

NUMBER TWO



# FIGHTING Rhodesians worldwide FORCES OF RHODESIA

*"IN WAR: RESOLUTION      IN DEFEAT: DEFIANCE  
IN VICTORY: MAGNANIMITY IN PEACE: GOODWILL"*

(WINSTON CHURCHILL)





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# NUMBER TWO

## FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

*"IN WAR: RESOLUTION  
IN VICTORY: MAGNANIMITY*

*IN DEFEAT: DEFIANCE  
IN PEACE: GOODWILL"*  
(WINSTON CHURCHILL)

by  
COLIN BLACK

★ ★ ★

### CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Warning to Terrorists .....	5	String-Chewing Cadets .....	51
Exacting Army Standards .....	7	Army Chief-of-Staff .....	53
Policemen Credit to Rhodesia .....	9	Tribute to Ex-Servicemen .....	54
The Jacklin Trophy .....	11	"Rat-Packs" versus Imagination .....	54
Special Branch .....	13	Salute the Soldier! .....	55
The Victoria Cross .....	15	The Real Gen .....	55
"Psychological Wedge" .....	17	Three Famous Squadrons .....	57
Few Criminals Escape .....	19	Law and Order .....	58
Apprentice Contracts .....	25	The Peace Enforcers .....	59
Bomber Pilot to His Love .....	27	The Elite Fighting Men .....	61
The Girls in Blue .....	28	Some Terrorist Weapons .....	62
Honours and Awards .....	31	Remember Mazoe .....	62
Fashion of Bravery .....	33	"Can Policemen Read?" .....	65
Freedom for Gunners .....	37	Marksmen Extraordinary .....	67
Golfers' Dawn Patrol .....	39	The Air Force Badges .....	71
Army Badges of Rank .....	43	The Volunteer Reserve .....	71
The Marmon-Harringtons .....	45	Pay Rise for Junior Ranks .....	72
Day of the RSM .....	49	Index to Participants .....	72

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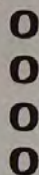
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## JOURNEY'S END WARNING TO TERRORISTS



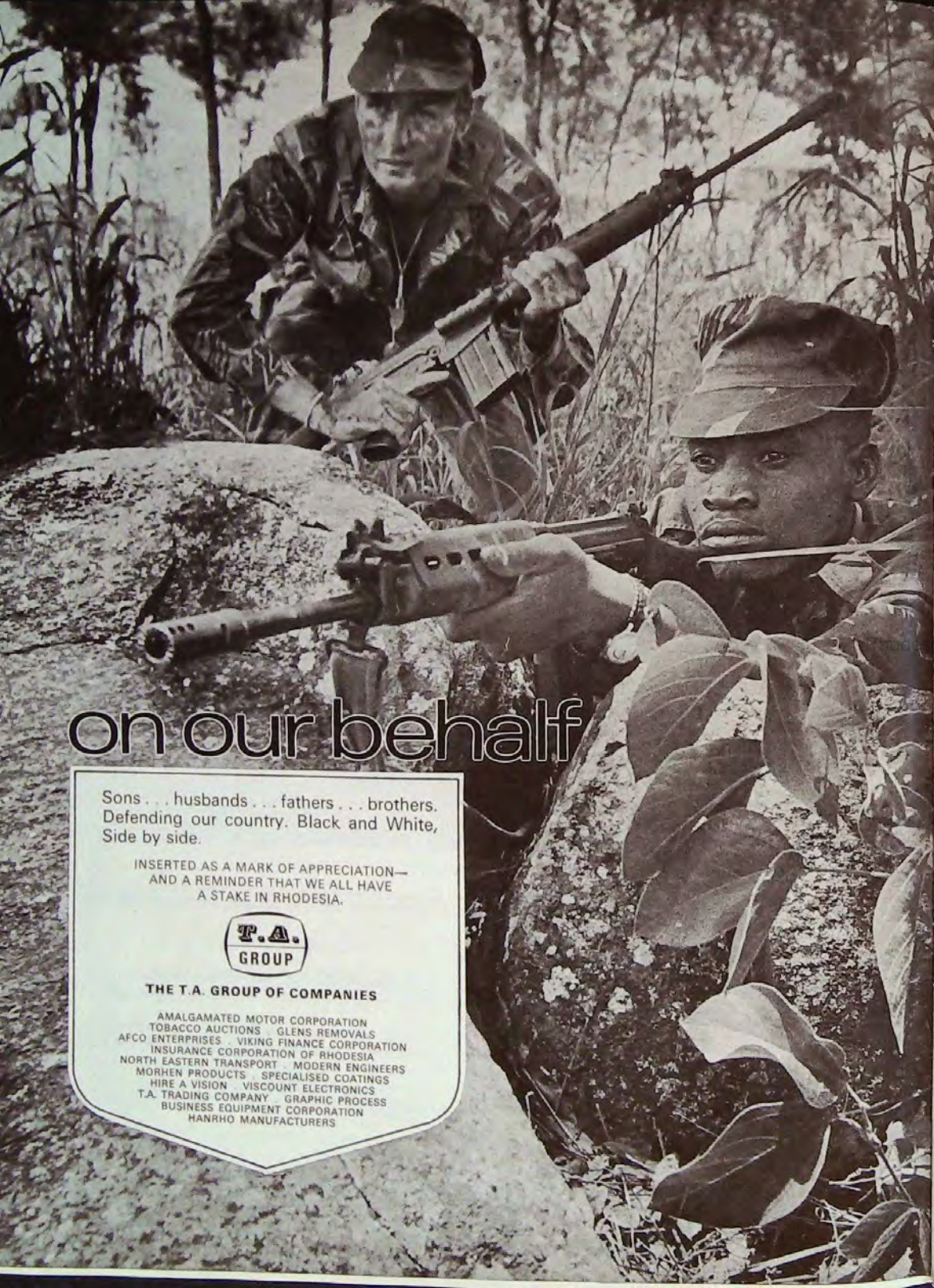
THE LAST MEETING

An African victim of a terrorist attack (in the wheel chair) looks at the bodies of two of his assailants who, at the first meeting, cut off his left leg. Kid Marongorongo and Solomon Lgani were later killed by security forces. Also in the picture are Mr. Ben Kaschula, of the Ministry of Information, and an African detective sergeant.

THE SUCCESS OF "FIGHTING Forces of Rhodesia," published in May, 1974, has necessitated the compilation of a second volume, covering — where security allows — many aspects of Rhodesia's current military reaction to terrorist activities.

Concerted action by the Army, the Air Force and the Police, helped in many cases by the rural civilian population, has proved a strong deterrent to terrorists operating from bases outside the country. Territorials and Reservists have also borne their heavy share of the national responsibility to maintain law and order and to protect unsophisticated tribesmen from vicious gangs of intruders. Not least has this burden fallen on civilian workers in many categories, and on the farmers and the miners (and their wives) who have had to combine day-to-day work with long spells of special duty.





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# “HIGH AND EXACTING STANDARDS of the RHODESIAN ARMY”



The Honourable P. K. van der Byl, Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs.

are the best in the business. You have, because of the excellent training which you have received and the tremendous efforts which you have obviously made, become the most privileged of men: Rhodesian officers.

“From now on this privilege will have to be earned and justified. You will have under your command a great array of expensive, warlike equipment, for the proper use and conservation of which you will be responsible. But most important of all you will have placed in your charge, and for which you will take responsibility, the most valuable and precious thing we have: the Rhodesian soldier.

“From now on one of your innumerable tasks will be proper and effective co-operation with the other Services — the Air Force, the Police and all those who make up our JOC system of command. I commend this for your attention because it is by means of the excellent co-operation that exists between all the Services that our armed forces have been as spectacularly successful in the terrorist war as they have been.”

*Mr. van der Byl was speaking at a passing-out parade at the School of Infantry, Gwelo, on February 21, 1975.*

★ ★ ★

“THIS is the Number One parade of the year, and I am delighted to have the privilege of taking it in my first year as Minister of Defence . . . Its principal object is the passing out of the 12 cadet officers who have successfully completed their training course. The fewness of your numbers is due to two factors. The first is that not enough aspirant officer cadets are coming forward, which is something to be deplored. Secondly, because of the extremely high and exacting standards which the Rhodesian Army has, rightly, never relaxed in favour of mere numbers — and that has my full and enthusiastic support. We may be a small Army but we





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**DAVID WHITEHEAD FABRICS**

# “THE WORK OF EVERY POLICEMAN HAS BEEN A CREDIT TO RHODESIA”



*The Honourable D. W. Lardner-Burke  
Minister of Law and Order*

The following statement has been specially contributed by Mr. Lardner-Burke for this second issue of “Fighting Forces of Rhodesia”:

**W**HEN the “Fighting Forces of Rhodesia” was first being prepared for publication I was approached for a message on behalf of the British South Africa Police. I was happy to contribute a foreword and I have now been asked to bring this up to date for this new publication. I am pleased to be able to do so, because in these times of stress I think it is necessary that our Police Force receives as much recognition as possible.

The scheme to allow selected National Servicemen to undertake their 12 months’ training with the Police has been working very well. Many able young men have come into the Police in this way and have carried out their work as policemen in an exemplary manner.

Another scheme to encourage extended service in the Police by means of the payment of bonuses has also been successful, and a large proportion of the regular force took advantage of it and extended their service. However, the Police are still short of recruits and would like to see many more youngsters joining the Police as a career. There is no doubt that work in the Police is very satisfying and there is sufficient variety to give scope to the ambitions of many young people.

The standard of efficiency within the Police since my last message has been maintained and indeed improved, and the work of every policeman has been a credit to Rhodesia.

I know that the people of this country would want me to say how much the work the Police are doing is appreciated. I wish them the best of luck for the future.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editor of this second volume of “Fighting Forces of Rhodesia” sincerely thanks the Ministry of Information, its Photographic Department, Ministries and members of all three Services, as well as many individuals, who so willingly co-operated in providing material for this survey of Rhodesia’s military activities, past and present.



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## The Jacklin Trophy

### OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT of NUMBER SEVEN HELICOPTER SQUADRON



Mr. E. A. Sutton-Pryce  
Deputy Minister in the Department of the Prime Minister

**P**RESENTING the Jacklin Trophy to Number Seven Helicopter Squadron of the Rhodesian Air Force at New Sarum on April 14, 1975, Mr. E. A. Sutton-Pryce, Deputy Minister in the Department of the Prime Minister, said:

"For the third time since its inception you have won that coveted award — The Jacklin Trophy — named after the first Commander of the Force, a magnificent leader of men whom I had the privilege to know personally.

"The competition between squadrons for the 1974 award was intense and reflected great credit upon the Force as a whole. Only 19 points separated all squadrons in the final analysis and this in a year which placed extraordinary demands upon them.

"The overall standards set and maintained in operational and training preparedness and discipline, morale and technical and administrative efficiency deserve the highest commendation. The prime honour goes to Number Seven Squadron for a year of outstanding achievement and for its contribution to the overall effectiveness of the Security Forces.

"Statistics can be tedious, but two deserve special mention. During 1974 almost 30 000 personnel were carried by Number Seven Squadron helicopters and well over 6 000 man-days were spent in the field.

"In the operational sector the squadron fulfilled expertly its main roles of trooping and close support for ground forces. As a result of air borne assaults the squadron participated in some 130 terrorist kills and numerous captures.

"In your long list of achievements, mention must be made of an activity that receives insufficient publicity. The squadron maintains a year round, 24-hour stand-by for non-security force casualty evacuation. Its beneficiaries of all races have included civilian victims of mine incidents, terrorist brutalities and road and rail accidents. People have been saved from threatened starvation, injured hunters and mountaineers have been rescued, and civilian plane crash survivors brought to safety."

★ ★ ★

Bill B., who is now "somewhere in Melsetter" (as the first communiques of World War Two so coyly put it), was standing outside Groppi's in Cairo with a lady in uniform, being watched casually by two Australian "Red Caps", when he hailed a taxi. Just as he was about to get in a British general, also accompanied, tapped him on the shoulder and said: "My taxi."

Bill hit him.

The general complained fiercely to the "Red Caps".

"Yes, sir," they said, "we saw it, but he only acted in self-defence, after you assaulted him."





THOMAS MEIKLE

1862-1939

The founder of the Meikle Organisation sailed from Scotland with his parents in 1869. The family settled in Natal where Thomas and his brothers John and Stewart gained their first farming experience.

In 1892 the three brothers set off for Rhodesia with eight ox-wagons. Three months later they had completed the 700 mile trek to Fort Victoria. Here they opened a store made of whisky cases and roofed over with the tarpaulins that had covered their wagons.

Progress was at first slow, nevertheless, branches were opened in Salisbury in 1893, Bulawayo and Gwelo in 1894, and in Umtali in 1897. From these small beginnings a vast network of stores, hotels, farms, mines and auxiliary undertakings was built up. These ventures culminated in the formation of the Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Company in 1933.

The success of these many enterprises was mainly due to Thomas Meikle's foresight and his business acumen, coupled with his ability to judge character and gather around him a loyal and efficient staff. His great pioneering spirit lives on: today the Meikle Organisation is still playing an important part in the development of Rhodesia.

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## SPECIAL BRANCH

*Security forbids publication of most information on the specific activities and achievements of the Special Branch, but the formation of the SB in Rhodesia is outlined here.*

IN the immediate post-war period, the political tempo in Rhodesia was such that African nationalism as it is now known was practically non-existent. Prior to 1946 Special Branches were virtually unknown in British overseas territories, except perhaps in the Far East where threats from Communism already existed.

In Rhodesia the threat, even at the time of the creation of the Federation, had not then assumed such proportions as to demand the creation of a separate Branch of the Police Force to deal with such subjects as counter-espionage and subversion. Nevertheless, a small section of the Criminal Investigation Department of the BSA Police, known as the Security Section, was formed at the end of the war to deal with African nationalism and intelligence in all its aspects. No other local intelligence organisation had operated in Rhodesia before Federation.

Then, in the years following the war, and especially after the Federation came into being, the "cold war" began to develop, with its accompanying impact on Africa. Simultaneously, a tremendous growth in nationalist aspirations was witnessed — a natural phenomenon but one capable of causing serious international security problems if allowed to develop along anything other than constitutional lines. In addition, the external influences originating in several newly-independent African territories became apparent — influences which progressively assumed a sinister character and which had to be urgently combated.

It was to meet such a threat that the formation of a Special Branch within the framework of the BSA Police became imperative, for subversion, espionage and sabotage can best be countered by a department of the Government staffed by men trained to meet the threat and therefore free from all other duties.

In December, 1960, the Federal Government decided to set up a Special Branch, entirely divorced from any other section of the Force, with the head of the Branch having no other ordinary Police commitments. Since then, and as a result, SB has been organised throughout Rhodesia and has been brought into line with similar bodies in other countries.

As in other British territories, the SB is an integral part of the Police Force. The Officer Commanding is responsible directly to the Deputy Commissioner (Crime and Security), who in turn is answerable to the Commissioner.



PICTURE FROM THE PAST: His Majesty King George VI inspected African ex-Servicemen at a big parade on the old racecourse at Belvedere in 1947. Accompanying him was Colonel G. H. Hartley, now Speaker in the Rhodesian Parliament, who had returned from service with the Rhodesian African Rifles in Burma.



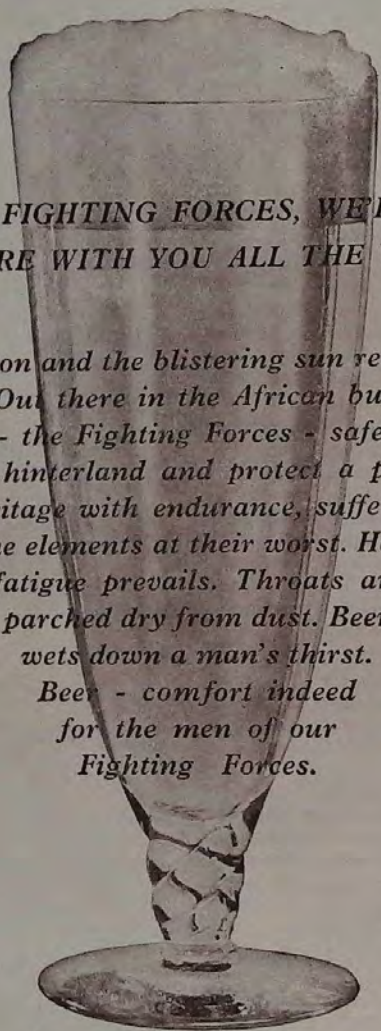
Beware bilharzia? No self-respecting snail would have tackled these Salisbury sergeants who travelled from Broken Hill to Nairobi by road convoy in 1941. Seated left to right: Frank Hall, Tommy Russell and Frank Lean. Standing: Mickey Adams and Eric Hoy.

Today, the Special Branch plays the important role of providing intelligence, not only to the BSA Police but also to the Armed Forces, and its personnel throughout Rhodesia are heavily committed in combating terrorism.



**MEN OF THE FIGHTING FORCES, WE'RE WITH YOU  
WE'RE WITH YOU ALL THE WAY**

*High Noon and the blistering sun reaches its  
peak. Out there in the African bush, our  
boys - the Fighting Forces - safeguard  
our hinterland and protect a proud  
heritage with endurance, suffering  
the elements at their worst. Heat  
fatigue prevails. Throats are  
parched dry from dust. Beer  
wets down a man's thirst.  
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for the men of our  
Fighting Forces.*



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## THE VICTORIA CROSS

**T**HE Open Letter which the Editor of this publication addressed, under the heading "The Victoria Cross", to Sir John Smyth, V.C., in London drew a strong reply which is published below. Sir John denied that he had deliberately omitted all mention of Rhodesian and South African holders of the Victoria Cross in a "Cadet" edition of his earlier record, explaining how the publishers had failed to consult him about the dust cover.

Writing from 807 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, London, Sir John said:



My attention has been called to an Open Letter addressed to me by you in the May 1974 number of the Journal, "Fighting Forces of Rhodesia".

In this letter you accuse me of deliberately excluding "eight gallant men who won the V.C. and who once lived, or still live in Rhodesia", and also some South Africans, from my Cadet edition of the V.C. Story, the full edition of which was published nearly ten years ago and has been out of circulation for some years. These men were excluded in good company with some 975 other V.C.s who were not mentioned in this very abridged edition.

The full story, which is generally regarded as the official work on the V.C., included every V.C. which had ever been won up to the date of publication in 1963.

I was asked to produce a much cheaper Cadet edition, primarily as a book for boys who wanted to know something of the V.C. without having to read the whole story.

In producing the fly leaf (which was not shown to me) of the Cadet edition, the publishers said: "This is a shorter version of Sir John Smyth's standard history of the Victoria Cross and omits the statistical information". They did, however, most unfortunately in the Cadet edition repeat the sentence which was on the fly leaf of the full edition — i.e.: "Sir John records all the V.C.s which have been awarded from the Crimean War to the present day".

This naturally caused me great embarrassment and I protested most strongly against this quite untrue statement and insisted that it should be omitted from the next edition of the Cadet book. This they have done in the current Cadet book, which is now in circulation.

I have, of course, from time to time had complaints from individuals whose relatives haven't appeared in the Cadet edition. But you are the first person who has accused me of deliberately cutting out the V.C.s of one country. Incidentally, I would like to point out that some of the V.C.s in your list of eight won their V.C.s with British battalions in France and Italy (This was acknowledged in the "Open Letter". Editor), and they

will continue to be honoured by those battalions whether the recipients afterwards lived in Rhodesia, Timbuctu, Sarawak or the United States of America — where some V.C.s do reside.

As far as I know, my friend, Toys Norton, is now the only V.C. living in Rhodesia. I was only so sorry he could not get over to our V.C. and G.C. Reunion held in London last May. Also, I think my friend and namesake, Quentin Smythe, is the only V.C. now living in South Africa, and he couldn't get over to our Reunion this year either.

You obviously know nothing of the great comradeship which exists among V.C.s throughout the world. We have absolutely no politics in our V.C. and G.C. Association. Nor do we have any class, colour or national prejudice. To us every V.C. is equally important.

"There is neither East nor West,  
Border nor creed nor birth,  
When two brave men stand face to face  
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

I will show copies of your Open Letter to my V.C. and G.C. Committee and am sure they will be as shocked by it as I was. I will also send a copy to those who called my attention to your letter.

I should like to have your assurance that my reply to your Open Letter will be published in the next edition of your Journal, as I find it most damaging to myself personally and to my V.C. and G.C. Association, of whom I have the honour to be President.

Yours truly,

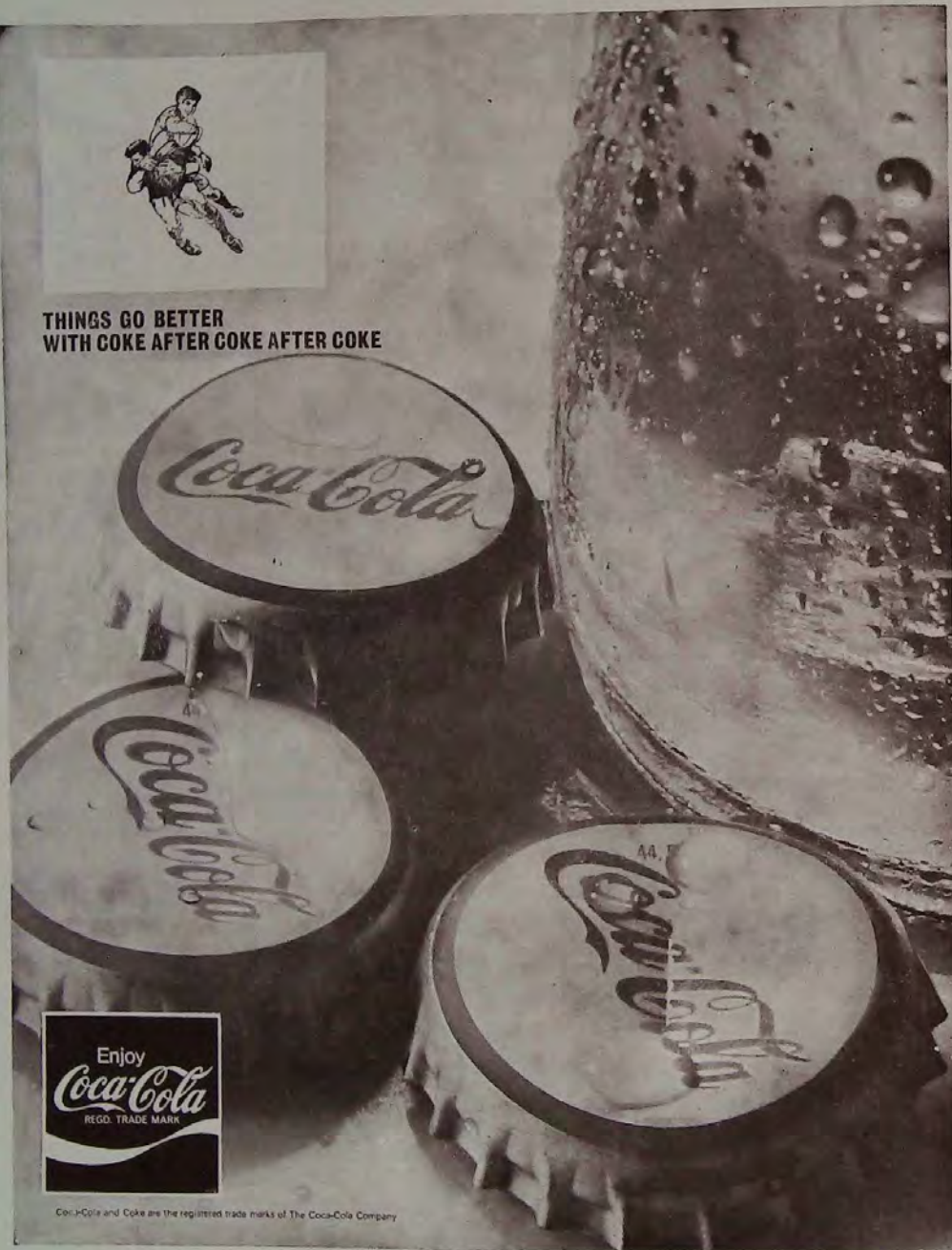
*Jackie Smyth*

Sir John Smyth's observations on the Editor's alleged ignorance about the comradeship of holders of the Victoria Cross have been answered in a personal letter.





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## “PSYCHOLOGICAL WEDGE” WARNING



Lieut.-General G. P. Walls, Commander of the Rhodesian Army.

increase in terrorist activity since the beginning of the year, with incidents too numerous to mention of deliberate ambushes, planting of landmines, murders and intimidation, all initiated by the terrorists. But these are either not believed or are brushed aside as being of no consequence . . . Surely all reasonable people accept that the authorities in Rhodesia have a responsibility to all inhabitants, black as well as white, to maintain law and order. I cannot understand why there should be a complaint about us doing just that.”

*Lieutenant-General G. P. Walls,  
Commander of The Rhodesian  
Army, at a Mangula Round Table  
dinner at Sinoia, March, 8, 1975.*

## Whirlpool of Pressures and Strains

“IN Umtali on October 24 last year I warned that a massive psychological campaign was about to be waged to drive a wedge between South Africa and Rhodesia. Many and varied have been the comments on the situation. However, too many people, with little or no knowledge of the true situation, rush into giving their verdict, often stating that they are giving the verdict of the public. I believe we would be wrong to think that reports in the news media are always a correct reflection of how the vast South African public is thinking.

“Later, in Salisbury, I said that in my opinion Rhodesia had never been in a more serious position. I was taken to task by some people for saying this, but not by anybody in the Government or anybody who had an idea of what was going on. I still believe that the situation has been serious, and still is, but this does not mean that I don't believe in a bright future. We have reached a very critical stage in our progress where it is necessary for all concerned to keep a cool head and proceed extremely carefully, because a false step could cost us dearly.

“We have been plunged into a vast whirlpool of conflicting pressures and strains, but detente for Rhodesia depends almost entirely on the goodwill and efforts of those who have stated their anxiety and willingness to help.

“There are accusations from both sides about breaking of undertakings regarding the cessation of terrorism, dubbed by the news media as a ‘cease fire’. But critics outside Rhodesia are not prepared in many cases to judge these accusations impartially. There has been a marked

### World War Two Wit:—

World War Two Wit — A Gallup poll which asked, “Should Spain let Germany have wolfram?” was answered as follows:

33 percent said: “If Wolfram is a Nazi they're welcome to him.”

28 percent: “Not if it can be used as a submarine base.”

91 percent: “If he is a German spy he should be shot.”

82 percent knew but didn't care!

17 percent cared, but didn't know.

9 percent said: “Music knows no barriers. Let him go back to Germany.”



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## The Forensic Science Scene FEW CRIMINALS ESCAPE



Dr. Thompson

**D**R. JOHN WILLIAM THOMPSON, Senior Forensic Scientist in the Criminal Investigation Department of the B.S.A. Police, was born at Harrogate, Yorkshire, in 1913 and educated at Alleyn's School, Dulwich, and University College, London, where he qualified in physical chemistry. He worked for ICI for two years before World War Two, then served as an anti-aircraft officer before being transferred to bomb disposal units at Birmingham. He had a big hand in the design of the famous Centurion tank at Chobham in Surrey, returning to Ciyvy Street in 1946. Dr. Thompson came to Rhodesia to work at the Trelawney Tobacco Research Station before farming for a few years on his own behalf, and then returned to agricultural research. The B.S.A. Police had no forensic science section at the time but made increasing use of Dr. Thompson's knowledge, while some Salisbury doctors and surgeons dispensed specialist knowledge to groups of young policemen and helped in sparking an interest in the establishment of a laboratory. In January, 1963, the present laboratory was started, and already it has an international reputation. The Salisbury forensic scientists have developed their own technique in the study of broken glass, and Dr. Thompson's paper on the subject has been published in the Interpol magazine.



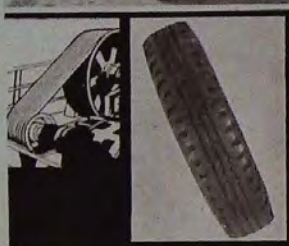
NUMBER ONE

**T**HERE are very few cases brought to the Forensic Science Laboratory in which the criminals escape.

The following stories, told by Dr. Thompson, are taken from the laboratory's files.

An African woman was murdered and her body hidden down an antbear hole. A nearby tree was chopped down and pulled across the hole in a move to hide the make-shift grave. The Police moved in. Every axe within a three-mile radius of the grave was collected — about 400 — and preliminary selection was based on the shape of the cutting edge and the marks on the tree. Then a sample cut on another part of the tree was made with a chosen weapon and the comparison picture of wood to axe (Picture Number One) positively identified the murder weapon. The owner of the axe was not involved in the killing but the axe itself was traced to the actual murderer.





## Dunlop - Part of the Rhodesian scene

BARKER, McCORMAC DUN 123 / R / FF



NUMBER TWO

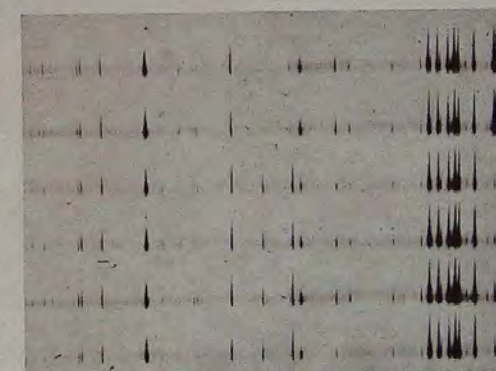
A TEENAGE unmarried girl who was pregnant was strangled with the thin but hard steel wire taken from a bicycle tyre rim. When Police arrived at the scene they were told by witnesses that they had found the girl hanging from the branch of a tree and that they had taken the body down. With a straight pull the thin wire could carry a weight of 150 to 200 lb., but with a kink in the wire — which could easily develop — the breaking strain was about 30 lb. Picture Number Two shows the broken, or kinked, end of the wire (highly magnified), which could not possibly have taken the weight of a human body. The witnesses were obviously lying, and the murderer was subsequently caught.

A EUROPEAN farmer accused an African of stealing his maize. The Police found that the African had two lots of maize in his possession and these, with samples of the farmer's maize, were sent to the laboratory for spectrophographic analysis. In Picture Three the two top lines of dashes and dots show the maize ash belonging to the farmer. Lines 3 and 4 and lines 5 and 6 show the analysis of the two lots of maize found with the African. The two split dashes in the top right-hand corner of the European maize represent boron in the ash. There is no such substance in the African maize. Reading from right to left, there are other differences in the marks on the six

lines, and it was proved that the African had not taken the maize from the complainant's crops.

ALMOST invariably, some clue is left at the scene of a crime. The attempted rape of an African girl at Sinoia was no exception. When she refused to accompany the man who accosted her into the bush, he knocked her unconscious with a piece of wood. When she came round, he was about to assault her, so she seized his genitals, squeezed, pulled and twisted, and he fainted from the pain. She ran off and reported the matter to the Police. In the bush a keen-eyed searcher found the strip of material marked A to B on the right side of Picture Number Four. Later, a man was arrested and the strip of cloth matched exactly a large tear in the shirt he was wearing (left of picture).

★ ★ ★



NUMBER THREE

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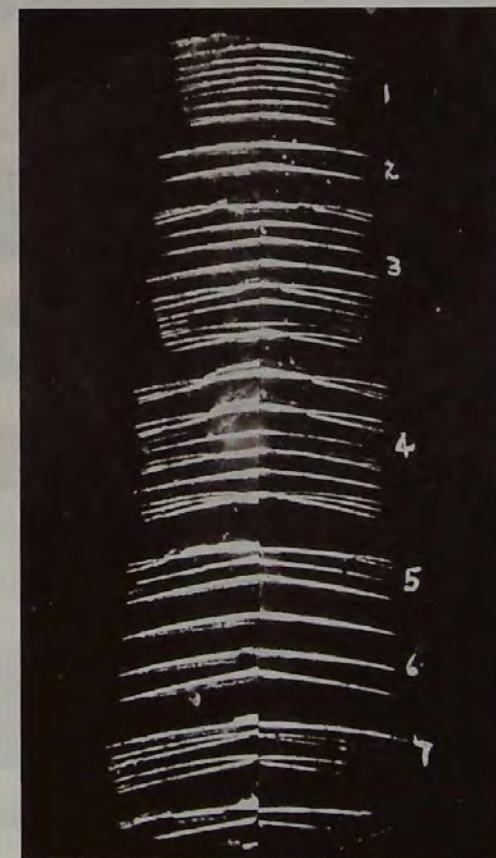
Rhodesians We

“Almost invariably, some clue is  
left at the scene  
of the crime.”



NUMBER FOUR

WHEN glass is broken it does not have clear-cut  
smooth edges but a series of minute “steps”  
which can be matched with other corresponding frag-  
ments. Picture Number Five shows matched pieces of  
glass, some with one, two or three “steps”, which were  
collected after a smash-and-grab raid in Salisbury. In the  
thief's trousers turn-up was found a triangle of glass  
(bottom of the picture, below the matched pieces marked  
7) which fitted into a piece of plate-glass still in position  
in the shop window.



NUMBER FIVE



**Gwelo's  
major  
industry  
is  
walking  
all over  
Rhodesia.**

**Bata**

**The Rhodesian Bata Shoe Company.**

## The Rhodesian Air Force APPRENTICE CONTRACTS for TECHNICIANS

THE alignment of Rhodesian Air Force thinking with civilian development was emphasised by the Commander, Air Marshal M. J. McLaren, when he reviewed a passing-out parade of technicians at the New Sarum base, Salisbury.

Rhodesians W After praising the skill, ingenuity and conscientious service of all the technicians in the Force, he said:

"I would now like to mention in public what I consider to have been a significant achievement within the technical branch of the Force. After many years of research and negotiation, agreement has been reached with the Apprenticeship Training and Skilled Manpower Authority for the Rhodesian Air Force technical training to be recognised as a full indentured apprenticeship.

"This means that all local airmen recruits who join the air force after January 1, 1975, as trainees are given the option of entering into a contract of apprenticeship, providing that they agree to serve on a medium service engagement of 10 years.

"This decision does not have to be made on attestation. Recruits may opt to spend one year making up their minds before joining the scheme. Those who do not wish to join will serve for only five years and on a different training programme.

"It is interesting and tremendously gratifying to me personally to note that of the 59 recruits inducted for training with No. 34 Course, 47 opted immediately for a medium service engagement with the indentured apprenticeship scheme.

"We have reached agreement with the Apprenticeship Authority that retrospective action can be carried out. This means that qualified technicians, who so desire,



*Air Marshal M. J. McLaren*

may apply to the Authority for recognition of previous training. Obviously, each case will be treated on its merits before the issue of indenture papers, but I am pleased that we have been able to negotiate this retrospective facility."

## DOWN THE YEARS

In outline, the chronology of air force development in Rhodesia has been as follows:

- 1934 April 23. Parliament votes £10,000 for Imperial defence.
- 1935 November. First course of pilots begins instruction at Belvedere.
- 1936 First course of apprentices sent to Halton for training.
- 1938 May 13. First course of six pilots receives Wings.
- 1939 August 27. Air Unit leaves for Kenya.
- September 3. War declared on Germany.



## The strength of P.G.



P.G. have made it easy for most people.

They are strategically situated in all centres throughout Rhodesia.

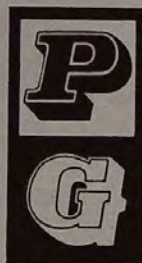
When you are building it's one thing to know what you want, it's another to have it to hand.

P.G. with their timber forests, bulk timber supply centres, glass depots and board product and door factories, provide not just the materials they supply the service—almost on your doorstep.

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Dundee House, Manica Road, Salisbury.

September 19. Air Unit becomes Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

1940 April. All SRAF personnel absorbed into the Royal Air Force and No 1 Squadron becomes 237 Squadron.

August. 266 Squadron designated "Rhodesian".

1941 44 Squadron designated "Rhodesian".

1945 May 7. War ended with the German surrender.

1947 Air Unit re-starts at Cranborne.

November 28. Official beginning of Air Force.

1951 Spitfires acquired; Short Service training introduced.

1952 Air Force moves from Cranborne to New Sarum.

1953 Formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

1954 Air Force becomes Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

1956 Thornhill airfield re-opened.

1963 December 31. Federation dissolved and Air Force reverts to Southern Rhodesian control.

1965 November 11. Rhodesia declares Independence.

1970 March. Air Force becomes Rhodesian Air Force and adopts new roundel.

April. Force adopt new Ensign and new badges.

1971 May 25. Force granted Freedom of the City of Salisbury.

1972 November 28. Force's official 25th Birthday.

Rhodesians Worldwide

## A post-war visit, etc.

A post-war visit by 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the Royal Air Force to Salisbury prompted E. Guillan Hopper (then working with the Natural Resources Board) to dig into his wartime notebooks and contribute to The Herald's "Cabbages and Kings" column the verses which follow.

"I do not know the author of these verses which I found on the walls of an English pub, as they were unsigned," he wrote at the time, "but the place was much frequented by R.A.F. boys, and the lines strike me as the most impressive I have read of all wartime poets."

## The Bomber Pilot to His Love

*Light me a candle in your window, sweet,  
And let it burn as brightly as our love;  
However thick your curtains and complete  
Your black-out, I shall see it from above.  
Though high the space and long the distance stretch  
Between myself and that far flickering light,  
Its flame shall be my lodestar and will fetch  
Me homewards through a century of night*

*Sleep long, sleep sound, and dream while I am gone  
Of happiness past and yet to be  
When this moon-crazy interlude is done  
And we can live and love at liberty.  
But if one morning when you wake you see  
The flame has died like dreams that fall apart,  
Light me a candle for my memory  
And let it burn forever in your heart.*



The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins (later Lord Malvern), was at Neades Orr Point, Buckler's Hard, Hampshire, about the time of D-Day (June, 1944) to present to Air Vice-Marshal "Bingo" Brown, AOC 84 Group (left), a Typhoon which had been bought in Rhodesia for 266 Squadron. On the right is Wing Commander W. E. "Bill" Ellis, now living in Salisbury.

Lines from an unknown:

The Lord gave us two ends to use,  
One to think with, one to sit with.  
The war depends on which we choose —  
Heads we win, tails we lose.





Initial "square-bashing" is only a small part of the training which recruits, both men and women, receive at the Morris Depot at Police Headquarters in Salisbury. The smartness of the BSA Policewomen is exemplified in this picture of a passing-out parade.

## Comradeship of . . . "THE GIRLS IN BLUE"

**M**EMBERS of the BSA Police work hard and play hard. Police clubs in the larger centres provide a wide range of sporting facilities for off-duty hours, and with its distinguished record in the field of sport, the Force gives members every encouragement to participate. Every sport is catered for, including yachting and competition shooting, and the Club Grounds in Salisbury are the venue for many national and international fixtures. The Force also has its own 18-hole golf course, and Club House.

Subsidised subscription rates bring the widest scope of sport within the reach of all members.

Commenting in his annual report to the Police Club in May, 1975, the Commissioner, Mr. P. D. W. R. Sherren, said that income for ground hire during 1974 was some \$10 000 — "a lucrative sum which has much bearing as to why Members' annual subscriptions remain favourable".

Major cricket and rugby matches staged on the Police grounds included (for cricket) Rhodesia versus Eastern Province, the International Wanderers from the United Kingdom (two matches) and Western Province.

At rugby, Rhodesia played Orange Free State, the British Lions, Natal and Western Province, while Rhodesia's Under 23 team played Cambridge and the Goshawks played the Quaggas.

### Uniformed

By far the largest branch of the force, covering both urban and rural areas throughout Rhodesia, the Uniformed Branch offers a great variety of duties. Members may be posted to stations anywhere in town and country, handling investigations, patrolling, crime prevention, traffic accident investigations, highway patrol, court prosecuting, inspection of licensed premises and general enquiries of every description. Members' uniforms suit the job, and the climate; terylene bush jacket and shorts; grey shirt and terylene shorts; green whipcord jacket and trousers or riding breeches; hand-made leather leggings and shining brown boots. It's a uniform held in high regard throughout Rhodesia.

### Women

Serving beside their male counterparts in all the larger centres, women members share in every aspect of police

## WORK HARD — PLAY HARD

work, taking their turn at night and week end duty in the charge office and information room.

An interesting and exciting life away from the stuffiness and boredom of office routine is here for the taking — bearing in mind that among the many qualities needed of recruits a mature outlook, calm approach, tact and understanding are very necessary in this kind of work.

Women members can be seen driving and crewing "Bee" cars and attending accidents and investigations — playing a full and vital role in policing Rhodesia. The variety of a Police career is open equally to women members. The modern Robin-Hood style hat sets off an appealing uniform which symbolises the closeness and comradeship of "the girls in blue".

### The Cadet

Cadets are young "policemen in waiting" who can join the regular Force on their Commanding Officer's recommendation on their 18th birthday. They understudy the regular members of the police force in all aspects of duties, moving frequently from one section to another to gain a good insight into the workings of the BSA Police. Free uniform is supplied, and medical/dental treatment is available.

It is normal practice to place a cadet directly to a police station and he would only do a Depot Training Course when approaching his 18th birthday and ready to take his place as a Patrol Officer.

### The Criminal Investigation Department

At least 12 months' service on active police duties in the BSA Police is needed before applicants can be considered for selection for the C.I.D. Patrol Officers and Section Officers with particular aptitude and an ability to work as part of a team on investigation of serious crime are suitable for this Department which is backed by a countrywide network of stations equipped to investigate serious crime. The C.I.D. has a forensic science laboratory of international standard, and carries out fingerprint classification and identification, maintenance of fingerprint records, modus operandi and criminal records of crime photography. Members of the C.I.D. are expected to work long hours, and they receive a special duty allowance plus a plain-clothes allowance.

They may be incorporated in any of the following sections within the Criminal Investigation Department:

**Crimes of violence section** — investigating murders, robberies, serious assaults

**Property section** — investigating serious housebreaking, thefts, from cars, etc.

**Drug section** — investigating cultivation, possession, sale and misuse of drugs, and drug offenders

**Fraud section** — investigating company and cheque frauds, currency offences, etc.

**Headquarters section** — where the Central Criminal Bureau, scenes of crime records, laboratories, and the firearms registry are located. (turn to page 60).



A special tribute to the National Servicemen who have chosen to do their training with the BSA Police has been paid by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke (see Page Nine), in praising the excellent work of the Police in Rhodesia.



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## HONOURS AND AWARDS

These are the current Rhodesian decorations. From left to right, from top to bottom:-

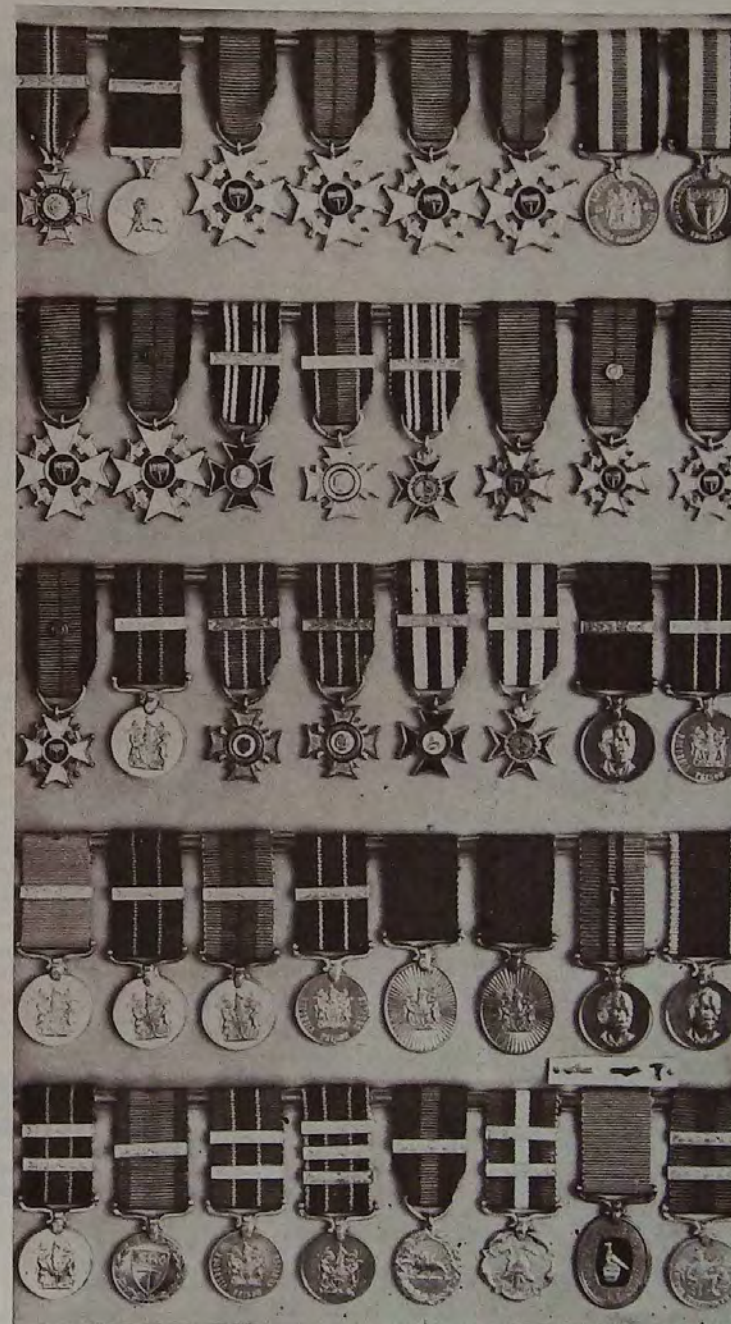
Grand Cross of Valour (GCV); Conspicuous Gallantry Decoration (CGD); Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit (GLM); Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit (GLM) (Military Division); as No. 3; as No. 4; Independence Decoration (ID); Independence Commemorative Decoration (ICD).

Commander of the Legion of Merit (CLM); Commander of the Legion of Merit (CLM) (Military Division); Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry (PCG); Silver Cross of Rhodesia (SCR); Prison Cross for Gallantry (RPC); Officer of the Legion of Merit (OLM); Officer of the Legion of Merit (OLM) (Military Division); Member of the Legion of Merit (MLM).

Member of the Legion of Merit (MLM) (Military Division); Police Decoration for Gallantry (PDG); Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (BCR) (Army); Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (BCR) (Air Force); Police Cross for Distinguished Service (PCD); Prison Cross for Distinguished Service (PSC); Meritorious Conduct Medal (MCM); Prison Medal for Gallantry (RPM).

Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM); Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMM); Defence Forces' Medal for Meritorious Service (DMM); Prison Medal for Meritorious Service (PMS); President's Medal for Chiefs; President's Medal for Headmen; General Service Medal; Prison Service Medal.

Police Long Service Medal; Exemplary Service Medal; Prison Long Service Medal; Police Reserve Long Service Medal; Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service; Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; Rhodesia Badge of Honour; President's Medal for Shooting.





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The official order of precedence for all honours and awards is as follows:

- (i) Rhodesian orders, decorations and medals
- (ii) Foreign orders decorations and medals in this order and by date of their award.

The Rhodesian order of precedence is:

1. Grand Cross of Valour (GCV)
2. Conspicuous Gallantry Decoration (CGD)
3. Grand Commander of the Legion of Merit (GCLM)
4. Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit (GLM)
5. Independence Decoration (ID)
6. Independence Commemorative Decoration (ICD)
7. Commander of the Legion of Merit (CLM)
8. Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry (PCG), Silver Cross of Rhodesia (SCR) and Prison Cross for Gallantry (RPC), which shall rank equally
9. Officer of the Legion of Merit (OLM)
10. Member of the Legion of Merit (MLM)
11. Police Decoration for Gallantry (PDG) and Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (BCR), which shall rank equally
12. Police Cross for Distinguished Service (PCD) and Prison Cross for Distinguished Service (PSC) which shall rank equally.
13. Meritorious Conduct Medal (MCM)
14. Prison Medal for Gallantry (RPM)
15. Meritorious Service Medal (MSM), Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMM), Defence Forces Medal for Meritorious Service (DMM) and Prison Medal for Meritorious Service (PMS), which shall rank equally.
16. President's Medal for Chiefs.
17. President's Medal for Headmen.
18. General Service Medal
19. Prison Service Medal
20. Police Long Service Medal, Exemplary Service Medal and Prison Long Service Medal, which shall rank equally.
21. Police Reserve Long Service Medal, Medal for Territorial or Reserve Service and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, which shall rank equally.
22. Rhodesia Badge of Honour
23. President's Medal for Shooting.

## FASHION . . .

### . . . OF BRAVERY

*"Bravery never goes out of fashion"*

W. M. Thackeray (1860)

**R**HODESIAN awards for gallantry, unlike the British awards, are common to all ranks of the B.S.A. Police, Army, Air Force and Prison Service.

Rhodesia's highest award for conspicuous valour in combat is the Grand Cross of Valour (GCV) and the highest award in a non-combatant capacity is the Conspicuous Gallantry Decoration (CGD). The Meritorious Conduct Medal (MCM) is also awarded for gallant conduct in a non-combatant capacity.

Although there is no exact equivalent to decorations awarded by other countries, the Silver Cross of Rhodesia (SCR) for conspicuous gallantry equates to the British award of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) and ranks immediately below the Commander of the Legion of Merit in the Rhodesian order of precedence, in the same way as the DSO takes precedence after the CBE (Commander of the British Empire).

The Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (BCR) equates to the Military Cross in the British Army or to the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) in the Royal Air Force.



*Men of the Special Air Services waiting for the signal on a training jump.*

The BSA Police and the Prison Service have parallel awards to both the Silver Cross and the Bronze Cross. These are the Police Cross for Conspicuous Gallantry (PCG) and the Police Decoration for Gallantry (PDG), the Prison Cross for Gallantry (RPC) and the Prison Medal for Gallantry (RPM).

Six hundred and eighty-two Southern Rhodesians of the 9 001 white men who went on active service in



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continued from page 33

World War Two were decorated for gallantry. The war Rhodesia is fighting now is not a conventional one. It is a defensive struggle against guerilla units, backed by the forces of evil on an international scale — and, apparently, largely ignored (and in some cases even encouraged) by Western countries unable or unwilling to see the growing threat to their own existence.

In September, 1974, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, said: "The Rhodesian Government is dedicated to eliminating terrorism and therefore the country needs more security force manpower, not less," and a Salisbury newspaper commented editorially: "Today's Rhodesian soldiers have continued that (World War Two) record and have become perhaps the most efficient small anti-guerilla force in the world."

How do soldiers react to "war" in "peace time"?

The following four citations, taken at random from many issued by the Rhodesian Ministry of Information, give the answer.

Awarded the Silver Cross of Rhodesia, for conspicuous gallantry and leadership in action.

(1) **Second Lieutenant Colin Dale Collett, Selous Scouts**

While in command of a troop of men engaged in anti-terrorist operations in the north-eastern border area, Lieutenant Collett displayed outstanding qualities of personal courage and leadership in numerous encounters with the enemy, resulting in a very large number of terrorists being killed or captured and large quantities of weapons, ammunition and documents being recovered. In one encounter, while leading an assault at night on a terrorist position, estimated to contain 12 enemy, he discovered that only he and two men were in a position to attack. Undaunted, although outnumbered and under heavy fire from close range, and with complete disregard for his own safety, he pressed home his attack, causing the terrorists to abandon their position, leaving three dead and quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment. In a number of other encounters, by utilizing his tactical skill, together with a high degree of courage and initiative, he was able, from very close range, successfully to direct aircraft and helicopters-borne troops on to target, resulting in a high degree of success. Lieutenant Collett's conspicuous personal gallantry, determination, leadership and tactical skill have contributed greatly to the success of operations and have been an inspiration to all.

(2) **Sergeant Peter Ivan McNeillage, 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian Light Infantry**

During anti-terrorist operations in the north-eastern border area, Sergeant McNeillage has almost continually acted as a troop commander. Under his determined leadership, his troop located several terrorist camps and has had numerous engagements with the enemy, resulting in a large number of terrorists being killed or captured and large quantities of arms, ammunition, equipment and documents being recovered. Many of his successes have followed days of determined pursuit under adverse conditions, his personal tactical skill, enabling his troop

to close with and engage the enemy. In one particular action, Sergeant McNeillage, having observed a group of terrorists from the air, was positioned, under fire, on the ground with nine men. He immediately launched an attack on to the terrorist base. With his calm, confident and aggressive leadership and personal bravery, Sergeant McNeillage was largely responsible for a very successful combined air and ground attack which resulted in at least 13 terrorists being killed, without loss or injury to his own men. The successes achieved by Sergeant McNeillage's troop of operations can be attributed directly to his acts of personal courage, example and outstanding leadership, without concern for his own safety, which have been an inspiration to, not only his own men, but the unit as a whole.

Awarded the Bronze Cross of Rhodesia, for gallantry and leadership in action.

(1) **Second Lieutenant Richard John Alexander Passaportis, 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian Light Infantry**

While in command of a troop of men engaged in anti-terrorist operations in the north-eastern border area, Lieutenant Passaportis displayed outstanding qualities of leadership in numerous successful encounters with the terrorists. In one encounter he found himself to be alone and suddenly confronted by two armed terrorists; before they had time to react he shot and killed them both. In another encounter, Lieutenant Passaportis and three men were dropped by helicopter, under heavy fire, in the immediate vicinity of a group of 10 terrorists. He quickly called for air support, and under covering fire led an assault across a barbed wire fence and open field directly at the terrorist position. As a result of this action six terrorists were killed and three wounded and captured. Successes in these and other engagements were entirely attributable to the outstanding powers of leadership, enthusiasm and determined aggression in action by Lieutenant Passaportis, which have been a constant source of inspiration to all.

(2) **Private Phinias, 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian African Rifles**

(for gallantry and determination in action.)

During anti-terrorist operations in the north-eastern border area, the platoon of which Private Phinias was a member, was engaged in a contact with 12 to 14 terrorists. During the engagement Private Phinias was shot at point blank range through the upper arm by a terrorist. Realising he could not handle his weapon, he dropped his rifle and attacked the terrorist with his hands, forcing him to the ground before another shot could be fired. During the struggle, while he was attempting to overcome the terrorist with his bare hands, Private Phinias was again shot in the back by another terrorist. In spite of his wounds, Private Phinias continued to grapple with the terrorist, refusing to let go until the terrorist was shot and killed, and he was assisted off the body. Private Phinias, who had only recently completed his recruit training, displayed outstanding determination, courage and aggressive spirit for such a young and inexperienced soldier.



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## MARANDELLAS FREEDOM FOR GUNNERS

**M**ARANDELLAS is the first centre to grant the freedom of the town to The Rhodesian Artillery.

At a ceremony on May 17, 1975, the band of The Rhodesian Corps of Signals, men of the Regiment and 12 guns paraded through the town. A 17-gun salute followed the granting of the freedom, and the Mayor, Mr. James Wolton, described the occasion as "a great and momentous one in the history of the town and district".

"We are very proud," he said, "that in our first year as a municipality we are able to confer the freedom of the town upon such a distinguished regiment as The Rhodesian Artillery, represented here by the cream of our young men."

The versatility of the Regiment was stressed by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Robin Brown, who said that his men had done their share in the operational area as infantrymen.

"We are proud to be associated with Marandellas," he said.

Praise for the Gunners in their traditional role of providing artillery support for the infantry came from Major Ian Pullar, the gunner in charge of a three-week exercise — the first full-scale artillery exercise in some years — which saw the men, Regulars, Territorials and National Servicemen, move from intensive gun drill at Buhera to a mock attack on an enemy group near Birchenough Bridge in April, 1975.

"They were as good as artillerymen as they have been in their secondary role as infantrymen," he said.

**F**ROM Major A. H. MacIlwaine (one of three Honorary Colonels — the other two being E. R. "Tort" Fothergill and Bob Harris — appointed to the Regiment since the end of World War Two) came this tribute: "My dear Colonel,

I am a bit late with this as I was laid low just after the Parade and only got back to Inyanga on the Thursday. Anyway, better late than never, and it is to say 'Congratulations to all concerned' on the fine turn-out of the Battery and everything connected with it, at the conferment of the freedom of the town upon the Rhodesian Artillery. I have never witnessed anything so smart, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to say so."



Colonel Brown expressing his thanks to the Mayor and people of Marandellas after the freedom of the town had been conferred on The Rhodesian Artillery.

## New Women's Units

**T**HE formation of women's units for the Rhodesian Army and the Rhodesian Air Force was announced at the end of June. The new arms will be the Rhodesian Women's Service (Army) and the Rhodesian Women's Service (Air Force), designed to release servicemen from base duties to serve in the field. Initially, conditions of service will be based on those of the Territorial Force, with pay rates comparable with those of the Women's Police Service.

Recruits, between the ages of 18 and 50 (although suitable applicants over 50 will also be considered) will have two weeks' instruction in military etiquette, drill, the organisation of the forces, and weapon training. They will then be posted to one of the four main centres — Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo or Umtali.





*Why  
is the 51 the  
world's most  
wanted Pen  
because it is a  
**PARKER***

## BSA Police Golfers' DAWN PATROL

**A**S far as can be traced, the BSA Police is the only Force in the world to own a golf club.

Sophistication and viability are two words which can be applied to the clubhouse and course in Salisbury in 1975, but the club was strictly from "pioneer stock" in its origins, and the early years called for strenuous individual effort and ingenuity on the part of many members in creating, nurturing and developing the fledgling sport.

Terence McCormick, ex-C.I.D., has dug deeply into the records for the story of the golf club, and the following outline has been taken from his writings.

In 1921 the Rhodesian Defence Force Journal published an article indicating that golf had become an active and addictive sport which was penetrating the ranks of the BSA Police. Early records suggest that the first tee was to the rear of the Officers' Mess and the ninth somewhere near the Saddler's shop. On July 12 a dance was held at Meikle's Hotel, complete with band and "chuckers out", and the evening was "a boisterous success". On May 7 the course was opened officially with a match between officers and NCO's, the results being:

General Edwards 1, Tpr. Maxwell 0; Major Parsons 1, SM. Walker 0; Major Dacomb  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sgt. Whitely  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Captain Pitt-Schenkel 0, Cpl. Todd 1; Lieut. Adams 1, Sgt. Ockenden 0; Lieut. Bugler 0, Tpr. Jordan 1; Lieut. Morris 1, Sgt. Coni 0; and Lieut. Parr 0, Cpl. Stewart 1.

Players were then asked to submit score cards of three nine-hole matches played within a month, so that handicaps could be allocated.

The impetus for the development of the game probably came mainly from Jock Simpson, who had charge of the "course" but was losing ground, literally, to the turfed sports fields, and by 1934 50 acres of land adjoining the Depot had been leased from the Municipality. Jack Seaward and Jock Simpson, with 10 years of hard work behind them, had the satisfaction of seeing the Commissioner, Brigadier J. S. Morris, hit the first drive in a match between the Force and a team representing the Regimental Association on June 28, 1935. At that time Seaward was the Mashonaland champion, and Constable Ellis the Manicaland and Sgt. Christie the Umtali champions. By the end of 1937 the last two holes were moved from Depot and grass tees had been built for both men and ladies (who had been active for some time, although their section was not constituted officially until 1958).



*Fitness counts when a Police recruit gets flung skywards in the early morning exercises!*

The first trophy of any significance was organised for the Club by Captain N. St. Quintin, presented by the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Company, and the first winner of this Gloria Cup was Sgt. G. Rolfe.

Says Terence McCormick: "The Outpost... mentioned a certain prominent Police sportsman whose behaviour was, to say the least, erratic. It was, in fact, Jock Simpson, whose enthusiasm for the game sometimes caused him to pursue the caddy in full cry up the fairway after an indifferent shot. If you enjoyed the pleasure of a round with Jock you had an even chance of seeing him wreck a club or two during the nine holes... In 1940 the caddies went on strike, insisting that 3d for nine holes and 6d for 18 was gross underpayment. Their claim was resisted and they eventually returned to their tasks, but the 'lost ball' problem seemed to increase just after the dispute."

In October, 1943, a brick edifice went up between what is today the Provost Camp and the Ordnance Store. This was the "new" Clubhouse, and for 20 years was to remain the "alma mater" for the regular golfers. The after-golf parties became — as one member said — "part of our social lives, and were famous throughout Mashonaland and, indeed, Rhodesia itself."

On August 3, 1947, the Robinson Cup, donated by A. M. Robinson of Meikle's Hotel, was played for for the first time in the form of an inter-district event. At first confined to the Police Golf Club, the competition was



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adjusted to alternate between Salisbury and Gwelo, but in recent years Salisbury has become the host centre and the competition has become the most important event for a gathering of the Police clans from all over Rhodesia.

In September, 1973, a Press photograph showed Terence McCormick, Ronnie Fleming, Jack Wood and the late Malcolm Bryer celebrating the participation of this team in the Robinson Cup for 25 years. One or two years had, unavoidably, been missed, but on the twentieth occasion Meikle's gave the team a slap-up dinner — reported to have had ghastly effects on the Meikle's cellars and the appearance of the golfers came the dawn.

**T**HE BSA Police Golf Club has always had its characters. *Primus inter pares* was probably Antonio. Barman, caddy master and greenkeeper — and often co-opted as chef by the hungrier members — he was respected as "a gentleman of the first order", and when he retired not so many years ago he was presented with a cheque in the lounge-bar of the present clubhouse — an emotion-charged occasion for the older members and for Antonio himself.

When Jock Simpson retired, Steve Maybrooke took his place as the guide and mentor of golfing activities (and also as Club Captain), and he was followed by Guy Hetherington. Among the players and bar habitués of that period were Ken Wastie, Dr. Bill Murray, Bobby Byrne, Jack Shepherd, George Gould, Chris Paling, Piet van der Walt, Graham Rolfe, Dr. George Ross, Mr. J. S. Morris, Jack Morris, Jack Seaward, Lofty Long, Ronnie Fleming, Jack Wood, Malcolm Bryer, Doc Lawson, Bob Stoker, Gerry Estcourt, Bill Taylor, Cuth Funnell, Paddy Gilmour, Robert Paul, Slim Jones, Dick Drewitt, Frank Walshaw, Claud Milbourne, Tommy Rutherford, Charlie Cosser, Stan Hodgkinson, Charles Simpson, Jimmy Young and Tommy Thompson.

Each was an individual. Some were members of the Force, others were in the Police Reserve, and some were professional men and "close associates" of the Police.

McCormick has paid a sincere tribute to the ladies of the Police Club, who, he says, "held things together in the formative years". And he has added: "They supplied sustenance and succour to all under the most exacting conditions. Some wives even extended sympathy to their husbands on 'the morning after'."

The first Captain of the Ladies' Section was Betty Fourie, and the first committee members were Betty Martin, Maud van der Walt, Peta Clayton, K. Irvine, Nerine Pinnar, Pauline Bailey and Joyce Porter. (The Police Club may be unique in that there is no restriction on the Ladies' days and times of play).

On July 31, 1964, the Commissioner, Mr. F. E. Barfoot, opened the new clubhouse after nine holes had been added to the course.

The Visitors' Book in the clubhouse has always reflected the popularity of the club, and increasing use of the "watering place" forced the committee to enlarge the premises, the Commissioner, Mr. J. Spink, officially opening the extensions on February 27, 1970. Among the first official guests to enjoy the new facilities were golfers from the South African Police, taking part in what has now become an annual fixture. The Force championships were held on April 19 the same year, the first holder of the title being Patrol Officer Graham van der Veen, second place being taken by Staff Chief Inspector Reece, after a play-off with Inspector Collier. Soon afterwards Van der Veen won the Natal Amateur Championship at Royal Durban.

"In any sporting organisation it is always a great advantage when the man at the top is an active participant," wrote Terence McCormick. Four Commissioners fell into that category. They were Brigadier Morris, Basil Spurling (following actively in the footsteps of his predecessor), Jimmy Spink, still an enthusiastic player, and Syd Bristow (recently retired), who plays as often as he can. The present Commissioner, Mr. P. D. W. R. Sherren, is also a keen player.

McCormick might have added that "characters" also help to build a club's morale and reputation. Consider the "Dawn Patrol". Many years ago this happy band decided that the crack of dawn was the right time for starting a round, so that they could be showered and changed by 11 a.m. They then took their appointed places at the bar and started on the serious work — and woe betide the ignorant stranger who occupied one of those reserved stools! Among the original members of this esoteric community were Jack Wood, Ronnie Fleming, Malcolm Bryer, Reg Lowings ("the Duke of Highlands"), Dan Airey, Ray Crowther, Bennie Franklin and McCormick. (Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon, but it has been suggested that this Sunday morning group might be classified as an additional tourist attraction in Rhodesia).

Several members of the Club have been prominent golf administrators. Guy Hetherington climaxed his outstanding service to Police golf by being appointed President of the Mashonaland Golf Union for five years, President of the Junior Golf Foundation from 1961 to 1973, and Vice-President of the Rhodesia Golf Union for three years. Algy Porter became Vice-Captain of the Senior Golfers' Society and a committee member. His appointment as Vice-President of the Police Golf Club for 10 years is probably a record. Dan Airey was appointed President of the MGU for 1973-1974. Some original members of the Seniors' are still active at Gun Kopje, including Algy Porter, Gerry Estcourt, Alan Godwin, Franklin, Spink, Hetherington and "Duke" Lowings. Bill Buchanan had a distinguished run as Club captain.

In spite of the heavy calls on all members — and many past members — of the BSA Police in Rhodesia's current circumstances, the Golf Club continues to flourish. The end of its saga is nowhere in sight.



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# ARMY BADGES OF RANK

The badges of rank in the Rhodesian Army shown here are in three sections: 1-8 Dress (left) and Working (right); 9-26 Skill at arms, etcetera; and 27-35 Officers' Working Dress.

- 1 Lance Corporal
- 2 Corporal
- 3 Sergeant
- 4 Colour/Staff Sergeant
- 5 Platoon Warrant Officer
- 6 Warrant Officer Class 2
- 7 Warrant Officer Class 1
- 8 Senior Warrant Officer (Administrative)
- 9 Engineers (Corps)
- 10 Drummer
- 11 Education (Passed) African only
- 12 Marksman
- 13 Physical Training Instructor
- 14 Signals (Corps)
- 15 SAS
- 16 Airborne Forces
- 17 Assistant Parachute Jumping Instructor
- 18 Air Dispatcher
- 19 Bandmaster
- 20 Driving and Maintenance Instructor
- 21 Armaments Examiner
- 22 Driver
- 23 Parachutist
- 24 Bandsman
- 25 Armourer
- 26 Signaller
- 27 Lieutenant-General
- 28 Major-General
- 29 Brigadier
- 30 Colonel
- 31 Lieutenant-Colonel
- 32 Major
- 33 Captain
- 34 Lieutenant
- 35 Second Lieutenant



DO you read me? Radio conversation overheard in a Sherman squadron: Charlie two Charlie to Charlie two, yes, Charlie two Charlie to Charlie two, over."

And then there was *The Egyptian Mail* description of a famous general as "battle-scared". The same paper said in a caption to a picture of women cleaning train engines in England that they did much heavy work, "often in addition to ruining their own homes."





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## Story of The MARMON-HARRINGTONS

THE background to the story of The Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment — outlined in Volume One of "Fighting Forces of Rhodesia" — has been recalled by Major David Leslie, now Serjeant-at-Arms in the Rhodesian Senate, who for six years after World War Two commanded this Recce Unit of the Police Reserve. Other unit leaders were Addicott, Abrahams, Todd and Flavell.

The Marmon-Harrington armoured car was produced in the Pretoria workshops of the South African Railways during the early days of the 1939-1945 War, at a time when the British Empire went into or was forced into the 1939-45 conflict with an almost disastrous shortage of military equipment of every conceivable description.

The chassis of the Marmon-Harrington was produced in the Railway workshops, the armour plating was produced at ISCOR (South African steelworks), and was powered by a V8-Ford engine.

Two armoured cars, not in any way resembling the Marmon-Harrington, were produced in the Rhodesia Railways workshop in Bulawayo. These two continued in service until the early part of 1950 and were then scrapped. The Marmon-Harrington's which were in service in Rhodesia all came direct to Rhodesia from South Africa when they were produced at the beginning of 1942.

In all, something between 30 and 40 of these vehicles were made available to Rhodesia, where the vehicles were armed with a Bren gun. Two armoured car units of The Rhodesia Regiment were formed with these vehicles. One in Bulawayo (2nd Battalion R.R.) and one in Salisbury (1st Battalion R.R.), the unit in Salisbury being under command of Capt. A. N. (Arty) Evans.

Outside of Rhodesia, the Marmon-Harringtons served in Abyssinia and were used to equip the Kenya Armoured Car Regiment and the Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment.

At least five South African armoured car regiments were raised. The Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment raised in Kenya with Rhodesian personnel, the Kenya and the South African regiments were all armed with the water-cooled Vickers machine-gun, thus being much more heavily armed than those brought into service in Rhodesia with Bren guns. Owing to the disastrous shortage of equipment, the Marmon-Harrington (with all its shortcomings) was an invaluable addition to the equipment available to the Allied forces in Africa, and the speed with which South Africa produced them made them much more highly valuable yet.

They performed yeoman service, going through the



Major David Leslie with "Old Faithful" which now stands outside the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury.

Abyssinian campaign with the Kenya Armoured Car Regiment, and the 5th South African Armoured Car Regiment particularly, distinguished itself in its role of probing and reconnaissance into German and Italian-held territory in the Western Desert.

As was the story with our early tanks of being under-armoured, under-powered and under-armed, so it was with our armoured cars. The Germans in the Western Desert were equipped with powerful, heavily armoured eight-wheelers and armed with a 37-millimetre gun which was equivalent in hitting power to our two-pounder and it was only one of our later tanks, the Crusader, that was armed with the two-pounder.

The Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment was raised in East Africa in 1942 under the Command of Lt.-Col. Blakiston-Houston of the 11th Hussars.

The three Squadron Commanders were all British Army Regulars. The remainder of the personnel of the Regiment, with a few exceptions, were Rhodesians, drawn from forces in Rhodesia at that time, and also from Rhodesian forces at that time serving in the Western Desert, many of whom had served in "The Army of the Nile" under General Wavell. When finally equipped and trained, one squadron went into Abyssinia through Todenyang west of Lake Rudolf. The other two Squadrons went into Abyssinia via Addis Ababa, one going over the mountains via the "Assab Trail" and down to the shores of the Red Sea. The other went on to Kombol-



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shie. But the S.R.A.C.R. was too late to take part in any of the East African campaign, the fighting being practically ended when it arrived. Its role was, therefore, of necessity reduced to one of patrolling the conquered areas.

At the end of the East African campaign the S.R.A.C.R. was withdrawn from Abyssinia. It was under orders to proceed to the Middle East, when civil disturbances appeared imminent with strikes on the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt. The Armoured Car Regiment then immediately force marched from East Africa to the Copperbelt. The industrial trouble on the mines blew over with the deportation of the main ringleader.

The officers and men of the S.R.A.C.R. left by train for Southern Rhodesia. The armoured cars themselves were handed over to The King's African Rifles for transporting back to East Africa, and so the Marmon (armed with water-cooled Vickers) never appeared in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesians were then transferred to the South

African forces. They formed part of the Sixth South African Armoured Division, were trained in tanks (Shermans) and in these in the 6th S.A. Armoured Division went through the Italian campaign.

The Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment was re-raised in 1947 under the command of Lt.-Col. C. V. King. One Squadron was based in Bulawayo, one in Gwelo and one in Salisbury. They were equipped with the Marmons brought into Rhodesia in 1942. Their equipment was augmented in 1949-50 by the purchase of 20 much heavier and more powerful armoured cars (the Staghound with the 37-mm. gun) which had been in use in Europe by Allied forces. But the Marmons continued to serve and formed an important part of the equipment of the S.R.A.C.R. until economic reasons once again raised their dangerous head in 1956 and the S.R.A.C.R. was once again disbanded.

The Marmon-Harringtons nevertheless still soldiered on regardless, and formed part of the equipment of the Police Armoured Car Unit until 1972.

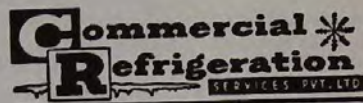
## PICTURE FROM THE PAST



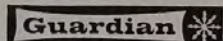
Rhodesia's new flag was hoisted on November 11, 1968, in front of the Cecil John Rhodes statue in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, when the Officer Administering the Government (and now the President), the Hon. Clifford Dupont, said that Rhodesia was reaffirming its determination to maintain sovereign independence and be responsible for her own affairs. Behind Mr. Dupont during the inspection of the Guard of Honour provided by The Rhodesian Light Infantry march (right) Lieutenant-General K. R. Coster, Commander of The Rhodesian Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brigadier) J. Hickman, Officer Commanding, RLI.



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PICTURE FROM THE PAST: Left to right — Colonel Cyril Blackwell, Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Bentley, Group Captain J. Deall, Colonel C. B. McCulloch and the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lord Dalhousie, in relaxed mood after an Investiture at Government House, Salisbury.

## The Day of The R.S.M.

THE "awkward squad" of National Servicemen was even more dumb than any which had previously appeared on the parade ground.

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"Please be seated, gentlemen," said the RSM in a soft voice. "You may loosen your tunics and smoke if you wish, for I'm about to tell you a little story from my past.

"When I was a very small boy I was passionately fond of playing with soldiers. One day my mummy bought me a whole box of wooden soldiers for my very own. We

had just come out of the store and I was hugging the box to my little chest when I saw another little boy — very ragged and poor — crying pitifully as he gazed at the soldiers on display in the shop window.

"On a rash impulse of generosity, I offered my box to the poor, ragged little chap and went home with my head high, very proud of what I had done. Once in the house, however, I burst out crying and my mummy clasped me to her bosom and wiped my pretty blue eyes.

"There there, son," she sympathised, 'don't cry, my pet — one day you'll have some real soldiers to play with. . ."

And suddenly, in a thunderclap roar which caused some of the recruits to topple off their benches, the RSM bellowed: "Now, yer ruddy wooden-headed, chicken-hearted, knock-kneed bliterin' bunch of imbeciles — THIS IS THE DAY!"





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Rhodesians V

# “Cadets Who Could Support Life By Chewing String”

**T**HE decision some years after World War Two to end the cadet training in schools drew mixed comment from parents and the public alike. The factors of expense, limited availability of equipment and shortage of trained instructors were examined and debated, but the cadets vanished from the military scene.

Suggestion by a visiting brigadier in 1975: “Your country must be stacked like an arsenal with captured terrorist arms, and enough school teachers have been on service in the sharp end to serve as instructors in realistic basic anti-guerilla training, without any of the old-fashioned parade ground bashing which established some discipline but was of little use in the field. We used to say: ‘If it moves, salute it. If it doesn’t whitewash it.’ I would say to-day: ‘If it moves, shoot it. If it doesn’t, bomb it.’”

An appendix to the outline story of the School of Infantry at Gwelo which appeared in the first volume of “Fighting Forces” told of the start of the cadet corps in Southern Rhodesia. A Lieutenant Hutchison wrote: “My enthusiasm for work among the youthful citizens made me dash one morning to Colonel Mackenzie Edwards, the Commandant-General, to seek permission

to form a cadet corps. The schools already contributed some form of military training, but they were unorganised. Although the Volunteer units smiled in friendly fashion, the boys were no part of the Defence Force of the country.

“While the Commandant-General was getting from the Administrator the necessary powers to make grants and to lend volunteer officers and warrant officers for instructional purposes, I sat in my office designing uniforms for both senior and junior cadets, and dividing the territory into military districts, so that each would provide a battalion. Mr. Brady, the Chief Education Officer, who had served in the South African War and during the Great War also served with great distinction in The Rifle Brigade, gave me his enthusiastic support, and he carried with him the headmasters of the schools.

“Within six weeks the fiat had gone forth that the Southern Rhodesian Cadets were an integral part of the Defence Force, and I was appointed as the first Adjutant, in addition to my duties as Personal Assistant to the Commandant-General.

“The material provided by Southern Rhodesia was of



Not all mines claim vehicles and their occupants. At the beginning of June it was announced that the headless bodies of two terrorists, who apparently blew themselves up while planting a landmine, had been found in the operational area. A Government spokesman said that other unexplained explosions had taken place in the area, and he warned the public not to tamper with suspicious objects, which might be mines, grenades, detonators or fuses.



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such fine quality that I had very little difficulty in bringing the various schools into a comprehensive scheme of training and administration. The High School in Salisbury produced almost a battalion in strength, and had added to it that of Umtali, the outpost on the edge of Portuguese East Africa. Its NCO's, boys of 15 to 17 years of age — "veritable hot-house plants," said some! — were equal in capacity and military virtues to any of the line regiments with which I had served. Bulawayo produced two battalions, one from Milton High School and the other from St. George's Catholic School. Between them there was intense rivalry.

"Another battalion was formed from independent companies of the schools from the smaller towns of Plumtree, Enkeldoorn, Gwelo and Hartley. That from Enkeldoorn was composed wholly of Afrikaner boys, as hard as nails, who could support life by chewing string, and each of whom was a marksman with the rifle.

"No work ever invited my higher enthusiasm. Although I did some outrageous things by issuing ordinances off my own bat, with excellent good humour Major Murray and the Commandant-General gave me their unqualified support. And if, in equipping my 'army', I imposed a severe strain on the Quartermaster's department, Major 'Tubby' Masterman — among the foremost who have made Rhodesian military history — blessed my work and permitted me to beg, borrow and steal, issuing thereafter the necessary requisitions and permits to cover my misdeeds."

When the first cadet camp opened at Gwelo on June 25, 1914, The Rhodesia Herald said: "The Government is to be congratulated on its decision to organise this camp, and we hope that the good results will be so apparent that it will be possible to hold similar encampments every year."

And later, in his narrative of an exciting sojourn in Rhodesia before he was recalled to England on the outbreak of World War One, Lieut. Hutchison was to say: "Nothing reflects higher credit upon the Cadet Force than that when the Volunteer regiments and most of the Police had been mobilised for defence and then despatched to both German South-West Africa and against Von Lettow Vorbeck, the Cadets furnished the guards and fulfilled the functions of the Defence Force among hundreds of thousands of Matabele and Mashona who might perhaps have seized upon such an opportunity for revolt or inter-tribal disturbances."

\* \* \*



Major-General John Shaw, newly-appointed Chief of Staff, The Rhodesian Army.

## ARMY PROMOTION

**T**HE new Chief of Staff of the Rhodesian Army is Major-General John Shaw (above), formerly of 2 Brigade. He has replaced Major-General G. A. D. "Andy" Rawlins, who has retired.

General Shaw was born and educated in Britain. Before coming to Rhodesia he served with The Royal Horse Guards (1944 to 1948) and in England's Metropolitan Police (1948 to 1949). He attested in the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps and was commissioned in 1951.

General Shaw served with The Rhodesian African Rifles in Malaya from 1956 to 1958, and then held various staff appointments in Rhodesia until 1972, when he was appointed Commander, 3 Brigade. Later that year he took over 1 Brigade, and then 2 Brigade in 1974. Colonel A. L. C. MacLean (General Staff, Army Headquarters) has succeeded General Shaw as Commander, 2 Brigade.





PICTURE FROM THE PAST: Left — Captain Alan Cameron. The Cameron Highlanders, known from Cape Town to Asmara as the representative of a famous Scotch whisky, and Major Richard Fleming, The Black Watch, share a drink at 154 Brigade HQ in Germany after the crossing of the Rhine. Major Fleming now farms at Salisbury South.

## TRIBUTE TO EX-SERVICEMEN

A NOVEL and moving tribute ended the military parade after the Cenotaph ceremony in Salisbury Gardens on Remembrance Sunday in 1974.

The ex-Service contingent, led by the MOTHS and comprising members of the Rhodesia Legion, the Naval Officers' Association, the Greek ex-Service association, and the Legion's African section, as well as many unattached individuals, were asked not to fall out in the Salisbury Gardens after the service but to march back to the Drill Hall. This they did, well in rear of the Regular units — and thus almost without benefit of the beat from the band of The Corps of Signals. But they marched well, and when they wheeled south in Moffat Street and turned into the Drill Hall grounds they found the Regular units awaiting them at attention. The ex-Service contingent passed behind the rear rank, wheeled around the band, and swung smartly past the Regulars, who were standing at the salute.

It was a fitting tribute to the "old soaks", most of whom would have qualified for "Grandad's Army", from the young B.S.A. Policemen, Rhodesian Air Force and Rhodesian Army of today. Among the ex-Servicemen were Sir Ralph Morton, World War One gunner and a former judge in Rhodesia, Arthur Chatwin of the Umvukwes (Royal Navy, W.W.I.), and none other than 83-year-old Captain Tom Strawbridge (R.N., retd.), who some years ago sent his medals back to Queen Elizabeth in protest at the attitude of the British Government towards Rhodesia — especially the refusal to allow Rhodesians to attend the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

## "RAT-PACKS" versus IMAGINATION

WHAT?

No bully and biscuits

The ingredients in the three basic ration packs used by the security forces in Rhodesia have been translated into no fewer than 17 different food combinations aimed at removing the boredom of eating the same meals three times a day — or less, in the operational areas — while cutting the preparation time to a minimum.

The packs contain, among other things, curry powder, braised pork, savoury mince, instant potato, jam, cheese, tinned milk, tea and coffee (said the Government publication, "Rhodesian Commentary"). The instruction booklet contains hints for breakfast dishes, minestrone, a fish dish, and either beef or pork curry for the main meal.

EEUGH Postscript: "The booklet also contains instructions on how to prepare a rice pudding and milk shakes."

Colonel Don Grainger's survival book, "Don't Die in the Bundu", told Servicemen — and hunters and tourists who had been injured or had lost their way — how to live off the strange things of the land.

From the Ayrshire Club, Raffingora, comes this information under the heading of "Useless Food Hints":

One portion of rattlesnake contain 200 calories  
Five fried grasshoppers contains 225 calories  
One bird's nest soup contains 75 calories  
Ten chocolate coated ants contain 250 calories  
One serving of barracuda contains 135 calories  
One glass of hippopotamus milk contains 80 calories  
Who's for bully and biscuits?

## SALUTE THE SOLDIER!

"Rhodesians were diffident when they 'went North' 36 years ago, wondering how they would measure up to the standards of the units they were to join. They soon found out. (In many cases they led them.—Editor).

"Today's Rhodesian soldiers have continued that record and have become perhaps the most efficient small anti-guerilla force in the world.

"As long as our country is being invaded it must be defended. There is no more honourable task for Rhodesians than protecting Rhodesian soil, and we do not believe that Rhodesians have anything but respect for their defenders."

*Extract from The Rhodesia Herald, Salisbury, November 11, 1974.*



The late Colonel N. S. Ferris.

## The Real GEN.

THEY called him "the Colonel with the Admiral's gait."

Whatever his walk denoted, Norman Sidney Ferris, for many years Editor of The Rhodesia Herald, walked the straightest possible line when it came to dealing with news of ex-Service personnel in his paper or any publication for which he contributed items of interest of Army, Navy and Air Force happenings.

At the end of World War Two the British Empire Service League in Rhodesia produced a monthly magazine, GEN. It was edited by the compiler of this production, then working on The Herald. One day Colonel Ferris sent for him.

"What," he said, with some curiosity mixed with ferocity, "is happening to the ex-Service news and pictures which I see coming into the office through various sources but seldom see in print?"

The answer was obvious.

"They are put on one side, sir, and kept for use in the monthly magazine of the B.E.S.L., GEN."

There was a long pause, then the Colonel said: "A good idea. At least the information will be read by people who knew what the war was about."



## Salute The Soldier!

(continued from page 55)

Press publicity for Rhodesia's fighting forces took a positive turn some time ago.

Post-war support for the Services (and for ex-Servicemen and women) shown by the late Colonel N. S. Ferris as Editor of The Rhodesia Herald eroded in Rhodesian newspapers and magazines as memories of 1939-1945 clouded, but the picture is very different to-day, and Press coverage of the fight against terrorism is an increasing acknowledgement that the general public appreciates what is being done for the country by the Regulars, the Territorials and the many Reserve units.

Look at these newspaper headlines on very good special articles written by staff reporters or freelance contributors:

**AIR LIFELINE TO FORCES** — Essential Link in War on Terror: The story of the supply drop to the forces in the "operational area".

**FORCES' FIRE-POWER:** A demonstration for a large gathering of chiefs and tribesmen of how hard the security forces can hit the terrorist intruders.

**RESERVE DRIVERS HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD:** The story of the Police Reserve Transport Section — and the variety of men, in origin and occupation, who keep it rolling.

**FAST BSAP LAUNCHES RULE LAKE KARIBA** — Night and Day They're Ready for the Kariba Patrol: "For all the rush, there's time to keep the spotlamps clean."

**EVERYDAY STORY OF LANDMINE BLASTS:** Damage to men and vehicles on the lonely, twisting roads between strongpoints and farmsteads.

**ARMS EXPERTS HELP IN TERROR WAR:** Three members of the BSA Police Depot in Salisbury with 50 years' experience of ballistics between them.

**PART-TIMERS, MAYBE, BUT READY TO BEAT THE 'TERS:** Beware! Mines can kill and maim — Beware! 'Ters and mines switch on.

**THE EYES AND EARS THAT PATROL THE SKY:** "When the full story is told, Rhodesians will realise what a debt is owed to the pilots of their Police Reserve Air Wing."

The comradeship between The King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Royal Rhodesia Regiment (before it lost the prefix "Royal" after UDI) was well exemplified in the 1964 issue of the K.R.R.C. Chronicle, which carried several articles on The Rhodesia Regiment, as well as an excellent account by Colonel J. de L. "Jock" Thompson, then Honorary Colonel of The 2nd Battalion, of an official tour of the battlefields in the Zulu campaign of 1879 in Natal.

Of these, Isandhlwana was the most famous, leading to the subsequent magnificent defence of Rorke's Drift. In 1964 Colonel Thompson wrote: "4,000 men died at Isandhlwana within the space of one hour on January 22, 1879. The British forces lost 858 men and their native levies 471. On the Zulu side at least 3,000 were killed . . . After 18 hours of relentless onslaught (at Rorke's Drift) the fierce Zulus roared acknowledgement of their enemy's die-hard courage and withdrew from the field, their rawhide shields raised in frank tribute to valour, tenacity and honour among men."

At Ladysmith, Colonel Thompson saw the tablets in the church to the memory of men of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the K.R.R.C., and he was to comment: "One of the thoughts that struck all of us representatives of the British Regiments was the fact that whereas in various countries of the Commonwealth memorials to Queen Victoria, famous soldiers and others have been removed with unseemly haste, in South Africa, which resigned in time to save itself from being evicted from the Commonwealth, its people, both English and Afrikaans speaking, are preserving the graves of British Soldiers in such a wonderful way."

"We all of us expressed the wish that the people of Britain could, by some means, be made aware of this." (Colonel Thompson himself served with the 60th Rifles in the desert campaigns of 1939-1943).

The Chronicles' review of the activities of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, following the removal of the 3rd and 7th (Northern Rhodesia) Battalions after the dissolution of the Federation, including reports of varying length on the remaining units, which at the time were commanded as follows:

1st Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. N. G. Jardine
2nd Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. K. G. Harvey
Llewellyn Depot	—	Lt.-Col. S. B. Comberbach
4th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. W. W. S. Smart
5th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. K. J. Coker
6th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. C. R. A. Blackwell
8th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. S. A. Stokes
9th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Potts
10th Battalion	—	Lt.-Col. C. M. Hayes

Army Collective Nouns — A sorrow of subalterns; a levity of lieutenants; a coruscation of captains; a muddle of majors; (sotto voce this one) a gloom of colonels; a blight of brigadiers; a slough of staff officers.

## THREE FAMOUS SQUADRONS OF WORLD WAR TWO

No. 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron

A Lion passant guardant charged on the shoulder with an Eagle's Claw and holding in the forepaw an Elephant's Tusk.

Motto: "Primum Agmen in Caelo" (which can be translated as "The First Flight in the Sky").

The design is based on the crest of the British South Africa Company.

The fact that this unit was originally a unit of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force is commemorated by the introduction of the Eagle's Claw, the Southern Rhodesian Air Force having used the Royal Air Force Eagle and a Lion as their Badge. (Illustration next page)



No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron

A Bateleur Eagle volant

Motto: "Hlabezulu" (which may be translated as "The Stabber of the Sky").

The Bateleur Eagle was adopted as it is common all over Rhodesia and is known for its propensity for aerobatics.

No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron

On a mount an Elephant.

Motto: "Fulmina Regis Iusta" (which may be translated as "The King's Thunderbolts are Righteous").

The design is based on the seal of Lobengula, the Matabele king at the time of the occupation of Rhodesia in 1890. An elephant, as used by the Squadron, suggests the weight of their attacks.







(above)

The description of this badge of No. 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron is given on Page 57.

(Below)

Four stalwarts of the Royal Rhodesia Air Force, photographed before the prefix "Royal" was dropped after UDI. Left to right: Mike Schumann, Charlie Paxton, Archie Wilson and Dickie Bradshaw.



## The Principles of LAW AND ORDER

**T**HE new system of allowing men to volunteer to do their National Service with the BSA Police instead of the with the Army or the Air Force had been an instant success, said a senior Police officer in May 1974, with reference to the first intake of 42 men in July 1973.

In September 1974 the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke, inspecting the biggest passing-out parade in Police history — it was the first time a National Service squad had paraded with the Regular Force recruits — said: "As far as the Regulars are concerned, you come from as far afield as South Africa and Scotland. . . We know that you will become one of us. As far as National Servicemen are concerned, I have noted that every school in the country is represented — not to mention a few from beyond our borders.

"The British South Africa Police is a comparatively young force, but it has established a fine tradition based upon the principles of Police work set down by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police when that Force was formed in 1829. One of these principles which I wish to quote is:

"To seek and preserve public favour, not by pandering to public opinions, but by constantly administering absolute impartial service to law in complete independence of policy and without regard to the justice or injustice of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing; by ready exercise of courtesy and good humour; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life."

"You will now go out to the various stations round Rhodesia and you will be virtually on your own, to maintain law and order. We are all satisfied that you can do this, but in doing so, always remember the principle which I have quoted."

Rhodesians Worldwide

**A** MPLIFICATION of the Minister's remarks appeared in The Rhodesia Herald when Superintendent Willie Hamilton, BSA Police staff officer in charge of recruiting, said that "the police image was good with most of the general public.

"Our police are seen as much as a source of help for citizens in distress as enforcers of the law," said Mr. Hamilton. "Parents don't frighten their kids any more by threatening to call the police. Among primary school-children the BSAP's image is highly glamorized. Among adults the Police image is also good, even if it is not 'shining' all the time. After all, we do go about unarmed and are always supported by the public."

Tribute was also paid to the Police Reserve, whose activities brought more civilians in contact with the regular force, resulting in a better understanding of police work. In high schools and youth clubs there was a slightly different attitude towards the Police, who were regarded as the representatives of authority and discipline.

Potential traffic offenders kept a wary eye on the Police, said Mr. Hamilton, and noisy party participants sometimes were unwilling to co-operate when the Police were called to a hall or private home, but in general there was little trouble.

## The Peace Enforcers

**"B**Y keeping the peace, detecting and preventing crime, bringing offenders to justice and enforcing the law, you are discharging the executive functions of the State," said Mr. Brendon Treacy, the Director of Public Prosecutions, when he reviewed the passing-out parade of nearly 80 new African constables at the Tomlinson Depot in Salisbury at the end of May.

"Above all, be fair," he said. "In the investigation of crime never suppress evidence favourable to an accused person. It is your duty to collate all the evidence, whether it is in favour of or against an accused person. This is of particular importance where the accused is an unsophisticated indigenous member of our community. I do not think that you should feel any sense of pride or satisfaction in obtaining a conviction. On the other hand, it is also nothing to your detriment if, on the evidence you are able to find, the court is not convinced of the accused's guilt and an acquittal results.

"By joining the Force, you have accepted a personal responsibility which overshadows every consideration of your own . . . The welfare of the community itself and of its individual citizens depends mainly on how efficiently the police discharge the executive duties which have been entrusted to them."



PICTURE FROM THE PAST: Recognise the trooper on the right? It was W. S. Whaley, father of the present Senator, "Sam" Whaley, and his three brothers, Tom, Duncan and George, all very well known in Mashonaland. Trooper Whaley left Ireland in 1893 and arrived in Rhodesia with Plumer's Column to fight in the 1896 Matabele Rebellion. He returned to South Africa, then came back to Rhodesia and started mining at Shamva, before turning to farming. He visited Ireland with his family in 1926, then returned to settle permanently in Rhodesia. With Trooper Whaley is Trooper Robert Shegog.

## New Army Barracks

**T**HE opening of "these splendid new barracks" at Wankie was another stage in the programme of having strategically placed military installations all over Rhodesia, said the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, at Wankie at the end of June. Earlier, in May 1975, new barracks were opened in Umtali for the first intake to go to Manicaland, and the buildings were described as having a "definite tone and character." In July, 1974, barracks opened at new Inyanga Village were described by a Regular soldier as "more like a four-star hotel," and have even been called "a holiday camp."



# The Police Career

(continued from page 29)

## Administration

The Administration Branch of the Force, commonly called the "Staff Branch", is responsible for the control and movement of personnel, the control of finances and stores and the many "admin" matters involved in a concern as large as the BSA Police.

Members of this Branch are not generally stationed in the more remote parts of the country and those who are admitted direct to the Branch are not required to undergo a full police training course. Holders of qualifications not less than Intermediate Chartered Institute of Secretaries may be accepted directly into the Branch with the rank of Staff Section Officer.



Night patrol by an Alsatian and his handler — colleague of the BSA Police.

## Police Dog Section

Police dogs are used in a widening field of crime detection and prevention throughout the world, and nowhere is their importance appreciated more than in Rhodesia. The BSA Police has Dog Sections in all main centres, and at District Headquarters, and these fine animals and their handlers have become an indispensable aid in police duties.

## Patrol and Tracker Dogs

Through the excellent co-operation of the Rhodesian Air Force, tracker dogs and handlers are, on occasion, flown at very short notice by helicopter to any point in the country where their services are urgently needed. A special role in tracking has evolved with the police Anti-Terrorist Units (P.A.T.U.). Patrol and tracking work is generally carried out by German Shepherd Dogs (Alsations) and by Bloodhounds.

Trained police dogs are also being used extensively in the detection of drug caches and the BSA Police find the quiet temperament of the Labrador produces excellent results in this field.

Patrol Officers with a minimum of 12 months' service are, from time to time, invited to apply for transfer to this branch.

## Signals

A comprehensive teleprinter and radio network links Headquarters with patrols in town and rural areas, police vehicles, traffic and highway patrol cars, Police launches and Police Reserve Air Wing aircraft throughout Rhodesia. All repairs and maintenance are carried out in well-equipped radio workshops.

Vacancies for fully trained radio operators and technicians do occur and special conditions about this specialised branch are obtainable on request. (P.O. Box 8007, Causeway, Rhodesia.).

## Sub-Aqua Section

A small group of volunteers, trained in the use of the latest diving equipment and under-water search techniques, put aside normal police duties when called upon to track down important evidence hidden beneath the surface of dams, lakes and rivers.

★ ★ ★



# Elite Group of Fighting Men

HIGH tribute was paid to the men of The Rhodesian African Rifles by the Commander of the Rhodesian Army, Lieutenant-General G. P. Walls, when he unveiled a plaque, on the site of the original camp in Salisbury, at the start of Regimental Week (April 18, 1975).

General Walls said after recalling some of the RAR's activities in recent years:

"The men of this Regiment are above faction or tribe or politics. They are an elite group of fighting men, both European and African, to whom the country owes an incalculable debt for their dedication and bravery. And their moral courage in the face of insidious assaults from

those who would undermine their sense of purpose is nothing short of admirable. I pay my humble tribute to these fighting Rhodesians. But not only are they brave and efficient soldiers. Their spirited approach to their task and their joie de vivre, their sheer love of serving, are an example which many would do well to emulate. Perhaps this spirit is best illustrated by the words which were quoted to me of a South African Police pilot who landed his helicopter in the midst of a group of RAR men. He said: 'I have never seen so many happy soldiers'.

"I am so proud to have been associated with these men, and I am glad that Salisbury will forever have a physical reminder of its link with this august Regiment."



# Some of the TERRORIST WEAPONS

FROM December 1962 to April 1966, the following types of fire-arms were recovered from terrorists in Rhodesia: 0.38 Enfield revolver; 9-mm Luger S.L.P.; 0.450 Thompson S.M.G.; 9-mm M.A.T. (French) sub-machine-gun; 9-mm Schmeisser sub-machine-gun, and 7.5 M.A.S. rifles (French).

Very few of these weapons were new, most being of World War II vintage. The only exception was the M.A.T. sub-machine-gun. No Communist-manufactured weapons were captured during this time. However, quantities of Russian grenades and explosives were captured, notably the R.G.D. 5 grenade and the Russian 200 grm and 400 grm slabs of T.N.T.

A few dates might be of interest.

12 December, 1962—The first fire-arms were recovered from African nationalists in Rhodesia (Tobias Bobbylocke Manyonga).



Although Rhodesians served with distinction under Orde Wingate in his famed band of Chindits, few civilians will recognise this fairly rare blazer badge, which belongs to "Buck" Ryan, the "president" of the "Republic of Enkeldoorn".

1963—Suitcase bombs were placed in large stores in Bulawayo and Salisbury. During September 1963, Johnstone Ndebele killed himself in Highfields location when manufacturing one such bomb. As a result of this accident, suitcase bombs were not used again until 1966.

1964—The first entry of terrorist gangs into Rhodesia. The first gang was not armed but, on 4 April, they murdered Mr. Oberholster in the Nyanyadzi district.

## REMEMBER MAZOE

The drawing on the opposite page outlines the story of the Mazoe Patrol of 1896, in which the Victoria Cross (top, right) was awarded to Captain R. C. Nesbitt of the British South Africa Police (bottom, right). It was specially drawn for "Fighting Forces of Rhodesia" by John Waterhouse, then Section Officer, B.S.A. Police, Mazoe, as a condensed version of an original drawing which hangs in the Mazoe Inn (prop. Wally Walters).

Nyanda and Kagubi (centre, left) were the instigators of the Mashona Rebellion, planning to receive all loot after the murder of the settlers. When the rebels attacked the Alice Mine on 18 June, two postal employees, Blakiston and Routledge, made a dash for the Trans Continental Telegraph Office (upper, right) and sent a distress message to Salisbury. Both were killed by the rebels on returning to the Alice Mine.

A small patrol, under Dan Judson, was sent from Salisbury, and then a second and larger one, under Randolph Nesbitt. The rescuers fought a dramatic and heroic running battle along the old Mazoe Road, the survivors reaching Salisbury on 20 June. Late in 1897 Nyanda and Kagubi surrendered, were tried, and were hanged, their remains being scattered. Nyanda's stronghold of 1896 is still in the granite hills on the south-eastern side of the Mazoe Dam.

(Recommended reading: "Remember Mazoe," by Captain Geoffrey Bond, published by The Pioneer Press).

On 21 October, there was an armed attack on a European homestead at Dube Ranch, in the Kezi area of Matabeleland.

18 April, 1966—The introduction of the first Communist fire-arms. This was in the Umtali area, where the Chinese copy of the Russian Tokarev S.L.P. was found on an African male. Within days the Chinese copy of the Russian designed S.K.S. rifle was found in the

(Continued on page 69)

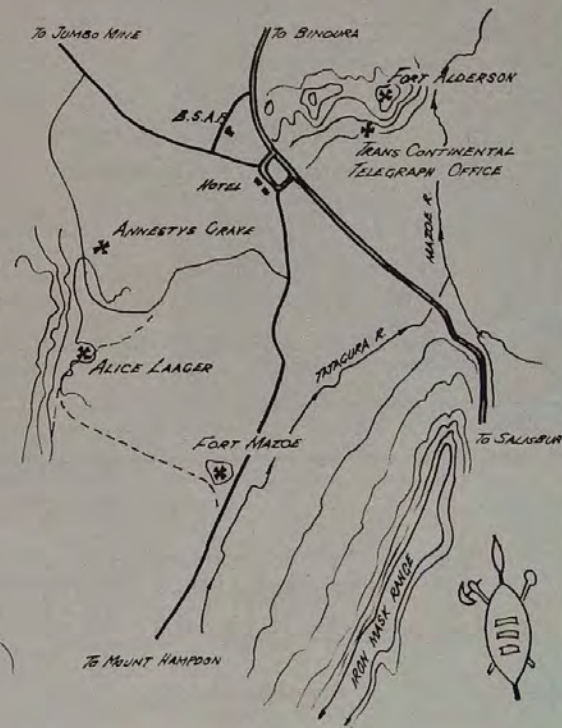
## Mazoe Patrol June 1896



NYANDA



KAGUBI



T.C. ROUTLEDGE



J.L. BLAKISTON



CAPT. R.C. NESBITT V.C.

DRAWN BY J.N. WATERHOUSE





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## “Can Policemen Read?”

IN 1911, Trooper Wilfred Bussy, of “K” Troop, British South Africa Police, set out to answer this question. He started a magazine — and in 1971 *The Outpost* (which has since found fame in a collection of contributions put together in book form by T. V. Bulpin) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. Policemen obviously could read — but Bussy went to hospital with the strain of producing the Corps’s own magazine every month. (It was then called *The Police Review*).

Along came the second editor, Trooper E. Moore Ritchie, transferred from Mtoko to Bulawayo to fill the editorial chair. He didn’t want the hospital bed next to Bussy, so he passed the writing buck to his readers, and before he left a year later *The Outpost* was filled with policemen’s contributions.

Trooper Gerald Grove was next, but he went to World War One, succeeded to a baronetcy and started a world tour which did not include Rhodesia. (As editor, he produced *The Rhodesian Defence Force* journal, aimed at covering also other units of the Rhodesian forces).

Corporal J. S. Bettie followed. When he left the Force, he went into journalism in South Africa, as Moore Ritchie had done in England.

Looking back at his predecessors, Alan Stock wrote in 1971: “Others to make their distinctive contribution to the development of *Outpost* were S. J. Coni, S. S. Sawyer (father of the Salisbury man of the same initials), E. A. Cordell (who became one of the ‘big five’ of Rhodesia Railways), Reg Lowings and Harry Baldwin. Then came Eric Crabbe, who edited *Outpost* for 10 years with originality and light-heartedness.

Eric Crabbe himself dug deeply into the early copies of the magazine for a series published in the golden jubilee year and concluded in the 1971 production. And he, like the other editors, much admired Bussy, who never hesitated to write with a steel pen.



National Servicemen being trained in the use of the anti-riot Greener gun at the BSA Police Depot, Salisbury.

One example from Bussy:

“Ye herded townsmen scorn him. Ye have no meed of praise

For him who keeps the outpost, the guardian of your ways.

The desert bred his morals; his manner’s rough, ’tis true, But he’s a man when all is said — That’s more than some of you!”

Strong meat, indeed.

The following limerick — not Bussy’s! — was in Vol. I, No. 1 of *The Police Review*, to prove that even in those days a policeman’s lot was quite a flighty one.

There was a jeune maid whose physique  
Etait belle and exceedingly Greek.  
When she posed in her ‘nightie’  
As V. Aphrodite,  
Oh, Zeus! — The effect was unique.





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Rhodesians Work



Although the motor-cycle and the Land Rover are used throughout Rhodesia for Police work, all Regular recruits are taught to ride. For many years the mounted escorts at the Opening of Parliament have been much admired by visitors and residents alike.

## MARKSMAN EXTRAORDINARY

**I**NSPECTOR Ian Chalk, a musketry instructor and Armourer of the BSA Police in Salisbury, won the individual title for Rhodesia as a shottist in the first international combat championships held in Durban in September last year. He won with the fastest time of 2 minutes 12 seconds, all 36 shots on target.

The shoot was a 200m jungle lane and included obstacles like 3-metre high banks, obstructions to be crawled under, and a river had to be crossed twice.

Mr. Chalk, who was educated at Highbury School and Hilton College, Natal only took up this shooting sport about two months before the championships, which were won by Rhodesia by 100 points clear of Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg and Durban. (In a Test match against a combined South African side, however, Rhodesia were beaten 1 560 to 1 510). Other Rhodesian



Inspector Ian Chalk at practice.

team members were Graham Whistler, Tony Weeks, Mike Large, Lionel Smith, Dan Saul and Brian Fisher.





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PICTURE FROM THE PAST: A notable visitor to land-locked Rhodesia in 1952 was Admiral Sir Herbert Packer, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, who travelled from Simonstown to Salisbury to inspect the country's Sea Cadet school, HMS Mashona. With the Admiral in this group were (left to right) Major B. G. Franklin, GSO II, Mashonaland, Mr. Barnard, chairman of the Naval Association, Lieutenant S. W. Burn, OC, HMS Mashona, and Colonel G. E. "Bomby" Wells, Officer Commanding Mashonaland.

(continued from page 62)

Headlands area of Manicaland. These finds were followed in Matabeleland by the discovery of the Chinese A/K 47 assault rifle and the Russian P.P.S.H. sub-machine-gun. During the middle of 1966, the R.P.G. 2 rocket-launcher and the R.P.D. light machine-gun were also encountered. On 17 April the first farmer and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen) were murdered at Nevada Farm.

Originally, all the Communist weapons that were captured were of Chinese manufacture; namely, the Tokarev self-loading pistol, the S.K.S. rifle, the A/K 47 assault rifle, the R.P.D. light machine-gun and the R.P.G.

2 rocket-launcher. (All Chinese present-day weapons are copies of the Russian weapons.) However, within a short time the Russian Tokarev pistol, A/K 47 rifle and R.P.G. 2 rocket-launcher were found. Other equipment and ammunition has been of Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian, Russian and East German manufacture.

More recently, the A/K 47 rifles of Rumanian, Hungarian and East German manufacture have been found.

These are the various weapons, mines, and explosives that have been found in Rhodesia.

(continued)



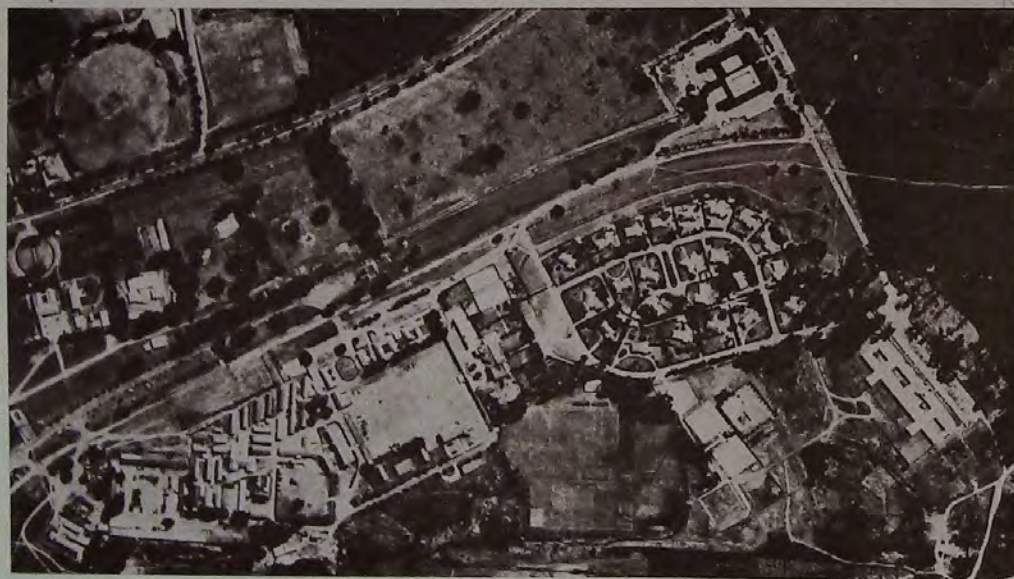
S.K.S. A/K 47	Chinese and Russian Chinese, Russian, Rumanian, Hungarian and East German
R.P.D. machine-gun M 52/57 rifle M 25 S.M.G.	Chinese Czechoslovakian Czechoslovakian
Tokarev S.L.P. P.P.S.H. S.M.G.	Russian and Chinese Russian
D.P. light machine- gun	Russian
R.P.G. 2 rocket- launchers	Russian and Chinese
R.P.G. 7 rocket- launchers	Rumanian. Rockets for this type of weapon have been of Russian, Rumanian and Bul- garian manufacture
Grenades	Russian, Chinese, Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian
Anti-personnel mines	Russian and Chinese
Anti-vehicle mines	Russian and Chinese
Explosives	Russian, Chinese and Czecho- slovakian
60-mm mortars	Chinese

The Chinese have copied all their weapons from the Russians. All are very simple in design—for use by

peasants. Stoppages are few. The stripping of all these weapons is also very simple. The calibre of the S.K.S. rifle, A/K 47 assault rifle and the R.P.D. light machine-gun is 7,62-mm. The Security Forces use the FN rifle, which is also of 7,62-mm calibre, but the Communist weapon fires a cartridge which has a 38,6-mm length case compared with the Security Force's 51-mm length case. The Communist bullet is of 122 grains compared with the Security Force's bullet of 144 grains. The advantage to the terrorist in this case is that he can carry a greater quantity of ammunition, but the terrorist weapon has neither the accuracy nor the hitting power of the FN rifle.

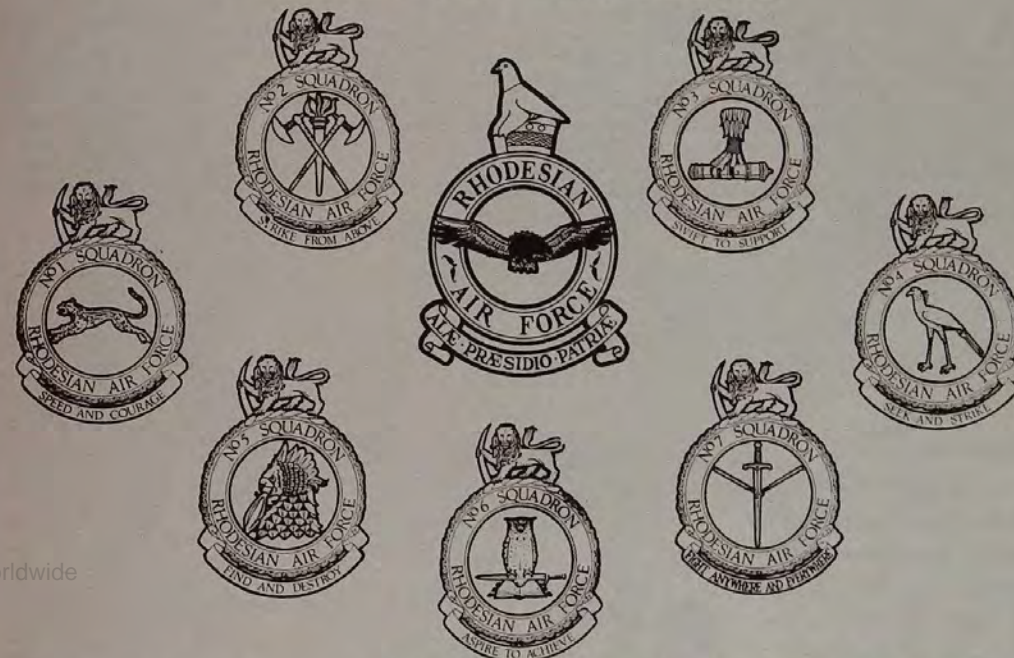
The latest Russian AKM assault rifle found is an improvement on the A/K 47 assault rifle, and these weapons were made in 1972. The Russian-designed R.P.G. 7 rocket-launcher fires a rocket capable of penetrating 12-14 inches of armour-plate.

Anti-vehicle mines have been of both Russian and Chinese manufacture, of the types T.M.H. 46, T.M. 46 and T.M.D.—B. The first two hold approximately 12½ lb. of explosives in a metal case, and the third holds approximately 16 lb. of explosives in a wooden box. Although the initial use of mines hindered the Security Forces in their movements, they have now learned to live with this problem. This type of warfare, however, is indiscriminate, and several civilian vehicles have detonated mines, resulting in some cases in the death of the occupants.



An aerial view of Army Headquarters, Salisbury, showing among other features: Top right — The administrative block; centre right — the residential area; middle centre — the parade ground and Beit Hall; and bottom left — the transport section.

## SQUADRON BADGES of the RHODESIAN AIR FORCE



Clockwise, from 9 o'clock, they are: No. 1 Squadron—Speed and Courage; No. 2 Squadron—Strike from Above; No. 3 Squadron—Swift to Support; No. 4 Squadron—Seek and Strike. Anti-clockwise, from 7 o'clock: No. 5 Squadron—Find and Destroy; No. 6 Squadron—Aspire to Achieve; and No. 7 Squadron—Fight Anywhere and Everywhere. The motto on the Force badge is *Alae Praesidio Patriae*—"Wings Guard Our Country".

## The Volunteer Reserve

THE Squadron and Commanders of the Rhodesian Air Force Volunteer Reserve are:

**101 (Bulawayo):** Headquarters — BRADY BARRACKS. Commanded by Squadron Leader Peter CORBISHLEY.

**102 (Gwelo):** Headquarters — THORNHILL AIR BASE. Commanded by Squadron Leader John EADIE.

**103 (Salisbury):** Headquarters — CRANBORNE TRAINING CENTRE. Commanded by Squadron Leader Marshall ROBINSON.

**104 (Umtali):** Headquarters in UMTALI. Commanded by Squadron Leader 'Don' HOWE.

**105 (Lomagundi):** Headquarters — PRESTON AIRFIELD, Banket. Commanded by Squadron Leader 'Harry' TURNER.

**106 (Air Movements):** Headquarters — CRANBORNE TRAINING CENTRE. Commanded by Squadron Leader John CRAMP.

**107 (Lowveld):** Headquarters — BUFFALO RANGE AIRFIELD, Chiredzi. Commanded by Squadron Leader 'Steve' FENTON-WELLS.

**108 (Field):** Headquarters — CRANBORNE TRAINING CENTRE, Salisbury. Commanded by Squadron Leader 'Ron' BLACKMORE.

**CHIPINGA FLIGHT:** Headquarters in CHIPINGA. Commanded by Squadron Leader 'Tony' CHISNALL.



# PAY RISE for JUNIOR RANKS

A 40 percent pay rise from July 1, 1975, for junior ranks of the Rhodesian Regular front-line infantry soldiers of all races was announced by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. K. van der Byl, at the end of June. Expressing the appreciation and admiration of the Government and the people of Rhodesia for the way in which the national servicemen had been operating in the field, the Minister said that the "vast majority of those who are not doing their national service are now known to us and we have them on the books." He also said that,

should efforts to end the continuing terrorist incursions fail, there would be a total national concentration on the complete eradication of the terrorists and their various political adherents.

The lower ranks of The Rhodesian Light Infantry, The Rhodesian African Rifles, The Special Air Services and The Selous Scouts would benefit from the pay increases, which would make the Rhodesian Army as attractive a career to the active young men as any job in the civilian sector.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
African Distillers	2	Philips Central Cellars (Pvt) Ltd.	50
Ajax Trading & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4	Plate Glass Industries Rhodesia Ltd.	26
Arthur Garden & Co., (Pvt) Ltd.	46	Radio Ltd	44
Barlow & Sons (Rhodesia) Ltd., Thos.	68	Rhodesian Air Force	30
Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., The Rhodesian	24	Rhodesian Banking Corporation Ltd. — Inside front cover	
C.A.B.S.	22	Rhodesian Breweries Ltd.	14
Cerama Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	64	Rhodesian Cables Ltd.	34
Clay Products Ltd.	40	Rhodesian Castings Ltd.	66
Coca-Cola Export Corporation	16	Rhodesian Milling Co., (Pvt) Ltd. — Inside back cover	
Commercial Refrigeration Services (Pvt) Ltd.	48	Rhodesia Oxygen (Pvt) Ltd.	32
Craster (Pvt) Ltd., W. S.	18	Rhodesia Tea Estates Ltd.	50
Dunlop Rhodesia Ltd.	20	R.N.F.E. (Pvt) Ltd.	44
Elcombe (Pvt) Ltd., George	46	Scandia Wire Products (Pvt) Ltd.	4
Haylett-Gibbs (Pvt) Ltd.	52	Schweppes (Central Africa) Ltd.	52
Information, Department of	1	South African Canvas Co., (Pty) Ltd.	26
Kingstons Ltd.	48	Southampton Assurance Co., of Rhodesia Ltd.	36
Lion Match Co., (Rhodesia) Ltd.	52	Standard Bank Ltd.	Back cover
Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd.	42	T.A. Group of Companies	6
Marks & Co., (Pvt) Ltd., W. G.	64	Timber & Hardware Co., Ltd.	66
Meikle Trust and Investment Co., (Pvt) Ltd., Thomas	12	Whitehead & Sons (Rhodesia) Ltd., David	8
More Wear Industrial Holdings Ltd.	10	Zambesi Coachworks Ltd	50
Parker Pen Co., (Pvt) Ltd.	38		

The mill-wheel of old was said to have ground slowly but surely.



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