Union of South Africa Defence Force, from the British High Commissioner's Office in South Africa, and from the American Embassy in Pretoria.

The Royal Rhodesian Battalions are now commanded by Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Hartley (1st) and Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Tones (2nd), who took over respectively from Colonel G. E. Wells (O.C. Troops, Mashonaland) and Colonel J. de L. Thompson (O.C. Troops, Matabeleland). The two latter appointments were made a year ago in order that the work of the larger number

of Territorial units in Mashonaland and Matabeleland could be better co-ordinated, and the then two Battalion commanders were promoted for the task.

It has also been another very successful shooting year for the Regiment, which provided most of the men for the Southern Rhodesia team which competed at this year's English Bisley, and visited the K.R.R.C. at Winchester, with which they were much impressed.

The members of the team were disappointed that they did not win either of the two major trophies at Bisley (the Mackinnon and Kolapore), but impartial opinion is that they did extremely well to be the runners-up on each occasion—to England in the first instance and the Mother Country (the combined strength of the British Isles) in the second. There was also satisfaction at beating so redoubtable an overseas rival as Canada.

Several trophies for concurrent team events, however, were won by the Rhodesians, and a small team of five which, soon after landing, made a foray over the Border to the Scottish National Meeting, captured the Darnley Plate, which never before had left Scotland. The only consolation the Scots get out of the affair is that the trophy is now in a country where the Scottish strain is marked. The captain of the Bisley team, Lieut.-Colonel L. M. McBean, is himself of Scottish descent, and it is of interest to note, from old records of the Sixtieth Rifles, that a McBean with the same Christian name served with them a century ago.

In the civil war on the ranges in Rhodesia, the 1st Royal Rhodesians this year proved rather better than the 2nd, winning all the major Bisley trophies, though the 2nd Battalion had the satisfaction of again providing the winner of the King's Medal and the team at the English Bisley which won two of the three trophies brought back from Bisley by the Rhodesians.

Coming to the events of the year for each Battalion, one which was particularly notable for the 1st was the evening when the piece of plate presented by The King's Royal Rifle Corps was officially taken over by the C.O. before a full Battalion parade and an assembly of older men who had served with the K.R.R.C. in the First and Second World Wars.

This group mostly consisted of Rhodesians who had gone from the Rhodesian Forces to the 60th, but also included a

number of ex-60th members who have settled in Southern Rhodesia, among them Colonel Chris. Conssett, now farming at Marandellas, and Colonel L. G. Moore, for many years a Rhodesian farmer after the first War, but who served throughout the last War in the Middle East.

A serving member of the 60th whom all were delighted to see was Major J. A. H. Powell, who, seconded to the 1st K.A.R., flew down from Northern Rhodesia for the occasion.

The alliance between the K.R.R.C. and The Royal Rhodesians was, of course, stressed at this parade, as also the fact that the Rhodesians were fortunate to be linked with a Regiment with so long and distinguished a record, and which started, like the Rhodesians, as an overseas Regiment.

The Battalion Officers held their usual Annual Dinner to commemorate the grant of the title "Royal," and it was fitting, since the Battalion provided, in the years before the war, the first members of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, that the guest of the evening should have been Air Commodore Allinson, A.O.C. of the R.A.F. Training Group in Southern Rhodesia.

The other main events of the 1st Battalion year were the Guard of Honour provided for the opening of Parliament (in which a contingent from the Umtali Company took part), the parade for the Colony's Diamond Jubilee celebrations at Salisbury, the annual Ball, and the co-operation with the Band of The Black Watch in a "Retreat" ceremony which attracted a very large crowd.

The Royal Rhodesians, as linked with the 60th Rifles, appropriately took part in the last-mentioned ceremony, for does not tradition relate that the first Band of the Royal Americans consisted of two pipers and four drummers on loan for two years from the 42nd Highlanders?

This year Captain Alan Woodroof, formerly 60th Rifles, who has been the 1st Battalion's Adjutant for two years, took over command of the Leader Training Unit. The new Adjutant is Capt. F. L. Robinson. Major W. L. Smith is now Second-in-Command of the Battalion. A loss—which it is trusted will be only temporary—was that of Lieut. J. A. Hotchin, D.C.M., who has been in command of the anti-tank six-pounders, and who has been transferred to Rhodesia House (offices of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) in London.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Rhodesians since the War have made a big feature of Territorial Week at Bulawayo. This year the programme included a boxing tournament, a ball at the Drill Hall (which, reputed to be the largest in the world, was well able to cope with the large crowd), the King's Birthday parade (when troops were inspected by Lieut.-General Sir Clarence Bird, Colonel-Commandant, Royal Engineers), a "Retreat" ceremony, and various social occasions.

The visit of The Black Watch Band was also a notable occasion, and the Battalion's Pipe Band turned out in strength and full dress to welcome the visitors.

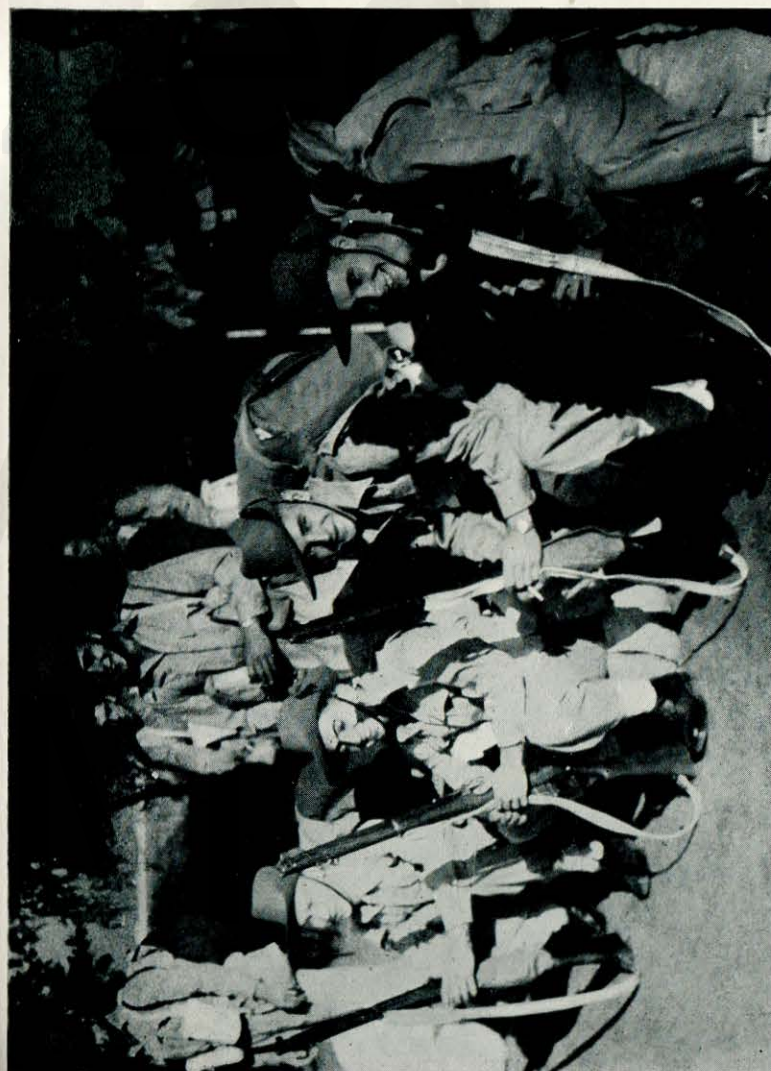
The Battalion Band paid a successful visit to the Highland Gathering in Johannesburg this year, members winning a number of individual competitions, and the Band being placed in the principal Band competitions, in which Bands from all over Southern Africa took part. Next year, strengthened by the progress of several promising young pipers, and the return of Pipe-Major J. MacDonald, the Band hopes to do even better. The Pipe-Major (who is also a Captain in the Territorial Force) has been on a visit to Scotland, including his home in the Isle of Lewis, a great stronghold of pipers and pipe-majors.

The 2nd Battalion's musketry programme is now greatly expedited by the new Range at Woolendale, near Bulawayo, at which week-end Camps are held.

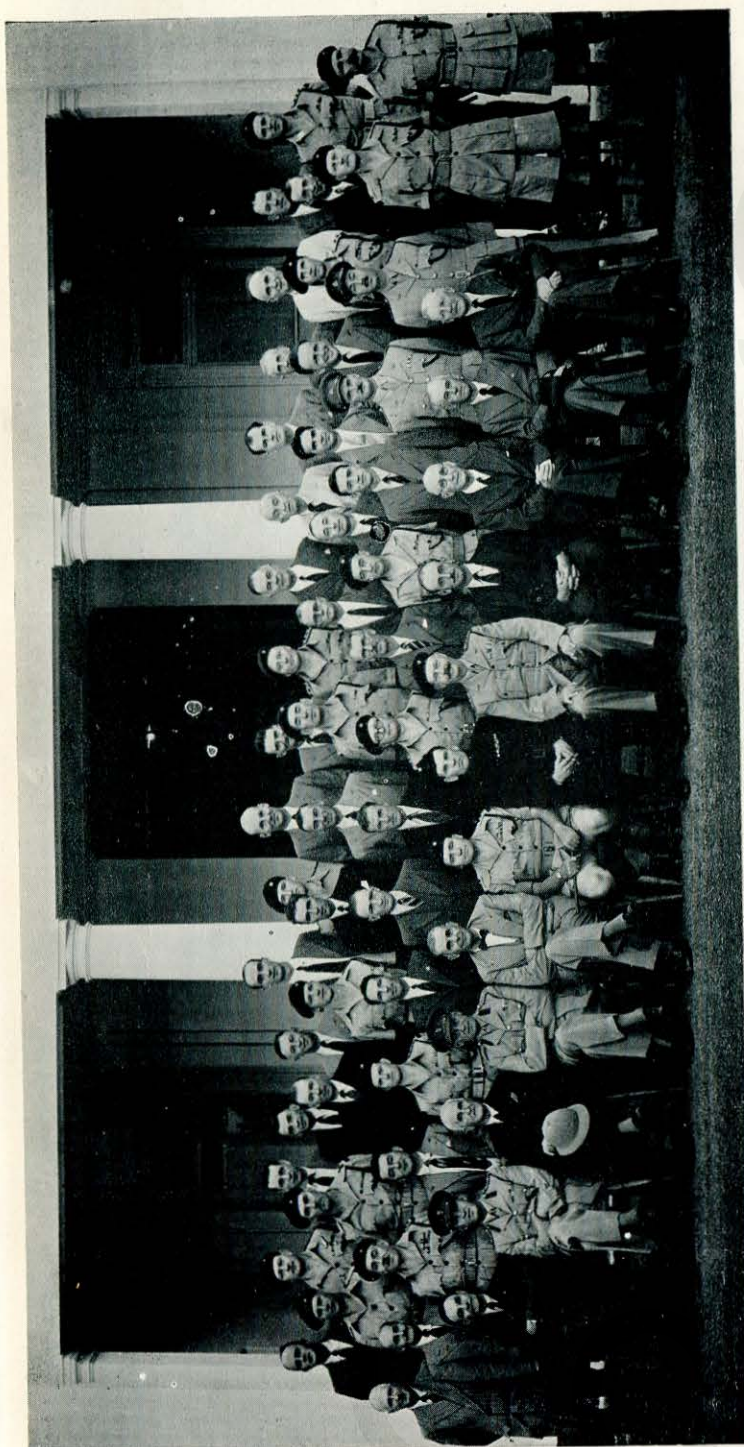
A retirement of the year was that of R.S.M. Waterworth, after many years of grand service for the Battalion in various capacities.

Major C. R. A. Blackwell is Second-in-Command. In June the Adjutant (Captain W. R. Ferris) left to spend 18 months overseas, mostly in England, though he hopes to get over to Canada, and also to do an attachment with the K.R.R.C. He has been succeeded as Adjutant by Lieut. Morrison.

Colonel N. S. Ferris, Honorary Colonel of the 1st Battalion, returned in October after six months in Britain and Canada. Members of the Regiment were gratified to learn of the warm welcome he received, as representing the Royal Rhodesians, from General Curtis (Colonel Commandant) and the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., at Winchester, and at the annual Dinner of the Regiment in London, at which General Sir Evelyn Barker presided.



2ND ROYAL RHODESIANS ALL SET FOR CAMP



AN "ALLIED" GROUP IN RHODESIA

Front row: left to right—Capt. A. E. Beechey, M.M. (Sgt. 1916-18), Col. E. B. Long, O.B.E. (S.R. Staff Corps, Col. A. E. Capell, C.B.E., D.S.O. (2nd Rhodesia Regt. 1914-18), Brig. S. Garlarte, C.B.E., Commander Military Force S. Rhodesia (Major 1942-45), Col. The Hon. Sir Ernest Guest, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O. (ex C.O. 1st R.R.R.), Lt.-Col. G. F. Wells, E.D., C.O. 1st Royal Rhodesians, Major J. A. H. Powell, M.C., K.R.R.C. Col. N. S. Ferris, O.B.E., E.D., Hon. Col. 1st Royal Rhodesians (K.R.R.C. 1940-42), Lt.-Col. C. d'A. P. Consett, D.S.O., M.C. (Lt.-Col. 1930-48), Hon. Mr. Justice Thomas, O.B.E., M.C. (Capt. 1917-19), Col. L. G. Moore, D.S.O. (Lt.-Col. 1914-18 and 1939-45), Capt. F. D. Fletcher, M.C. (Capt. 1914-19), Edt., 1st Royal Rhodesians (Lt.-Col. 1916-17), Capt. R. H. Gee (Capt. 1912-19), Capt. R. L. Vivian, 1st Royal Rhodesians, D. Aronson (Sgt. 1939-43), Capt. A. A. Woodroffe, C.B.E., M.C. (Lt.-Col. 1944-47), E. O. Collicott (Rtn. 1916-17), K. H. Painting (Rtn. 1932-45), N. S. Jagger (Rtn. 1940-42), S. Willis (Cpl. 1940-42), Capt. F. L. Robinson, 1st Royal Rhodesians, Col. L. M. McBean, O.C. S.R. Survey Unit (Cpt. S. R. Bissley Team, 1950), Lt. W. H. R. Gunner, 1st Royal Rhodesians, C.S.M. H. Partridge (Lt. 1943-46), Lt. G. V. Pitt, M.C., S.R. Staff Corps (Lt. 1944-47), Lt. C. D. T. Doogie, S.R. Staff Corps (Rtn. 1943), Major W. F. H. Parry, E.D., 1st Royal Rhodesians, C.S.M. N. Hausberger, Lt. Royal Rhodesians (Sgt. 1941-43), Lt. E. Dove, 1st Royal Rhodesians, J. Humphrey (Cpl. 1939-42), Capt. A. J. Browne (Capt. 1923-47), Major N. E. Brooks, 1st Royal Rhodesians, E. A. B. Tiffin (Rtn. 1940-45), Major E. T. Jones (Major 1921-48), G. C. Matlas (Cpl. 1940-42), Lt. A. Horchin, D.C.M. 1st Royal Rhodesians, B. Gerrans (Rtn. 1940-45).

Fourth row: left to right—W. E. Knox (Lt.-Col. 1940-42), Lt. R. V. Allan, D.F.C., Q.M. 1st Royal Rhodesians, L. G. Guest (Rtn. 1940-45), E. B. Bruce (Rtn. 1928-45), J. Le P. Heaume (Lt.-Col. 1940-42), Capt. W. J. E. Darling, M.O. 1st Royal Rhodesians, Major H. B. Cunningham (Major 1940-45), G. Fountain (2nd Rhodesia Regt. 1914-18), A. Y. W. L. Smith, M.B.E., 1st Royal Rhodesians, Capt. G. A. P. Thomas (Capt. 1915-19), E. Muirhead (Rtn. 1939-43), S. C. Shere (Rtn. 1915-19), A. Y. W. L. Smith, M.B.E., 1st Royal Rhodesians, Capt. C. B. Adams, 1st Royal Rhodesians (Lt.-Col. 1914-18), G. A. Irvine (Rtn. 1940-45).

(The details in brackets relate to service in K.R.R.C.)

They were also interested in his account of the value which Canadian regiments allied with the K.R.R.C. attach to that alliance. The Royal Rhodesians thus feel that they are part of a Commonwealth-wide association firmly based on The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

They noted with interest and pleasure the visit of the King in November to the K.R.R.C. at Winchester, in the knowledge that His Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief of both The King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

Four Leader Training Unit members in each Battalion of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment were commissioned during the year.

The Regiment as a whole contributed to the Memorial Chapel Fund at Sandhurst, and the Regimental badge is carved on one of the pews.

Altogether a notable year, with much achieved, enabling the new training year to be entered upon with zest and confidence.

60th Rifles' Gifts to Royal Rhodesians.

A Correspondent of *The Times* of Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) writes :—

“ The alliance formed nearly a quarter of a century ago between The King’s Royal Rifle Corps (60th Rifles) and The Rhodesia (now Royal Rhodesia) Regiment has been further strengthened by gifts of silver plate from the 60th to The Royal Rhodesians.

“The gift to the 1st Battalion at Salisbury took the form of a handsome silver cup, which was formally handed over at a Battalion parade to which many former members of the 60th Rifles were invited. Serving members were represented by Major J. A. Powell, who flew from East Africa Command. A letter from Major-General H. O. Curtis, Colonel Commandant of The K.R.R.C., which accompanied the gift, referred in warm terms to the service of many Rhodesians during both World Wars.”

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.—MARK II.

By COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, O.B.E., E.D.

Hon. Colonel, 1st Battalion, The Royal Rhodesia Regt.

When leaving Rhodesia in March on a six months' visit to Britain and Canada, I was charged with several missions which, though unofficial, were of much military interest. There was the warm and reiterated invitation from General H. O. Curtis, Colonel-Commandant of the 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, that I should visit them at Winchester. Then General Sir Arthur Dowler, G.O.C. East Africa and Colonel of The East Surrey Regiment, had been insistent at the Sinoia camp of 1949 that I should call at the Depot at Kingston-on-Thames of the Regiment which he joined from Sandhurst a month or two before I joined it, as a private soldier, in 1914. Then, too, there was the hoped-for opportunity to meet Canadian regiments who, like the Royal Rhodesians, are also allied with the K.R.R.C. All things duly came to pass. The visit to the East Surrey barracks at Kingston showed them little changed from what I remembered many years ago.

I was welcomed by Brigadier Roupell, v.c., General Dowler's deputy in England, and shown around, the exhibits including the always fascinating regimental museum. An early surprise was to find, in a glass show-case, the dark green uniform, with red cuffs, of a Rifleman—the pre-1914 ceremonial uniform of the 6th East Surreys. Though I could just remember when the recruits from the Depot walked out in red tunics, I had forgotten that one of the two Territorial battalions of the East Surreys was a Rifle battalion—and this in a regiment which had Marines among its founders. By way of contrast, I told them of my 1914 issue hair-brush, replacement value in the Quartermaster's list 2d., which had been in daily use ever since, and which had now far more hair on its head than its owner. There was an instant demand that I should let them have this hair-brush so that it could go into honourable retirement in another glass case. Not yet—at least one person hopes that the veteran has a good few years yet to go before the need for it ceases. A week or two later the great day of the visit to Winchester and the K.R.R.C. arrived. Nothing could have been warmer than the welcome there to the Royal Rhodesians' representative. We in Rhodesia cherish our alliance with the famous 60th Rifles, but it was borne in upon me afresh that the 60th equally cherish their alliance

with the Royal Rhodesians. We were paid a signal compliment when I was asked, though in mufti (a parade occasion had not been expected when I left Rhodesia and my uniform), to take the salute at the passing-out parade of a hundred recruits, most of whom were leaving for Germany in a day or two. So, after an address to the men from General Curtis, I mounted the dais with him and the troops wheeled into position for the march-past. They came by in platoons at the traditional lively step of the Rifles—140 to the minute—and at the first "Eyes—Right" I removed my hat in a fine, wide sweeping movement which I trust was in the true Duke of Marlborough tradition. A most noteworthy occasion for us, especially as the Colonel-Commandant, in his address to the men, had emphasised the K.R.R.C. association with Rhodesians. In the Mess at luncheon there had been greetings from a number of the Officers known in the early Desert days and many inquiries from them about other Rhodesians who had also served with the 60th. Then a visit to the Regimental Museum in a long and spacious hall—an epitome of the military history and valorous endeavour of two centuries, for with more Battle Honours than any other regiment of the British Army, the 60th Rifles have something to show for nearly every campaign in that time. And how frank the military used to be. Thus a discharge sheet of the mid-nineteenth century—"Conduct : Very bad. Seventy drunks." Let me hasten to add that this gentleman of many convivialities was a member of the sister regiment—The Rifle Brigade. The 60th Rifles were much better ; their specimen discharge sheet read—"Conduct : Latterly improved. Only 63 drunks." They were tough in those days, but though inclined to more potent nourishment than their descendants of to-day, no tougher than the latter, as Calais and the Desert, Italy and Western Europe, went so decisively to prove. Later that day I was hospitably whisked away by General and Mrs. Curtis through the New Forest to their home at Trokes Coppice, Lytchett Minster, near Poole—names this time an epitome of Old England—and from Poole Harbour next day, past the heath where the Normandy landings were rehearsed, and along the Dorset coast, being duly initiated into the yachtsman's art of controlled gybing and the like. A few days later came the annual dinner of past and present Officers of the K.R.R.C. at Claridge's—a notable gathering, with General Sir Evelyn Barker in the chair, and the Royal Rhodesian representative at his right hand as the guest of honour—another signal

compliment. Also, along the table, next to Brigadier Gurney, of 1949 Sinoia fame, Major "Jock" Anderson, now of the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps but once a Royal Rhodesian, who had come up from the Staff College at Camberley. Again inquiries from many about old friends in Rhodesia, some of them Rhodesians who had served with the 60th and others former Officers of the Regiment who have settled in Rhodesia. Altogether an unforgettable occasion. The dinner had been preceded by a tea-party, at which the ladies were present, in the house of the Serjeant-at-Arms in the Palace of Westminster, for Sir Charles Howard, who holds this high appointment to the British Parliament, is a former C.O. of the K.R.R.C. The gathering was honoured by the presence of Princess Marie Louise, for many years a great friend of the Regiment, in which her brother, Prince Christian, served. There, too, I met Mrs. Gott, widow of General "Strafer" Gott, whom we Rhodesians remember with so much respect and affection.

A week or two later came the departure for Canada and a crowded month as Rhodesian delegate to a Commonwealth conference. At Quebec, early contact was made with Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Ross, C.O. of The Royal Rifles of Canada, allied to the K.R.R.C. Their Honorary Colonel is General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., whose active service goes back to the South African War. Somewhere near Quebec was the training camp of what we in Rhodesia would call the Territorial Active Force, and in the evenings on the broad-boarded walk of the Dufferin Terrace, overlooking the St. Lawrence River and beneath the high towers of the Chateau Frontenac, strolled groups of typical Riflemen with their chevrons and badges black on red. At Quebec it was clearly a duty to make the pilgrimage to the Plains of Abraham just outside the city, goal of Wolfe's calculated risk and scene of his famous victory in which the Royal Americans played their part. (It is worth remembering that the battle was short; well drilled in musketry, the British troops at three rounds a minute fired far too rapidly for the French, who had not advanced from the days when it took a full minute to load and fire one round.) Remarked a friend, a survivor of the Somme, *en route* to the Plains: "I have always found battlefields a little disappointing—especially if you happened to be there at the time of the battle." This battlefield, where once stood the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm, was surprising, but not disappointing.

Ending on one side at the steep cliffs up which Wolfe's men climbed from the river shore, it is surprisingly small—we forget in these days of dispersion how modest were the territorial requirements of our ancestors when they sought a famous victory. Take two Salisbury Drill Hall grounds, expand them by a little and divide them by a broad pathway, and you have the Plains of Abraham (the gentleman who provided the name, by the way, being one of the pioneer farmers of Quebec). Goal-posts dotted about this green and pleasant lawn indicate the battles of to-day of the descendants of the warriors of yesterday. But what we liked—and the lesson it taught—was the memorial; on one side the name of Wolfe, who fell on the field of battle, and on the other the name of Montcalm, who died from his wounds a day or two later in Quebec. A common memorial—as also provided to the fallen of both sides by the dignified Avenue des Braves which leads down from this old-time battlefield. And just to remind us that the British in North America by no means had it all their own way—in Quebec the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. The victories were those of the French, who had seen off certain British admirals without benefit of clergy or prize-money.

From Quebec on to Montreal, the Paris of Canada and a city of over a million and a half people. There are the headquarters of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, also allied to the K.R.R.C., and also proud of it. It was at Hamilton, Ontario, that the Royal Rhodesian tie was, not for the first or last time, responsible for an incident—"Hamilton, Ont.," as the Canadians have it, just as they say "London, Ing.," when they want to differentiate between their own town of London and the mother dorp across the water. We landed from a Lake steamer, and as I left the gangway a policeman—he wore three silver stars on his shoulder, but what high rank or otherwise that meant, I do not know; in Reading, England, every constable wears a major's crown to denote that the borough is royal as well as ancient—this policeman stepped forward, pointed an accusing finger at my Royal Rhodesian tie, and declared: "That's a King's Royal Rifles tie!" Relieved—I was in the clear—I explained what in fact it was, adding as a salve that it was being worn by one who had been in the King's Royal Rifles. "And so was I," said now my friend the policeman. "The first war. Give me your bag." And off we went to the waiting motor-coach, where with due

form and ceremony the bag was returned, my friend the policeman took a smart pace back, and saluted with the utmost punctiliousness—to the edification of fellow-delegates and the greater glory of the King's Royal Rifles.

A great bond of union—the Regimental Tie ; but not always. It was at Maidenhead station in Berkshire that I noted a small boy staring fixedly and it seemed to be belligerently at me, and then I saw that he also was wearing a Royal Rhodesian tie. It had to be done. I walked across and asked him : “What’s your tie ?” “Newbury Grammar School,” said he, “and”—with suspicion completely unveiled—“what’s yours anyway ?”

We need have no misgivings ; a good school, I’m told, and ancient ; and this tie business is entirely coincidence. There is a precedent, of course—Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia (whose red and green tie is possibly derived from its pioneer railway association) chose their tie all unknowing that in colours and design it is also that of the K.R.R.C.

It was at a luncheon party near Brockville (where the 60th A.A. Regiment, late Brockville Rifles, and allied to the K.R.R.C., is located) that one of the nicest touches of the tour was given (save, perhaps, the last night at Quebec on the way back, when the Royal Rifles did me extremely well at their Armoury). Luncheon was on the spacious lawns of the mansion of a leading Canadian newspaper owner, once a battalion commander in France. As the guests approached they heard the music of the pipes—a piper in full regimentals was parading up and down the grassy shore of the wide St. Lawrence playing a Highland welcome to the guests. And the air he played is well known to Royal Rhodesians—“Highland Laddie,” our Regimental March.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

Brief Notes.

The annual Regimental Church Parade to the Church of St. James the Apostle was held on the 22nd May, and this was followed by a change of Command ceremony, when the retiring C.O., Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Grout, E.D., handed over command of the Regiment to Lieut.-Colonel G. Ross Robertson.

The Regimental Bugle Band won both the T. Eaton Company Trophy and the Peate Trophy in the Quebec Command Bugle and Trumpet Band Competition held in May. Early next month it is anticipated that the Bugle Band will be proceeding to Toronto to participate with the Queen’s Own Rifles in their annual Church Parade and Remembrance Service.

The Regiment attended a very successful Summer Camp at Valcartier (near Quebec City) for a week early in June.

Although recruiting has been slow, we are looking forward with optimism to a successful 1949-50 Training season.

We very much enjoyed the visit of Lieut.-Colonel Peter Earle and hope that future contacts of this sort can be arranged. A very cordial invitation is extended to all Officers of the K.R.R.C. and Allied Regiments to visit us when in Montreal.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH, 1861 - 1950.

(From *Defence Canada*, the Military Newspaper.)

As the third senior Regiment in Canada, the Victoria Rifles of Canada has just cause to celebrate this year, the 89th anniversary of its foundation in 1861. In that year relations between Great Britain and the United States were strained to a point where war seemed imminent. The American Civil War was arousing a martial spirit throughout Canada. In Montreal, members of the fashionable Beaver Lacrosse Club decided to band themselves together in a military organization which would be able to take part in any emergency military operations. A meeting took place on September 20th, and the Club members formed the “Victoria Rifles Company,” appointing W. Osborne Smith as captain.

FORMED IN 1861.

By December, 1861, 300 men had been recruited and the Company was formed into a Battalion of six Companies and re-named "The Victoria Volunteer Rifles." Parades and drills were carried out on Champ de Mars and Bonsecours Market, and in due course the official confirmation of the title appeared in the *Gazette* of 10th of January, 1862, as "The 3rd Battalion Volunteer Military Rifles of Canada." In July that year the title "Victoria Rifles" was conferred on the Regiment by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the official style being "The 3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal." Its first Commanding Officer was Major (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) William Osborne Smith, late of H.M.'s 39th Regiment, with Lieut. J. G. K. Houghton, late of H.M.'s 17th Regiment, as Second-in-Command. Both Officers were veterans of the Crimean War.

ACTIVE SERVICE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The "Vics" have served with distinction at home as well as abroad. When trouble threatened in 1864 after St. Alban's Raid, a Company under Captain McGraw was sent to Windsor, Ontario, for service in the Fenian Raid of that year. In the 1866 Raids one Company, under Captain MacDougall, was ordered to Lachine, the other five doing duty at the Armoury. In June of that year the whole Battalion was sent to Huntingdon, Quebec, near the border, and by this demonstration discouraged further Fenian activities.

The second Fenian Raid occurred in 1870, into Quebec territory. The "Vics" were parading, on the Queen's Birthday, in the Drill Shed at Montreal, preparatory to a field day at Logan's Farm, when word came that the Fenians were crossing the Border. Under Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, a Company of 65 men, and Units from other Corps, hurriedly entrained for St. John, P.Q., from which point the Company from the "Vics" was sent to Eccles Hill.

Eccles Hill proved to be the focal point of attack by the invaders. The Fenian force consisted of some 400 men, many of them well seasoned veterans of the American Civil War, and provided with a field piece of artillery. Advancing to the attack, the Fenians were mowed down by the heavy and well-directed rifle-fire of the "Vics," who then charged the enemy, drove the



The Bugle Band of The Victoria Rifles of Canada is one of the outstanding Bugle Bands in Canada. Dressed in their "Greens" they cut a colourful and striking picture when on parade and are the centre of attraction wherever they appear. Last year the Band under the capable guidance of Drum-Major K. W. Williamson won the T. Eaton Company Trophy in the Quebec Command Bugle and Trumpet Band Competition and also the Peate Silver Bugle, presented for straight marching and free-style respectively. Pictured above the Band is lined up outside the Royal York Hotel in Toronto where they stayed on the occasion of their visit to the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto in November 1949. (From military newspaper "Defence of Canada.")

invaders back across the Border and captured the gun (which may still be seen in Cowansville). The Fenians left many killed and wounded on the field and finally surrendered in utter defeat. Thus ended what was known as the "Irish Republic Army" and the Fenian menace. For this engagement, during which a Company made up only of ordinary young citizens distinguished themselves, the Regiment was granted the honour "Eccles Hill" on its Colours—the only Unit with Fenian Raid honours.

The Regiment has frequently proved a valuable aid to civil authorities, during riots and similar disturbances. In 1875 it served during the Gulbord riots and later at Gulbord's funeral; the entire Montreal garrison was on duty on this occasion, with eleven other battalions from other parts of Quebec. The "Vics" served similarly during the Orange riots of 1876, '77, '78 in Montreal, and the ship labourers' riots in Quebec in 1878.

NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

The year 1885 was a troubled one. The Victoria Rifles were "next for service" in the North-West Rebellion, which came to an end before the Regiment was sent out for duty. In this year occurred the small pox epidemic in Montreal, during which fanatical mobs threatened the emergency hospital at the Exhibition Grounds with destruction. The "Vics" maintained order at a time of considerable mob tension.

ARMOURY FOR THE REGIMENT.

Until 1882 the Battalion's quarters were in the Montreal Drill Shed, but in 1886 the Cathcart Street site was purchased by public and Regimental subscription, the corner-stone being laid by Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., then Minister of Militia. The new armoury cost the then large sum of \$20,000, and the "Vics" were the first Canadian unit to own its armoury. It was the first unit to obtain a machine gun, when in 1892 Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw purchased in England a Maxim, now on display in the Regimental Museum.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

In the South African War of 1899-1902, the "Vics" were represented by 89 men, mostly in the 2nd Battalion R.C.R. Tablets in the church of St. James the Apostle and in the armoury honour the men of the Regiment who died in the war; they were unveiled in 1902.

Further riot service was seen in 1900, when a detachment from the Regiment was sent to Valleyfield during a turbulent strike ; again in 1903 when the entire Battalion, now increased to eight Companies, kept order during the troublesome dock labourers' strike in Montreal.

FIRST GREAT WAR.

Like other Canadian Regiments, the history of the Regiment reached a climax during the Great War. After an immediate contribution of one Company and several Officers to the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment), the " Vics " undertook the recruiting of three overseas Battalions. In October, 1914, the 24th Battalion was recruited under Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Gunn ; in 1915, the 60th under Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Gascoigne ; in 1916 the 244th under Lieut.-Colonel F. M. McRobie. In all, the Victoria Rifles sent 4827 men to the War, of whom 1006 were killed and 2385 wounded. No less than 307 decorations were awarded, including one Victoria Cross.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

After the war, re-organization was carried out. By General Order No. 40, of 1st April, 1920, the name of the Regiment was changed to " The Victoria Rifles of Canada." On the 15th September of the same year perpetuation of the Overseas Battalions—the 24th, 60th, and 244th—was granted to the 1st (Active) and 2nd and 3rd (Reserve) Battalions of the " Vics," respectively, later named " Victoria Rifles of Canada."

NEW ARMOURY OPENED.

After 42 years of eventful service, the Armoury was torn down, and the present handsome building erected on the same site. With appropriate ceremony, the Regiment in 1933 moved back from temporary quarters into one of the finest armouries in Canada.

It is interesting to note that the original Armoury was built and paid for by the subscriptions of Montrealers. For 42 years it was rented to the Government at a nominal dollar a year. In return for the gift of the valuable land to the Government, the latter erected the present fine building.

SECOND WORLD WAR.

On 26th August, 1939, the European situation looked ominous and the Regiment was called out as part of the Internal Security Force, and spent two-and-a-half months guarding the Lachine Canal. The Regiment was demobilized in November.

In May, 1940, the Regiment was again re-organized, and Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C., who had commanded the 24th Battalion overseas, became Commanding Officer, with Lieut.-Colonel I. H. Eakin as his Second-in-Command.

On 24th July orders were received to mobilize the Battalion for overseas service. Lieut.-Colonel Ritchie handed over command of the Active Service Battalion to Lieut.-Colonel I. H. Eakin, and himself set about the organization of the 2nd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada, N.P.A.M., which was simultaneously authorized. Ironically, the same day, 150 men and 2 Officers from the Regiment left the city as part of the 1st Quebec Regt. which had just been formed to provide reinforcements for the 2nd Division.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C., immediately began the task of organizing the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, and in a matter of a few weeks this Battalion was recruited up to War Establishment, with no less than 10 veteran Officers and a number of warrant and non-commissioned officers of the 24th Battalion amongst its members.

At the same time the 40th Reserve Company, Veterans' Guard of Canada, under command of Major J. N. Bales, M.C., V.D., was attached to the Unit and was soon recruited up to strength, made up entirely of veterans of the First World War.

The 2nd (Reserve) Battalion in the first twenty months of its existence made a remarkable contribution to the Canadian Active Forces, some 28 Officers and 414 other ranks leaving the Battalion for Active Service.

Throughout the whole period of the War, the 2nd Battalion carried out any tasks allotted to it with great efficiency and true to the traditions of the Regiment.

Following mobilization in July 1940, the 1st Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Irwin H. Eakin, was recruited and up to strength by the end of September.

After several months in Montreal and district, the 1st Battalion moved to St. John's, Newfoundland, to carry out

training and garrison duties there. After three months in St. John's, the Battalion moved to Botwood and Gander, where they were charged with the responsibility of guarding the air bases there.

In August, 1941, the 1st Battalion was moved from Newfoundland to Valcartier, and thence to Nanaimo, B.C., for some concentrated training. Subsequently they were returned to Halifax, N.S., and thence to Sussex, N.B.

NEW RESERVE FORCE ORGANIZED.

At Sussex, the Battalion entered its second phase, that of supplying reinforcements for the Canadian Army Overseas, and some 15 Officers and 460 other ranks left in eight drafts and 27 other ranks volunteered and were accepted for service with the 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion, later known as the 1st Service Battalion.

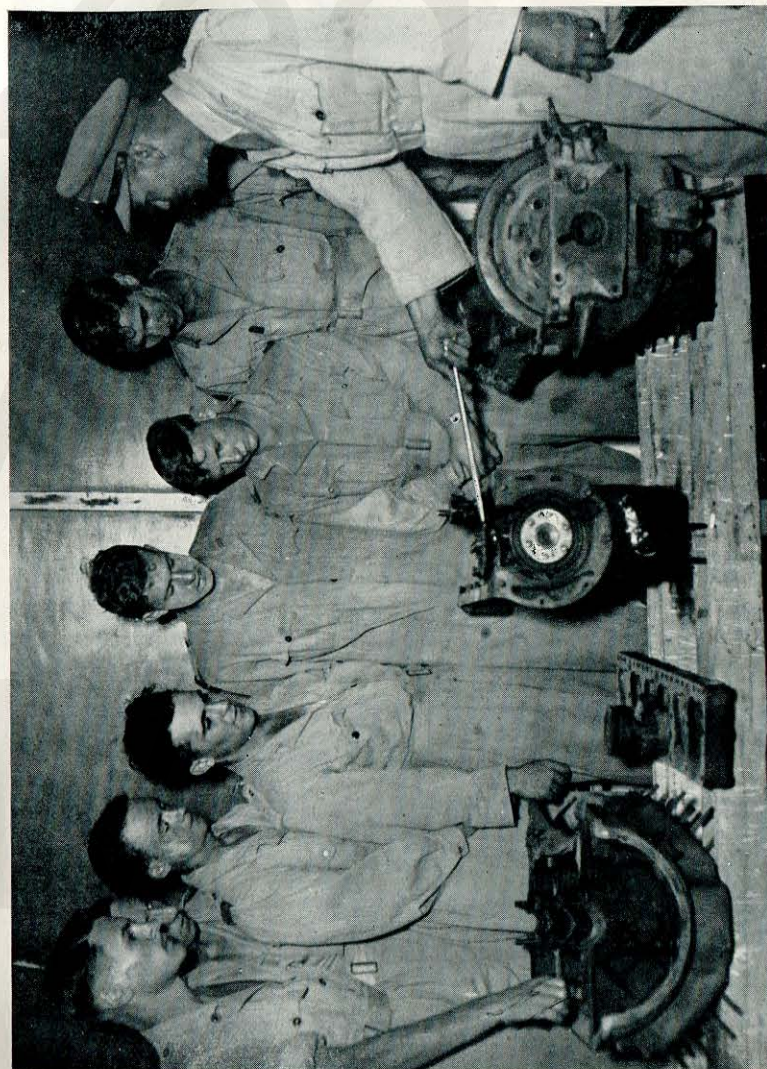
After a further tour of duty in the Niagara Area, the Battalion was once more brought up to strength with Active Service personnel, and under command of Lieut.-Colonel R. White, E.D., and with only a smattering of its original personnel left, it was sent overseas.

On arrival in England, however, the Battalion was broken up to provide the reinforcements so urgently needed by the Units in the Field.

It is of interest to note that some 131 Officers and 1,742 other ranks passed through the Battalion during its existence, and of this number 95 Officers and 1,078 other ranks saw service overseas.

Following the end of the War, the Regiment was re-organized as a Unit of the Reserve Force under the command of Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Grout, E.D., and the difficult task of post-war recruiting and re-organization was begun.

In May, 1949, Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Grout handed over command of the Regiment to Lieut.-Colonel G. Ross Robertson. At the present time every effort is being made to bring the Regiment up to strength with personnel so that it may be ready at all times to perform any task which may be allotted it and to uphold the traditions of the Regiment.



KAFFRARIAN RIFLES. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTION

C.S.M.I. Le Kock (Depot Driving and Maintenance Instructor) explaining the lubrication system to (left to right) Rfn. Coetzee, Rfn. Davidson, Cpl. Herschel, Rfn. Fagan and Rfn. Rheeder

THE KAFFRARIAN RIFLES.

East London, South Africa.

Notes, 1949 - 1950.

The Regiment has just completed a rather full Training Year in which a new system was implemented for the first time. Instead of undergoing weekly drills on a non-continuous basis, the Unit went to annual continuous training camp for an extra week. This enabled more attention to be paid to the training of leaders during the pre-camp period, and full advantage was taken of the opportunity offered.

All Officers and senior non-commissioned officers attended a series of lectures, mainly on tactics, but interspersed with talks on matters of general interest; and some very instructive exercises were held. Probably the most successful and enjoyable of all was a T.E.W.T., for which the G.S.O. II of the Command travelled 200 miles from Eastern Province and Border Command Headquarters in Port Elizabeth to preside as senior D.S. The local Gunners also took part, to be howled down when they innocently asked, "Do you really think that infantry could *hold* this place?" and to mock in turn when a well-meaning infantryman airily waved his arm across the Battalion front and stated "he'd have his D.F. (S.O.S.) about *there*." Mistakes and inter-Arm leg-pulling aside, however, much was learnt, and the less experienced discovered that other Arms also have their problems.

Annual continuous training, held at the newly-established Oudtshoorn Depot, was approached by the Regiment with a certain amount of reserve. The Border country, with which the Regiment has been associated ever since its formation, flows, or so we like to think, with milk and honey. But Oudtshoorn is in the Little Karroo, and though the Oudtshoorn locals like to describe their territory as "rugged farming country," we are inclined to regard it as downright desert. However, when we had become accustomed to the ostriches—which form a fierce and temperamental part of the local colour—we found that it was not such a bad place after all. The Depot Staff laid on some really excellent demonstrations for us, while the patrols and schemes were sometimes spine-chillingly realistic. Night attack exercise "Grootkop" was pure war. Even the Riflemen, very few of whom saw service in the 1939-45 War, infused just



KAFFRARIAN RIFLES

In the accompanying article mention is made of the Oudtshoorn dust. The cloud from which the Carrier is emerging was caused by the explosion of a single stick of gelignite!



A CARRIER NEGOTIATES AN OBSTACLE ON THE DRIVING COURSE
Capt. Green (S.A. Permanent Force Instructor attached) with (in front) Col.-Sgt. Le Roux and Rfn. Newing

the right amount of bitterness into their mutterings as they stumbled through the rocks and cactus on their way to the start-line. The inevitable mistakes were made. The usual rockets proceeded from the umpires. The very senior Inspecting Officer was, as his kind always are, uncanny in uncovering weaknesses and ruthless in dragging them into the light of day. But, taken by and large, things went off quite well and, most important of all, lessons were learnt.

The services of a photographer were available on one day only, unfortunately, but the pictures accompanying these notes might give some idea of the Regiment's activities at Camp.

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Three years ago, for the last time, the Regiment had the privilege of providing a Guard of Honour for Field-Marshal Smuts when he paid a short visit to East London, and now we join the whole nation in mourning his death. Much has been said and written in his honour, and any further testimony to his greatness is not needed here. Every soldier will feel a sense of bitter loss at the passing of this great South African, who fought Britain and later Britain's enemies with such valour and ability. The Kaffrarian Rifles are proud to have served in a force of which he, until relatively shortly before his death, was Commander-in-Chief.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. GRACE, D.S.O.

The Sydney University Regiment is a Unit of the Citizen Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, C.M.F. Units being the counterpart of the British Territorial Units. However, unlike other C.M.F. Units, Sydney University Regiment does not expect to be mobilised as a Unit on the outbreak of war. The reason for this is that its membership is restricted to graduates and undergraduates of the University of Sydney and students of the Teachers' College, the majority of whom are regarded as potential Officers. Hence the Regiment may be regarded as a kind of O.T.C., a high proportion of whose members are commissioned in war-time into units of every arm of the Service.

Organization.

The organization at present authorised for the Regiment is that of an infantry battalion. A few years before World War II, authority was obtained for the raising of a Field Battery, and this proved most valuable both in the Regiment's own tactical training and in providing a supply of trained Artillery Officers when the Australian Imperial Force was raised for service abroad.

A number of these Officers served with distinction, and one of them (Lieut. A. R. Cutler) was awarded the V.C.

It is probable that the Regimental establishment will be amended to provide again for the inclusion of a Field Artillery component when the Unit has reached an appropriate strength.

Training.

The C.M.F. soldier is required to carry out annually a minimum of 14 days camp training and 12 days home training. Pay is available for a further 12 days optional training and he is encouraged to attend this, making a total of 38 days.

Sydney University Regiment carries out two 15-day Camps and eight days home training each year, Officers and N.C.O.'s classes and T.E.W.T's. being additional. Besides this, each year a number of members attend Army, Command, Divisional or Brigade Courses.

The two Camps are held during University vacations so as to interfere as little as possible with academic work. One Camp is devoted largely to Weapon Training and specialist training,

while in the other tactical work predominates, usually culminating in a two-day or three-day Battalion Exercise.

Development since 1948.

After an inactive period following the end of the War, Sydney University Regiment was taken off the Order of Battle in 1947, being returned to it a year later. This meant that in 1948 what was in effect a completely new Unit had to be formed.

The first step after the nucleus of a Battalion Headquarters had been raised was to select sufficient Officers to start the Unit going and to conduct a Training Course for N.C.O.'s. After this, training of some specialists began, and when the Regiment entered its first Camp in 1949 it consisted of a small Headquarters plus a Rifle Company and Signal and Transport Platoons.

As recruiting progressed during the next 12 months, a number of N.C.O.'s and men from the Rifle Company were transferred to form the nucleus of the Support Company, new recruits being posted to the Rifle Company.

At present the Regiment, with a strength of about 250 all ranks (as compared with about 600 pre-war), contains a reduced Battalion Headquarters, Signal and Transport Platoons, a Support Company and a Rifle Company. Recruits who join at the beginning of the University year in March, 1951, will enable a second Rifle Company to be formed.

Future Developments.

During the last few months the Commonwealth Government has announced a number of changes in Australian defence policy which will profoundly affect the whole future of all C.M.F. Units. The most important of these are :—

- (a) The decision to introduce a compulsory training scheme similar in principle (though not in extent) to the British one.

The existing Defence Act provides for compulsory military training for youths aged 18-21, but these provisions have not been put into effect, so that at the moment the only training in Australia is on a voluntary basis.

Under the Government's new plan, youths will be called up in their nineteenth year and will undergo continuous training for 14 weeks, including nine weeks recruit training and five weeks Corps training. Thereafter they will be posted to C.M.F. units for three years.



LT. FRANK LANGLEY WITH A "WALKIE - TALKIE,"
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT

(By courtesy of "The Sydney Morning Herald")

The first intake of National Servicemen is planned for May next year, so that from about August 1951 a steady supply of trained recruits will be coming forward to C.M.F. units.

(b) The decision to require C.M.F. recruits to enlist for service anywhere in the world.

Up to the present, though enlistments in the Navy and Air Force have been for service wherever required, Australia has followed the curious practice of enlisting soldiers for service only within Australia and its territories.

The change in policy will mean in effect that in future there will be two kinds of Australian soldiers, *i.e.*, Regular soldiers and C.M.F. volunteers, and the National Servicemen. Those in the first group will be available for service wherever required; those in the second, in the present state of law, will be liable for service only within Australia and its territories.

One of the main results, so far as C.M.F. units are concerned, will be that a soldier who enlists in 'X' Battalion may do so now with the feeling that he will fight as a member of 'X' Battalion should war break out—which will have a most valuable effect on unit morale and *esprit de corps*. This is a distinct departure from the practice followed in World Wars I and II. In both cases, on the outbreak of war, an Australian Imperial Force was formed for "hostilities only" service, with the inevitable result that all the best men in existing C.M.F. units immediately left them to volunteer for A.I.F. service.

Since Sydney University Regiment, as explained above, expects in war-time to contribute Officers to many other units rather than to be mobilized, these remarks do not apply so much to it as to other C.M.F. units. Nevertheless the effect on unit morale is expected to be good, and it will be useful to know how many men and which ones are immediately available for service abroad if required.

Along with these changes in defence policy has gone a thorough revision of the rates of pay for all ranks in all three Services, and an undertaking on the Government's part that as much as possible will be done to improve the conditions under which the soldier—and particularly the Regular soldier—lives.

The above brief notes may help to provide a basis on which the Sydney University Regiment can be assessed against comparable Territorial units in Britain, and a background of the training system in Australia.



H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LT.-GEN. SIR JOHN NORTHCOFF, inspecting Sydney University Regiment during the celebrations of Sydney University's Centenary, 6th October, 1950

ALLIANCE WITH THE FIJI REGIMENT.

CEREMONY OF THE "TAMBUA."

In view of the outstanding services rendered by Fiji volunteers to the K.R.R.C. in the 1914-18 War, H.M. The King, Colonel-in-Chief, "readily agreed" to the Fiji Infantry Regiment being allied to The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The first contingent to join numbered 57, many of whom were of Australian and New Zealand extraction. They suffered both great casualties (14 being killed) and great honour. The total number of volunteers from Fiji, all white men, was 250. They gained no less than 5 M.C.'s, 2 D.C.M.'s and 5 M.M.'s.

In the recent World War the Fiji Infantry Regiment much distinguished itself against the Japanese in the Solomon Islands. Cpl. Sefanaia Sukanaivalu gained the V.C.

To make a presentation of a cachelot whale's tooth strung at both ends to a plaited rope of coconut fibre is "in Fijian custom the highest token of goodwill, loyalty and reverence. It is offered to mark these feelings on solemn occasions and, when accepted in the symbolic form of acceptance, that is, the receiving of the tooth with the right hand and the cord with the other, becomes a firm bond of friendship and alliance." With these words Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., presented the "tambua" to the Colonel Commandant in the Museum at Winchester on 4th December, 1950, in the presence of a representative gathering of Officers and their wives and representatives of the Colonial Office. We also welcomed Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, a member of one of the early contingents, and Cadet R. J. Acland, a Fiji cadet at the R.M.A.

Sir Lala inspected a Guard of Honour and the Band drawn up outside the Museum steps, and after the ceremony lunched in Mess.

The brief ceremony was carried out as far as possible in accordance with Fijian customs, a Fijian sitting crossed leg on the Colonel Commandant's right as master of ceremonies. Sir Lala made an eloquent address, to which the Colonel Commandant replied, recalling the distinguished services given to the Regiment by Fijian volunteers and stating how much we appreciated the Alliance and the gift of the "tambua."

Sir Lala is chieftain (Ratu) in his own right and has had and still enjoys a most distinguished career as the following Colonial Office memorandum shows :—

Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Med. Mil., B.A., LL.B., is Secretary for Fijian Affairs in the Government of Fiji : one of the most senior appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Administrative Service in that Colony. He is a graduate of Wadham and Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple. At the outbreak of the First World War he interrupted his studies at Oxford to join the British Forces, but not having been accepted he entered the French Foreign Legion and served in North Africa. He was awarded the Medaille Militaire in recognition of great personal services to the French State. He was wounded and returned to Fiji, but on his recovery he again served overseas, this time as a sergeant-major in the transport corps of 100 Fijians, who saw duty in France and Northern Italy.

On completing his terms at Wadham he returned home and entered the Fiji Civil Service as a cadet in the administration. He has spent many years with the Native Lands Commission inquiring into the title to lands owned by the various Fijian social units. He is the authority on Fijian land tenure and custom : the great bulk of the land in the islands is owned by the Fijians.

In the Second World War he was in charge of the recruitment of Fijians, all of whom had volunteered as one man for service in the Forces. Some 11,000 or 10 per cent. of the Fijian population were selected, and several battalions saw active service in the Solomon Islands, where a Fijian was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry and self-sacrifice.

In 1944, Ratu Sir Lala was appointed Secretary for Fijian Affairs and is in complete executive charge of the Fijian Administration. This is a local government system under which the Fijians have been administered for over 75 years. Descended from the senior of the representatives who voluntarily ceded the sovereignty of their country to Queen Victoria, he is one of the highest chiefs on both his father's and his mother's side, and his administration of Fijian Affairs is regarded as a classic example of indirect rule under the British Government. He is a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony and a member of Executive Council, the highest Council of State in Fiji.

He was knighted by His Majesty the King in 1946 and the same year led the Fiji and Western Pacific contingent in the Victory Parade in London. Early in 1950 he was appointed to be Honorary Colonel of the Fiji Infantry Regiment. He has recently attended Lake Success as an adviser to the United Kingdom delegation on the Trusteeship Council.

When the Fiji Infantry Regiment was affiliated with The King's Royal Rifle Corps a short time ago Colonel Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna presented a whale's tooth, or *tambua*, on behalf of his Regiment to The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Among Fijians when this presentation is made it is accompanied by a request, and to accept the present is regarded by custom as accepting the obligation to carry out the request; but if the request cannot be met, the presentation is not made and then, of course, no obligation passes. In modern times such a presentation is also made simply as a mark of respect and goodwill and the request is then confined to an invitation to reciprocate the goodwill. It was this aspect of the ceremony of presenting a whale's tooth which was emphasised at Winchester; to confirm by a traditional Fijian custom the sense of friendship engendered by the affiliation of the Fiji Infantry Regiment 12,000 miles away in the South Pacific with The King's Royal Rifle Corps here in Great Britain.

The *tambua* is a prepared tooth of the cachalot or sperm whale, which has about 40 teeth in its lower jaw. The cord by which it is held is plaited from either coconut fibre or the leaves of a screwpine. It is customary to hold the tooth in one hand and the cord in the other, both when presenting and when receiving a *tambua*. In the Fijian ceremony the recipient usually utters a brief expression of thanks in accepting it, although he may with equal propriety accept it in solemn silence; but in either case his master of ceremony, who always accompanies a chief on these occasions, must make an oral acknowledgment on his behalf.

NOTES ON THE FIJI INFANTRY REGIMENT. Allied to K.R.R.C.

The Fiji Infantry Regiment of to-day is descended from the Fiji Defence Force which existed prior to the 1914/18 War, which in turn had evolved from an older body known as the Fiji Volunteers.



On behalf of the Regiment, Major-General H. O. Curtis, Colonel Commandant, 1st K.R.R.C., accepting the "tambua" from Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Hon. Colonel The Fiji Infantry Regiment
(By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



RATU SIR LALA SUKUNA, K.B.E., INSPECTING THE BAND AND BUGLERS
Bugle-Major Silver in front
(By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



RATU SIR LALA SUKUNA, K.B.E., INSPECTS THE GUARD OF HONOUR
commanded by Major Mills
(By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)

The Defence Force, as its name implies, was only raised for home defence and could not be sent overseas, and thus in 1914 when the inhabitants of the Colony wished to take part in the war special legislation was passed empowering the Government to raise contingents for overseas service.

These contingents manned a platoon in the K.R.R.C. throughout the greater part of the war and took part in some severe fighting in France.

Meanwhile in Fiji the Defence Force, which was at first mobilized to meet the possible threat of a raid by the German Pacific Fleet, had reverted to part-time soldiering when that danger was removed.

In 1923 a measure of compulsory training was introduced, all European and part-European youths living in the Suva District being required to carry out three years part-time training, and this continued until the outbreak of World War II, when compulsory training was extended to the districts of Nausori, Lautoka, Ba and Vatu-koula, and the Defence Force thus began an expansion which ended in the formation of the Fiji Military Forces with a strength of 8,000 men in whole-time service, as related in the printed History.

In this expansion the Infantry became the Fiji Infantry Regiment, of which five battalions were formed during the War.

When the War ended, demobilisation reduced the Forces to a small body. The name remained as Fiji Military Forces, but the various Arms were merged, pending a post-war plan.

In 1949 agreement was reached on the post-war forces, and as the recommendation included Artillery and Infantry Arms, with the inevitable addition of small sections of the Services, the Fiji Infantry Regiment was reconstructed. The major portion of the Forces is on a Territorial basis, with a Regular Force to carry out servicing and instruction.

Under these circumstances the 1st Battalion has been retained as a unit for Regular Infantry. As the Band of the former Defence Force is now a Regular Band, it is the Band of the 1st Battalion. The 2nd Battalion is purely Territorial and as yet is comparatively small in numbers.

All recruits in the Territorial Force are given three months full-time training before being posted to their unit. As the scheme has not been very long in operation, only a few have

yet been trained, but it is hoped within two or three years to build up the 2nd Battalion into a full unit.

The Fiji Infantry Regiment has, then, descended from the original Defence Force, which was an entirely Infantry unit. Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. He is a leading Chief, head of the Fijian Affairs Department and a member of the Legislative Council. During the 1914-18 War, which commenced while he was a student at Oxford, he joined the French Foreign Legion and won the Medaille Militaire. He was later withdrawn and then served with the Fiji Labour Corps. Between the wars he was a Territorial Officer in the Defence Force and during the 1939-45 war he acted as Recruiting Officer. He led the Fiji Contingent to the Victory Parade in London.

The new Forces consist of the—

Fiji Artillery :—

1st Heavy Regt. (Coast Defence).

2nd A.A. Regt.

Corps of Fiji Engineers :—

1st Construction Squadron.

Fiji Infantry Corps :—

1st Bn. Fiji Infantry Regt.

2nd Bn. Fiji Infantry Regt.

Training Depot.

Fiji Army Service Corps.

Fiji Army Medical Corps.

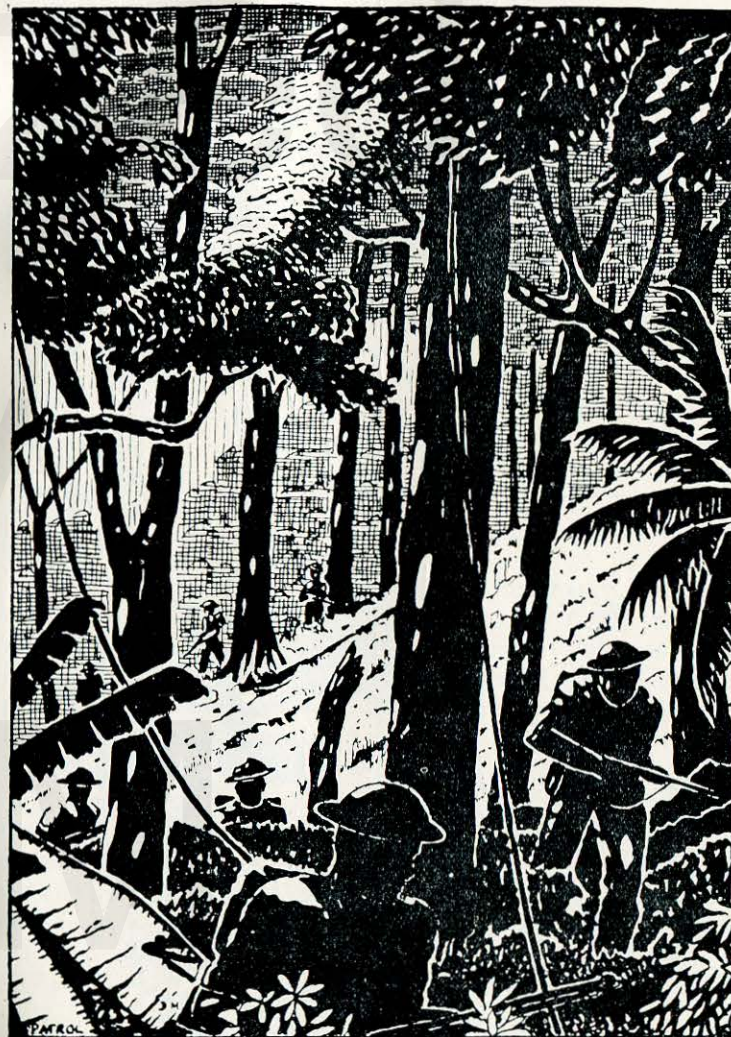
Fiji Army Ordnance Corps.

Fiji Army Pay Corps.

Fiji Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

The Regular strength is at present 11 Officers and 196 other ranks, and the Territorial strength 9 Officers and 321 other ranks.

The Headquarters consist of a Commander, who is also Defence Adviser to the Government of Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission, a Chief of Staff and a G.S.O. 3 Training and Intelligence.



"Patrol"

Sketch by Lieut. D. Mowatt, M.C., 1st Bn. F.I.R.

1st BN. THE KENYA REGIMENT (T.F.) NAIROBI.

Although the Kenya Regiment is not officially allied to the Regiment, the Permanent Staff is mainly found by the Green Jackets, as the following list shows :—

K.R.R.C.

Adjutant	- Captain E. C. Phillips, M.C.
Col.-Sgt.	- J. R. Lennox
C.S.M.	- K. French
C.S.M.	- G. E. Slater
O.R. Q.M.S.	- W. G. Hutchinson

R.B.

2nd in Command	- Major E. J. E. De Las Casas
A./R.S.M.	- A. C. W. Croft
Sgt.	- E. A. Hidden

The Director of Infantry invited the Regiment to consider the encouragement of musketry in East Africa by perhaps presenting a Challenge Cup at the annual Command Rifle Meeting. The Colonel Commandants agreed, and a Cup was despatched from Winchester. Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Dowler, East African Command, in a letter of thanks, included the following remarks :—

“We propose that this Cup shall be known as The K.R.R.C. Cup, and it will be awarded annually to the highest individual military scorer in the Challenge Competition. Will you be good enough to express to all Officers of the K.R.R.C. our appreciation of their very generous gesture.”



“Midday Halt”—Sketch by Lieut. D. Mowatt, M.C., 1st Bn. F.I.R.

A VISIT TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN INDO CHINA.

By CAPTAIN J. G. HARRISON.

After sitting in a small, stuffy office in Singapore for over a year, I was delighted to receive an invitation to visit the French Army in Indo China on an "exchange au pair" basis, in company with two other English Officers. In return, G.H.Q. "FARELF" arranged with General Carpenter's H.Q. in Saigon for three French officers to visit H.Q.'s and units in Singapore and Malaya.

We were warned on 16th September, 1950, that we would leave for Saigon by air on 21st September. As so often happens, the aircraft was delayed, and we eventually left very early on 25th September and touched down on Tan-Son-Nhut airfield in time for breakfast, a misnomer in French territory, and were met by three French officers who bundled us into fast jeeps which carried us away to our various separate destinations.

By this time I was becoming increasingly nervous as my worst fears about the inadequacy of my schoolboy French came true. My guide hailed from Southern France and talked like a machine gun. It was not until I hastened to slip in "*Lentement, s'il vous plait, mon Commandant*" on several occasions that he slowed down to a normal rate of speech. We soon arrived at the H.Q. of General Lehr, who was in administrative command of all the cavalry and armoured regiments in Indo China, and the programme for my visit was produced. This included a tour of three weeks, beginning with a fortnight in Cochin China and one week in Tonkin, and stated that, all told, I was destined to visit four cavalry regiments, one of which came from the Foreign Legion, and one colonial infantry regiment.

It may be of interest to give a brief picture of Indo China before I embark on the history of my visit to the various units. The most important regions are Tonkin in the north and Cochin China in the south and south-east. These delta areas are termed the rice bowls of the country and provide food for a large proportion of the population, who exist almost entirely on rice. In the north, the mountains of Tonkin form a natural barrier between Communist China and Indo China and are the happy hunting grounds of the rebel forces. The French hold the delta country but are heavily committed combating Communists, who infiltrate into these areas from the north and terrorise the civil community.

As to the opposing forces, the Vietnam is the Civil Government of Annam, Cochin China and Tonkin, which is sponsored by the French, and the Viet Minh are the Communist rebel formations strongly supported by their Red brothers in China. The opposing sides are drawn from all races in Indo China and consist of Annamites, Cambodians and other local peoples.

The rice regions comprise hundreds of square miles of marshlands with networks of roads built on bunds connecting all towns and villages of importance. For ten months of the year these ricefields are at least a foot deep in water and mud and consequently restrict military operations against the enemy who occupies many of the isolated wooded villages throughout the country. These ricefields stretch for many hundreds of miles and are highly cultivated. As they grow to the height of two feet, the field of fire is considerably restricted and they form excellent cover for Communist ambush parties and small concentrations. They are impassable for tanks for 11 months of the year and thus handicap the French in their task of pacification.

The roads are held by hundreds of small forts each containing a platoon or section. They are normally built at intervals of one or two kilometres and are a great drain on the man-power of the French and Vietnam army. A large fort commanded by an officer controls each given area and its commander is entirely responsible, in conjunction with the civil authorities, for the maintenance of law and order, the rehabilitation of the peasants, and for local operations against the Viet Minh.

In the north, the border of China is held by a series of strong points, often many miles apart, but within wireless contact of each other and the main bases. As seen from recent articles in the newspapers, a number of these forts have been withdrawn and a more stable front line formed north of Hanoi in Tonkin.

To sum up, the French task is to pacify the whole country, restore the civil morale and then increase the powers of the local administration in order to allow them eventually to take over the reins of government. Indo China is also vitally important as it is the territorial centre of Communist activity in the Far East.

To resume my story, I arrived at my first port of call, the 4me Dragons, at 3 p.m. and spent two most interesting days visiting the regiment's area, inspecting the armoured trains which run from Saigon to the east and patrolling the rivers south and

east of the town in search of Viet Minh foraging parties which enter the region to steal rice for their forces in the delta. These river patrols are carried out by means of armoured boats and have an enviable task which is extremely popular with the French troops. A lieutenant commands a platoon of six vessels which work in pairs. Each pair or patrol, as it is called, is in communication by wireless with the other and with Squadron H.Q. They work in close co-operation with reconnaissance aircraft and quietly infiltrate into the numerous small rivers and canals on fighting patrols and anti-smuggling tasks. The crews sometimes sleep on the boats and often remain away from their base for many days. When the weather is fine this can be most enjoyable and often exciting.

On 27th September a staff car arrived and I set out on a hundred mile journey to Vinh Long, a town south-east of Saigon which is occupied by the 2me Rég. des Spahis Marocains. We arrived at midday and found that all ranks who were not on operations were taking part in the Moroccan festival of "Mechouis de l'Aid el Kebir," their equivalent of Christmas, which entailed drinking sweet vermouth and eating large quantities of some strange Eastern food and enormous slices of lamb which had been cooked on a spit and were excessively tough.

The 2nd Spahis are responsible for the pacification of the countryside around Vinh Long and spend most of their time patrolling the roads in search of mines which are frequently laid by the Viet Minh during the hours of darkness. In addition they support infantry operations and man forts in isolated positions. I toured the area with a charming French officer who spoke perfect English, and was shown numerous posts and positions sited in places well suited to dominate large sectors within the regimental boundary.

A more detailed description of these posts and their commitments is as follows. Once an area has been initially re-taken from the Viet Minh, it is the task of the local commander to establish security forces within his region for the purposes of administering the civil population and the clearance of enemy pockets of resistance left behind for the terrorisation of the civilians and the harassing of the French troops. He details these tasks to a subaltern or captain, who arrives to find the villages destroyed and all forms of civil employment and agricultural effort at a standstill. His first and vital commitment is to build himself a

strong-point or fort as his local H.Q. He does this with the help of his own platoon and native labour, and soon produces in the most miraculous way an excellent stronghold with towers, machine-gun posts, offices and bedrooms all built of brick and concrete and excellently constructed. He improves his post month by month until it is eventually highly comfortable, well organised and secure.

Once he has made all the necessary arrangements for building to start, and his troops are temporarily quartered, he begins extensive patrolling to clear the area of enemy, starts the construction of smaller forts at vantage points in the terrain and thus restores the morale of the villagers. If he is successful the inhabitants return, rebuild their shattered homes and begin, once again, to work on the land.

His next task is to encourage trade. With the help of the civil authorities, he constructs markets, shops and community centres and hopes that the people will slowly re-gather together to exchange merchandise and gossip and soon regain their trust in the French Government.

Success in this type of work can be fascinating, as one sees order and normal life rise out of chaos and misery. All, however, depends on the man on the spot; if he is keen and enjoys his job, excellent results are produced and civil confidence and administration is once again restored.

After three days of continuous touring I moved to Tanan, on the Saigon-Vinh Long Road, to visit the Foreign Legion cavalry regiment whose task was to support infantry operations all over Cochin China in amphibious vehicles called "Crabs." These were excellent machines which could plunge into the ricefields and crawl over ditches and obstacles with remarkable ease. They carry out normal cavalry roles such as the protection of flanks, cut-offs and deep reconnaissance and were ably handled by first-class mercenaries drawn from all European countries. Germans were predominant, with a sprinkling of Belgians, Hungarians and White Russians, all of whom were welded together into an excellent fighting force. In the Legion it is compulsory for every nationality to learn French; this facilitates the maintenance of discipline which is exemplary and not over-enforced by harsh methods.

I was shown a demonstration of these "Crabs" in action over the ricefields, and was impressed by their excellent performance

over water-logged country. They worked on the same principle as a carrier platoon employed in open country and were beautifully driven by their German drivers.

From the Foreign Legion I returned to Saigon, and the next morning, the 4th October, flew by Air France to Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin. On approaching my destination I was immediately struck by a wonderful view of the Red River which snakes through the town from the south-east. It is a deep, rusty-red and looked fantastic as it wound its way through bright green ricefields in the flat surrounding countryside.

On arrival at Hanoi Airfield I was met by a representative from the Premier Régiment des Chasseurs, who took me away to his H.Q. which was situated in a small village on the banks of the Red River about two miles from the airport.

On the next day we set off to visit a large scale operation which was taking place to the north of the capital. As the fighting was some distance away, we spent the first night of our journey in a well-constructed post twenty weary miles over appalling roads from the H.Q. near Hanoi. Before dark we visited many positions in the area, including one which was situated amongst the ruins of a magnificent old monastery perched on the very top of a high hill. From here one could see the whole of the countryside which consisted of beautiful green ricefields stretching away in the distance to the foothills of the mountains which form the frontier of China.

We set off at dawn the next morning and drove slowly over even worse roads and tracks twisting through a landscape of rivers, marshes and lakes full of wild duck, snipe and waders of all kinds. In happier circumstances the shooting would have been excellent, and even on this day the French lieutenant could not resist a shot with his light carbine at a flight of duck rising twenty yards away from a small stream. The weather was perfect, cool and sunny like a spring day in England.

Soon we could go no further, as the Viet Minh had cut the roads by means of trenches dug every three yards, and so debussed to proceed on foot. At this point there were hundreds of coolies and prisoners of war working on the route, and a number were detailed off to carry our packs for the remainder of the march. This appeared to be a perfectly normal procedure as the French maintain that no officer can execute his duties efficiently if he is weighed down by heavy equipment; in some cases even

the wireless sets were carried by bearers and the signallers walked behind wearing their earphones and talking into the microphones, unburdened by heavy equipment.

After winding our way through the road obstacles for ten miles we arrived at the H.Q. of the operation, which was situated in a village buried deep in a small copse which had been captured the night before. We spent the remainder of the day inspecting positions in the area, and at nightfall watched the gunners laying D.F. tasks on vulnerable approaches to the H.Q. At 7 p.m. we dined handsomely and retired after a magnificent meal cooked on a small wood fire in the open. It was quite incredible how the French managed to produce a five-course meal, perfectly served, under the most difficult circumstances.

No attack was launched on the H.Q. during the night, and we set off the next morning escorted by a number of Vietnam troops on our return journey, and arrived in Hanoi in time for dinner on the same day.

The last item on the programme was a visit to a Colonial infantry regiment stationed at Haiphon, a port 60 miles due east of Hanoi. Here I visited troops returning from operations in the heavily flooded areas to the south of the town and toured a large number of posts administered and manned by my hosts. In this region there are a number of granite hills rising steeply from the ricefields which are honeycombed with caves, forming magnificent hiding places for Viet Minh guerillas. These pests have often to be eliminated by highly dangerous operations involving the blasting of rock walls, followed by an immediate entry by small patrols into the tunnels and caverns running deep into the hillsides. Frequently French platoons spend three weeks living in these hills flushing the bandits from their lairs, and by all accounts are often successful in their tasks.

On 11th October I returned to Saigon by air and whiled away three pleasant days visiting the French Headquarters, the English Military Liaison Officer and generally touring places of interest in the city. On 14th October I joined up with the other two English Officers and returned by R.A.F. to Singapore.

In conclusion, I must add that throughout my tour all French officers were most charming and helpful and gave me every opportunity to visit everything of interest. The French have an arduous task in Indo China and took endless pains to spare valuable time to entertain one and make one feel at home. It was a most instructive and delightful trip.

THE INSPECTION OF THE 1st BATTALION K.R.R.C. AND DEPOTS K.R.R.C. AND R.B. BY H.M. THE KING, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, AT BUSHFIELD CAMP ON FRIDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1950.

At the beginning of October we were delighted to hear that H.M. The King had graciously decided to inspect the 1st Battalion in just over a month's time.

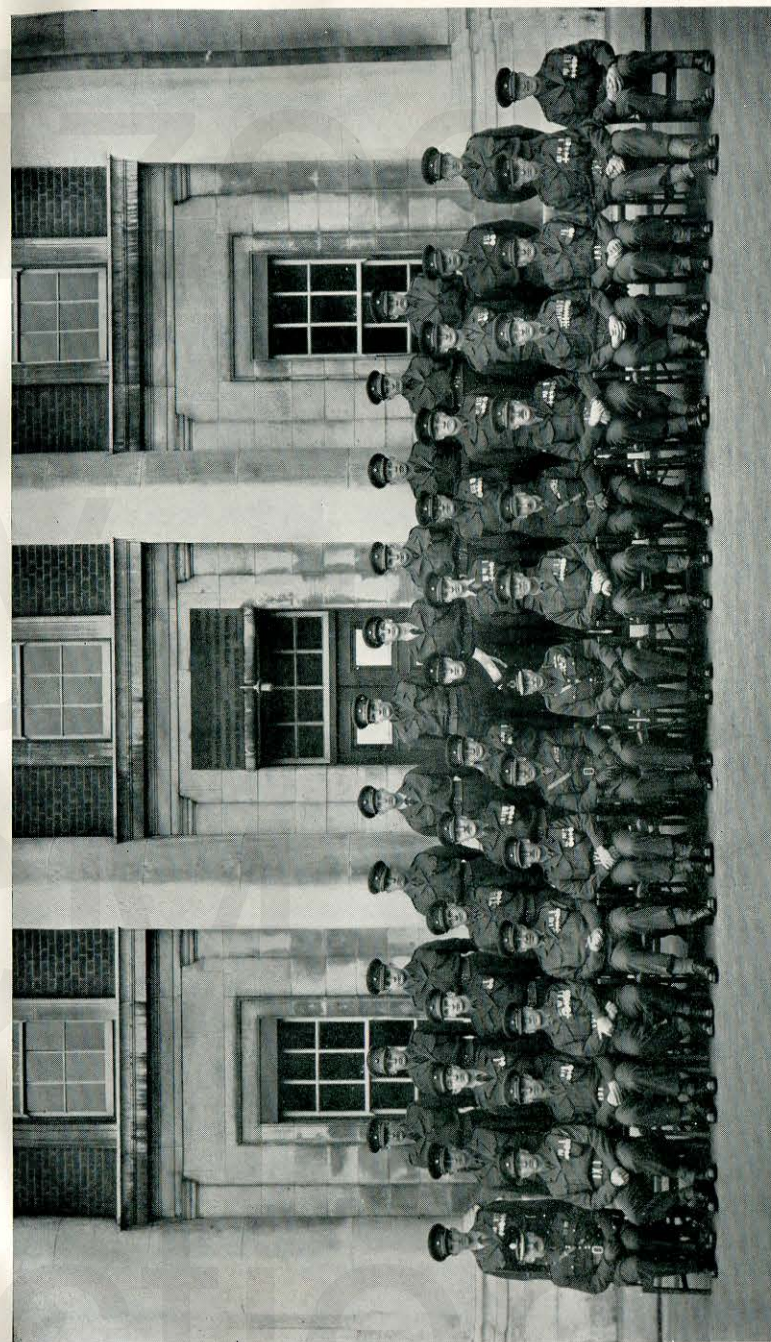
We had all hoped for this, particularly since a visit planned for 1948 had had to be postponed owing to the King's illness. Coming as it did soon after the news that the 1st and 2nd Battalions were both to be re-formed as Motor Battalions, the event held a double meaning, and the high spirits and enthusiasm of all ranks were most noticeable.

Feverish activity broke out in all quarters, with great attention paid to drill and turn-out and the general tidiness of the camp. The Officers' and Sergeants' Messes at Bushfield and the Depot were redecorated, and elaborate car-parking and seating arrangements were prepared. Even the recovery vehicle was not overlooked. Most noticeable were the sudden road repairs carried out in the camp. All the roads, long awaiting attention, were resurfaced, and also the whole square. By superhuman efforts a new garden, already tentatively started in front of the Officers' Mess in the Depot, was finished by the 2nd November, the last brick of the wall being laid that morning!

On 1st November a complete full dress rehearsal took place, with Major-General Curtis acting in the King's place. Every detail was carried through in order to perfect the timings, and even the seating and service in the Officers' Mess at lunch was practised.

Seating for the 3rd November was arranged for a thousand spectators. Six reserved enclosures had been arranged for V.I.P.'s, relatives of Officers and other ranks, for the Pensioners and for the general public. Admission was by ticket only, and all enclosures were packed to capacity. A brief account of the activities and battles of the Battalion had been laid out on each seat to keep the spectators amused until the parade started.

It was a bitterly cold and grey day, with a gale blowing straight in the face of the spectators. The B.B.C. had predicted rain, sleet or snow, and we feared that the bitter disappointment of having to hold the parade packed in the gym. might be our



THE INSPECTION OF THE 1st BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL CORPS BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1950
Back row (standing)—2nd Lt. C. G. N. Campbell, 2nd Lt. J. E. Oxley, 2nd Lt. A. C. Butler, and Lt. R. T. Whiteley, 2nd Lt. P. M. H. Pollen, and Lt. N. Eden, and Lt. G. R. Cornwall-Jones, and Lt. J. D. Eccles, and Lt. R. F. Cavendish, and Lt. Lord Gordon Lennox, 2nd Lt. J. J. N. Wyatt
2nd row, standing—Capt. J. L. Poe, Lt. R. R. Corneli, Lt. J. Mills, Lt. G. W. Barker, Lt. H. R. M. Porter, M.B.E., Capt. H. P. Edwards, Capt. C. F. Martin, 2nd Lt. M. B. L. Fuller, Capt. A. G. Burnaby-Atkins, M.C., Capt. G. R. Seymour, Capt. E. B. Taylor, Lt. R. M. Parker, Lt. J. A. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Lt. R. K. Guy
Front row, sitting—Major M. Adeane (Equerry), Capt. G. H. Mills, Major J. A. G. Le Cocq, Major R. H. Keeling, M.B.E., Major J. F. C. Mellor, D.S.O., Major M. A. Johnson, Major-Gen. H. O. Curtis, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., H.M. THE KING, Lt.-Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade, General Sir Evelyn Barker, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Major J. M. White, O.B.E., Major J. A. Hunter, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Major P. H. Parker, Capt. D. G. House, M.C., Capt. R. V. G. Elwes

(Photograph by Salmon, Winchester)

lot. However the weather held, and the advance was sounded at 11.15 hrs. Major Bob Keeling, our ubiquitous Quartermaster, saved many lives by issuing no less than 800 blankets to spectators. He only "lost" one, to a distinguished Rifleman who was returning to the wilds of Scotland and refused to part with it!

The Battalion was formed up by 11.35 hrs. in Review Order. All Companies had been split into half-Companies and had been numbered from one to ten. Six half-Companies made up the front rank facing the dais, with four behind. Behind the Battalion the Band, in full dress, were drawn up.

The parade was then handed over to the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Mitford-Slade, and we waited for the King to arrive, while the Band played a selection of music. On the far side of the road behind the dais could be seen all the Battalion's shooting trophies laid out on two tables.

Meanwhile His Majesty, who had motored from the Royal Lodge, Windsor, accompanied by Major Michael Adeane, had arrived at the Officers' Mess, Bushfield, at 11.15 a.m. Here he was met by the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, the Duke of Wellington and by our two Colonels Commandant. Light refreshments were served in the Mess and the following personages were presented: The Mayor and Mayoress of Winchester (Councillor and Mrs. Evans), the Town Clerk (Mr. McCall), the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Mervyn Haigh), the Dean of Winchester (the Very Reverend E. G. Selwyn), Major-General Dimoline (Commanding Aldershot District), and the Chief Constable of Hampshire (Mr. Lemon). These V.I.P.'s left the Mess punctually at 11.42 hrs. and drove in their cars to the parade ground to take up their official seats.

Soon after this the King arrived, preceded by Cpl. Warburton as D./R. outrider, and followed by the Colonels Commandant Major-General H. O. Curtis and General Sir Evelyn Barker. The Colonel called up the Battalion and as the King mounted the dais under the canopy the Battalion gave a Royal Salute. The Royal Standard was broken at the mast by the Provost Sergeant, Sgt. Johnson. Near the dais stood the Orderly Officer, Lieut. M. Fuller, who was dressed in the new No. 1 dress, with cross-belt and slung sword.

The Colonel then reported to the King, and they walked together across to the first Company to start the inspection. Each Company was called up as the King came to it, and the Company commanders accompanied the King while he was with

their Company. His Majesty paused to talk to several men, and after reaching the left of the line he spoke a few words to some of the latest intake of National Service men who, arriving only the day before, were still in civilian clothes, and were watching in a group from the side of the square. This was a great and unexpected thrill for them. The Commanding Officer's son was amongst them.

After the inspection His Majesty returned to the dais, and the order was given to advance in review order, when the whole parade marched forward fifteen paces to the tune of "The British Grenadiers," halted and gave a second Royal Salute, followed by three cheers for the Colonel-in-Chief. This advance was most impressive, being done with a precision which drew high praise from the most experienced of old Riflemen present. In fact the whole parade was carried through with exemplary smartness and a discipline which did great credit to all. Many of those on parade, moreover, had only been in the Army for four weeks, and others little longer.

The parade ended with a march past in quick time, followed immediately by the double past to the tune of "Money Musk," the King taking the salute with the Colonels Commandant of the 1st and 2nd Battalions on his right and left respectively. The parade doubled straight off the square, fell out and remained in their barrack-rooms until the King had left. The W.O.'s and Sergeants went to the Sergeants' Mess to receive the King, and the Officers returned at once to the Depot Mess.

The King next inspected 230 Veterans who were drawn up in two lines to one flank. As President of the Regimental Association, Major-General T. G. Dalby was in command, with Brig.-General B. J. Majendie as his 2nd in Command and Capt. C. Timson as Adjutant. His Majesty clearly took a tremendous interest in these loyal old Riflemen, many of whom had travelled great distances to attend the parade. No less than four charabancs had come from London, and most of the Winchester Branch of the Association were present. The King spoke to a large number, asking where they had won their medals and their length of service. Several Chelsea Pensioners had braved the elements and indeed looked warmer than most in their sensible winter uniform.

The parade over, His Majesty visited the Sergeants' Mess, where Mr. Starkey was presented and entertained our Colonel-in-Chief. This was a delightful episode, and the King chatted



Right to left—Major J. A. G. Le Coq, 1st K.R.R.C. MARCHING PAST H.M. THE KING
Lt.-Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade, R.S.M. Starkey Major J. F. C. Mellor, Lt. J. A. Molesworth-St. Aubyn
(Copyright Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



B COMPANY, 1ST K.R.R.C., DOUBLING PAST H.M. THE KING
 Right to left—Sgt. McDonnell, Major G. H. Mills, 2nd Lt. J. Eccles, 2nd Lt. N. Eden, Sgt. Price
 (By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



"THE YOUNG ENTRY"
 who arrived at Winchester the previous evening. The next morning was not uneventful for them
 (By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)

informally to many of the W.O.'s and Sergeants and noticed the pictures of the Royal Family on the walls. He sat down for a brief rest and drank a glass of sherry, and signed the new visitors' book which had been presented by the C.O. as a leaving present.

It was now time to move to the Upper Barracks and the Depot Officers' Mess for lunch. The King drove through the city through cheering crowds, which included most of the "men" of Winchester College who had been let out of school specially early.

All the Officers were lined up for presentation to the King outside the Mess. As the King arrived the Royal Standard was broken at the mast on top of the Mess, and a fanfare blown by two buglers. After shaking hands with all the Officers, the King was shown into the ante-room where the guests were assembled, and sherry was handed round.

The following were presented in the ante-room: Brigadier-General R. S. Oxley, the oldest member of the "Celer et Audax" Club, who had motored all the way from Somerset, Major-General Sir Hereward Wake, recently Colonel Commandant, Brigadier-General F. G. Willan, Lieut.-Colonel Ken Collen, Commanding Queen Victoria Rifles and soon to take over the 1st Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Clinton Henshaw, Commanding The Queen's Westminsters, and our two T.A. Adjutants.

Sixty-four sat down to an excellent lunch provided by Dumpers of Winchester. The King was most interested in the pictures and the silver, especially the painting of the late King in full dress. He also remarked on the excellence of the service of the Mess waiters, and on being told that the one serving him was the future batman of the C.I.G.S. exclaimed, "Oh I see, I suppose you are trying him out on me!"

After lunch the King signed the visitors' book, and then joined the Colonel Commandant and the Officers of the 1st Battalion in a group photograph, taken by Mr. Salmon of Winchester. A visit to the Museum then followed, where the King was met by Brigadier-General Majendie, who escorted him round the 60th part and by Major Parkyn, late R.B., who was the expert on the R.B. part. His Majesty took particular interest in the old uniform and medals, the Baker rifle, the Delhi table and the old Colours of the Royal American Regiment and the Gurkha Rifles. His Majesty then signed the visitors' book.

Soon after lunch the Guard of Honour, a hundred strong, commanded by Capt. A. G. Burnaby Atkins, M.C., came down from Bushfield, and took up position in two ranks facing the Museum. As the King came out from the Museum a Royal Salute was given, and the King inspected the Guard. The Officers, meanwhile, had lined part of the route from the Museum to the Depot gates, and the remainder of the route was lined by Riflemen and Veterans. The King left at 3 o'clock and was given a great send-off by a large crowd near the gates and down the main street.

The Royal car was preceded by the Chief Constable's car as far as the County boundary, and followed by the Mayor's, who had also visited the Museum, as far as the City boundary.

Thus ended a most happy and memorable day for the Battalion. Over a thousand people had come to watch the parade, expecting a high standard, and the smartness and performance had exceeded their expectations. It was indeed a red-letter day for the 1st Battalion and a fitting climax to their three-year sojourn in the Winchester area training recruits.

Immediately on his return to Buckingham Palace the King graciously sent a telephone message of congratulation to the troops, and saying he had much enjoyed his day.

A film of the parade was taken by the Gaumont British Films. An intrepid photographer had placed himself on the top of a Battalion three-tonner and the resulting film was shown in the newsreel through the country. It contained some good photographs, but being a silent film it was disappointing not to hear the Band. However, at 6.30 the same evening a short B.B.C. broadcast was made on the Western circuit and many people heard the Royal Salute and the three cheers.

A week later the full-length film was presented by the Colonel on behalf of Gaumont British Films, to the Mayor on the stage of the Odeon at Winchester in a pleasant little ceremony. The film is to be kept in the archives of the city and will, it is hoped, be shown from time to time. In his speech the Colonel mentioned how sad we were to be leaving Winchester once again and spoke of the kindness and hospitality that all sections of the populace had shewn to us. The Mayor in his reply spoke of the friendly feeling that existed and the respect with which both he, as an old Rifleman, and all the citizens of Winchester regarded the Green Jackets.

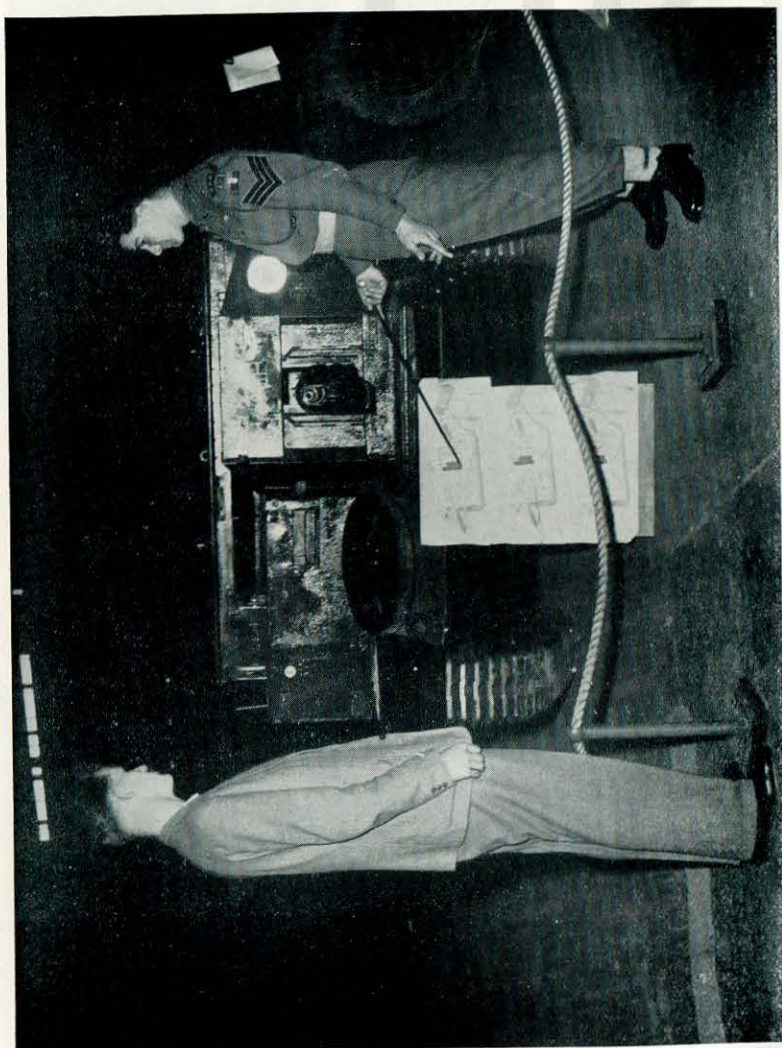


H.M. THE KING'S INSPECTION

Lt.-Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade and Capt. C. Martin are with H.M.
 Right to left of line—Col.-Sgt. Staples, Rfn. Ellis, Bedford, Wormald, Woolstencroft, —, Cpl. Sleet
 (By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



H.M. THE KING INSPECTS THE GUARD OF HONOUR (Commander, Capt. Burnaby-Atkins)
 DRAWN UP IN FRONT OF THE MUSEUM
 Right to left, front rank—Col.-Sgt. Whiting, Rfn. Clarke '54, Kerson, Nicoll, Donelan, Clarke '64,
 Gregson, Spiers
 (By courtesy of Southern Newspapers Ltd.)



A.-Sgt. Standen explaining the WASP (Flame-thrower) Pressure System at the Regular Army Recruiting Stand at the Royal Tournament
(Photograph reproduced by the courtesy of Messrs. Gale & Polden Ltd.)

SCHOOL OF INFANTRY, SUPPORT WEAPONS WING.

BY CAPTAIN N. J. WARRY, M.C.

There have been few changes during the past twelve months affecting the Green Jacket contingent at the Wing.

C.S.M. A. Probets took his release after 23 years' service in August and obtained employment with the W.D. Police at Purfleet, where he will be provided with a quarter for his wife and family. It was interesting to see in his records a report signed by Lieut.-General "Strafer" Gott, then a Captain, that he was the best bugler in the 1st Battalion. As many members of the Regiment will recall, C.S.M. Probets was promoted to Sergeant and Bugle-Major to the 1st Battalion in July 1939. Luckily the Wing was able to replace C.S.M. Probets with another Rifleman, Colour-Sergeant C. Cooke, late of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles. Other newcomers have been Rfn. Owen, Smith and Pennels of the 60th, and Rfn. Lyons of The Rifle Brigade, all of whom are employed as carrier drivers. The Wing still has great difficulty in obtaining replacement drivers, and it is nearly always the Adjutant's 'phone call to Lieut. George Nissen, B Company, 1st 60th, that obtains one in the end!

In June this year the Wing had to send an N.C.O. qualified to instruct in the Wasp flame-thrower up to the Regular Army Recruiting Stand at the Royal Tournament from 7th to 24th June to answer questions from the public. Owing to the pressure of Course work, it was not possible to spare an S.A.S.C. instructor for this period, and so it was decided to send Cpl. R. Standen, 60th Rifles, who is N.C.O. i/c the M.M.G. Division's carriers, which include all those carriers fitted for the Wasp flame-thrower. Cpl. Standen has proved himself to be a most efficient operator of the Wasp, and it is indeed a great credit to him that he was chosen to represent the School of Infantry. He was made up an A./Sergeant for the period, and apart from initial administrative teething troubles when nobody could be induced to feed or accommodate him, he enjoyed it. (A photograph of Sgt. Standen at his stand appears in this *Chronicle*.)

The Support Weapons Wing rifle shooting has been well supported by the Regiment. Capt. Warry was put in charge of all Competition Shooting and was indeed lucky to have the Commandant, that well-known Bisley shot, Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Archdale, Manchester Regiment, to turn to for advice. Owing to the fact that all the Wing Courses were in full swing at the

time of the Salisbury Plain District Rifle Meeting in June, it was decided this year to concentrate on rifle shooting only, which proved to be a wise decision as the Wing Team won the Class "A" Team Shoot. This competition is for units or establishments of 250 or below, and as the Wing strength of those eligible to fire is less than 60, we were all very pleased with our efforts. The Wing Team was as follows :—

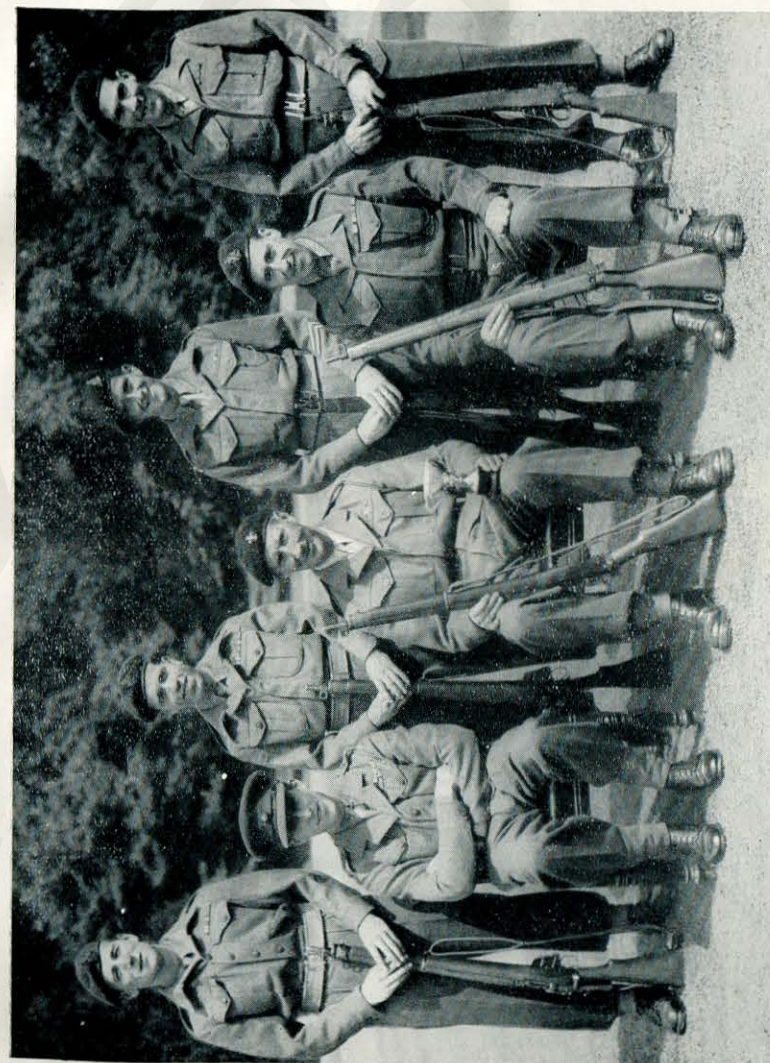
Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Archdale, Manchester Regt. (capt.)
 Sgt. S. Greenaway, K.R.R.C.
 Rfn. S. Smith, K.R.R.C.
 Rfn. A. Beard, K.R.R.C.
 Rfn. R. Errington, K.R.R.C.
 Pte. F. Morris, N. Staffs.

It is excellent to see that wherever 60th Riflemen are their prowess with the rifle is of the highest order.

At Bisley the Wing was not able to enter a team this year, but there were three individual Officer entries. Lieut.-Colonel Archdale shot exceedingly well with the Pistol, winning the Preliminary Stage Cup and the "Silhouette Cup." In the Revolver XXX Cup which he won last year he was most unlucky, as he had extractor trouble in the 10 Yards Rapid ; all the same, he won the Bronze Medal. The only claim to fame by the 60th representative of the Wing was an unusual shoot by the Adjutant of 24/25 at the Sunday afternoon sweeps at 300 yards, where not only did he beat his Commandant who was firing next to him, but the captain of the Army VIII as well ! He won £2 for this feat of arms.

After 18 months at the Wing, all the Green Jackets are very contented in their jobs here. Other than Col.-Sgt. Money and Col.-Sgt. Cooke, who are Orderly Room Colour-Sergeant and Camp Sergeant-Major respectively, the remaining Green Jackets are all employed on the M.T. and drive Oxford and Universal carriers. The work therefore is much nearer that of a Motor Battalion than the many unfortunate Riflemen who find themselves general duty men on various Command and District H.Q. Staffs throughout England. All drivers take part in the many schemes and exercises run for the students, and thus learn a lot which will help them to become really useful members of the Regiment when its turn again comes to be a Motor Battalion.

In conclusion, I feel it can be said that the Green Jacket personnel who came to the Wing in 1949 are doing a good job of work and are taking part in all the Wing activities with unrivalled success.



SCHOOL OF INFANTRY, SUPPORT WEAPONS WING, SHOOTING TEAM, 1950
 Standing (left to right)—Rfn. S. Smith, K.R.R.C., Rfn. A. Beard, K.R.R.C., Pte. F. Morris, N. Staffs, Rfn. R. Errington, K.R.R.C.
 Front row, seated (left to right)—Capt. N. J. Warry, M.C., K.R.R.C., Lt.-Col. C. L. Archdale, Manchester Regt., Sgt. S. Greenaway, K.R.R.C.



HIGH GROUND IN BALUCHISTAN. MURDHAR GHAR (10,448 FT.)



PISHIN SCOUTS AT SHELABAGH

An impromptu visit by Brigadier I. C. Lauder, Commanding Staff College, Quetta, and Col. R. North

A PATROL IN ACHAKZAI TOBA, BALUCHISTAN WITH THE PISHIN SCOUTS.

By COLONEL R. NORTH, late 60th and ex-Commandant the Pishin Scouts.

The area where this patrol took place was the scene of the recent incursion by a formation of the Afghan Army. The commander of this hostile force had been informed that on crossing into Pakistan his troops would be joined by the Achakzai tribesmen and the Tarins and Kakars of the Pishin area, who were said to be sympathetic to the "Pathanistan" movement. He was assured that he would reach Quetta practically unopposed and hoped that the whole area would welcome the arrival of the Afghan Army.

The force came from Maruf, north of Dobandi, and marching west of this place arrived at Boghra at the end of October 1950. On the 30th October a "ghasht" (fighting patrol) of the Pishin Scouts, under a subedar, was sent from Chaman to reconnoitre the Boghra Pass. The subedar was ordered to dismount from his vehicles on nearing the pass and to approach it in the usual fighting formation. Unfortunately he appears to have ignored these instructions, being under the impression that the pass was held by a strong party of Levies. The result was that the leading lorry, which was some way ahead, was ambushed at a sharp turn just west of the pass. The subedar and havildar fled, the driver was badly wounded in the stomach and the remainder of the party, with all their arms including two Bren guns, were captured.

The wounded driver, a Mahsud, was left alone in the lorry. He decided to try and drive his vehicle back along the Chaman road, hoping to meet the rest of the "ghasht" on the way. So, bandaging his wound with a sheet, he turned the truck and drove some three miles before, feeling his strength fail, he stopped the lorry and fell unconscious over the wheel. Here he was found when the second vehicle arrived. The whole party, including the subedar, who had run away, then returned to Chaman, where this gallant Mahsud driver died in hospital some five hours later, having recovered consciousness for a short time.

The area was subsequently occupied by Regular troops from Quetta and by the Pishin Scouts, the enemy being forced to withdraw in very short order without realising their optimistic objective.

The Toba plateau lies on the northern border of the Quetta-Pishin District. It is divided into two portions, Karkari Toba to the east and Achakzai Toba, which contains the Tabina Plain, to the west. The average height above sea level is 8,000 feet. The routes to and from Afghanistan used by the nomad Tarak Ghilzai tribes cross the Toba. In summer the Toba is occupied by cultivators and flock owners who spend the winter in the Chaman plain. In winter it is almost completely deserted.

The Toba is in the area of the Pishin Scouts, a unit of the Civil Armed Forces, administered by the civil authorities. There are also posts occupied by men of the Quetta-Pishin District Levies at Jilga, Dobandi, and Bortsah on the plateau, with several others lying at the mouths of the long valleys which run down from the abrupt southern flank of the Toba into the Pishin plain.

The Toba is only approachable on foot or on horseback, so that a visit to the levy posts lying on the Afghan border is not an affair of one day's drive in a motor vehicle. The whole area is crossed by camel and foot tracks, and it is the duty of the Pishin Scouts to be acquainted with these and with the location of, and easiest approaches to the levy posts.

This account of a day spent on one of these patrols will give an idea of life in a Baluchistan unit of the Civil Armed Forces.

The night previous to this day's patrol had been spent close to a very isolated village called Ragha, reached after a three days' march with camel transport from Shelabagh, the Pishin Scouts H.Q., situated at the eastern entrance to the Khojak tunnel on the Quetta-Chaman section of the N.W. Railway. This tunnel pierces the Khwaja Amran range of hills (which was crossed 30 miles further south by the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles when they marched to Kandahar during the second Afghan War in 1878).

Rain had fallen throughout the night and the tents were soaked, which almost doubles the weight for the camels carrying them, a serious consideration if a long march is contemplated. The plan for this day's patrol was to visit the Bortsah Levy post (all these posts are called "Thanas" by the local people), and to ascend a commanding hill to the north of it called Khudadad Sar so as to obtain a view over the Kadanai river and the tracks leading to it through and over the short range of which Khudadad Sar is the highest point.

Due to the wet tentage, it was not possible for the transport

to move till the tentage had dried out a little in the hot sunshine, which fortunately succeeded the night of rain. It was decided to accomplish this and then send the transport to a camp site at Sra Aghzai, some six miles south of Ragha, with a small escort and a levy guide, and the reconnaissance party would go to Bortsah, and having accomplished its task, join the camp at Sra Aghzai, a day's march of some twenty miles.

The Recce. party set off at about 9 a.m. and soon covered the six miles to Bortsah levy post, the track lying over a rolling plain seamed with water-courses and covered with the sweet-smelling tirkha, or southernwood, gwazhawarai, stunted clumps of holly-like leaves, both excellent sheep and camel fodder, and isolated groups of wild mauve orchids which achieve here a height twice that of the species found on the Khwaja Amran range.

The Bortsah levy post is not shown on any map and one object of the Recce. was to settle its exact location. For many years this northern boundary of Achakzai Toba had been controlled by a levy post at Bahlol, but this was evacuated in 1919 and the garrison moved to Dobandi, further west. In 1937 it was decided to re-establish a post in the original locality.

Having marched some six miles as described, the track passed over a low kotal (col), and there at its foot, some 500 yards distant, we saw the levy post close to a spring called on the map Shna. Its position was promptly noted on the map. The post proved to be typical of its kind, a small walled enclosure containing three or four dark rooms, a mud and timber-built tower of medium height at one corner of the building, with the tower, courtyard wall and outer wall of the living rooms loopholed for defence, the yard being entered by a gate made of galvanized iron sheeting framed in timber. This Bortsah post lies in the shallow Bahlol valley completely commanded on all sides by the surrounding hills. There are no other habitations within miles except for a small hamlet, four miles to the west, but deserted at this season.

Most of the garrison of fourteen levies were away, either on duty in Chaman, or out in their area carrying summonses to men required in connection with court or revenue cases at the extra assistant commissioner's court in Chaman. The four men present, all Achakzais, looked wild enough in their rough, worn-out clothing, but they are well-armed with modern pattern rifles, for possession of which they pay a heavy security to Government.

There were no signs of comfort of any sort in the post ; a few old cooking pots, some clothes hanging on wooden pegs driven into the walls, a pile of brushwood in a corner, and a small cracked mirror, with a few dirty tea cups on the shelf over the small, smoke-blackened fireplace. They get their rations of flour and sugar from Chaman, some months' supply at a time, and keep them in one of the post rooms which also serves as a kitchen ; meat, milk and eggs they never eat out here, though they drink much tea of a kind called green tea, which is used without sugar or milk. They keep the small sugar ration for their homes. The life of these people is extremely hard, but they themselves are hard.

The Jemadar (native officer) in charge kindly sent two of the khassadars, as foot levies are called, to go with me to Khudadad Sar. It is most advisable to take a local man everywhere on these patrols as they know the names of all the plants and animals and the local names of the stream beds, hills, and villages. These all vary from those given on the maps, particularly in the case of villages, which are named usually after the headman or malik of the place, and so change at his death, when his son is usually appointed in his place.

The ascent of Khudadad Sar (pronounced locally Khoidad) is repaid by a magnificent view to the north. Some 700 feet below the Kadanai River is seen, lying like a broad winding river of silver, bordered with a fine growth of tamarisk. It is a sluggish stream, and flows into Afghanistan, north of Chaman. The northern slopes of the mountain descend in steep, craggy cliffs to the river ; the range is crossed at one place only by the easy Sarkai Ghash track. From this commanding summit two other routes to the river are seen ; to the east the Bahlol Shela Tangai, which has cut its way through the range, and to the west the Sur Kar nala.

Several of the whitewashed international boundary cairns are visible and beyond them lies the sea of broken hills which form the Afghan boundary in this area. There is always a fascination in a view over an international frontier ; one feels that on crossing it one would be sensible at once of being in a strange land and that watchful eyes would observe one's every movement. To-day there are no signs of life in the Kadanai Valley nor in the broken country beyond, though many villages are visible in the distance, grouped in narrow valleys and lying close to their vivid green patches of cultivation.

From the summit of Khudadad Sar one fact is evident, and that is that the garrison of the wretched Bortsah thana would be much better located at the junction of the Sur Kar nala with the Kadanai River, from both tactical and administrative considerations. A note is made for a suggestion to the proper authority, in our case the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Before descending to the thana a botanical search is made on the hillside, and is rewarded by finding some of the rare ragbolai plant used as a food in times of scarcity, and also some fine specimens of the kumala, another famine plant.

At Bortsah it is necessary to write the post inspection report in the book provided and to take one copy for the Political Agent. This report covers such points as condition of and repairs necessary to the building, condition of the garrison, list of absentees with reasons given for absence, and a thorough check of the rifles and ammunition. A "gossip" with those present is advisable and useful to find out any complaints they may have over irregularity in receipt of their cloth and sugar quota, etc. They are but faintly interested in political or public affairs unless these touch them personally. The visitor's recommendation is usually sought in support of any claim to promotion or application for reward for services rendered personally at any period during the last ten of fifteen years, however often such reward may have been refused at previous presentations of a request. They are undefeatable optimists.

While descending the mountain we asked how long it would take to reach Sra Aghzai, and were told it was about five hours' distance (the local people do not reckon in miles). This seemed a very pessimistic estimate ; however, as our informant had never been there it was hoped the distance would prove shorter. The nearest route by the map seemed to be about three hours' journey, and so it turned out to be. Part of the way led over the last three miles of the route we had come by, then the path entered the hills and proved to be an interesting, though fatiguing walk, as it consists throughout of a series of long, narrow valleys, the head of each being a pass from which the next one to be crossed is visible.

Points requiring notice in a report of such routes through the hills are : Ease or difficulty of route protection for a military force, any specially steep or difficult places for camels or mules, the situation and capacity of springs and streams for water supply for men and animals, whether grazing is plentiful and suitable

for camels (some plants and bushes in Baluchistan are poison to them), whether fuel is available and within easy reach from the route. The situation of camp sites is governed by the presence of water, but in some areas favoured as routes to the plains by raiding parties it is necessary to camp not too close to water so as to guard against surprise. These and similar points are noted as we go along, verifying or altering the names of villages and the more important natural features.

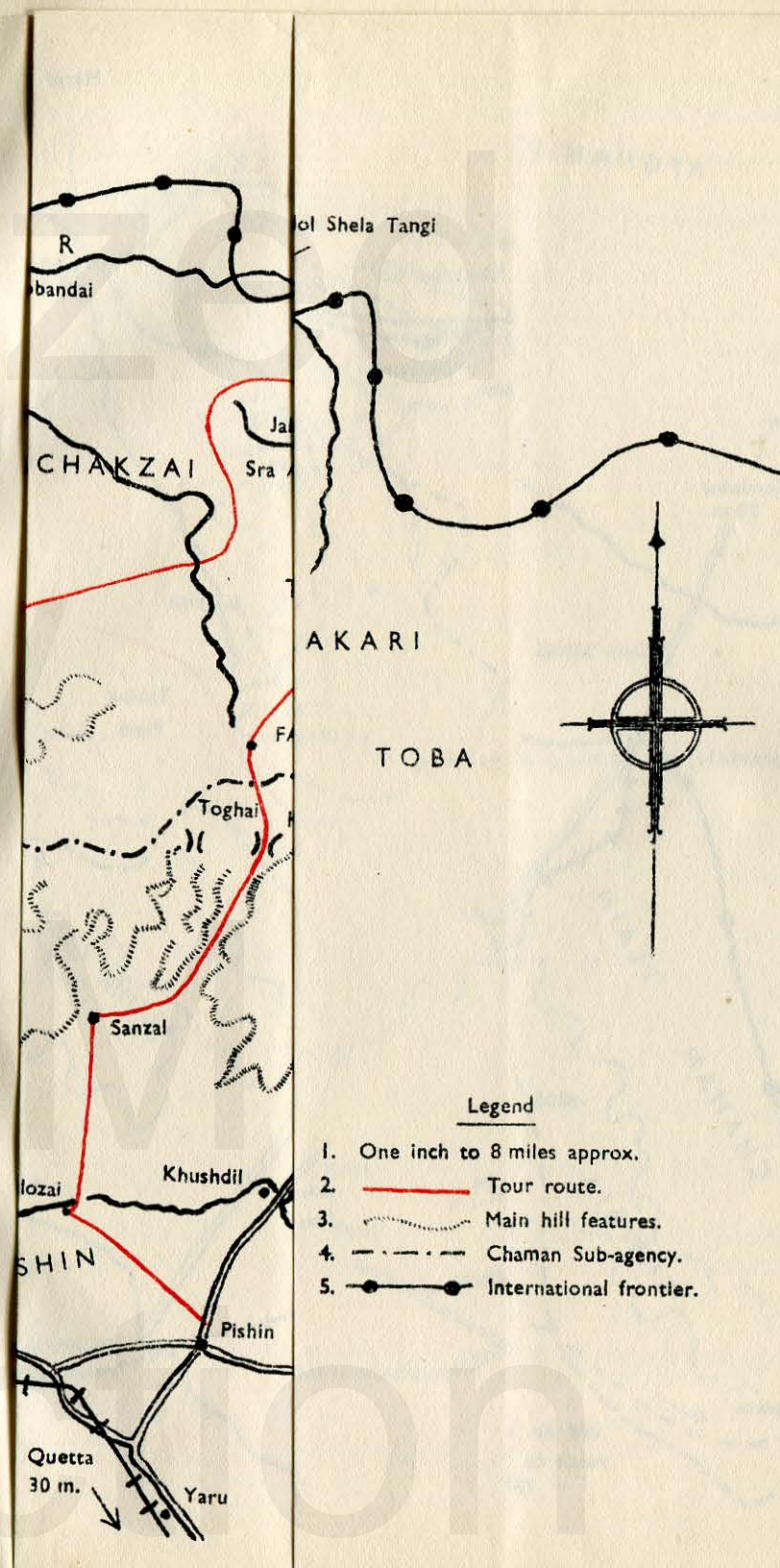
Here on the Toba the roots of the tirkha and gwazhawarai are always available for fuel, and all along the southern rim above the steep scarp of the mountains where they overlook the Pishin plain there are scattered juniper trees in large numbers. This is a most useful tree, from which the roof beams and their supporting posts for the small farmsteads scattered over this plateau are hewn and shaped.

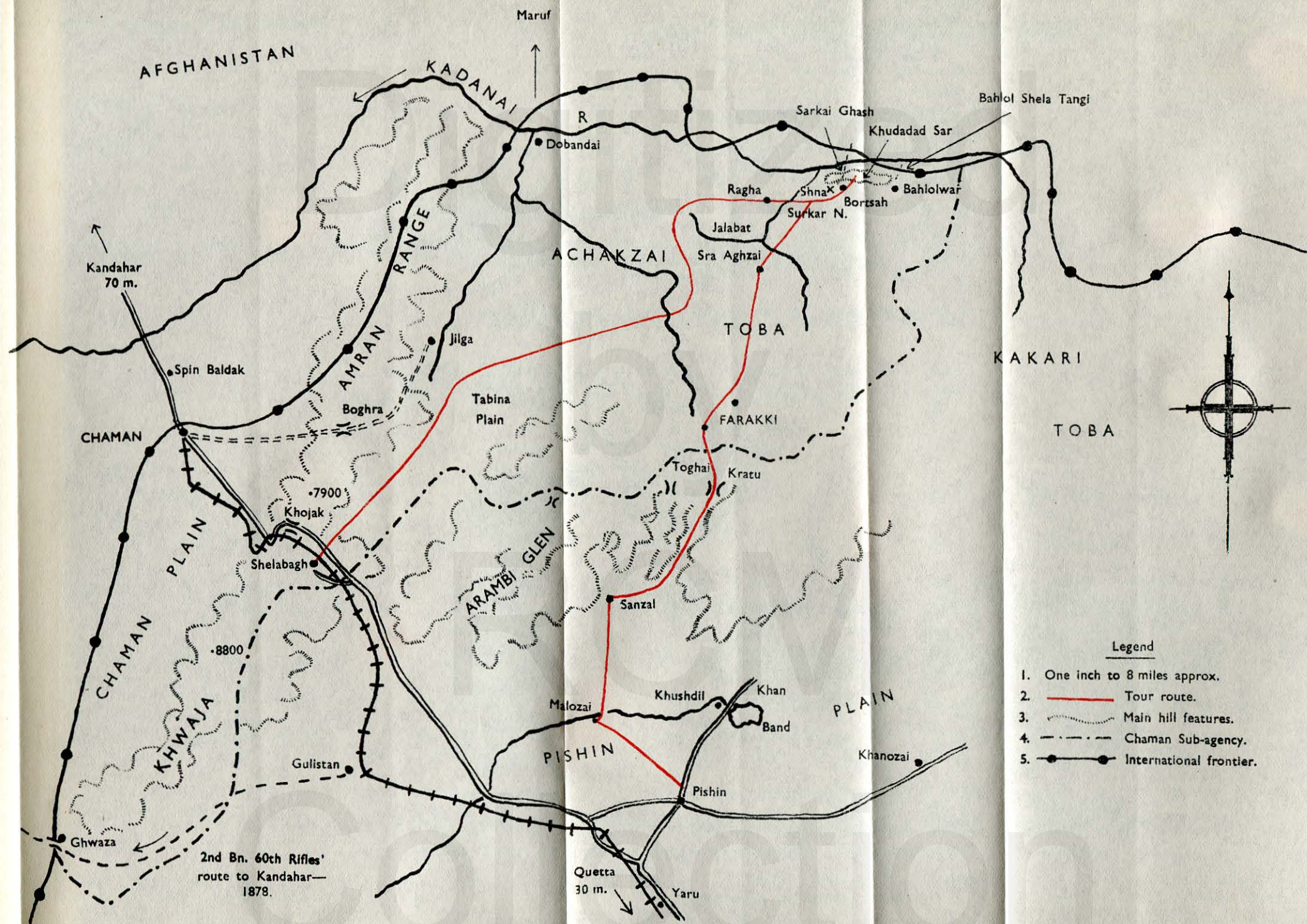
Until May the villages and farms are all empty, but towards the middle of the month the Achakzai travel up to Toba *via* the Boghra, Arambi, Kratu and Toghai valleys and take up their residence in the different locations sacred by custom to their own particular section; Hamidzais here, Malezais there, Badinzais in some other area, and so on. After a winter of good snow and rain the whole cultivated area around Farakki, and the carefully terraced fields in the valley close to it, are a happy scene of waving corn with the streams shaded by willows, Bohemian olives, almond and apricot, their banks edged with fine turf, sweet-smelling mint, and patches of clover. In some of the valleys water is carried for several miles along the contour of the hillside by cleverly constructed channels to patches of flat ground too distant from the stream to allow of direct irrigation by flooding.

As we go along we refresh ourselves from time to time by sucking a piece of "ghur" (unrefined sugar), which is like hard fudge toffee, and very reviving; parched grain is favoured by others, and some chew slices of raw onion. The levies drink copiously from every spring and stream we pass.

The very few people we meet, chiefly shepherds, are engaged in conversation on parochial affairs by our guides. They all say "Tsuha naqal dai," the local Pashto dialect for "What's the news?" or "What's going on?"

At length, as we begin to get rather tired, we top the last pass and see the broad kach (cultivated valley) on which our camp was to be pitched, some three miles distant. These miles





are soon behind us, as the last part of the route has nothing of much interest for the report, and we turn the last low spur at the mouth of the valley and see the tents pitched on a fallow field with a nice water channel, lined with mulberry trees convenient to them, and the camels grazing on the near hillsides.

When the havildar (sergeant) of the transport escort makes his report we learn that they have been in some three hours and that none of the camels are any the worse for their march over the slippery, muddy track they followed. He adds that as they were topping a rise in the Jalabat valley they met two men, armed with rifles and pistols. These men fled on seeing the scout Sepoys, but on being chased they halted. It is unusual to meet armed villagers, other than levies, in this country, and a matter for suspicion if they run away. The levy sowar (mounted man) accompanying the party vouched for the men as inhabitants of a nearby village and declared that they were not outlaws or bad characters, so they were allowed to go.

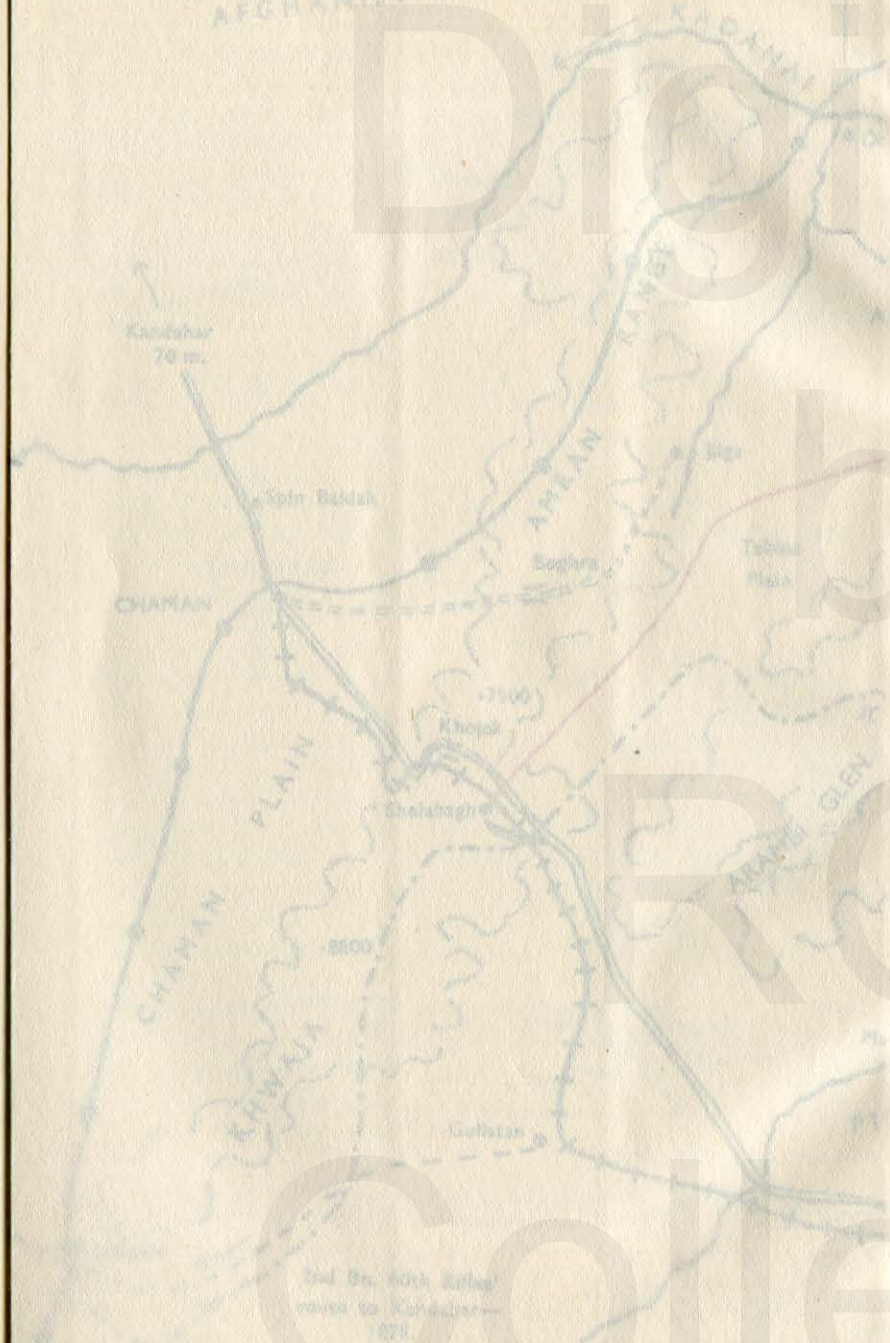
The evening meal is being cooked, the party are allotted alarm positions, and the usual evening "stand to" takes place.

All day heavy clouds were in evidence, but as night approaches the sky clears and we enjoy a sunset which is seen at its best in these Baluchistan highlands.

The next day's march will take the party to Farakki, and two days later we will reach the Pishin Scouts post at Sanzal, situated at the mouth of the Sanzal and Toghai valleys.

As a result of the day's march described above, we have satisfied ourselves about the position and condition of Bortsah levy post, enjoyed a most comprehensive view over the Kadanai river and the routes leading to it from north and south; we have seen many plants peculiar to this area, and have reconnoitred some twenty miles of country. Seven days spent in this way provide ample material for a report, as well as giving us a very pleasant tour in an area rarely visited by hard-worked civil officers who can nowadays rarely escape from their desks and court work.

[NOTE.—The campaign in Korea has only too clearly shown the continued need of hillcraft in mountain warfare. This need is apt to be forgotten in armoured formations. The vast experience gained in campaigns on the N.W. Frontier by the Regiment should be recalled to memory from time to time.—EDITOR.]



HUMANITY IN 1843.

One is sometimes led to believe that a hundred years ago soldiers were generally treated with brutality. The following cutting from *The Times* (price 5d.) of Friday, February 3rd, 1843, is both significant and interesting.

"A private of the 52nd Depot was tried by a Court-martial for being drunk on guard and sentenced to 100 lashes. The entire garrison was ordered on parade to witness the punishment when Sir Guy Campbell, the Lieutenant-General in command of the District, rode into the lines. After a pathetic appeal to his feelings as a man and a soldier and advising him to give up intoxicating liquors, concluded by saying he would forgive him.

"Too much praise cannot be given to Sir Guy for the humanity he displayed.

Signed ATHLONE, Senator."

This Sir Guy was in the Warwickshire Regiment ; but sent two of his sons into the 60th, a custom which that family continues happily to maintain.

The above anecdote recalls to mind an act of sympathy by the "Iron" Duke. On seeing a desperately wounded soldier dying on the roadside, the Duke showed distress and reined in his horse. The dying soldier murmured, "Never mind, Sir, it is all in the day's work." On asking the man's name, the Duke was told "Thomas Atkins." When in the War Office years later the Duke, on being asked to give a typical soldier's name for publication in the *Manual of Military Law*, paused and then replied, "Thomas Atkins," thus perpetuating the hero's name for ever.



A RIFLEMAN 1818



A RIFLEMAN 1918.
CORPL SHEPHERD .V.C.

FRIEND OR FOE?

By H.O.C.

Both the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force derive benefit from the study of birds, but how often is this study included in the teaching of fieldcraft to Riflemen?

When speaking of Jan Mayen island, with its 7450 foot Beeremberg mountain, some 300 miles north of Iceland, the *Arctic Pilot*, Vol. II, says: "In misty weather, the most common condition, every precaution should be taken. . . . The vicinity of the land may be indicated by the sea-birds, mostly Guillemots and Petrels, which swoop down in great numbers around a vessel. The cries of these birds when on land is like the distant roaring of a cascade and may be of assistance by warning vessels of the proximity of the cliffs, which the birds inhabit."

In 1914 during the pursuit to the Marne, the leader of a light cavalry patrol, on approaching a wood, could see no sign of the enemy, but being a sportsman (his nickname was "Ferret"), noticed some Wood Pigeons whose evasive flight betrayed to him the fact that the wood was indeed occupied. After dismounting, the subaltern crawled to a tumulus on the edge of the wood, and to his astonishment discovered an exhausted Hun battalion all fast asleep, sentries included.

Certain birds act as self-posted sentries and are ever-vigilant to cry a warning. This fact is only too well-known to anyone who has failed to obtain a bag of Wigeon or perhaps a Goose on an estuary due to the warning whistle of a Curlew, Oystercatcher or Redshank, or the deliberate stoop of a Heron on to flocks of resting wild-fowl. How many Barasingh stags have owed their lives to the cry of the Mynall or Chir pheasants? How many Markhor or Ibex have jumped on guard to the warning of a Chakor or Ram Chakor, the capercaillie of the Karakorams? How often has the "Go back, back" of an old cock Grouse saved a Royal?

Jays, Magpies and Blackbirds give an early warning to Nature of an intruder in their woodlands.

On the other hand, Peafowl and Jungle-cocks clearly indicate to a shikari the path of a tiger or leopard, perhaps wounded, in dense jungle.

The fact that the Egyptian villages astride the Sweet Water canal contained many tame geese (also pie-dogs) necessitated the night advance to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir being carried out well into the open desert, the left flank on the canal being held back until daylight. The lesson of the defence of the Capitol at Rome had sunk in.

When defending long sea frontages troops can often call to their aid hundreds of additional sentinels found by the birds, especially the waders such as Curlew, Whimbrel, Oyster-catchers and the Redshank with its hysterical scream of alarm. The approach of a boat with muffled oars will never escape them.

Birds can certainly teach us a thing or two about the study of background and camouflage. At Petra the Syrian Finch has adopted the colour of that "rose-red city half as old as time." Completely dressed in pink, it is invisible on the cliffs and temples of sandstone of like colour.

Generally there exists a good reason for markings on birds, which seem unnecessarily conspicuous. The Golden Plover on its nest in the gold-tinged lichen of the Icelandic lava fields, where it breeds in its thousands, is invisible. Even the Harlequin duck, frequenting as it does the rapid waters of the mountain torrents, is hard to detect amongst the kaleidoscopic colours of such environment.

Some birds study snow conditions, such as the "Knot" and Ptarmigan, and put on winter garments. The latter relies on escaping detection by "freezing," but sometimes forgets its background and "freezes" on a black rock.

That birds are highly intelligent goes without saying. Like the Partridge and Ringed Plover, some are masters in the delicate art of mystifying and misleading, essential attributes in a commander. By shamming a broken wing, these clever actresses lead their enemies away from nest and young.

In Iceland the colonies of nesting Eider-duck make use of an efficient form of air cover against their aerial foes—three species of Skuas, the Gyr Falcon and the Greater and Lesser Black-backed gulls. To facilitate the collection of eider-down, the third industry of Iceland, the farmers put up flags on short poles at selected breeding spots. Here for nesting the birds closely congregate, where their sky enemies dare not molest them.

In attack birds use various tactics suitably designed to serve their purpose. Like the Stuka dive-bomber, the Arctic Tern, when diving on to an intruder approaching a beach covered with eggs and young, screams to confuse and intimidate its foe. It understands the value of weight of numbers in the assault and applies its ever-fixed needle-sharp sword to the most vulnerable spots, *i.e.*, the ears of cattle or sheep and the back of the human neck.

On the other hand the owl, that firm believer in the *arme blanche*, sweeps silently on to its quarry by night.

Bird migration is by no means a haphazard impulse. Due consideration to preparatory training, commissariat problems and suitable routes is given. Take, for example, the stork, a glider expert, which on its flight northwards from the Sudan chooses the hot desert route *via* Egypt, Palestine and Turkey, or alternatively the Gibraltar route. To obtain the maximum uplift for gliding, his long convoys fly in the heat of the day. The convoys laager at predetermined spots such as Beersheba and Galilee and used to pass exactly over my house near Jerusalem. With dignity and discipline, the storks beat in line the marshes and barley fields for frogs and locusts. Having topped up, the birds rest and continue the journey next morning.

On the other hand the cranes, power-driven as opposed to gliding, take the shortest route straight across the Mediterranean.

En route for his Siberian breeding grounds, the Quail moves up India by short stages and finally tops-up in the ripe barley fields in the Punjab, whilst awaiting a southerly breeze to assist him over the 20,000 foot passes of the Himalayas.

It would be fascinating to know what training another pigmy migrant, the Jacksnipe, puts in, as it refuses to nest south of the Arctic Circle.

From personal observation, I know that in Iceland the thousands of Golden Plover carry out an intensive and progressive programme of physical training before undertaking the overseas trip of at least 700 miles.

The training takes about a month. After leaving their nesting places in the lava hills, the broods arrive near Reykjavik at the beginning of September. They pitch confidentially on the little "tuns" or meadows outside the farms. Remember Iceland is a

bird sanctuary. These "tuns" are the sacred paddocks to commemorate the custom of Eriksson the Red and his vikings of pitching their tents on prepared fields. This was the custom in Iceland before he moved on, firstly to Greenland and later to Wineland (N. America), so many hundred years before Columbus.

In view of the need of attracting colonists, his selected nomenclature is significant and improved with hard experience. Before low plush-like grass is scythed on "tuns," the lava dust has to be dressed thickly for nine years with cods' heads. (Keep to windward of "tuns" in course of preparation.) But this is all digression.

As more and more families of Golden Plover arrive they band together in small flocks and take short flights. The flocks soon increase to ones of 500 or more, and flights become longer and longer. Drill is perfect. Tightly packed the flocks take off, land and wheel in perfect unison. Their radio control is as yet not understood by man. No doubt to accustom the young birds to the sea voyage, flights are undertaken out to sea, then to the horizon and even over it. Often one mistakes a dress rehearsal for the migration, but suddenly the birds are all back, perhaps on the beaches where the mountain sheep are busy grazing the seaweed, so full of iodine, thrown up by the storms. But at last the training programme is completed, "D" day arrives for the great adventure and man, missing the animation of the birds, has alone to endure the arctic winter.

A few birds not marked medically A 1, however, are not allowed to join the expeditionary forces. During the summer every tarn in the vast uplands of Iceland (same size as Ireland and Wales put together) contains a brood of Whooper swans. If parent swans consider any late broods not fit enough for the southerly migration, they decide to club together and stick out the winter, often choosing a lake edge near a hot geyzer spring, which assists them to keep a small piece of water open. No one, especially a Rifleman, could remain unmoved on hearing their challenging bugle-horn notes ringing across the winter wastes.

Stream-lining and lightness-cum-toughness have at last reached even our motor cars, but the birds found out all about it a million years ago. They use pneumatic feathers and in flight put up or trail their under-carriages. Some degree of stream-line has to be compromised, if the method of feeding demands it, as in the case of the curlew and woodcock. The Pintail and Pheasant

ducks have reached perfection in stream-line. The latter species can fly against a gale in an Arctic winter. The birds somewhat cheat the wind by dipping down into the troughs of the mighty rollers. Some birds, notably some species of geese and duck, have extended individual stream-line into the collective stream-line of wedge formation flying, the acme of team work.

Yes, military lessons can be learnt from the intelligence, vigilance, mobility, guile, pugnacity and perfect turn-out of birds. They are world-wide. In peace and war their voices and animation may help to while away boredom (the Brain Fever bird proves the rule). To the initiated, birds should be a constant source of help in war, whilst the unwary may have his tactical plans upset by them.

GREEN JACKETS' GOLFING SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting held at Littlestone on the 13th/14th May, played in fine weather. 42 members attended, 21 of each Regiment. Results :—

Saturday Morning.

MEDAL ROUND.

The first eight players of each Regiment to qualify for a Match Play Competition.

Capt. D. Clive (R.B.)	-	-	78 - 8 = 70
Major P. Daniell (60th)	-	-	84 - 10 = 74
Capt. N. J. Hanbury (60th)	-	-	86 - 10 = 76
Capt. H. R. James (60th)	-	-	88 - 12 = 76
Brigadier A. C. Gore (R.B.)	-	-	77
Lieut.-Col. C. Grenville-Grey (60th)	-	-	87 - 9 = 78
Brigadier-General R. Haig (R.B.)	-	-	98 - 20 = 78
Major J. Newton (R.B.)	-	-	85 - 7 = 78
Capt. C. P. Hazlehurst (60th)	-	-	94 - 16 = 78
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Trench (60th)	-	-	83 - 4 = 79
N. F. Althaus (60th)	-	-	97 - 18 = 79
G. R. W. Carter (R.B.)	-	-	96 - 15 = 81
M. J. W. Harker (60th)	-	-	96 - 15 = 81
Major J. Mills (60th)	-	-	95 - 13 = 82
Major T. Acton (R.B.)	-	-	96 - 14 = 82
Major H. Cotton (P.P.C.L.I.)	-	-	98 - 16 = 82

Prize for last 9 Holes	-	Capt. D. Clive (R.B.)	-	-	37 - 4 = 33
Scratch Cup (R.B.)	-	Brigadier A. C. Gore	-	-	77
Scratch Cup (60th)	-	Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Trench	-	-	83
Serving Officers' Cup	-	Capt. C. P. Hazlehurst (60th)	-	-	
T.A. Officers' Cup	-	Major P. A. Daniell (60th)	-	-	
Veterans' Cup	-	Brig.-General R. Haig (R.B.)	-	-	

Saturday Afternoon.

BOGEY FOURSOMES.

Colonel W. P. S. Curtis (R.B.) and Major P. Harker (60th)
Major F. Mellor (60th) and Lieut.-Colonel J. D. C. Woodall (60th)

Sunday Morning.

BOGEY SINGLES.

Major J. R. Maudslay (60th) (14)	-	-	1 down
Last 9 Holes.			
Major J. R. Maudslay (60th)	-	-	1 up
Hon. T. Brand (R.B.)	-	-	1 up

LITTLESTONE GOLF CLUB CUP.

Major J. R. Maudslay (60th) (14)	-	-	1 down
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ECLECTIC CUP.

M. J. W. Harker (60th)	-	-	83 - 15 + 68
Capt. D. Clive (R.B.)	-	-	76 - 8 + 68

60TH COLONEL COMMANDANT'S CUP.

1st Round.

N. F. Althaus (18) beat Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Trench (4), 4 and 3
Capt. H. James (12) beat Major P. Daniell (10), 4 and 3
Capt. C. Hazlehurst (16) beat M. J. W. Harker (15), 4 and 3
Lieut.-Colonel C. Grenville Grey (9) beat Capt. N. Hanbury (10), 6 and 5

2nd Round.

Althaus beat James, 4 and 2
Grenville Grey beat Hazlehurst, 7 and 5

Final.

Althaus beat Grenville Grey, 7 and 6

R.B. MATCH PLAY.

Final.

Gore beat Acton, 4 and 3

On Saturday evening a General Meeting was held, at which Lieut.-Colonel Hon. D. Trench was unanimously elected President in place of Brigadier A. C. Gore, who had completed his three years of office.

H. G. PARKYN.

GREEN JACKET CRICKET, 1950.

After our successful season in 1949, and with the 1st Bn. still at Bushfield, we had good reason to hope that we should have an equally successful one in 1950. This, however, was not to be, and the record for the season of 14 matches played, 3 won, 2 drawn, 1 tied and 8 lost makes dolorous reading.

The reasons for this poor showing are various; they include one or two close matches which might easily have been won but were in fact lost, and the fact that some of the good cricketers who were at Bushfield in 1949 had been posted elsewhere. But I am afraid that the main reason was that some of our better players very often could not—and sometimes I am afraid would not—turn out for the Club as often as they might.

Even before the War, when it was easier for both serving Officers and others to get away to play cricket, Green Jackets had always to put the Club first and play for it rather than for their other clubs. The reason for this is that although we have a membership of about 700, the number of active cricketers is not more than about 70 or so, many of whom are abroad, whereas other clubs such as the Free Foresters have hundreds of playing members to call on. It is hoped therefore that all active Green Jacket cricketers will, even at some personal inconvenience, play for the Club in as many matches as possible. We cannot go on producing very indifferent sides and giving our opponents no sort of game, and unless we can improve our sides it will mean changing our fixture list and playing sides of not so high a standard, which I am sure everyone will agree would be a great pity.

Although the season of 1950 was a very wet one, we only had two drawn games, which was rather odd, and we had another tied match for the second year running, which was even odder. This time it was against our old friends the Household Brigade and was a most thrilling match, the scores being 223, but as we declared for the loss of nine wickets and they were all out it was slightly in our favour.

Of the three matches we won, one was during the Week and the other two were against the Light Infantry Club and the Hampshire Hogs. Both of these matches were won fairly easily, the first by six wickets, owing chiefly to a very good stand for the second wicket between David Clive (70) and

Rfn. Abell (now a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade) who made 71 not out, and to good bowling by John Bendit who took seven wickets for 53.

The Hogs brought down a very useful side and we were rather surprised to beat them: we did so owing to a magnificent innings of 156 by Oliver Fiennes and good assistance in the batting line from Roly Guy (44) and in the bowling line by Rfn. Guthrie (four for 60). This was a meritorious victory: Scores, 246 for us, as against 175.

In six of the eight matches we lost it will be kinder merely to write down the names of our opponents and to state that in every case a comfortable victory (from their point of view, not ours) was recorded. So here they are:—Staff College, at Camberley, Harrow Wanderers, R.M.A. Sandhurst 2nd XI, Winchester College, The Royal Hampshire Regiment (all at St. Cross) and Winchester District, at King George's Field. The only good Green Jacket performances in these games were:—A good first wicket stand between Jim Wilson (42) and Rfn. Abell (34) *v.* Sandhurst (the whole side was out for 120); another good innings by Jim Wilson of 41 and a hard hit 44 by Toby Gore *v.* Winchester College, and a good 49 by Dick Cornell *v.* The Royal Hampshire Regiment.

The other two matches which we lost were both good games, and that *v.* The Eton Ramblers was very close, our opponents finally scraping home by two wickets after we had only totalled 133. This was due to very good bowling by John Bendit who took seven for 42. Of our opponents' small total, 41 runs were made by two Green Jackets who were also Ramblers and were playing for the wrong side! Our small total would have been much smaller but for a good knock by "Pig" Spooner.

The other good match which we lost was against the Gunners. This match was the first of the season and also the first we had played *v.* the R.A. since before the War. We made 140 (David Clive 48) and they got the runs for the loss of six wickets.

For the Week we were not blessed with the wonderful weather we had in 1949, but considering the wetness of the summer as a whole, we were lucky not to have virtually any rain until the Saturday, and especially lucky in that the Wednesday and Thursday were really quite nice days for the Regimental Match.

As the Free Foresters, although they produced good players for the Monday and Tuesday, were unable to produce the same ones each day, we had to play two one-day matches instead of the normal two-day match. Although this was a pity, it did in fact give us two good matches. The scores of these matches, and in fact for the whole Week, are shewn at the end of this account, so it is only necessary to state here that in the Monday match after the very good opening stand by Dwin Bramall and Jim Wilson we were never quite up to the clock but had the best of the draw, while in the Tuesday game we really always looked like winning and in the end did so comfortably.

After our very poor performances during the season the results of these two games were particularly cheering, as our opponents, though not perhaps quite up to the standard of some of the very strong pre-War Foresters' sides, were very good XI's, and the fact that we more than held our own shewed that the Green Jackets could still field a very good Club side when it was found possible to collect the majority of the good players.

The Regimental Match was one of the best ever played and was really very exciting. As the score shows, it was a draw, but when the Regiment had scored 140 for three wickets with one more over to go and only 7 runs to win it looked as if we might just do the trick. Unfortunately Dwin Bramall, who with Roly Guy had added 109 very quickly for the third wicket, was then stumped, and although 4 more runs were added, both John Hogg and Mike Fuller failed in their endeavours to hit the ball out of the ground and thereby make the winning hit, and we had to be content with a draw—much in our favour.

For the past few years for the Friday and Saturday match I Zingari had not brought down a very good side, and in fact not a side at all in 1949, as only eight I Zingari appeared. A letter of remonstrance was therefore written to them, and in consequence a new manager was chosen for their side. This was Pat Kingsley, who brought down a very useful side, and we should I think have had a very good match if it could have been played out. As it was the scores in the first innings were both low and level, 129 to 120 in our favour. This was caused by good bowling on both sides, chiefly by Lubbock for I Zingari and Toby Gore and John Eccles for us. In our second innings we did much better, John Hogg really getting going after Bill

White had punched the ball about in his usual violent manner for 53. Unfortunately the rain started in earnest when we had got to 216 for five, and there was no hope at all of finishing the match.

Before closing this account I must once again pay tribute to our groundsmen, Passingham. It was a wet summer which always makes things difficult for the groundsmen, and although the 1st Battalion used the small ground a lot and there were the usual large number of matches on the big ground, it was only with the utmost difficulty that anyone at all could be extracted from the Battalion to help on the two grounds. Nevertheless the wickets appeared to be up to their usual high standard and both grounds always bore witness to the enormous amount of work which Passingham put into them.

The batting and bowling averages, together with the full scores for the matches in the Week, are shewn below :—

BATTING AVERAGES, 1950.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>No. of Innings</i>	<i>Times not out</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Average</i>
Bramall (60th)	287	6	0	78	47.83
A. J. Wilson (R.B.)	246	8	1	77*	35.14
Clive (R.B.)	165	5	0	70	33
Gore (R.B.)	122	5	1	44*	30.5
White (60th)	99	4	0	53	24.75
Guy (60th)	228	12	1	44	20.73
Holt (60th)	103	5	0	48	20.6
Hogg (60th)	98	7	2	82*	19.6
Hordern (60th)	50	5	2	50*	16.6
Cornell (60th)	87	6	0	49*	14.5
Eccles (60th)	82	9	2	36	11.7
Porter (60th)	93	8	0	31	11.62
Henshaw (60th)	57	5	0	27	11.4
Tillard (60th)	42	4	0	18	10.5
Jackson (R.B.)	52	5	0	16	10.4
Williams (R.B.)	81	8	0	23	10.12

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1950.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Overs</i>	<i>Wickets</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Average</i>
Bramall (60th)	28	7	76	10.85
Bendit (R.B.)	55	17	197	11.58
Darwin (60th)	43	10	134	13.4
Wilson (R.B.)	37	13	210	16.15
White (60th)	25	4	66	16.53
Gore (R.B.)	99	14	245	17.53
Garnier (R.B.)	45	7	131	18.71
Hogg (60th)	64	9	171	19
Eccles (60th)	56	12	234	19.5
Rfn. Varley	71	14	302	21.71
Rfn. Guthrie	32	6	136	22.6
Hordern (60th)	63	10	235	23.5

THE GREEN JACKETS v. THE FREE FORESTERS.

1st Match. MONDAY, JULY 17TH.

THE FREE FORESTERS.

Cdr. Hammond, c Darwin, b Hordern	-	-	35
J. Poland, b Darwin	-	-	4
C. Van Ryneveld, c Darwin, b Hogg	-	-	50
A. H. Brodhurst, c Hordern, b Hogg	-	-	22
R. White, c Holmes, b Gore	-	-	2
J. Aitcheson, c Darwin, b Gore	-	-	0
T. Crauford, c Clive, b Wilson	-	-	6
Rev. Gillingham, c Hogg, b Wilson	-	-	37
S. Chatterton, c Holmes, b Wilson	-	-	8
A. E. L. Hill, not out	-	-	9
I. R. Shield, b Garnier	-	-	1
Extras	-	-	17
Total	-	-	191

Bowling.—Darwin, one for 46 ; Gore, two for 21 ; Garnier, one for 36 ; Hordern, one for 38 ; Hogg, two for 5 ; Wilson, three for 28.

THE GREEN JACKETS.

E. N. W. Bramall (60th), st Hammond, b Brodhurst	78
A. J. Wilson (R.B.), c Hill, b Shield	38
J. R. R. Holmes (R.B.), b Aitcheson	4
R. K. Guy (60th), st Hammond, b Shield	27
T. G. H. Jackson (R.B.), st Hammond, b Van Ryneveld	16
D. G. Clive (R.B.), c Chatterton, b Shield	0
T. C. Gore (R.B.), st Hammond, b Shield	7
J. N. Hogg (60th), not out	7
P. M. Hordern (60th), not out	0
R. J. A. Darwin (60th), did not bat.	
E. H. C. Garnier (R.B.), did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for seven wickets)	182

Bowling.—Shield, four for 85 ; Crauford, none for 11 ; Van Ryneveld, one for 38 ; Aitcheson, one for 19 ; Brodhurst, one for 17 ; Gillingham, none for 12.

THE GREEN JACKETS v. THE FREE FORESTERS.

2nd Match.

THE FREE FORESTERS.

Paris, c Holmes, b Darwin	-	-	0
Cdr. Hammond, b Gore	-	-	6
C. Van Ryneveld, c Jackson, b Hogg	-	-	23
J. Poland, b Gore	-	-	2
A. H. Brodhurst, c Gore, b Darwin	-	-	1
S. Chatterton, c Bramall, b Darwin	-	-	47
R. Bass, lbw, b Darwin	-	-	10
Rev. Gillingham, b Darwin	-	-	1
J. Aitcheson, b Hogg	-	-	8
A. E. L. Hill, b Hogg	-	-	29
I. R. Shield, not out	-	-	1
Extras	-	-	13
Total	-	-	135

Bowling.—Darwin, five for 31 ; Gore, two for 34 ; Garnier, none for 12 ; Hogg, three for 31 ; Hordern, none for 14.

THE GREEN JACKETS.

E. N. W. Bramall (60th), c Gillingham, b Van Ryneveld	45
A. J. Wilson (R.B.), not out	77
D. G. Clive (R.B.), b Paris	8
R. K. Guy (60th), c Shield, b Paris	0
T. G. H. Jackson (R.B.), lbw, b Van Ryneveld	1
J. R. R. Holmes (R.B.), not out	4
J. N. Hogg (60th), st Hammond, b Van Ryneveld	0
T. C. Gore (R.B.),	} did not bat.
P. M. Hordern (60th),	
R. J. A. Darwin (60th),	
E. H. C. Garnier (R.B.),	
Extras	5

Total (for five wickets) - 140

Bowling.—Shield, none for 51 ; Paris, two for 34 ; Gillingham, none for 10 ; Van Ryneveld, three for 40.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS v.
THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 19TH AND 20TH.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D. G. Clive, c Tillard, b Hogg	- 39	b Thornton	- 12
J. R. R. Holmes, lbw, b Darwin	3	c Cornell, b Hordern	- 39
P. D. Blake, b Darwin	- 82	lbw, b Hordern	- 14
F. A. V. Parker, c Bramall, b Darwin	5	lbw, b Bramall	- 10
T. G. H. Jackson, c Tillard, b Bramall	- 16	c Hordern, b Thornton	- 5
Col.-Sgt. Evans, b Hogg	- 11	lbw, b Thornton	- 0
T. C. Gore, lbw, b Bramall	- 23	b Bramall	- 26
E. S. B. Williams, b Bramall	- 6	c and b Hordern	- 6
J. C. Walker, c Hogg, b Hordern	1	c Tillard, b Hordern	- 5
J. F. H. Surtees, not out	- 4	not out	- 11
E. H. C. Garnier, b Darwin	- 4	not out	- 10
Extras	- 19	Extras	- 5
Total	- 213	Total (for nine wickets)	143

Bowling. 1st Innings.—Darwin, four for 54; Thornton, none for 31; Hordern, one for 27; Hogg, two for 46; Tillard, none for 24; Bramall, three for 12.

2nd Innings.—Thornton, three for 54; Hogg, none for 27; Hordern, four for 37; Bramall, two for 17.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E. N. W. Bramall, b Garnier	- 53	st Evans, b Garnier	- 69
J. R. Tillard, run out	- 17	did not bat.	
R. K. Guy, c Gore, b Surtees	0	not out	- 43
R. A. A. Holt, c Blake, b Garnier	22	lbw, b Garnier	- 15
P. M. Hordern, not out	- 50	b Gore	- 0
J. N. Hogg, b Gore	- 1	st Evans, b Garnier	- 3
R. J. A. Darwin, lbw, b Walker	- 14	did not bat.	
M. B. L. Fuller, lbw, b Walker	- 2	b Garnier	- 0
R. R. Cornell, st Holmes, b Gore	30	not out	- 6
M. G. Moss, did not bat.		did not bat.	
G. G. Thornton, did not bat.		did not bat.	
Extras	- 20	Extras	- 8
Total (for eight wickets)	209	Total (for six wickets)	144

Bowling. 1st Innings.—Gore, two for 76; Garnier, two for 35; Surtees, one for 30; Parker, none for 34; Walker, two for 14.

2nd Innings.—Gore, one for 34; Garnier, four for 35; Surtees, one for 20; Walker, one for 19; Parker, none for 28.

THE GREEN JACKETS v. I ZINGARI.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 21ST AND 22ND.

THE GREEN JACKETS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. R. R. Holmes (R.B.), b Lubbock	5	c Mills, b Lubbock	- 11
J. R. Tillard (60th), b Lubbock	- 18	b R. Studd	- 1
T. G. H. Jackson (R.B.), c Mills, b Ward	- 15	b R. Studd	- 4
J. F. H. Surtees (R.B.), st Mills, b Ward	- 5	c and b Lubbock	- 8
G. W. White (60th), b E. Studd	- 37	c Whitcombe, b Ward	- 53
T. C. Gore (R.B.), b Lubbock	- 4	not out	- 44
J. N. Hogg (60th), b Lubbock	- 4	not out	- 82
E. S. B. Williams (R.B.), c Kempster, b E. Studd	- 23	} did not bat.	
J. C. Walker (R.B.), c R. Studd, b Lubbock	- 7		
J. Eccles (60th), not out	- 7		
G. G. Thornton (60th), c and b Lubbock	- 0		
Extras	- 4	Extras	- 13
Total	- 129	Total (for five wickets)	216

Bowling. 1st Innings.—Lubbock, six for 36; Whitcombe, none for 13; Ward, two for 58; E. Studd, two for 18.

2nd Innings.—Lubbock, two for 74; R. Studd, two for 42; Ward, one for 45; E. Studd, none for 42.

I ZINGARI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H. J. Mogg, c Hogg, b Eccles	- 1	c Holmes, b Gore	- 2
C. W. S. Lubbock, c and b Eccles	20	b Gore	- 16
V. Collins, run out	- 20	not out	- 20
W. F. H. Kempster, c Hogg, b Gore	36	not out	- 2
R. K. Studd, c Hogg, b Thornton	6	} did not bat.	
P. A. Whitcombe, c Holmes b Gore	- 11		
M. de S. C. Ward, lbw, b Gore	- 0		
E. C. Day, b Eccles	- 14		
E. F. Studd, b Gore	- 0		
J. M. Mills, b White	- 3		
P. G. T. Kingsley, not out	- 0		
Extras	- 9	Extras	- 5
Total	- 120	Total (for two wickets)	45

Bowling. 1st Innings.—Gore, four for 29; Eccles, three for 29; Hogg, none for 25; Thornton, one for 18; White, one for 9.

2nd Innings.—Gore, two for 18; Thornton, none for 7; Eccles, none for 15.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS ASSOCIATION

Report for 1950.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is regretted that there is still a steady decline in membership. Membership is now 1922 ; this number includes 415 Life Members.

ANNUAL RALLY.

This was held on 14th October, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, London, S.W. 1.

557 members and their ladies were present. Some 120 ladies were present.

The Committee have decided that the Rally next year will be run on exactly the same lines, and will be held on 13th October, 1951, in the same Hall.

The wishes of members as regards future functions are being sought by means of a questionnaire in the *Newsletter*.

COMMITTEE.

Major-General T. G. Dalby informed us that the time had come for him to hand over the Presidency of the Association, after 14 years of office, saying that as he now lives in Devon he is losing touch ; it gave him great pleasure to introduce General Sir Evelyn Barker, who had kindly agreed to become our new President.

"NEWSLETTER."

This is our link with our members, by which we keep in touch with the Regiment and the Association in particular, and will continue so long as subscriptions from members cover its production costs.

INSPECTION OF THE 1ST BATTALION BY H.M. THE KING, OUR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Thanks to a very handsome grant from the " Celer et Audax " Club, we were able to muster five coach loads of our members from London. The party included nine Chelsea Pensioners, and our 150 members linked up with the 60 odd from the Hampshire Branch. Thus we were able to have some 230 members on parade for inspection by His Majesty.

Many letters were received from members expressing their thanks, etc., saying that they were so glad to see that we have very worthy successors in the 1st Battalion.

BRANCHES.

They all report a steady decline, but are still carrying on in spite of difficulties.

Everyone who can is asked to support them.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' GUILD.

K.R.R.C. WAR MEMORIAL SPONSOR SCHEME.

The scheme is working extremely well, and all 351 children, who benefit, have sponsors. Of the 235 widows involved, 111 have re-married. 33 endowments have been paid out. Furniture on marriage continues to be most in demand. Amongst other recent gifts has been a shed for a boy setting up as a carpenter. The Regiment indeed owes a debt of gratitude to the sponsors who visit the families, and without whom the scheme would be impossible.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL COTTAGES, WINCHESTER.

The greatest pleasure was given in July by the gracious visit of H.H. Princess Marie Louise, President of the 60th Ladies' Guild, to the cottages, two of which were erected in memory of her brother, Prince Christian Victor, who died in South Africa. H.H. inspected and approved the new additions to the cottages and admired the gardens. Her visit will never be forgotten by the ex-60th and R.B. Riflemen and their wives living in the cottages.

WELFARE.

A number of Riflemen, E.R.E. and reservists have been posted to units in Korea, especially the Royal Ulster Rifles. The Ladies' Guild has written to the wives of all such married men, and parcels containing woollen comforts were despatched in time for Christmas.

During the past year 115 parcels of clothes were despatched to the families of serving and ex-Riflemen. Owing to the high and increasing cost of clothes, the parcels are smaller.

HOSPITAL VISITING SCHEME.

Mrs. Sinclair continues her truly wonderful work in this scheme, and arranges visitors for key hospitals. The framework of this scheme is capable of rapid expansion in an emergency.

REGIMENTAL TEA-PARTY.

Once again Sir Charles and Lady Howard lent their lovely house in Speaker's Court, and the party was enjoyed by the many attending. The tea-party was honoured by the presence of H.H. Princess Marie Louise, attended by Mrs. Murray.

HELP.

The Ladies' Guild wishes to appeal to the wives and mothers of all serving Officers to help keep in touch with the married families of serving and ex-Riflemen and bring forward the cases of those in difficulty.

New members to the Guild will be warmly welcomed. Applications for membership should be made to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Willan, K.R.R.C. Ladies' Guild, Rifle Depot, Winchester.



MEMORIAL SERVICE AT EL ALAMEIN

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ALAMEIN.

By **LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,**
 Commanding British Troops in Egypt.

On Sunday, 22nd October, 1950, the first official Memorial Service since the War was held in the Cemetery at Alamein.

The normal objection to travelling outside the Canal Zone in uniform was waived and a special train of some 450 representatives from the British Army in Egypt arrived at Alamein Station in the early hours of the 22nd. Many of these men were young soldiers visiting Alamein for the first time, but there were also a good sprinkling of old soldiers as well. For them it was difficult to recognise the Alamein they had known. The place was much too tidy. Hardly a derelict vehicle and scarcely a "brew can" to be seen. Even the flies seemed to have left. The cemetery is quite close to the station, and I remember seeing it just after the battle as a temporary cemetery. Now it has grown into a very large permanent cemetery and 7,000 graves from all over that part of the Desert have been collected together. The Imperial War Graves Commission are busy constructing a dignified cemetery but this will take some years to complete.

The Service was held at the western end of the cemetery as a drum-head Service round the flagstaff where later the Cross of Remembrance will be sited. The Guard of Honour was drawn up behind the flagstaff and consisted of a Royal Naval detachment from H.M.S. *Cheviot*, a detachment from 1st Regt. Royal Horse Artillery, a detachment from the 1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regt., a detachment from the Royal Air Force, with the Band of the Royal Sussex in rear.

Facing the flagstaff were the military representatives from all three Services and from every Corps in the Army. In front of this party was the British Ambassador, flanked on one side by the Flag Officers, General Officers and Air Marshal, and on the other side by members of the Diplomatic Corps representing Commonwealth and Allied Governments who had contingents at Alamein. A short Service was concluded by the sounding of the "Last Post" and "Reveille." After this wreaths were laid by the Ambassador, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of Regiments and Corps. Sgt. P. G. Pearcey, who is at present my Sergeant Escort, laid a wreath on behalf of



LT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE ERSKINE LAYING A WREATH ON GENERAL "STRAFER" GOTT'S GRAVE AT ALAMEIN

the Regiment. Pearcey would be well known to those in the 1st Battalion at the beginning of the War. He has had numerous relations in the Regiment, including the well-known Archer family.

During the wreath-laying ceremony two Lincoln bombers of the R.A.F. flew over at about 300 feet and dropped a quarter of a million poppies which had been subscribed for by the British community. When the official ceremony was over many of those present went to find individual graves. I went to Strafer Gott's grave and placed a wreath on behalf of his family. Strafer was killed many miles from Alamein when his aeroplane was shot down in the Desert. It seems appropriate that he should now be with his comrades at Alamein, because nobody did more to hold the fort in the difficult days and prepare the way for the victory at Alamein. Except for a turn of Fate, he would have been Commanding the 8th Army himself at the battle.

Later we assembled at Montgomery's Tactical H.Q. on the sea coast near Alamein. I gave a brief description of the battle to a large crowd of soldiers and civilians. We then took as many as we could by 'bus down the road to three stands where I had Officers to describe what could be seen from "No man's land" between the British and German minefields; from the village of Sidi Rahman near the scene of the final break out; and in a park of derelict tanks lying rotting and rusting in the sand.

During the battle the 1st and 2nd Battalions and the Queen's Westminsters were in the thick of the fighting. It was the Queen's Westminsters' first engagement in North Africa. The 1st Bn. had been more or less continuously in action since the beginning of the War, and the 2nd Battalion had had a very full year of hard fighting. Alamein was the beginning of the end, but there was still another 1,800 miles to go before the Germans and Italians were finally thrown out of Africa.

ROYAL MILITARY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SANDHURST.

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIALS

TO ALL OFFICERS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SECOND WORLD
WAR, 1939-45, AND

TO ALL RANKS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

OCTOBER 27TH, 1950

BY THE

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL TO THE FORCES

AND

IN THE PRESENCE OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The Memorials to Officers take the form of oak pews with regimental badges at each end. Allied Regiments, if they so choose, have their badges engraved on the backs of the pews.

The K.R.R.C. and R.B. pew, besides their own crests, include those of:—

Halifax Rifles	}	Allied to K.R.R.C.
Victoria Rifles of Canada		
Sydney University Regiment		
Kaffrarian Rifles		
Royal Rhodesia Regiment	}	Allied to R.B.
Melbourne University Rifles		
Royal Durban L.I.		
Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps		

Together with the Badges of all Gurkha Rifle Regiments, the Badge of our Allied 2nd K.E. VII's Own Gurkha Rifles embellishes one of the pillars.

The most impressive Service was brought to a close by "The Last Post," "Lament," "Reveille," God Save the King, the Blessing.

Both Colonel Commandants represented the K.R.R.C.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. GORDON CLARK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Crawford Alexander Gordon Clark died on March 8th, 1950, at his home in Cobham, Surrey. Born in 1864, and after Winchester and Sandhurst, he joined the 60th in 1884, serving both in India and in the South African War. He was appointed Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers in 1901 as a Captain, and was promoted Major in the same year and Lieut.-Colonel four years later, when transferred to the Queen's Westminsters. He was in command from 1909 until 1911, when he resigned; but in 1914 he formed and commanded the 2nd Battalion Queen's Westminsters, serving with them in France, Salonika and Palestine. He was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the D.S.O. and later the C.M.G. for the distinguished part he played in the capture of Jerusalem.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Lambert, Chairman of the R.M.A., wrote this tribute to his old C.O. :—

"I was probably one of the first Queen's Westminsters to come in contact with him. He took over command of the Volunteer Company attached to the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, at Modderspruit in South Africa in April 1900. The Volunteer Company was composed of one section each from the Q.V.R.V., 2nd London Volunteers, the 9th Middlesex Volunteers and Q.W.R.V. After returning to England, I next met him as Adjutant of the Queen's Westminsters.

"A stern disciplinarian, he was much respected and I may add beloved by every man in the Volunteer Company."

A brother Officer wrote :—

"To his Regimental friends who served under him, his was a noble example of the professional soldier who in the great emergency of 1914 was called upon to blend the earnest faith and enthusiasm of artisan volunteers with the rigid routine and efficiency of the Regular soldier. He earned the lasting affection and admiration of all with whom he served."



LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. GORDON CLARK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

MAJOR ALEXANDER ROBERT LEITH, O.B.E.

Died 13th May, 1950, aged 72.



MAJOR A. R. LEITH

Alister Leith, as he was known to his friends, was the elder son of Major Thomas and Lady Mary Leith of Petmathen, Oyne, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Eton and joined the Regiment from the Militia in 1899, going straight to the 2nd Battalion in South Africa. He was with the Battalion during the Siege of Ladysmith and then went with it to Ceylon and on to India, returning to South Africa to serve with the Mounted Infantry to the end of the war. In 1904/5 he was at Bermuda with the 3rd Battalion. He then became Adjutant of the Queen's Westminsters for five years, after which he was with the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot, being posted to the Rifle Depot early in 1914. He took the first draft out to France soon after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, and was severely wounded on 29th October at the First Battle of Ypres.

After two-and-a-half years in hospital he was passed fit for sedentary duty and served in the Directorate of Movements at the War Office till April 1919, his last appointment being at the Record Office at the Depot which he held for seven years. His ten medals and decorations included the O.B.E., the Légion d'Honneur and Croix de Guerre, the Serbian White Eagle and Japanese and Chinese Orders. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

In 1905 he had married the Hon. Alexandra Gladys Vivian, daughter of the first Lord Swansea. He leaves a son and a daughter.

Never out of pain from his wound, it was remarkable that he was able to carry on so long with office work. His courage was rewarded by thirty peaceful years at Petmathen where, though he seldom saw any of his old friends, the devoted care of his wife enabled him to enjoy life. For the last ten years he suffered from angina, from which he died.

Mrs. Leith and his family have the deep sympathy of his surviving friends in the Regiment.

H. W.

MAJOR M. PRATT, D.S.O.

Mervyn Pratt joined the Regiment in 1895. For much of his early service his Company commander was Lord Walter Fitzgerald, of whose eccentricities he told many a tale. He was invariably known as "Micky" as he came from Ireland and was always somewhat of a character. In South Africa he served throughout the Relief of Ladysmith and saw much hard fighting with the 3rd Battalion at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krauz, Jugela Heights, Pieter's Hill and at Laing's Nek, where he was severely wounded. His wound affected his sciatic nerve and prevented him afterwards from hunting and playing polo. For his services he was awarded the D.S.O., the Queen's S.A. medal with six clasps and the King's S.A. medal with two clasps.

After the war he served with the 1st Battalion in Malta, and thence proceeded with his Company to Cyprus in February, 1905. This was one of the happiest times of his life. His Company constituted the garrison and he was O.C. Troops, Cyprus. He could get plenty of shooting and trained his Company to be first-class marksmen. They actually won the Inter-Company Shield for units abroad, but the score sheets blew away down the hillside and they could not be officially acknowledged but his Company (E) won the Company Match (abroad) the next year, (1906).

He was fond of playing whist and later bridge; but was a somewhat terrifying person for subalterns to play with. After a tour of two years at the Rifle Depot, which he greatly enjoyed, he rejoined the 1st Battalion in 1908 in Egypt and served with them until he retired in 1910 with 15 years' service. He then went to live at Cabra Castle and farmed the two considerable domains his father had in Cavan and Louth. The woodcock shooting was very good and there were plenty of high pheasants. All his labourers were Catholic and he had only a Scottish steward and an English butler on whom he could really rely. He, however, commanded a battalion of the Ulster Army, with his castle full of arms and the front door unlocked. On one occasion he interrupted a gun-running expedition to give a lift to the chief local Sinn Feiner, saying the car was full of arms to shoot him with. The man said he did not believe, so he was told to look under the tarpaulin and see what was there. He then politely put him down where he wished to go and they



MAJOR MERVYN PRATT, D.S.O.



LIEUT.-COLONEL ST. JOHN D. LOFTUS

parted amicably. Micky's reputation was sufficient to keep all raiders away.

In 1914 he joined the 11th (S.) Battalion of the Regiment and accompanied it to France after strenuous training. He first commanded a Company which was soon in excellent order, and then was 2nd in Command to Colonel W. H. L. Allgood. Under the severe winter conditions he found it impossible to reach the front line trenches, and he felt that he was not pulling his weight. A job as instructor at the G.H.Q. Cadet School was found for him in March 1916, and he did not again serve with the Regiment. He retired again to his Irish estates and lived his usual life, quite ignoring the political turmoil around him. Guns were left on a great table in the old guard room and the door was still unlocked. He was much attached to his places and the people, who undoubtedly respected him greatly.

After his father's death he spent part of the year at Enniscoe, Crossmolina in Mayo, by the beautiful Lough Conn. He never came to England and no rebels could frighten him away. He was a perfect host, a fearless soldier and born leader, irascible but kindly. He will be greatly missed by those who knew him.

He died on 21st December, 1950, having never married, and his younger brother in the Royal Scots died before him.

J. F. R. H.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ST. JOHN DOUGLAS TOWNSHEND LOFTUS.

Died 25th July, 1950. Aged 86.

St. John Loftus was a son of the late Captain Ferrers Loftus, Grenadier Guards. He joined the Regiment in 1884 at the age of 20. He was with the 1st Battalion in the Relief of Chitral campaign in 1895, including the capture of the Malakand Pass. He was promoted Captain in 1894 and became Adjutant of the Carlow Militia in Ireland. He retired in 1899.

Rejoining the Regiment in 1914, when the First World War broke out, he became a Major in the 11th Battalion and was later given command of the 11th Battalion The Rifle Brigade, proceeding with them to France. After eight months at the front he was invalided home and was appointed to the Staff at H.Q., Southern Command. After the war he lived in Sussex. He had married in 1899.

While in the Regiment he had hunted, played polo and done a lot of pig-sticking, and horses were his chief interest after he retired. He played polo regularly at Rugby. He won the Pytchley Light Weight Point-to-Point, about 1910 I think, on a 14.2 polo pony, and in the 1920's he owned a good horse named *Cuckmere Lad* on which he won many Hunt races. In his last ride, at the Eridge Hunt races, he fell at the last fence and broke a leg. He was then 60 years of age. He kept up shooting, for he was a fine shot, till well over 80.

He leaves a son, Lieut.-Colonel Oliver Loftus, who lives in Ireland, a sister, Mrs. Heyworth, and a daughter, Mrs. Hardy, to whom the Regiment offer their sympathy.

DOROTHEA MARGARET BRIGHT.

On 12th February, 1951, Mrs. Bright, widow of Brigadier General R. A. Bright (late R.A.) and only daughter of the late Major-General Sir George and the Hon. Lady Barker, died.

Riflemen of all ranks will be grieved to hear of the passing of Mrs. Bright.

This talented lady took over the secretarial duties of our Association in 1942 during a period of great difficulty when our present Secretary had been recalled to the Army for the war duration. She devoted herself with energy, enthusiasm and consequent great efficiency to this task till 1945; doggedly enduring the worst of the London blitz, and on one occasion, during the doodle-bug period, narrowly escaping with her life. It was she who conceived, and indeed carried out, the idea of producing a *Newsletter* as one of the main energies within the Association. After retiring from the Secretaryship, with the assistance of the late Captain Eckersley, she continued to edit our half-yearly periodical until 1947.

As our readers are well aware, the *Newsletter* plays a vital role in fostering the energies of our Association. Circulating Regimental news, keeping members in touch with Regimental affairs and catering for the mutual interests of Past and Present, it is indeed the cement which binds the Association together.

We wish, therefore, to place on record our deep appreciation of our late Secretary's service to the K.R.R.C. Association, our admiration for her talents, her love and pride in our Regiment. Truly it can be said that Mrs. Bright was a great "Rifleman." We offer our sincere sympathy to our President, General Sir Evelyn Barker, in the loss of his sister.

REVIEWS.

Memoirs of a Rifleman Scout. By Major F. M. Crum, 60th Rifles (Retired). (A. Learmonth & Son, "Journal" Office 9 King Street, Stirling.)

These "Memoirs" by a pioneer in scouting and sniping has made available for serving Officers a wealth of experience, which otherwise would have been lost. This liberally illustrated book is an invaluable and fascinating addition to Green Jacket literature.

Rifleman Scout—yes, the very name sounds right and conjures up the picture of the crack shot, both with and without telescopic sights, who can kill, see and report without being seen, a mobile hunter who uses the best means of mobility at hand, be it shank's mare, horse, jeep or parachute.

Maurice Crum learnt much from that natural hunter, the mounted Boer, at a time when smokeless powder and the magazine rifle were influencing tactics. He was not the man to leave it at that. Having learnt the lessons, he was consumed with the idea of handing the torch on. This is leadership, which in turn breeds leaders. The *Memoirs* too breathe another motive—that of Spirit and Service, both very much with a capital S.

Truly this book is a human document, which vividly re-creates the reactions engendered in personal and collective combat, whether on the kopjes of South Africa or in the trenches of France. In peace-time such feelings are sublimated into training Boy Scouts to become future leaders.

When you have read these *Memoirs*, culled from a daily log, you can gauge the impact on yourself of this sincere book. It hands on so much valuable experience, gained often by bitter trial, by a Rifleman Scout, who practised with such success his craft in South Africa, India, France and Belgium, and, happily, continues to do so in Scotland.

H. O. C.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

By DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN.

This book, which was published in America in 1948, has several references to the 1st Battalion, 60th Royal Americans, and to Lieut.-Colonel Bouquet, their Commanding Officer, which are of special interest to the Regiment.

From the age of 18, George Washington was in the public service in Virginia, which gave him experience in dealing with the Indian tribes. At 21 he received the King's Commission as "Adjutant" of Militia in one of the districts of Virginia and this gave him the rank of Major. This was in 1752. We were not then at war with France, but the French in Canada were already active among the Indians, and in the following year they actually encroached on British territory. Local hostilities began early in 1754. In 1756 we find Washington a Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Virginia Regiment. In 1755-56, as we know, the Royal American Regiment of four battalions was raised to fight the French and their Indian allies, and Colonel Henry Bouquet was given command of the 1st Battalion. As Bouquet held a Regular commission, Washington found himself under his command.

One of the first mentions of Bouquet in this book is of the satisfaction felt by Washington at Bouquet's prompt approval, in July 1758, of the "utility" dress the former had adopted for the troops, hunting shirts and leggings.

An interesting description of Bouquet is given. "Swiss-born and thirty-nine years of age, Henri Bouquet was portly and undistinguished in appearance, but of attractive and friendly manners. He had received careful schooling before he entered the Dutch army as a cadet in 1736, and subsequently he extended his training by service with the Sardinian forces in the war of the Austrian Succession. So admirable was his performance in every test that the Prince of Orange in 1748 made him Captain Commandant of the newly-organized Swiss Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. As circumstance led Bouquet to close and pleasant contact with the British Army, he accepted in 1755 an invitation to become Lieut.-Colonel of the new Royal American Regiment. In recruiting his battalion he showed a most notable combination of energy, patience and firmness.

In various controversies with the Pennsylvania farmers and Assembly, he ultimately won his point with a minimum of ill-will.

Next to his definite ability and rounded training as a soldier, Bouquet's greatest quality was his freedom from the binding tradition of the British and German armies. In Charleston, South Carolina, where he had commanded during the months a French attack was anticipated, he had amazed the holders of colonial commissions by his considerate treatment of them and their troops. . . . Incredibly, the regular officers made no demand for necessities for their own troops in which the colonial troops were not joined. This was due to Bouquet. With like understanding, after he returned to Pennsylvania, he had begun to study new, more flexible tactics for forest fighting by British regulars. . . . By temperament as by training, Bouquet probably was second only to Forbes among all the soldiers in America from whom Washington could learn."

This description, by an American, of the first 60th C.O. will be read with delighted approval by every Rifle Officer who has succeeded him.

We then read that Washington prepared, for Bouquet's consideration, seven groups of questions, to each of which he received clear and immediate answers. To Washington were left all the details, and he carried out the operation (an advance in three columns) with complete success. He had made the acquaintance of a different sort of British Regular Officer to what he had been accustomed to!

All this did not prevent the very devil of an argument between Bouquet and Washington over the route to be taken for the capture of Fort Duquesne, an argument in which Washington reached the limits of obstinacy and insubordination, even appealing over his commander's head to superior authority. The disagreement was smoothed over, but the operation (in which neither took part) ended in utter failure. 100 of the Royal American Regiment were there. Eventually a second operation ended with the retreat of the French who burnt their fort.

No further reference to the Regiment occurs in this *Life of George Washington*, and perhaps for us the chief interest of it lies in the story of how the future leader in the American War of Independence, later to become the first President of the United States, learnt the art of war as a British Officer.

HEREWARD WAKE.

A History of Hunting in Hampshire. By Brigadier-General J. F. R. Hope, C.B.E., D.S.O. (Published by Messrs. Warren & Son Ltd., The Wykeham Press, Winchester.)

Anyone, who knows the conscientious research put in by Brig.-General Johnnie Hope for the benefit of the K.R.R.C. Historical Committee for years, will not be surprised at the publication of this monumental volume, beautifully produced and illustrated. The book vividly shows the great place taken by the Chase in the lives of country-loving folk from Saxon days down to the present time. These records are soaked in hunting lore, and bubble with amusing anecdotes. They will be read with pleasure by hunting men, whether they have hunted in Hampshire or not.

H. O. C.

NOTICE.

"Green Jackets" Calais War Memorial.

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester is graciously unveiling the Memorial on the Quay at the Gare Maritime, Calais, on

SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1951.

Particulars can be obtained from Hon. Secretary, Green Jackets Calais War Memorial Committee, Colonel Commandants Office, Rifle Depot, Winchester.

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