

A collection of military and survival gear is arranged on a textured, light-colored fabric surface. In the upper left, a semi-automatic handgun with a magazine is positioned diagonally. Below it, a small, round, metallic compass with a black ring is visible. To the right of the compass, a map or document is partially visible, showing some markings and the letters 'BU'. A folding knife with a dark handle and a sharp blade is open, lying on the right side. A small, dark, knitted net or mesh is also present. In the upper right, a small, dark, cylindrical object with a textured surface is visible. The overall composition suggests a theme of military or survival equipment.

NUMBER 3

FIGHTING
FORCES
OF RHODESIA

75c



Still falling victim to old-fashioned money practice?

You need the modern-day bank!

Losing holiday money, having savings stolen, running out of cash, forgetting payments and losing cash... just some of the dangers of old-fashioned money practice. With Rhobank you can enjoy the safety and convenience of Travellers' Cheques, a Savings Account, a Cash Card, Stop Orders and a Current Account.



RHODESIAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED
(REGISTERED COMMERCIAL BANK)

The Rhobank Group of Companies will help you with all your financial matters. Come to today's bank... Rhobank. Your modern-day bank.

Rhobank
We're with you all the way.

Group Companies: Scottish Rhodesian Finance Limited (Registered Financial Institution), Sylvestra Merchant Bank Limited (Registered Accepting House), Sylvestra Trust and Executor Limited, Associated Companies: Travel International Limited, Sylvestra Insurance Brokers Limited.
Branches at: Salisbury (14), Bulawayo (4), Fort Victoria, Gwelo, Harare, Marondera, Que Que, Simba, Umtali, Victoria Falls.

Your success! What business is it of ours?

It's like this —

IPCORN has finance awaiting the right opportunities. It is an organisation that national and overseas investors have found to be a major contributor to their success in Rhodesia. So why not yours? But, *and this is our difference*, IPCORN never seeks a controlling interest in the Companies it helps to establish or expand.

IPCORN CAN BOOST YOUR BUSINESS!

IPCORN provides money and first-class management for: Successfully established Companies needing extra capital to grow, modernize or merge... and, Companies (including overseas investors) with viable new projects, to launch in Rhodesia.

FINANCIAL AID from IPCORN could involve —

A possible minority (25% - 30%) equity share in your business;
Finance for plant and equipment;
A long or medium term loan;
Purchase of factories or premises on a lease-back plan,
or a combination of these.

WHO — AND WHAT WE ARE!

The IPCORN Group is an independent, privately-owned development finance corporation dating back to 1960, which has assisted in the

establishment and growth of industry in Rhodesia. The continuing growth and success of most of Ipcorn's associated companies has created for the Group the reputation of being the "helpful partner" — that you could be looking for.

WE MOVE AMONG GIANTS!

IPCORN shareholders include many leading international and local Banking, Insurance, Mining, Financial and Industrial Institutions. With these associations Ipcorn is able to take advantage of a world wide fund of information, which is of continuing benefit to the companies it assists. IPCORN today, has investments and interests in the fields of engineering, chemicals, food and beverages, pulp and paper, agriculture, building, rubber, plastics, textiles, clothing, hotels and the motor industry.

WE LIKE YOU TO PICK OUR BRAINS

IPCORN can help you establish and/or manage your business — (if you wish) — and have the best brains to assist! On our Management Panel we have technical experts, economists, financial experts, investment analysts, portfolio managers, engineers and property developers... each with specialised knowledge of the local market.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES — WITH NO STRINGS ATTACHED!

If you wish an in-depth analysis on the probabilities of success for your project, product or service in the Rhodesian market, IPCORN will prepare pre-project or feasibility studies for you... with no obligation whatsoever. So without risking a bean, you'll have the full facts; a clear look at all the alternatives — and the widest possible guidance for the soundest investment.

If you'd like to know more about the IPCORN Group which comprises: Ipcorn Ltd., Industrial Finance Corporation Ltd., Industrial Holdings (Pvt.) Limited, Niven, Gray and Co. (Private) Limited, Ipcorn Industrial Properties (Pvt) Limited, please get in touch with the Manager, (Operations Division), P.O. Box 134, Salisbury. (Telephone 702271.)

YOUR SUCCESS COULD VERY WELL BE OUR BUSINESS.



IPCORN

Participation without control!

Ottoman House, Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia. P.O. Box 134. Telephone 702271.
Mimosa House, Ninth Avenue, Bulawayo, Rhodesia. P.O. Box 1180. Telephone 69753.

Rhodesians V



**MAKE IT-
WITH
RHODESIA**

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
P.O. Box 8150, Causeway, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

NUMBER THREE

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
THE BSA POLICE BY W. D. GALE, M.B.E.:		Honours and Awards	47
Commissioner of BSA Police	5	An Essential Arm	49
Small Unit with a Big Punch	7	Medics Maintain Morale	51
"Black Boots" Provide Support	11	The Girls Step Out	53
Guardians of the Home Front	15	"Bomby" Wells	57
THE RHODESIAN ARMY by W. D. GALE, M.B.E.:		THE RHODESIAN AIR FORCE by BEVERLEY WHYTE:	
A Dedicated Commander	19	Strike From Above	59
The Chiefs of Staff	21	Flags and Pennants	61
Licking Them into Shape	25	No. 1 Squadron	65
August 8, 1976	29	No. 2 Squadron	67
Army Badges of Rank	31	No. 3 Squadron	69
Commandos Hit Hard	33	No. 4 Squadron	73
Soldiers on Horseback	39	No. 5 Squadron	74
The Men Who Dare	41	No. 6 Squadron	75
The Modern Warrior	43	No. 7 Squadron	76
		Casualty Evacuation	77

PARTICIPANTS

African Gate & Fence Works (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd.	50	Lever Brothers (Pvt.) Ltd.	17
Air Survey Company of Rhodesia (1961) (Pvt.) Ltd.	57	Liebig's (Rhodesia) Ltd.	20
Allenwest (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd.	52	Lion Match Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd.	48
Alty (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., Henry	56	Lucas C.A. (Pvt.) Ltd., Joseph	22
Arbor Acres (Pvt.) Ltd.	58	Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd.	54
Arthur Garden & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	60	McDonald Medical & Dental Supplies (Pvt.) Ltd.	52
Asphalt & Tarmac (Pvt.) Ltd.	58	Medpharm Laboratories (Pvt.) Ltd.	28
Atomic Battery Co. (1966) (Pvt.) Ltd.	24	Melkies Stores (Pvt.) Ltd., Thomas	50
Barbour (Pvt.) Ltd., H. M.	16	Milne (Pvt.) Ltd., H. D.	30
Bata Shoe Co. Ltd., The Rhodesian	26	Mugrove & Watson (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd.	50
Biddulphs Removals & Storage (Pvt.) Ltd.	56	Nagar Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaners (Pvt.) Ltd.	78
Brake & Clutch (Pvt.) Ltd.	36	Norton Motor Co. Ltd.	34
Burni Boats (Pvt.) Ltd.	18	Old Mutual	66
CABS	50	OK Bazaars Rhodesia Ltd.	62
CAPS Holdings Ltd.	36	Pay 'n Take	68
Charhon (Pvt.) Ltd., M. E.	40	Pettigrew (Pvt.) Ltd., C.	8
Clotex Holdings Ltd.	70	Plate Glass Industries of Rhodesia Ltd.	52
Clover Electro-Platers	10	Prodorite (Pvt.) Ltd.	40
Coca-Cola Export Corporation	58	Radio Ltd.	46
Columbus McKinnon Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.	24	Ramanlal & Co., C.	62
Commercial Refrigeration Services (Pvt.) Ltd.	66	Rapier Garments (1976) (Pvt.) Ltd.	64
Courtwin Industrial Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd.	14	Rhodesian Banking Corporation Ltd.	6
Craster (Pvt.) Ltd., W. S.	70	Rhodesian Breweries Ltd.	62
Crown Cork Co., Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.	12	Rhodesian Cables Ltd.	48
Dunlop Rhodesia Ltd.	68	Rhodesian Hard Chrome Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	64
E & F Greens (Pvt.) Ltd.	32	Rhodesian Hat Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd.	48
Elcombe (Pvt.) Ltd., George	70	Rhodesia Oxygen (Pvt.) Ltd.	36
Electronic Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	70	Rhotreads (Pvt.) Ltd.	46
Enfield Cables (Pvt.) Ltd.	37	R.K. Footwear Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd.	64
Fereday & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd.	40	Robinson (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd., E. S. & A.	48
Frerera Wholesalers (Pvt.) Ltd.	32	Rowett & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd., John	54
Fittwell Garments (Pvt.) Ltd.	68	Rubins Model Bakery	66
G.M. Steel Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	72	Salisbury Industries Ltd.	58
Haggie Rand (Rhodesia) Ltd.	42	Salisbury Wire Mesh Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd.	60
Hartley, Municipality of	54	South African Canvas Co. (Pty.) Ltd.	30
Helvey Knitwear (Pvt.) Ltd., J. W.	56	Standard Bank Ltd.	4
Identification Services (Pvt.) Ltd.	2	Supersonic Radio Manufacturing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	32
Information, Department of	32	T.A. Holdings Ltd.	52
Ipcorn Ltd.	68	Tanrose (Pvt.) Ltd.	80
Irvin & Johnson (Rhodesia) Ltd.	35	T.A.P. Portuguese Airways	46
Italian Coachbuilders (Pvt.) Ltd.	26	Tinto Industries Ltd.	72
Kays Jewellers	38	Umtali, City of	42
Kerr (Pvt.) Ltd., W. L.	38	Voyager Trouser & Suit Manufacturers	37
Kingstons Ltd.	38	Wholesale Radio Supplies (Pvt.) Ltd.	38
		Zambezi Coachworks Ltd.	38

Designed, Compiled and Published by: H. C. P. Andersen, P.O. Box 1566, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Printed in Rhodesia by: Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd., at Salisbury.

★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★
September, 1976

on our behalf

Sons . . . husbands . . . fathers . . . brothers
Defending our country. Black and White,
side by side.

INSERTED AS A MARK OF APPRECIATION —
AND A REMINDER THAT WE ALL HAVE
A STAKE IN RHODESIA.



THE T.A. GROUP OF COMPANIES

AMALGAMATED MOTOR CORPORATION
(CAIRNS, CONCORDE, M & S MOTORCYCLES,
ROBEN MOTORS, VAN ROOYEN MOTOR CYCLE WORKS)
TOBACCO AUCTIONS, GLENS, AFCO ENTERPRISES
DIVIDE INDUSTRIAL AND CHEMICAL HOLDINGS
VIKING FINANCE CORPORATION, MODERN ENGINEERS
MORHEN PRODUCTS, SPECIALISED COATINGS
NORTH EASTERN TRANSPORT, AFRICA STRIP MINING COMPANY
GLEN SOMERSET TOBACCO COMPANY, T.A. TRADING COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS HOLDINGS
(GRAPHIC PROCESS, HIRE-A-VISION, VISCOUNT ELECTRONICS,
BUSINESS EQUIPMENT CORPORATION)

WHICH FORCE should have pride of place in a publication of this kind? The Army, the Air Force, the Police? Each of them has a strong claim to the honour of being mentioned first in order of priority, so the publishers decided the issue on the role of each Force in Rhodesia's history. There can be no argument that the BSA Police were the first Force to be established (even before the Pioneer Column arrived in 1890), then came the Army (the Defence Act was introduced in 1926) and finally the Air Force, which had a small but most meritorious beginning in 1939. And so that is how they appear in this magazine — first the Police, then the Army, then the Air Force.



COMMISSIONER OF BSA POLICE

Rhodesians Worldwide

THE career of Commissioner of Police, Peter Denis Wray Richards Sherren, has been packed full of interest, variety and achievement. Born in France in 1920, the son of a British Army Officer, he was educated in England and while at school distinguished himself at games and achieved junior Wimbledon in 1936.

Leaving England in 1937 and, after a brief stay in South Africa, he attested into the District Branch of the BSA Police in 1939. He was subsequently seconded for Service outside Rhodesia and was with the British Military Administration, Middle East Forces, and engaged mainly in intelligence work in the Dodecanese theatre.

Returning to Rhodesia in 1946, he served at Stations throughout all Provinces of the country and, during the disturbances of the 1950's in both Bechuanaland and Malawi, he served for considerable periods with units of the BSA Police that had been called to the assistance of those territories.

Commissioned in 1956, he served for some four years at Police General Headquarters and then commanded, respectively, the Manicaland, Victoria and Matabeleland Provinces. It was in the latter Province that the earliest terrorist incursions were experienced and during this time the concept of Joint Operations Command really got into its stride to ensure a high degree of effective co-operation between the three Services that has been



Commissioner of BSA Police P. D. W. R. Sherren.

such a satisfying feature of the anti-terrorist operations.

In 1968 Mr. Sherren returned to Police General Headquarters and served in both the Administrative and Crime and Security Branches, was promoted to Deputy Commissioner (Crime and Security) and then assumed command of the Force in February 1974.

Mr. Sherren, from the early days of his service of extended horse patrolling in rural areas, has seen tremendous development in the Force — progressing as it has to the highly sophisticated organisation now playing its full role in not only the maintenance of law and order in the civil aspect but also the current anti-terrorist campaign which has heavily involved all branches of the Police.

**a Man-Size
Beer. Cold,
Clear Castle.**



**When you've had a Castle,
you know you've had a beer.**



Rhodesians Worldwide

SMALL UNIT WITH A BIG PUNCH

It sounds like a word in a foreign language, but it has nevertheless become almost a household word in Rhodesia — the word, PATU, the acronym of Police Anti Terrorist Unit. It is a vital force in the battle against the terrorists, packing a punch out of all proportion to its size.

It all started in the early '60s when a group of terrorists infiltrated into the Sinoia area and committed atrocities. The Police Officer in Charge, Lomagundi district, Superintendent Bill Bailey, organised his policemen, regulars and reserves, into groups who called themselves the Sinoia Commandos. The whole thing was highly unorthodox, but Headquarters gave its blessing to Bailey's idea provided the name was changed, and so "Sinoia Commandos" was dropped in favour of VAT (Volunteer Additional Training), and VAT units were active in 1964 and 65.

A burst of terrorist activity in the Sinoia area in early 1966 and the murder of the Hartley farmer, Viljoen, and his wife saw the VATS really justify themselves as small groups of trained men pursued equally small groups of terrorists and tracked them down. They were so success-



These PATU men pause to admire the rugged scenery of our Eastern border as they search the opposite hillside for signs of the enemy. They are expert at tracking terrorists in country like this.



P.G. Salutes

As regular suppliers to the armed services, the Plate Glass Group of companies feels a special relationship exists between themselves and all branches of the Rhodesian fighting forces.

We wish to associate ourselves with this publication, recognising it as a tribute to the men from all walks of life who regularly serve their country — and all servicemen in Rhodesia.



PLATE GLASS COMPANY
P.G. TIMBERS OF RHODESIA LIMITED

PG HYDRONAIL ROOF TRUSSES — CONSTRUCTION TIMBER —
BOARD PRODUCTS — HARDWOODS — GLASS — GLAZING
AND MIRRORS

EE 2074

Rhodesians

ful that Bill Bailey was authorised to develop his idea on national scale so that similar methods could be applied in other operational areas, such as Northern Matabeleland which came into prominence at about the same time. But instead of calling them VATS they should be called PATU as more accurately reflecting their nature. PATU came into being on August 1, 1966.

From where did Bill Bailey get his inspiration, the idea of having small, hard-hitting groups who would be self-contained, able to stay in the bush for days on end and beat the terrorists at their own game? You've guessed it — from his wartime service in the Western Desert where he had served in the Long Range Desert Group, which caused so much havoc behind the enemy's lines and disrupted his lines of communication. The physical conditions may have been different — desert and sand dunes instead of bush and kopjies — and the nature of the enemy was different — a properly organised army instead of small bands of murderous, cut-throats — but the basic need was the same, the need for rapid movement by a small force that would be difficult to detect.

So Bill Bailey started to train his PATU "sticks" on these lines. And who did he find to help him? None other than Reg Seekins, who had served in the Desert in a unit formed by the irrepressible Colonel David Stirling, the Special Air Service. So the "sticks" got the benefit of the L.R.D.G. and S.A.S. training, which means the best in the world.

They started off by putting the entire BSA Police Force through a nation-wide selection course, consisting of a four-day course which sorted out those with promise and those who would obviously be useful in other capacities. Those selected were then put through an advanced selection course lasting eight days, and then they made the final choice. They formed three or four sticks, each stick consisting of four men, to operate in Salisbury Province, and the same procedure was followed in the other Provinces. Later an African policeman was introduced into each stick, and this is the basis on which they operate today.

The basic training is based on the old SAS methods. "There is no square bashing," said Inspector Reg Seekins, "they've done all that. We teach them the things they've got to know for their job. We look for a man with self-discipline, who has respect for himself and for other people, has a responsible outlook on life and who is physically and mentally tough. He has to be physically strong so that he can cover long distance under difficult conditions in the bush, carrying supplies for eight days on his back."

The men are taught bush craft, close-quarter combat for their own protection, all aspects of small arms combat, map reading (in which a high standard is demanded), tracking and first-aid. Some of them make very good trackers — in fact, the average white policeman in a PATU stick is a better tracker than the average African recruited in the towns. If he has been brought up in the



A tip for survival in the bush. These vines, which wrap themselves round trees, contain cool, life-saving liquid in hot, arid areas. The PATU stick knows what to look for.

urban townships he knows no more about tracking than the average resident of Highlands or Avondale. He has to be trained to track like everyone else.

PATU's original role was reconnaissance as they continually patrolled the borders and penetrated into inaccessible areas with a view to denying the enemy any training grounds within Rhodesia, and also gathering information from the locals.

This is still their role but they are developing also along combat lines — fighters as well as trackers. Their mission now is to seek and destroy.

They have, of course, been doing this for some time. They first went into action in Operation Isotope, following the Viljoen murders in the Lomagundi district, but the first kills notched up by PATU were gained in Operation Cauldron which followed in the same area. Since then PATU sticks in all Provinces have been wiping out terrorists in all parts of the country.

PATU's principal advantage is not only its mobility and the speed with which it can tackle an incident in an operational area, but also the rapidity with which new sticks can be formed. In a matter of only a few weeks a policeman, regular or reservist, can be turned into a trained man ready to take his place in a stick.

Each stick, while operating as an independent unit with its leader using his initiative as circumstances require, is directed from a base named Oscar ("O" for Operational) and Oscar itself can be moved about as the situation changes. This rapidity of movement is very valuable in the overall campaign against the terrorists.

PATU as a whole is a complete cross-section of the masculine community. It contains mature men and also youngsters of 18 or so. All, whether National Service P.O.s or Regulars, are volunteers. The police reservist, who in civvy street is a businessman or a member of a profession, keeps in trim by taking brief training and refresher courses lasting a couple of days or perhaps a weekend, so that when the calls come to do another stint he is ready to go.

**Have you tried
the KREST
test?**



Rhodesians Worldwide

Two members of the Police Support Unit ("Black Boots") watch as a landmine is harmlessly detonated on a lonely road. (Photograph by Rhodesia Herald).

"BLACK BOOTS" PROVIDE SUPPORT

A MORE popular name for the Support Unit of the BSA Police is "Black Boots", not because the majority of its members have black skins but simply because it is the only unit in the Force that wears black boots. It is a mark of distinction.

It is a descendant of the old Askari Unit which during the riots of the 1960s supplied five troops as armed back-up, and so became known as the Support Unit. Each troop consisted of Africans under European command and their main role was guarding prisoners, as well as Government House, in addition to providing back-up. They were based at Salisbury and could be called out as required for duty in any part of the country.

Operation Hurricane saw the unit expand to meet the demand for quick and decisive action. In each troop Africans outnumber European personnel by about eight to one. They are armed on the scale of a light infantry unit, with light machine guns and FN rifles. Each troop

has its own transport and is fully mobile, so that it can rush off to deal with a new situation at the drop of a hat.

The men spend six weeks in the bush and then ten days at depot, when they can do as they like, and then six weeks out again.

They are not coddled. Not for them the logistics of an army unit with its quartermasters and its medics. The Police Support Unit does not even get rations. Each troop has to be totally self-reliant and self-contained. Each man is given an allowance and has to provide himself with food, either buying it at a wayside store or obtaining it from villagers by purchase or barter. For instance, four small tins of bully beef, bought in the dry canteen at depot, is worth a "hookoo" from a villager. They are scrupulous about observing the decencies. Every villager is paid for the maize meal or the rapoko or the fowls he provides, in striking contrast to the arrogant thievery of the terrorists.



Dunlop - Part of the Rhodesian scene

BARKER MCCORMAC DUN 123/M

Since the essential quality of the Support Unit is its ability to travel light and fast, getting mail to the various troops is a casual business calling for a certain amount of ingenuity. There is no official postal organisation but the Headquarters staff endeavours to get mail out to them at least once a week, either on a vehicle going in their direction or by some member returning to his unit. The HQ staff is very conscious of the importance of mail, but it is equally important that the logistical side of the organisation be kept to a minimum in the interests of mobility.

Each troop has its own medical section, consisting of two men who have been trained by the Army's Medical Corps. But they are primarily fighters and only lay aside their rifles when a casualty needs attention.

Membership of the Support Unit is entirely voluntary and the volunteers themselves are carefully selected for qualities of body and mind. The physical standards are high and about 15 per cent of the regular Police who offer themselves are rejected. All of them are in their early 20s, hard and fit and eager.

At the Tomlinson Depot in Salisbury their Commanding Officer, Assistant Commissioner Jim Collins, is the fifth CO since the Unit was formed. On the operations map in his office flags in the various operational areas pinpoint the whereabouts of the different troops and he keeps in radio contact with them all the time.

He is particularly proud of the quality of the men in his care. The European volunteers are National Servicemen as well as Regulars, and they are under no illusions about what awaits them from the moment they join. Their instructors are ex-British Army regulars, who expect, and receive, the highest possible standard the moment they step onto the parade ground. Off duty the instructors are all affability and charm, on parade they are merciless tyrants. But the end product fully justifies their methods.

It is the same with the Africans, who are also carefully selected. They have their own drill instructors who have obviously learnt much from their British counterparts. The precision and snap of their movements and their general standard are impressive. Everything is done at the double, even when they are not on the parade ground.

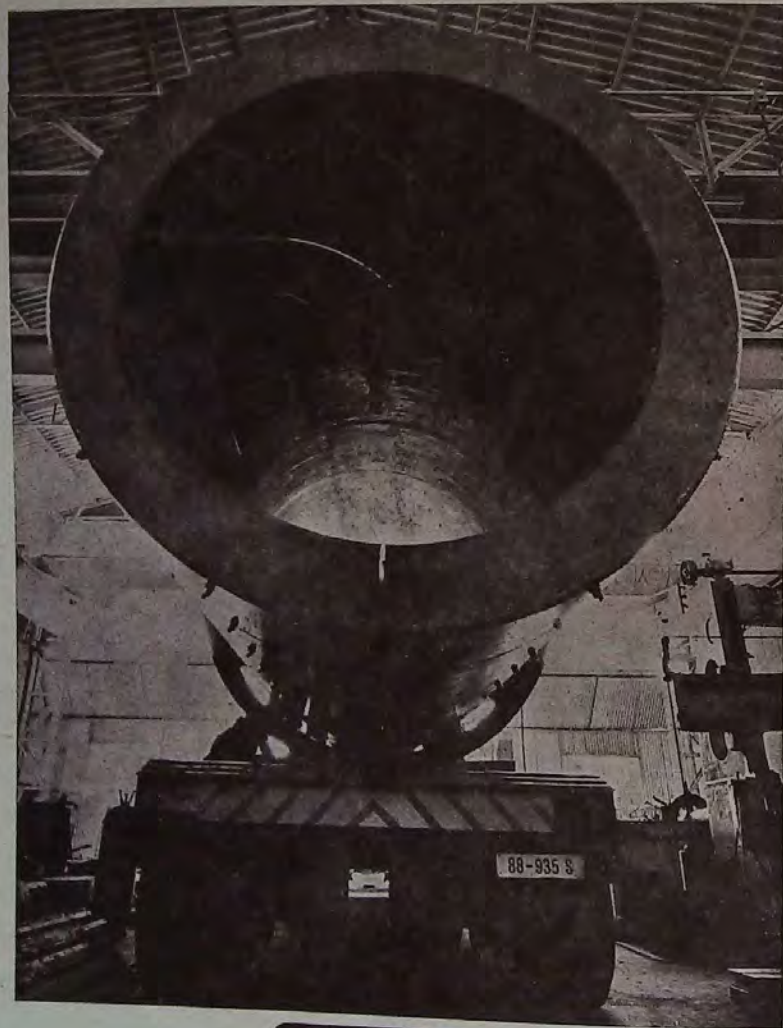
Jim Collins spoke with admiration of the endurance and fortitude of his "Black Boots". In hospital at the moment is Constable Chiripanyanga, who was the medical member of a troop involved in an engagement with terrorists on the Mozambique border. A bullet shattered his left arm below the elbow, but he continued to pass ammunition to his comrades. Only when the fighting ended did he give himself a shot of morphine and had his arm bandaged, then he was given a lift to Salisbury. Before he reported to the hospital to have his arm amputated he called in at Jim Collins's office to announce his return. He has been awarded a Commissioner's Commendation with bronze baton.

The highest award for bravery open to a policeman is the Police Conspicuous Gallantry decoration, and it is awarded very, very sparingly. In fact, only one has been awarded so far, to Constable Kamapaundi who behaved with incredible coolness and courage when his unit was ambushed by terrorists last year. When his section leader was wounded he took command, passed the information to the nearest JOC headquarters, guided an aircraft in and, having given first aid to his wounded leader, saw him safely evacuated.

Other African members have also been recommended for awards. Constable Mulasi distinguished himself on April 4, 1976, when he was one of a patrol of six constables under European command. They were instructed to check a terrorist washing place in a stream. The officer split the patrol in two, taking one section along the right bank and the other, led by Constable Mulasi, probing the left.



CRASTERS is going great guns



Rotary
drying
kiln
for
cement
works

all details

W. S.

CRASTER (PVT.) LTD.

P.O. BOX 336 :: SALISBURY :: TELEPHONE 660233

Mulasi heard the sound of a transistor radio and then saw a terrorist in the act of aiming his rifle at another member of his section. Mulasi immediately shot the terrorist dead, and when a second appeared he shot him also. There were other terrorists in the bush, but after a hot engagement the gang escaped. A great deal of communist equipment was captured.

Then there is Constable Ncube, who has covered himself in glory on two occasions. At the beginning of April he was one of a troop in an observation position and watched a terrorist come through thick bush towards him. He held his fire in the hope of locating the rest of the terrorist group, but the man, who had emerged from the bush about 20 yards away, was moving directly towards him and Ncube had no alternative but to kill him. His citation says that throughout the incident he displayed commendable calmness and courage.

On the second occasion, when his patrol came on an abandoned terrorist camp, they followed up and made contact. In the engagement that followed their commanding officer was wounded, but the patrol kept the

terrorists pinned down for another hour until reinforcements arrived by air. The engagement lasted four hours, ten terrorists being killed and three others captured.

Constable Ncube was the first to spot the terrorists hiding in the bush, and they opened fire on him. Despite suffering shrapnel wounds himself, as the patrol's medic he gave first-aid to his commander. He took part in the fighting and refused to be removed until the action was over. He had displayed a high degree of courage and determination throughout.

In the same action Constable Hove also distinguished himself. As the senior African detail he took command when the commander was put out of action. He displayed complete confidence while under heavy fire and held his section firmly together. He sent situation reports by radio back to his base HQ and liaised confidently with the Fire Force commander. "His leadership", said his citation, "was instrumental in his section preventing the escape of a large and well-armed group of terrorists before the arrival of reinforcements".

GUARDIANS OF THE HOME FRONT

Rhodesians **CHASING** after terrorists in the bush is a job for the young and active. But there is plenty of scope for the older men to do their bit, particularly on the home front and particularly in one or other branch of the Police Reserve.

The Reserve has three main divisions — the A, the Field and the Special. The A Reserve is for those to whom police work appeals and who want to take a hand in ensuring the day-to-day security of their own areas. They are fully trained in police work and each week they put in at least four hours of duty at a peri-urban station assisting the Regulars. They wear the same uniform as the Regulars and have the same rank structure, and are distinguishable only by the letter "A" on their lapels.

The A Reserve as we know it has been functioning in this way since the Reserve was resuscitated in 1948. During the township riots of 1958-64, when they took over the police stations to allow the regulars to concentrate on riot duties, the country would have been in dire straits without them.

In the current threat to Rhodesia's security the range of their activities has been widened. They are no longer confined to the main centres. They also go to police stations in the operational areas to give the regulars a hand and enable them to concentrate on their patrols.

The Field Reserve, composed of men who are not attracted by police work as such but who want to be useful in times of trouble, provides the Striker Force. It is divided into five units (A, B, C, D and Recce) and covers rural as well as town areas. In addition to Striker

Force there are six units made up of men attached to a group of roughly contiguous police stations. Their job by and large is to maintain law and order in the townships by augmenting the Regular riot stand-by parties.

The Field Reserve is particularly active in the rural areas adjacent to the main centres, sparsely populated areas that could give cover to hostile elements and need to be constantly patrolled. The Field Reserve also does a useful job manning road blocks and augmenting police manpower wherever necessary.

For four years now the Field Reserve has been supplying men for the operational areas to guard farm homesteads and also such Government operatives as the road-makers, the dam builders, the conservation workers, the tsetse control staffs, all essential to the economic well-being of the border areas.

They go out for two weeks at a time to any part of the country where they are needed. They represent a broad segment of the economically productive population — professional men, owners of small businesses, managerial staff, skilled artisans, the men who keep the wheels turning.

On top of all this the men of the Field Reserve do a considerable amount of training — one weekday and one Sunday in each month as well as two consecutive days in the year. They also do voluntary training during the week in their own time. When they are assigned to duty in a border area they are given two days of redeployment training. Altogether they spend anything from 10 to 15 days in training in the course of the year.



**The Bata
movement.
Get into it.**

The ladies, bless 'em, also play their part, in the A Reserve (there are 40 of them) who work in the control room, and the Women's Field Reserve (W.F.R.), who do duty at the stations, mainly in the rural areas.

The Special Reserve really is Dad's Army, with a home for every man not otherwise committed under the age of 65. They have replaced the former Special Constabulary and wear a blue uniform and white police helmet. They are separate from the rest of the Reserve and have a different role.

Their main job is to create a police presence in the residential areas, to help suppress crime and give the regular force thousands of pairs of extra eyes. They are divided into wards in a number of police areas, with a Chief Warden responsible for an area and a warden in charge of each ward. Each ward is split into sections under a section leader.

The Specials generally operate during the night, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., taking two hour shifts as a rule, but they can also be called out during daylight if the need arises. The crime rate, especially petty pilfering, in the residential areas has dropped considerably since the Specials got going.



Dad's Army — back in uniform and enjoying every minute of it.

Rhodesians Worldwide ★ ★ ★



**Bet you don't know
just how many products
Levers make in Rhodesia.**

As a progressive and modern company we make and market a tremendous variety of products, right here in Rhodesia, to satisfy your many needs. By stringent quality control and constant research, at every stage of manufacture, we ensure that all our products conform to extremely demanding international standards. Only the best is good enough for you, our customer. Best value — best performance.

**And we
guarantee
each one
of them!**

Soups
Bovril

Processed Cheese
Melrose

Frozen Foods
Birds Eye

Margarines
Soko, Stork

Cooking & Salad Oils
Soko, Cova

Cooking Fats
Hidum

Toothpastes
Close-up, Gibbs Monofluor

Deodorants
Shield, Impulse

Shampoos
Sunsilk, Clinic

Toilet Soaps
Lux, Rexona, Vinolia, Reward, Knight's Castle, Lifebuoy

Laundry Soaps
Sunlight

Detergent Powders
Surf, Omo, Sk-p

Soap Flakes
Lux

Fabric Conditioners
Comfort

Dishwashing Liquids
Sunlight Liquid

Household Cleaners
Vin, Jif, Handy Andy



Lever Brothers

LINTAS LB 234

Think
what you'll miss
if you don't
have a target!

Nearly 250 000 CABS Savings Account holders obviously have a target. Between them, they've already saved a cool sixty million dollars or more. So they won't be missing out on much.

But how about you? We know it's not easy to save . . . but if you fix a target and a definite savings plan, you can do it!

With regular deposits and your accumulated interest, you too will be in a position to make high scores. Quickly.

Remember, CABS is where you're safe and secure.

And bang on target!



It's a great feeling dealing with CABS

CABS

RHODESIA'S LARGEST BUILDING SOCIETY



A DEDICATED COMMANDER

Rhodesians Worldwide

RHODESIA'S Army commander, Lieutenant General Peter Walls, O.L.M., M.B.E., has been thoroughly trained for his exacting job. The direction of military operations could not be in better hands.

Rhodesian born and bred and with a family tradition of military service, it was only to be expected that Peter would follow in his father's footsteps. Shortly after the last war he was commissioned into that famous regiment, The Black Watch, but he decided against making the British Army his career and returned to Rhodesia to join the embryo Rhodesian Army early in 1948 with the rank of corporal. His promotion was rapid and when he reached commissioned rank he was posted to the RAR. His big moment came when he was appointed to raise and train a Rhodesian unit for service with the Malayan Scouts (Special Air Service) Regiment in Malaya. A month after the unit arrived in Malaya he was promoted to command the squadron with the rank of temporary major, at the early age of 24. His service with the Rhodesian Squadron was the genesis of today's SAS unit of the Rhodesian Army.

He returned to Rhodesia in 1953 and was posted to the RAR as a company commander. Then followed a spell at the Training School, service with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, a posting to Army HQ as GSO 2 Training and then a course at the Staff College, Camberley.

His subsequent career on his return to Rhodesia was one of steady progress. He held the rank of Lieutenant-



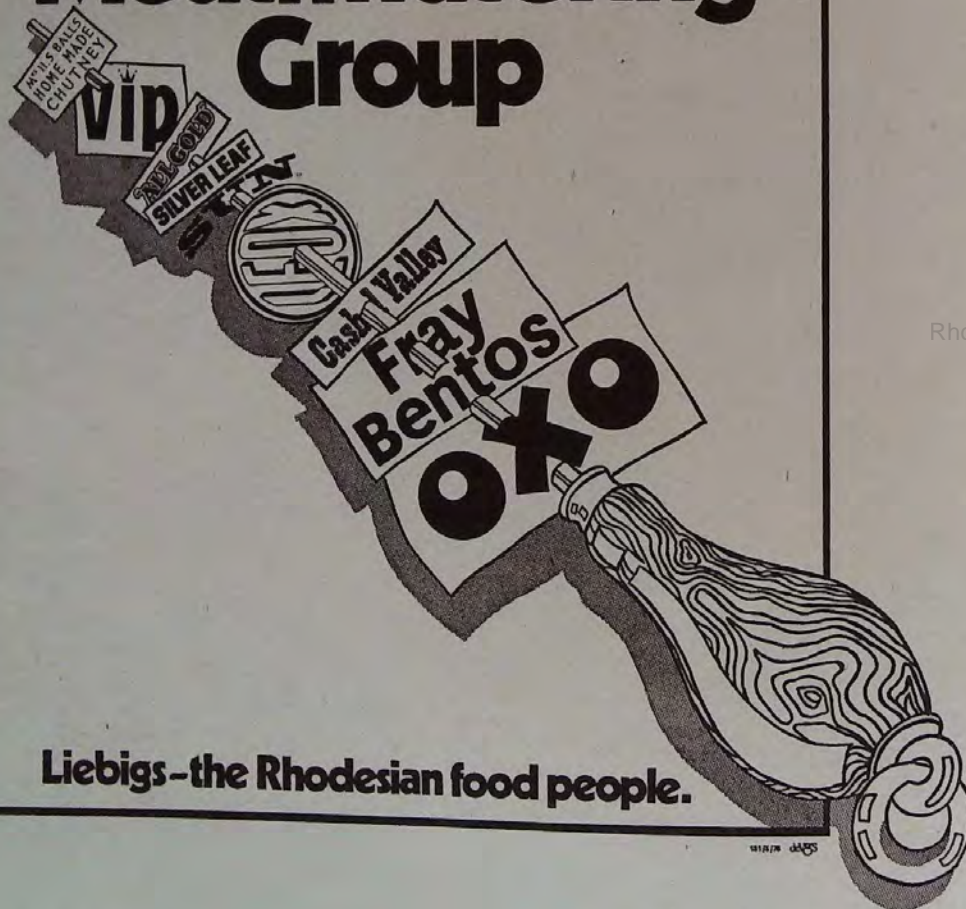
Lieutenant General G. P. Walls, Commander of The Rhodesian Army.

Colonel and was Adjutant General when the Federation was dissolved and the whole structure had to be dismantled and then reconstructed. One of the results was the re-organisation of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian Light Infantry on the commando system. He became the regiment's CO.

The new unit was organised just in time to meet the first terrorist onslaught and the commandos acquitted themselves with distinction. Still more experience was gained with Operation Cauldron, when General Walls was commander of 2 Brigade. He had had a wealth of experience when he was appointed Chief of Staff in September, 1968, at the age of 42, with the rank of Major General. Four years later he succeeded General Keith Coster as General Officer Commanding the Rhodesian Army, so that he was in full charge when Operation Hurricane opened in December, 1972.

He is more than just a simple soldier, however. He is a deep thinker with far-sighted views on national affairs which he expresses with great conviction from time to time. He has been proved right on several occasions, and the public is well advised to pay heed to what he says. He is a gifted leader in more than just the military sense.

The Mouthwatering Group



THE CHIEFS OF STAFF

THREE top-class soldiers have occupied the post of Chief of Staff of the Rhodesian Army in less than a year.

When Major-General G. A. D. (Andy) Rawlins, O.L.M., retired in November last year after a brilliant military career, he was succeeded by Major-General J. R. (John) Shaw, another outstanding and dedicated soldier with many fruitful years ahead of him. But tragedy intervened a little more than a month after he had taken up his post, when the helicopter in which he was flying on a round of Christmas visits to units in the Eastern Districts crashed near Cashel and he was killed.

He was succeeded by Brigadier (now Major-General) J. S. V. (John) Hickman, M.C., another brilliant soldier with every promise of a great career.

General Shaw's tragedy plunged the nation into sorrow. With him died other outstanding officers the country could ill afford to lose — Colonel David Gladwell Parker, commander of the 1st Battalion Rhodesia Light Infantry; Captain Ian Andrew Brampton Robertson, of Bulawayo, 2 I/C of 5 Independent Company; and Captain John Bourcher Lamb, who served with the RAR until he was posted to HQ 3 Brigade at the beginning of 1975.

General Shaw, Colonel Parker and Captain Lamb were given a combined funeral service with full military honours at the Salisbury Anglican Cathedral on December 30 last year. It was attended by the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and other members of the Government, and also by the Commander of the Army, the Commissioner of Police, the Commander of the Air Force, the Minister of the South African Diplomatic Mission and the South African Military Adviser and many members of the three Services.

Born and educated in England, Major-General Shaw had seen service with the Royal Horse Guards and the Metropolitan Police before coming to Rhodesia and attesting into the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps in 1949. A year later he was commissioned. He served with the 1 RAR from 1954 to 1958 and saw two years' service with the Regiment in Malaya, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches.



The late Major General John Shaw, formerly Chief of Staff to the Rhodesian Army, who was tragically killed in an air crash Christmas, 1975, shortly after taking up his post.

He held both Staff and Regimental appointments until 1966, when he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel and appointed Director of Army Plans. In 1972, after two years as Colonel, General Staff, he was promoted Brigadier, in command of 3 Brigade. Then followed command of 1 Brigade at Bulawayo, and during this period he had to deal with a number of terrorist incidents in Northern Matabeleland.

He became involved in Operation Hurricane in North-eastern area when he was transferred, in May 1974, to command 2 Brigade. During the next seven months he saw a number of highly successful operations which established a record monthly kill rate in the last two months of the year and dealt a damaging blow to the terrorist organisation.

In June, 1975, Brigadier Shaw was appointed Acting Major-General and moved into the substantive rank when he took over as Chief of Staff from Major-General Rawlins in the following November. Then came the tragedy which robbed the country of a gifted and popular soldier and a delightful personality.

His successor, Major-General Hickman, is a Rhodesian born and bred, son of a former Commissioner of the BSA Police, the late Colonel A. S. Hickman, M.B.E. Born at Bulawayo, he was educated at St. George's College, Salisbury, and joined the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps in 1951. When the Federal Army was formed



Your reputation
is enhanced
or impaired
by your choice
of print...

MARDON PRINTERS, the most
versatile print service in
Central Africa can help you
keep your name on top.
Their service from design
to delivery is unequalled—
whether it be a
complicated carton or
a beautiful brochure
it is in good hands
if you print with

MARDON

MARDON PRINTERS (PVT.) LTD.,
P.O. BOX ST83 SOUTHERTON, SALISBURY. Tel. 660481
P.O. BOX 8098, BELMONT, BULAWAYO. Tel. 60833.

he was posted in 1954 to the then Northern Rhodesia Regiment at Lusaka, in command of a platoon of A Company.

When the Regiment was sent to Malaya he commanded his platoon with signal success, which was recognised in 1959 when he was included in the contingent which represented the Federal Forces at the Victory Parade in Malaya. On his return from this trip he was posted to the School of Infantry to take over the newly formed cadet division in Tactical Wing. He subsequently served as a company commander with the

NRR and had a spell at HQ 2 Brigade before being sent to Staff College, Camberley, for a year.

On his return to Salisbury he was posted to Army HQ as CSO 2 Operations, and in 1966 was appointed second in command of the RLI, becoming Commanding Officer in 1970. Then he had another spell at Army HQ as a full Colonel. He returned to 2 Brigade as Brigadier until June, 1974, when he took command of 1 Brigade. He was the logical successor when tragedy removed Major-General John Shaw from the scene at Christmas, 1975.

Service in Malaya



Rhodesian born and bred, Major General John Hickman, M.C., succeeded Major General Shaw as Chief of Staff. His father, the late Colonel A. S. Hickman, M.B.E., was a former Commissioner of the BSA Police.

Major General John Selwyn Varcoc Hickman, the new Chief of Staff, was awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service in Malaya with the Rhodesian contingent. The citation said that he had shown outstanding qualities of leadership as a platoon commander throughout his period of service. On three occasions in March and May, 1955, he eliminated Communist terrorists, killing three and capturing three others from whom valuable information was obtained.

The citation in the London Gazette concludes: "Throughout the actions Second Lieutenant Hickman controlled his men with superb discipline under exacting conditions, and by his own personal bravery made certain that the utmost success was achieved. His behaviour and example in these engagements and in subsequent operations have been an inspiration to all in the unit."

The new modern world
of Barbours — where
traditional shopkeeping
experience and the
latest ideas and trends
on the international
fashion scene come
together naturally to
provide Rhodesia with
an unrivalled
retail service

BARBOUR RHODESIA

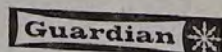
FIRST STREET - SALISBURY - P.O. BOX 371 - TEL. 702801



With the Compliments and Best Wishes
of



Refrigeration Engineers
and Manufacturers of



Refrigeration Products

5th FLOOR, NORWICH UNION BUILDING,
GORDON AVENUE

Showroom and factory:
KELVIN ROAD SOUTH, GRANITESIDE
Phone 705755
P.O. Box 3763, Salisbury



They toughen up quickly at the Depot Rhodesia Regiment at Llewellyn Barracks, Bulawayo. There the recruit of today is changed in the course of eight weeks into the soldier of tomorrow. This water obstacle is part of the training course.

LICKING THEM INTO SHAPE

THEY look so young as they report at Llewellyn Barracks, Bulawayo, for their period of national service, so young and innocent — and apprehensive, for they are about to embark on an experience that will transform them from callow youths to confident men in the brief span of eight weeks. Most of them have come straight from school, but some are a little older and have had some experience of earning a living. They know they can forget about Civvy Street for at least eighteen months as they concentrate on becoming soldiers.

At Depot Rhodesia Regiment (DRR) they will receive a sound military grounding. Some 15 to 20 of them will be selected for officer training if they are able

to satisfy the Officers' Selection Board; another 50 or so will be chosen to train further with either the RLI or the SAS. The rest will remain at Depot for six to eight weeks, when future NCOs will be selected for individual training at the Leader Training Wing.

Then there are the specialist branches of the Army — Signals, Engineers, Artillery, Armoured Cars, Pay Corps, Medical Corps and Services Corps. At the end of the eight weeks' basic course teams from these units visit Llewellyn to choose their quota of men. So there is a wide range of military activity to suit the talents of the men on offer and every effort is made to fit a round peg in a round hole.

"It's the sign of the times"



Beverley

Take a share in
our confidence

"One of the good things about getting back is knowing that your money has been well looked after. It's a refreshing change walking into Beverley and seeing all those smiling faces. They've got confidence. Like me. That's why I save at Beverley. I've got a share in their confidence."

Beverley Building Society

163/7/76

Rhodesians Were



fighting talk

Military communications equipment for fighting vehicles and static control points. Telecommunications. Electronic devices and precision instrumentation.

KERCOM

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

W. L. KERR (PVT.) LTD.
30 Pioneer Street P.O. Box 834 Salisbury, Rhodesia
Telephones: 707601/4 Telegraphic: 'Lenker'

A MEMBER OF THE RTA GROUP

T 8749

This process is assisted by getting every recruit to fill in a form providing details of his job in civilian life, his educational qualifications, other qualifications, interests, hobbies, and so on, which are examined by the depot staff, who are then in a position to make suitable recommendations to the selection teams.

The rest of the recruits then embark on a second phase of training. The initial period of eight weeks is devoted to basic drill, weapon training, parades and discipline generally, with emphasis on building up physical fitness through PT, route runs and assault courses. The second phase includes advanced weapons training, map reading, tactics, signals voice procedure and exercises on both limited and classical warfare. This is followed by a third phase, in which the recruit learns about counter-insurgency and spends a good deal of his time in the bush on exercises and on battle camp.

The recruits, now fully-fledged soldiers, are ready for posting to independent companies for service in the operational areas.

They have received as thorough a training as they are likely to get in any army in the world. As the Commanding Officer, Depot, Lt. Colonel Hugh Rowley, says: "These National Service chaps get the best possible instruction. Nearly all our instructors are ex-RLI or ex-SAS men, with lots of experience in the field. We

endeavour to see that they are returned to their units periodically so that they can keep up with developments and the latest tactics used."

The improvement in these young men as they develop from schoolboys to trained soldiers gives the Depot staff a boost at the passing-out parades. "We get a tremendous satisfaction in seeing the change," said Colonel Rowley in an interview. "Young men arrive, immature and physically frail. A few weeks later they are broadening out, mentally as well as physically, because they are growing into men."

"We get a lot of letters from parents thanking us for the difference the Army has made to their sons."

But the recruits themselves often take a different view in the initial stages of the training. "The first phase is meant to toughen them up and the emphasis is on discipline. Some of them kick against it at first, but they soon get over this and knuckle down — and that's when they begin to enjoy Army life. Quite a number eventually choose the regular Army as a career."

Those who are unable to conform to the high physical standards laid down for the average recruit receive a less intensive training in basic soldiering before being assigned to sedentary clerical posts for the period of their National Service.

Maternity Home

The training at Depot RR is a good introduction to the School of Infantry which, in the words of a former OC, "is basically the maternity home of the Rhodesian Army". Only the cream of officers and NCOs are used at the school, whose purpose is:

- to train officers and other ranks of the regular Army, Territorial Force and Reserve as directed by Army HQ;
- to train officer cadets to fit them for service as regimental officers in the regular Army;
- to train selected National Servicemen to fit them for service as platoon commanders, or as NCOs in an independent company;
- to evaluate and report on new methods, ideas and equipment as directed by Army HQ from time to time.

Headquarters, School of Infantry, is divided into three wings: tactical, cadet and regimental.

The Tactical Wing provides courses for members of the Army ranging from lance corporals to majors. These involve both classical warfare and counter-insurgency, or COIN, taught in theory as separate entities for the most part, though they are interrelated. They are split because COIN is the immediate problem, whereas classical warfare is a long-term threat.

The aim of the Company Commanders' course, for instance, is to give officers a sound training, up to battle group level, in classical warfare. In COIN and internal security operations the instruction is up to unit level. The whole course lasts ten weeks of which seven are devoted to classical warfare.

The Cadet Wing handles the regular officer cadet courses and the National Service leadership courses. Of



Gone is the callow youth, in his place a confident, well trained soldier.

A SERVICE TO A YOUNG NATION

GALION
ROADMAKING AND
EARTHMOVING
MACHINERY

JEFFREY
MATERIALS
HANDLING
AND MINING
EQUIPMENT
DISTRIBUTORS

ARTHUR GARDEN

& Co. (PVT.) LTD.

P.O. BOX 2342 SALISBURY
P.O. BOX 8328 BULAWAYO



Meikles
For Family
Fashions
and
all your Home
Requirements
Meikles

Barker, McCormac

these the cadet courses are the more important for they train the men who will become the regular officers of the Army of the future. The 54-week course covers a broad spectrum of military knowledge, including instruction in tactics, artillery, combat engineering, armour, administration, staff duties, a support weapons course with instruction on mortars and machine guns, military law, map reading, pay and accounting, military history, drill, PT, current affairs and English. The last subject is an attempt to correct deficiencies on their education, particularly a tendency to spell words phonetically.

The cadets also spend periods of two weeks at a time on specialisation courses, such as the School of Signals, a driving and maintenance course, a bush familiarisation course, and so on. The tuition is as broad-based as possible and is kept right up to date, and a high standard is demanded. Their Commanding Officer said: "A few weeks after leaving here a young officer could find himself 50 miles from his nearest superior, so we've got to be sure that he is totally equipped to cope with any situation. The Army will be placing a lot of men's lives in his hands."

The National Service leadership course is not exclusively for officer training. When a new intake reports to Depot RR volunteers are called for to undertake leadership training, and a team from the School of Infantry sits on the selection board. They are looking mainly for potential leadership, and the qualities they look for include courage, determination, a practical bent, initiative, integrity and a sense of responsibility. They do not look for supermen but rather for "good guys who can be relied upon to get on with a sound job of work."

The first six weeks of the National Service leadership training course is devoted to basic soldiering, and the second phase to developing leadership potential. During the third phase the men are trained to be leaders at platoon level in a counter-insurgency setting. The entire course lasts 19 weeks.

Whether a trainee becomes an officer, a sergeant or a corporal depends upon his overall performance during this period. When their ranks have been determined they rejoin their intake at Depot in command appointments and move off to an independent company.

The School also has a Regimental Wing which runs instructors' courses for Regular, National Service and Territorial Force officers and also European and African soldiers (the latter mostly from the RAR) on drill, weapons and mortars. The Wing puts a young officer through a weapons course after he has served a year with his unit.

Any trained soldier, European or African, from trooper to sergeant, may be selected to attend instruction courses in squad drill and section weapons. The European courses are attended mainly by regular soldiers and National Servicemen, though a soldier from a Territorial Force battalion may sometimes be included.

After passing the appropriate phase of the basic course, the soldier goes on to the advanced courses —

the squad drill course leads on to the ceremonial drill instructors' course and the section weapons instructors' course paves the way for instructor courses in platoon weapons and mortars.

There is even a course to teach the budding instructor how to put the information across. He is taught the correct way to put a question; how to prepare lessons in terms of time and content, and how to categorise content into what his pupils must/should/could know.

The School is constantly working to build an elite group of first-class regular instructors who are basic to the efficiency of the Army as a whole. Now National Servicemen are being trained as instructors with a view to creating a cadre of top-grade Territorial Force instructors, to turn today's schoolboys into tomorrow's fighting men.

★ ★ ★

August 8, 1976

RHODESIA HITS BACK

ALL our hearts were lifted when it was learnt on August 10 that our security forces had attacked a terrorist base camp just across the border in Mozambique and that some 300 terrorists had been killed. The action had started on the previous Sunday, August 8, 1976, when four Umtali territorials were killed in a mortar bomb attack launched from the Mozambique side of the border, and was in retaliation for a series of unprovoked attacks on Rhodesian security forces and on civilians.

In addition to the terrorists killed about 30 Mozambican troops and 10 civilians who were supporting the terrorists were also killed in the cross fire. There were no security force casualties.

An official statement by the Government said that the action was in accordance with the accepted international practice of "hot pursuit". The camp was attacked on irrefutable evidence that the terrorists in it were involved in the planning and execution of operations against Rhodesia.

The raid had considerably lessened the tension on Rhodesia's eastern border, said the Army Commander, Lieut. General Peter Walls, the following weekend when he firmly rejected a Mozambique claim that the terrorist camp had, in fact, been a refugee camp. The security forces had ample evidence that the base camp was a main launching pad for mortar and rocket attacks on Rhodesia and was also used for training terrorist attackers.

Replying to overseas critics who accused Rhodesia of inviting an escalation of the crisis situation in Southern Africa, General Walls said: "Not only are we very well aware of the extreme dangers of escalation, in our own interests, but we strive to assess the consequences of all our planning and operations. We are reasonable men

On Leave? Let's help you make the most of it!

You've really deserved your break. And now, since you've done YOUR bit . . . let us do OURS! For Musgrove & Watson-Castlemarine is equipped with plenty of friendly expertise to smooth every traveller's path. Whether you're planning travel by sea or air, group travel with your buddies, personal travel, or hotel bookings, we can help. Remember! when it's time for you to stand down . . . turn to Musgrove & Watson-Castlemarine . . . for a lift!

Offices at Bulawayo-Gwelo-Salisbury-Umtali-Chiredzi

**Musgrove & Watson-
Castlemarine**

TRAVEL ORGANISATION



ask for Supersonic it sounds better!

Supersonic quality extends beyond your car radio. It is found in full measure in the all-new Supersonic Chairman.

The result of years of research and development is the outstandingly successful Chairman. You can call it a portable because that's what it is (it uses batteries or mains as a power source).

The Chairman is a 10 band FM/AM portable providing complete coverage of all international AM and SW bands. It is fully bandspread 11, 13, 16, 19, 25 and 31 metres. FM 87.5 to 107.9 MHz and features "In-tune-Matic" pre-select tuning on 6 FM stations, a feature normally found on more expensive equipment. 25 watts output, 165 mm speaker and tape recorder socket.

If you are among those few people who appreciate the wide cultural values of direct contact with global radio stations, see and hear the Supersonic Chairman at your dealer now.



who carefully weigh up the pros and cons of any act on our part."

It was a mistaken view to hold that any action of ours would cause the Communists to take further action. The Communists did not need an excuse and never waited for one, but embarked on whatever action they had planned, as they had done in Angola. They were using African nationalism as a front for their Communist ambitions. One could have sympathy with "pure nationalism" provided it was pursued in a constitutional manner, but it had become so prostituted and perverted

through Marxist influence that it had lost sight of its original aims.

"It is incredible that the free world cannot see, or is afraid to recognise, the creeping menace that threatens it today," said General Walls. If the defenders of Rhodesia were seen to be weak or ineffective it would have a serious effect on the local population, both black and white. The blacks in particular respected strength and regarded retreat and withdrawal as defeat. "We cannot afford to lose the confidence of those who look to us to protect them."

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





*"Ag man there's still a chance
ELCOMBE travel everywhere"*

Nowhere's too far, too hot or too cold for Elcombe's delivery service. No load is too small, too large or too awkward — Elcombe's specialised equipment, and special knowledge and experience make light work of the weightiest problems. Phone or write, and let Elcombe's make your transport worries their business.

GEORGE ELCOMBE
(PVT) LTD.

RAILWAY AVE., Box 166, SALISBURY. Phone 660075

FIT THEM OUT IN FITWELL

Manufacturers of Dustcoats, Overalls, Walter suits, Kitchen suits, Nannies' suits, Children's overalls, etc.



FITWELL GARMENTS (PVT.) LTD.

7, EDISON CRESCENT, GRANITESIDE, SALISBURY
Telephone 660152/3 P.O. Box ST 141 SOUTHERTON

THE NAME TO SAY IS I&J...



**... ONLY THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH
FOR OUR FORCES!**

FROZEN FOODS FROM
IRVIN AND JOHNSON.



There is plenty of trouble in store for the unwary terrorist if he stumbles into this RLI ambush. Their camouflage uniforms harmonise perfectly with the surrounding rocks and grass.

COMMANDOS HIT HARD

THEY work hard, they play hard, they fight hard. When a unit of the Rhodesian Light Infantry goes into action every man has a complete mastery of his job, as the enemy soon learns to his cost.

The RLI is relatively young in regimental terms, but old in experience. The First Battalion was formed only 15 years ago in the heady days of the Federation, and when the component parts hived off two years later the Battalion reorganised in 1964 along commando lines. No sooner had it done so than the first terrorist incursions began, and in the 12 years since then it has played a leading and decisive part in all the major anti-terrorist operations.

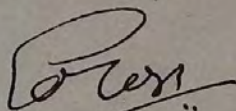
Its reputation as a fighting force and its contribution

to the nation's security were recognised by the capital city on July 25 last year when the Regiment was granted the Freedom of the City of Salisbury. It was an impressive and solemn ceremony, and it gave the citizens of Salisbury an opportunity to pay tribute to the RLI.

They cheered them as officers and men marched from the Drill Hall to the Town House, with the Regimental Colour covered, their bayonets in their scabbards and their swords sheathed, and also on their way back through the main streets with Colour flying, drums beating and bayonets fixed. They were proudly led by the band of the Rhodesian Corps of Signals. A special cheer was given the Regimental cheetah riding in the back of an open Landrover.

*"Since 1913, OLD MUTUAL has been an active partner
in Rhodesia's progress.*

*We salute the men and women of the Armed Forces,
past and present, for their devotion to duty."*



K. E. C. Moss
Manager for Rhodesia



 **OLD MUTUAL**
Your friend for life

After the parade the officers joined the official guests in taking tea with the Mayor, Councillor G. H. Tanser, at the Town House. That evening the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors gave a reception at the Drill Hall at which the Commanding Officer, the late Lt. Colonel David Parker, presented the City with an inscribed Regimental Plaque.

The reception was enlivened by the subalterns' "choir" which sang a selection of RLI songs, to the great enjoyment and enlightenment of all present.

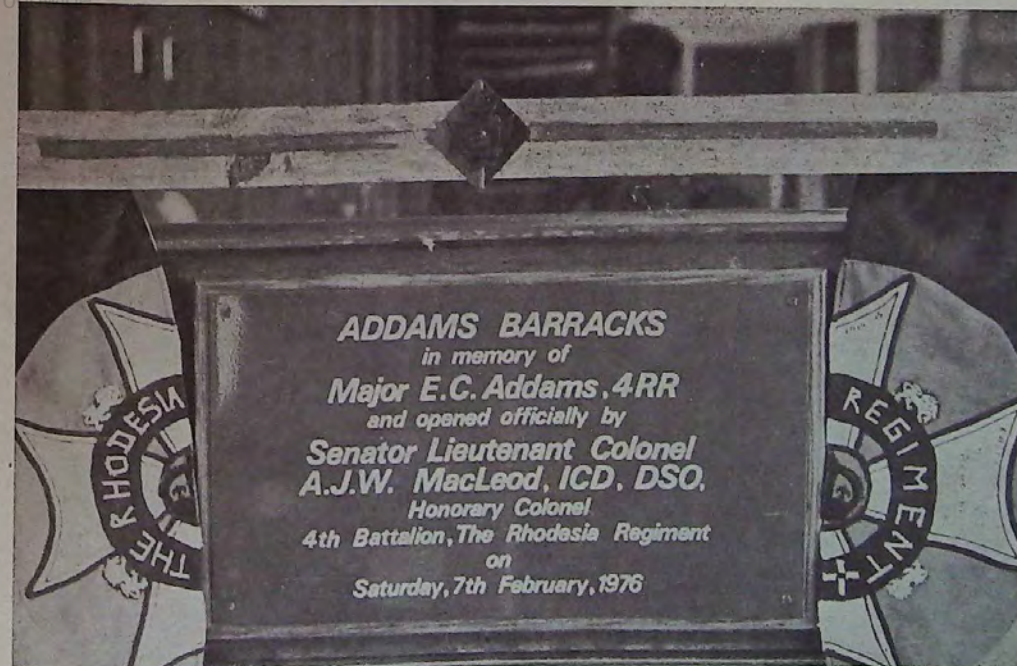
The same men in their smart green uniforms would not have been recognisable on patrol in the bush. Away from civilisation their garb is a matter of personal choice, with comfort and convenience the keynote. In the sweltering heat of an operational area PT shorts are more suitable than trousers; some men wear shirts, others singlets, and footwear can range from tackies to velskoens, but without the socks.

The manpower of the 1st Battalion is spread over three commandos and a support group which operates in many ways as a commando but concentrates more on mortars, reconnaissance and tracking. The work is flexible; one day the group might operate as a mortar unit and the next as a normal patrol. They are always ready to move at an instant's notice, for they never

Keays
JEWELLERS

**FIRST STREET
SALISBURY**

Rhodesians Worldwide



Bumi Boats (PVT) LTD

Manufacturers of Fibreglass boats, Windscreens, Canopies, Boat covers, Embarkation ladders, Fibreglass petrol tanks, Boat trailers, Fibreglass trailers, Polyester multi tile panels.

FOR
QUALITY
AND
SAFETY



13 LISBURN ROAD,
INDUSTRIAL SITES,
SALISBURY.
Telephone 660252



THE FAMOUS "WEEKENDER"

Rely on Rhotreads
-the tread
that's miles ahead.



RHOTREADS



-the home of Advanx and RTS



BIS-KIT
From Charhons

Charhons Bis-Kit.
Chocolate coated wafer. Tasty snack-time fun!
Ask for Bis-Kit.

know when the operational command will ask them to investigate a suspected terrorist presence or to back up other troops in actual contact.

When the group operates as a Fire Force — on immediate stand-by to lend a hand wherever necessary — it is often involved in land mine incidents. When a vehicle has hit a mine the message is passed to Fire Force as soon as possible and after collecting engineers with mine detectors, and a medic in case of casualties at the spot, it hastens to the scene.

The trackers search around and follow any spoor, which sometimes leads to a contact and even the capture of those responsible for the outrage.

In normal circumstances each RLI unit spends a month in the bush and then 20 days rest and retraining. These periods naturally are enjoyed to the full, but when the time comes for the transport lorries to take them back to the "sticks" they go cheerfully. For that is where, as highly trained soldiers, they find fulfilment.



Rhodesians Worldwide

FEREDAY & SONS

(Pvt.) Ltd.

72 MANICA ROAD, SALISBURY
PHONE 704616

DOUBLE MAGAZINE POUCHES

WATER BOTTLE POUCHES

ALL TYPES OF RUCKSACKS
(Framed and Unframed)

TENTS — BIVVYS — GROUND SHEETS

SLEEPING BAGS — KITBAGS — CAMP BEDS

ALL TYPES OF WEBBING



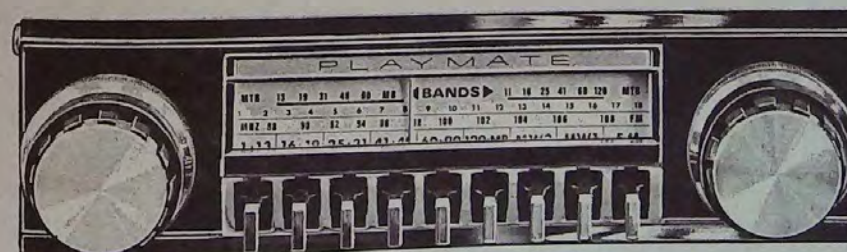
GUNS — AMMUNITION — HOLSTERS — SLINGS

CLEANING KITS

SHEATH KNIVES — POCKET KNIVES

COMPASSES — MESS TINS — ETC.

designed with you in mind...



"PLAYMATE"
STATESMAN
CAR RADIO.
MODEL 974

14 Wave band
11 metres-120 metres.
Marine band.
2 Medium bands.
FM band.
Operates on 12 volts-negative earth.

LINTASWRS 2

ZAMBESI COACHWORKS LIMITED

SALISBURY
P.O. Box 3291
Tel.: 661712/6

TELEGRAMS: "ZAMCOACH"

BULAWAYO
P.O. Box 2054
Tel.: 71582/3/4



The Fuel Rig above is an example of the know-how and experience we have at our disposal to produce what the customer wants. In this case the customer supplied the truck chassis only; we manufactured the rest.

We specialise in the manufacture of all types of road vehicle bodies, i.e. Buses (both town and luxury), Dropsides, Standard, Millers, Bottlers, Insulated or Refrigerated Vans. Independent and Articulated Trailers — constructed of steel, aluminium, stainless steel or composite. Vehicle Cabs, Railway, Bus and Cab windows, Mining Gear, Boats, Ferries and miscellaneous Engineering Fabrication.



Heritage Series: Volume Seven



For a complete list of Pioneer Head books write to Kingstons Limited, P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

LIFE OF FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS D.S.O.

by J. G. Millais

This fine facsimile is a complete reproduction of the original 1918 edition with a new introduction and bibliography by Mr. E. E. Burke, Director of the National Archives.

Price \$12,00



KINGSTONS

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

PAGE 38



Soldiers on horseback. The Mounted Infantry Unit, Grey's Scouts, is designed for swift movement in the bush. Horses provide a more silent approach than army lorries or landrovers, and the MIU has a reasonable chance of taking terrorist groups by surprise.

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

PAGE 39

OUR GRATEFUL THANKS AND BEST WISHES TO THE FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA



CLOTEX HOLDINGS LIMITED

(a member of the C.I.H. group of companies)

- BERKFIELD CONSOLIDATED (PVT.) LTD.,
- BULAWAYO CLOTHING FACTORY LTD.,
- C.I.H. CLOTHING (PVT.) LTD.,
- DURITY (PVT.) LTD.,
- REGENT INVICTA (PVT.) LTD.,
- RHODESIAN COTTON WASTE.

P.O. Box 1342, BULAWAYO
Telephone 70636



FOUNDATION OF A LOVELIER HOME

SALISBURY — UMTALI — BULAWAYO

45 years of service to the
Rhodesian public in all things
electronic, electrical, musical
and furniture



HENRY ALTY (Rhod.) (Pvt.) Ltd.

BRICK SUPPLIERS TO
RHODESIAN ARMY

57, BROADLANDS ROAD
P.O. EMERALD HILL

TELEPHONE 32926, 32984
Works at: Mt. HAMPDEN
SALISBURY

FERERA WHOLESALERS (PVT.) LTD.

8 South Avenue, Salisbury. P.O. Box 1998, Tel. 706815

CONTRACTORS TO
THE RHODESIAN ARMY and B.S.A. POLICE

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANLEY and EXHIBITION
trousers, shorts and safari suits

HERITAGE and STATESMAN
shirts

THE MEN WHO DARE

WITH "Who Dares Wins" as its motto, the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS for short) has to be the most extensively and diversely trained unit in the Rhodesian Army.

The Rhodesian SAS is a direct descendant of the Special Air Service that did such great work in the Second World War when they raided the enemy airfields and disrupted his lines of communication. During the anti-terrorist operations in Malaya in the 1950s, in which a Rhodesian contingent played a notable part, the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment linked up with the Malayan Scouts and thus with the Rhodesians, who took to this form of warfare like ducks to water. After their return to Rhodesia the Federal Government decided to form a parachute evaluation detachment (PED).

A start was made in February, 1960, when Squadron-Leader, E. Minter of the RAF arrived in Salisbury to train the PED at New Sarum. A month later those taking the course completed their eight jumps and qualified for their wings. In July of 1960 it was decided to raise a regular Special Air Service Squadron.

Six men were selected for parachute instructor training at Abingdon, England, and in the meantime No. 1 Training Unit was formed. Pending the return of the instructors they spent their time getting fit, and they were as hard as nails by the time the first basic parachute course began at New Sarum at the end of October, 1961. Course followed course until by July the following year nine courses had received their wings.

The first jumps on internal security operations were carried out after the Squadron's return from operational duty in Aden, when batches of between 20 and 40 men were dropped in different parts of the country. They acted as a strong deterrent to the trouble makers and fully justified the decision to create the unit.

When the Federation broke up in 1963 the SAS moved from Ndola to Salisbury and on January 20, 1964, became an integral part of the Rhodesian Army, with a strength of 31 officers and men. Since then it has gone from strength to strength.

What sort of man is wanted by the SAS? The qualities looked for are physical and mental stamina, initiative, dedication and courage, together with individuality, since at times he must be able to act on his own initiative as an individual, and compatibility, since at times he must work as member of a team.

The selection course is generally held at Inyanga and lasts a week. Each man is supplied with a pack, a prismatic compass and a map and has to make his way along specified routes. The course includes a 17-mile speed march and altogether covers about 100 miles. That is a gruelling test of physical stamina, but even

more important is his mental stamina. At the point of exhaustion can he recall all he's seen and done, and how has he got on with his fellows? In its entirety the SAS training programme is lengthy and complex and lasts no less than three years!

The recruit training period which teaches the "rookie" basics of soldiering takes 18 weeks, followed by a 10-week SAS adaptation course. During this time he learns first aid, elementary signals, static line parachuting, watermanship (handling canoes and boats) and minor SAS tactics.

A test period lasting a week at the end of this course will reveal how much he has assimilated of all he has been taught so far, and should he survive it honourably he becomes eligible for his wings and beret.

But the training still goes on. He has to undergo a series of specialist courses, each lasting five weeks or so, on such subjects as medical work involving a stint at a hospital, advanced signals, demolitions and free-fall parachuting. He also receives intensive training in tracking and bushcraft and tuition in advanced watermanship. He does a three-month diving course and a three-month language course since fluency in an indigenous language is an important part of his qualifications.

At the end of his three years the SAS man has mastered a wide range of skills that will stand him in good stead in practically every situation he is likely to encounter.



They Who Dare have to be expert parachutists. Practising in a hangar is an essential part of the training.

HARTLEY



The Mayor, Councillors and
Residents of the
MUNICIPALITY OF HARTLEY
SALUTE ALL MEN
SERVING IN
THE RHODESIAN FORCES

the manufacturers of
the better-built battery



salute the men of
the fighting forces

BARBER, MCCORMACK 86024

GOOD LUCK
GOOD HEALTH & GOOD WISHES

TO ALL OUR TROOPS
IN THE VALLEY



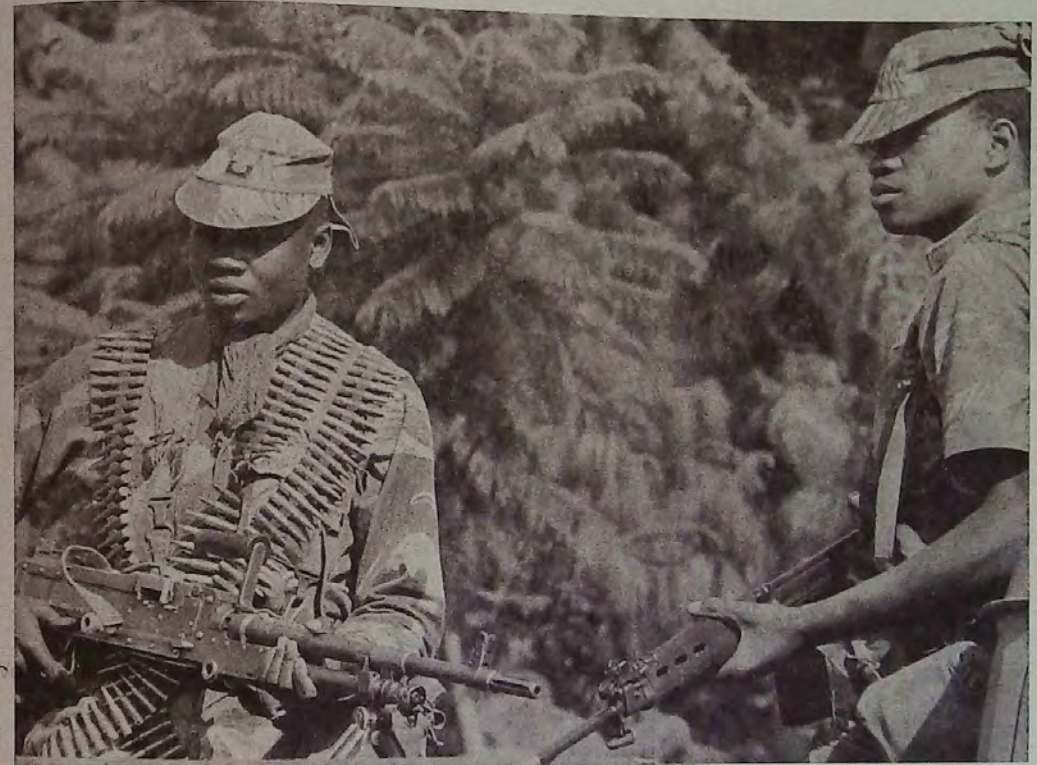
THE HOUSE OF
Voyager

Manufacturers of

PHILIP KAY
INTERNATIONAL

AND

ST. MARK
SUITS, JACKETS AND TROUSERS



A far cry from the stabbing assegai, the light machine-gun and the FN rifle are deadly weapons in the hands of the Rhodesian African Rifles. These men are highly trained and thoroughly at home in the bush. Their tally of terrorist kills is impressive.

THE MODERN WARRIOR

A HUNDRED years ago the Matabele warrior enjoyed a reputation as a fighting man that was second only to that of the dreaded Zulus of Natal, which was not to be wondered at since most of the blood in his veins was of Zulu origin. In those days his main weapon was the stabbing assegai and his uniform a skin kilt and a plume of ostrich feathers. Today that man's descendant, in the camouflage uniform of the modern soldier and armed with an automatic rifle, is maintaining tribal tradition by playing a valuable and effective role in the battle against his country's enemies, the terrorists.

Africans have a traditional role in the Rhodesian Army. They were first enrolled to work and fight alongside white Rhodesians over sixty years ago when a Native regiment was raised for the campaign in German East Africa and gave service of such quality that their

commanding officer, Colonel Methuen, D.S.O., erected a stone cross 10 metres high on top of a kopje overlooking Umtali to commemorate them. Except when the hills are shrouded in mist, the Cross is visible day and night — by day, sharply etched against the sky, by night when it is illuminated and shines like a beacon in the darkness.

After the First World War the Rhodesia Native Regiment was disbanded on the assumption that there were to be no more wars. When mankind's hopes were dissipated in 1939 immediate steps were taken to revive it, in the form of the Rhodesian African Rifles, and as such they have earned an honoured place in Rhodesia's military history.

They saw service with the East African Brigade in Burma and covered themselves with glory at the battle of the Tankwe Chaung on April 26, 1945, when they

drove the Japanese from two strategic points in extremely difficult country in the Arakan. The RAR lost 11 killed and 31 wounded, but Tankwe Chaung is a battle honour and the date of the battle is celebrated as the regimental birthday. The celebrations last a whole week at their headquarters at Methuen Barracks, Bulawayo, with companies competing for the title of "Champion Company" based on their prowess at football, basketball, approach marching, shooting and athletics. The trophy is the Methuen Cup, which is held by "E" Company.

The 1975 celebrations were notable for the fact that the first event in a crowded week was the unveiling of a plaque on the site of the original RAR camp on the Borrowdale Road, Salisbury, now the attractive school and grounds of the Hellenic community. The Regiment had its home there from 1940 to 1958, when it returned from active duty in Malaya and moved into Methuen Barracks at Bulawayo.

At the unveiling ceremony the Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General G. P. Walls, O.L.M., M.B.E., spoke of the problems that had faced them during those years of political unrest when the African townships



A moment of relaxation as they await orders for their next move.

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

seethed with thuggery and intimidation and no one was immune to assault and battery and the petrol bomb. It spoke volumes for the efficiency, impartiality and devotion to duty of the African soldiers, he said, that they effectively helped to maintain law and order, and after doing so were able to mix socially with the people of the townships.

Firm action by the Government brought peace to both the urban and rural areas in the early sixties, but later in that decade a new threat became manifest with terrorists infiltrating into Rhodesia from outside her borders. In these counter-insurgency operations the officers and men of the RAR performed valiant service and have taken significant toll of the enemy. In the ten years since 1966 the Regiment has accounted for a good proportion of the 1118 terrorists killed, and they have figured prominently in the list of awards for bravery and meritorious service.

General Walls referred to an aspect of the Rhodesian African Rifles which overseas critics of Rhodesia are apt to ignore when they prognosticate doom and disaster on racial lines, a conflict between black and white. In fact, the conflict is not based on colour at all, and the very presence of the RAR in the field, together with the African members of the BSA Police, establishes its non-racial character. General Walls said that the men of the RAR are above faction of 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. Their moral courage in the face of insidious assaults from those who would undermine their sense of purpose is nothing short of admirable.

"But not only are they brave and efficient soldiers; their spirited approach to their task and their sheer love of serving are an example which many would do well to emulate. And they enjoy their soldiering."

The esteem in which the RAR is held by the Rhodesian community in general was illustrated by 1 Battalion being adopted by the town of Sinoia in July last year, when E Company, accompanied by the Band and Drums, paraded through the town and was reviewed by the Mayor, Councillor P. Dilmitis. The business community closed their doors at 10.30 a.m. to enable their staffs to watch the proceedings and give the town a holiday atmosphere.

The Regimental Museum, in which the history of 1 Battalion is displayed, was a feature of the Lomagundi Show and further cemented the good relations between the Regiment and the people of the district.

Small wonder, then, that the Government's decision to raise a second battalion of the RAR met with general approval. There has not been the slightest difficulty in recruiting the 230 men required, and the only obstacle to turning them into soldiers in record time is the heavy pressure on the Depot training staff. When they take the field they will form a most valuable addition to our fighting forces. The African soldier meshes in well with his European counterpart and they supplement each other.

Rhodesians



Presentation of Colours to the Rhodesian African Rifles, July 12, 1953, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother handing the Queen's Colour to Lieutenant M. E. Pillar. On the right is Major G. A. Bain who handed the Colour to Her Majesty.



Before presenting the Colours to the RAR on July 12, 1953, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother inspected the Regiment accompanied by the Commanding Officer, the late Lt. Col. G. E. L. Rule.

PAGE 45

The white soldier is perhaps more sophisticated and better at physical training, but the African, thanks to his traditional way of life, is more at home in the bush and can walk long distances without tiring. They are thus ideally suited to counter-insurgency work.

They have a real loathing for the terrorists. They have seen innocent African villagers tortured, beaten and bayoneted to death to intimidate the rest, they have seen



"Lance-Corporal Induna", mascot of the 1st Battalion, The Rhodesian African Rifles, on parade.

pregnant women and little girls from remote villages who have been raped and senselessly mutilated, they have learnt of ordinary decent Africans being forced into cannibalism and other bestial practices that put the terrorist outside the human race. There can only be one fate for such vermin — elimination. Rhodesia's black soldiers are busy doing just that.

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

PAGE 44

GET A MOVE ON

WITH

TINTO INDUSTRIES TRAILERS

TINTO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

77/79 Coventry Road, Workington, Salisbury P.O. Box 2356 Telephone 705701.

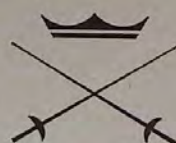
for elegance
and comfort
in ladies
fashion footwear

HOFF MANN

and for men, shoes of quality

by **Strada**

buy them in the better stores



RAPIER GARMENTS

(1976) (PVT.) LTD.

FASHION WEAR MANUFACTURERS

AND EXPORTERS

MILITARY TAILORS



Telephone 47193

P.O. Box 1110, Salisbury

Victor Sims,

Managing Director

HONOURS AND AWARDS

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

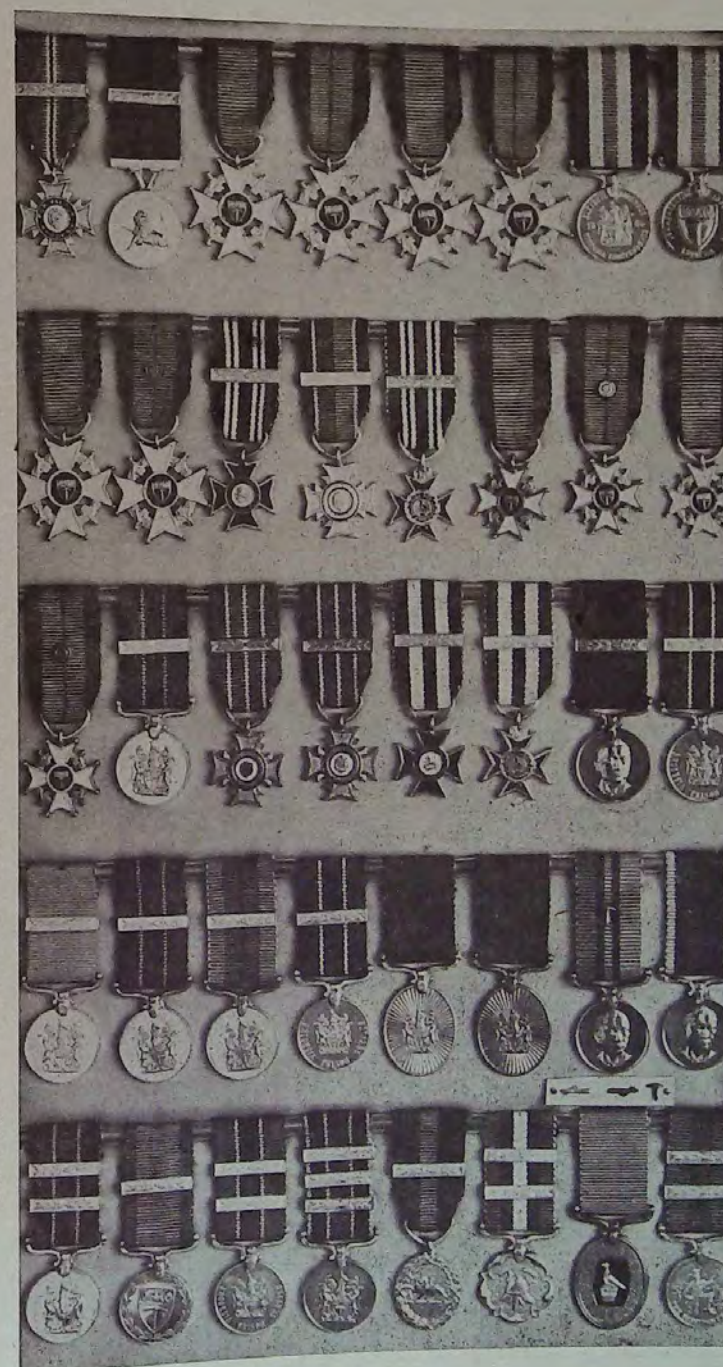
Grand Cross of Valour (GCV): Conspicuous Gallantry Decoration (CGD): Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit (GLM): Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit (GLM) (Military Division): as No. 3: as No. 4: Independence Decoration (ID): Commemorative Decoration (ICD).

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 for 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.



Rhodesians W

RHODESIAN HAT MANUFACTURERS

(PVT) LTD

P.O. BOX ST 265, SOUTHERTON
SALISBURY

MAKERS
OF
R. A. R.
GREEN HATS

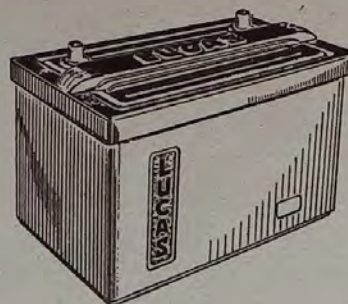
*With Compliments
and
Best Wishes*



JOHN ROWETT & SONS
(PVT.) LTD.

P.O. Box 3407 Telephone 56555
SALISBURY
SEKI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Joseph Lucas C.A. (Pvt.) Ltd.



*As supplied to all units of
the Rhodesian Army*

LION MATCHES

also

RAZOR BLADES
CLOTHES PEGS
DOWELS
SPICE CABINETS
WOODEN SPOONS

all by

LION MATCH COMPANY (RHOD.) LTD.

AN ESSENTIAL ARM

GUNNERS have formed an essential part of Rhodesia's military forces ever since the pioneer days. The Pioneer Column had its artillery unit — C Troop, under the command of Captain Roach, and the Gatling and Nordenfeldt guns and the Maxims were part of its armoury played a predominant and decisive role in the Matabele War and in the Rebellion of 1896.

Rhodesian gunners also served in the First World War, particularly in the East African campaign, and continued the tradition when the Second World War came along in 1939. In between the wars the artillery had been allowed to go the way of all flesh and when hostilities broke out again an entirely fresh start had to be made.

The arrival in 1940 of two Royal Artillery stalwarts in R.S.M. Bob Bones and "Tiffy" Chaplin heralded the birth of the Southern Rhodesia Light Battery, and training was started on 3.7 in. howitzers, a very useful mountain gun which had been used to great effect in India. Later on they were superseded by the more powerful and reliable 25-pounder, now with metrication called the 88 mm, which is still in use today.

In the Second War Rhodesian gunners really came into their own, with the Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery which gave valiant service in the Western Desert, with the 4th R.H.A. (Royal Horse Artillery) and with the South African artillery regiments, in North Africa and Italy. After the war it suffered its usual peace-time fate and was disbanded in the early 1950s, but a band of enthusiasts kept the artillery idea alive by forming a Governor-General's Troop which fired salutes on ceremonial occasions.

The artillery idea was kept alive by another development — the formation of the Rhodesian Gunners' Association by those who returned from the war and who felt that the spirit of comradeship that had been nurtured on active service should not be allowed to die. The Gunners' Association still flourishes today, representing the great brotherhood of gunners of whatever nation who are entitled to membership because they have served the guns. But it is not merely an ex-servicemen's organisation, its main function is to take an interest in the young gunners of today, in their welfare both personally and regimentally.

The Association agitated for the revival of artillery as an essential arm in the military set-up during the Federation days and had the satisfaction of hearing the then Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, announce at the Association's annual dinner shortly before the dissolution of the Federation that the gunners were once more to come into their own.

The 1 Field Regiment Rh.A. has been an integral part of the forces for many years now. The Depot Rhodesian Artillery came into being some eight years ago to receive and train the intakes of National Servicemen as they complete their initial square-bashing at Llewellyn Barracks. At the end of their Depot training they are mustered into the Regiment.

They have an active role in the operations against the terrorists — but not as artillerymen. The 88 mm may be a valuable weapon in classical warfare but it is a different matter chasing small groups of terrorists in the Rhodesian bush, which is where the FN rifle comes into its own. And so the gunners operate as infantrymen in their counter-insurgency work.

Having been trained in both artillery and infantry roles, Rhodesian Gunners must be amongst the most versatile in the world.



Territorial Gunners of the 1st Field Regiment, Rhodesian Artillery, in training near Salisbury.

H. D. Milne

(Pvt.) Ltd.

DISPENSING
PHOTOGRAPHIC
VETERINARY
CHEMISTS

Telephone 62436

P.O. Box 51

UMTALI

To the Boys in the Valley

Please call in to our showroom on the corner of Fourth Street and Gordon Avenue, we will give you our best attention and very special prices as a token of our appreciation. We have a wide variety of beautiful Patio Furniture, Camping Equipment, Braais, Playground Equipment and Domestic or Farm Fencing to offer you.

"thank you boys"

Phyl Shamos



AFGATE

AFRICAN GATE & FENCE WORKS (RHOD.)
(PVT.) LTD.

45 Gordon Avenue, Salisbury. P.O. Box 386
Phone 61311



are proud to
manufacture and supply
a wide range of
**PHARMACEUTICAL
PRODUCTS**
to the
**RHODESIAN
FORCES**

CAPS — IN THE BEST OF HEALTH

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
STEAMCLEAN
P.O. BOX 116
SALISBURY
RHODESIA

LYTTON/CANBERRA RDS.
WORKINGTON
INDUSTRIAL SITES
TELEPHONES 660916
660927 & 700839



Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaners
(PVT.) LTD.

over half a century in Laundry Services

WITH
COMPLIMENTS
TO
ALL THE FORCES

MEDICS MAINTAIN MORALE

AN important element in maintaining the morale of the man on active operations is the knowledge that should he become a casualty he can rely on an efficient medical organisation to give him instant care.

The Rhodesian Army Medical Corps provides that assurance in full measure. Every unit in the field has its quota of medics, from qualified medical officers downwards, and they are equipped to give that initial skilled treatment that is essential to eventual recovery. If a soldier is wounded in a terrorist contact (say a bullet wound in the upper arm) he would receive immediate first-aid from his nearest comrade, and then the qualified medical assistant accompanying the patrol would check his condition and give him morphine.

At the same time a report is radioed to base, via Company HQ, Brigade HQ and finally Army HQ. While the authorities are informing his next of kin, the young soldier is being evacuated by air or by road to the nearest casualty collecting post or mobile medical unit, where he receives attention from a medical officer equipped with such facilities as intravenous fluids, plasma, oxygen and antibiotics.

If the wound is so serious that further, more elaborate treatment is necessary, the patient is removed to base hospital, usually by helicopter; the hospital will have already been warned and will have everything in readiness. There a surgeon will decide whether or not he should receive further attention at a central hospital.

The Army's whole aim and object is to get the casualty to hospital as soon as is humanly possible, within the four hours which is laid down as the prescribed optimum. Usually the procedure is accomplished in a far shorter time, thanks to the magnificent co-operation of the

Rhodesian Air Force which has always come to the Medical Corps' assistance no matter how heavily committed they may have been themselves.

The Corps has a responsibility to the dependents of members of the Army and Air Force as well as to the men themselves. It has hospitals at Inkomo Garrison, King George VI Barracks, the RLI Barracks, the Llewellyn Barracks, Brady Barracks and Methuen Barracks. In addition to a well-equipped clinic at the School of Infantry at Gwelo.

The Rhodesian Air Force has two hospitals as well, at New Sarum, Salisbury, and at Thornhill, Gwelo.

Each hospital has its quota of medical officers and nursing sisters as well as State Registered male nurses and European and African medical assistants. There are also fully qualified health inspectors and dentists, and non-medical personnel employed in administrative posts.

The supply of qualified medical officers is well maintained through the Army medical cadet scheme which has been operating for some eight years now. This enables young men of ambition and ability, but lacking the financial wherewithal to see them through university, to embark on a medical career as a member of the Medical Corps. The first batch of these new young doctors has only fairly recently entered the picture; they are already making their presence felt and contributing to that sense of medical aid security enjoyed by all members of the Services and their dependants.

If they go through the proper channels, medical treatment, and medicines prescribed are provided free. If the services of a specialist are required, the Army MO will refer the patient to an appropriate consultant, and his services, as well as whatever hospitalisation at a Government hospital is required, are also paid for by the Government.

Maternity expenses are subsidised to the extent of a \$75 grant and if a Government maternity home is used for the confinement the fees are paid on the member's behalf. Should complications arise as a result of the pregnancy and a specialist obstetrician is called in, his fees and also those of the anaesthetist, as well as the cost of laboratory tests, X-rays, etc., are also paid for.

So the benefits of serving in Rhodesia's Army and Air Force are not merely the pay and allowances! Medical aid on this scale is a vitally important consideration, especially when the family is young and the budget has to be handled with care.



Evacuating casualties by air is a vitally important factor in treatment of the wounded. The Medical Corps is highly trained in the art of getting a casualty to hospital as rapidly as possible.



a symbol of growth

Tamose are the manufacturers and marketers of an ever widening range of high quality products. TANGANDA, FIVE ROSES, TEATIME TIPS, BISTO, ELIS BROWN, CEREKID, TOMANDO and BRANDS.

tamose (PVT) LIMITED

Tamose (Pvt) Limited, 4 Cranston Road, Southampton, P.O. Box 87 250 Tel: Salisbury 703796

Spec. Ref. 10/10/10



Suppliers to the Rhodesian Army, BSA Police, Government Departments and local authorities throughout Rhodesia of

PROMAT

RIGID PVC PRESSURE PIPE AND FITTINGS (CAS K21)
RIGID PVC SOIL AND WASTE SYSTEMS (CAS K32)
RIGID PVC DRAIN AND SEWER SYSTEMS (CAS K28)
RIGID PVC CONDUIT AND FITTINGS (CAS C13)

PRODORITE (PVT.) LTD.
21 Leyland Road, Salisbury
P.O. Box 2887

FIGHTING FORCES OF RHODESIA

MCDONALD MEDICAL & DENTAL SUPPLIES (Pvt.) LTD.

P.O. Box 3590

SALISBURY

Telephones : 21875, 26289, 21809

BULAWAYO BRANCH :

P.O. Box 1283, Bulawayo. Tel. : 67224

SUPPLIERS OF:

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND LABORATORY
EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT RHODESIA
HEARING AID SPECIALISTS



ALLENWEST

ALLENWEST Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd.

Box 2421 Salisbury
Telephone 660777

Box 1960 Bulawayo
Telephone 67137

WESTLINE STARTERS stretch to every industrial application

New WESTLINE Starter Range, rated for 10 to 800 hp . . . over 40 standard starters to start with . . . based on the concept of giving standard starters unlimited stretch. This means that Westline Starters, ex-stock . . . plus ancillaries, also ex-stock . . . adapt quickly, easily and economically to your particular specification. Multiple modifications can be effected within a short space of time. Your waiting days are over.

Westline couples flexible design with uncompromising quality . . . new built-in Westmaster contractors are tested to 30 million operations.

Westline is available for you at our offices at Salisbury and Bulawayo—prices on application, a pleasant surprise . . . up to 15 per cent lower!

Rhodesians V

Each medical officer alternates his spells of duty at urban camp hospitals and the forward areas. Every Joint Operational Centre has its MO and every company has a qualified medical assistant. The medical assistants are trained at the Corps' own training school at Llewellyn Barracks, and completion of a three-month course gives a Goup A, Class 3 qualification.

The Medical Corps has a Territorial Force wing with medical officers, dentists and medical assistants so that in the event of an emergency requiring far more medical personnel than usual, the Corps could rise to the occasion. Young doctors are usually called up for their National Service stint after they have completed their housemanship. They serve for six months in the Army or Air Force.

Injuries received in combat are not the only hazards that face the trooper in the bush. There are those awful diseases, malaria and bilharzia, to contend with — malaria transmitted by the anopheles mosquito biting a sleeping soldier, bilharzia caused by infected snails in quiet stretches of water. The Army guards against the fever by supplying anti-malaria tablets to all members likely to serve in or visit operational areas in the mosquito danger zone.

Members who may have been in contact with infected water are regularly tested for bilharzia, and the Army Health Laboratory at King George VI Barracks, Salisbury, is fully equipped to carry out tests not only for bilharzia but for even more complex tropical diseases. In the bush water points are provided by the Sappers, who have to ensure an adequate supply of sterilised water to base camps. The troops are also issued individually with water sterilising tablets for use in their water bottles. They destroy all dangerous bacteria and are effective also against typhoid and cholera.

If they follow instructions and observe the preventative precautions with which the Army has supplied there is no reason why any Rhodesian soldier should fall victim to disease.

The Medical Corps' job is to maintain that soldier in good health and it is exceedingly well equipped to do so. Its ability in this direction has been enhanced in the field of dental care by the provision of a fully-equipped mobile dental surgery which provides treatment on the spot and thus obviates the need for the sufferer to be sent to base for expert attention.

The mobile surgery, irreverently called the "fang wagon", had formerly operated as a mobile agency of the Standard Bank. It was converted into a dental surgery through the generosity of the Bank in conjunction with the Lions Club of Marlborough and with the co-operation of a large number of commercial and



The casualty receives immediate medical attention of the highest standard.

professional firms — yet another illustration of the degree to which the civilian population is prepared to help supply any need required by the troops.

★ ★ ★

THE GIRLS STEP OUT

AS always in times of trouble, Rhodesia's women are giving valiant service in helping the Army meet the terrorist threat. Not content merely to knit balaclavas and man canteens (valuable though these functions may be) they agitated for a more active role until the Rhodesian Women's Service was formed about a year ago, with a strength of 226.

There was plenty of precedent. In the last War the SR Women's Auxiliary Military Service was formed in 1940 to serve as transport drivers and orderly room clerks in training camps and as clerks and drivers at canteens. A year later, in addition to the Auxiliary Military Service,

**NEED ENOUGH BREAD
TO FEED AN ARMY?**

MARCH TO . . .

Rubin's

RUBIN'S MODEL BAKERY

CNR. MANCHESTER and CRASTER ROADS

SOUTHERTON, SALISBURY

PHONE 702237/8

P.O. BOX 1917

**TO THE
FIGHTING FORCES
OF RHODESIA**

with proud compliments from
Medpharm Laboratories
the suppliers of

Buccaline Berna cold vaccine, 4 C's cold capsules

Dolpax Junior painkilling syrup

Bonnie Rose Vitamin C syrup

MEDPHARM LABORATORIES

P.O. Box 2251

SALISBURY

Phone 25433



**J. W. HELVEY KNITWEAR
(Pvt.) LTD.**

Manufacturers of
**HIGH CLASS LADIES', MEN'S AND
CHILDREN'S KNITWEAR**



CARDIGAN HOUSE, KELVIN ROAD,
SALISBURY

P.O. Box 2976

Tel. 661158



Rhodesia's Women are giving valiant service in helping the Army.

women were recruited for the Auxiliary Air Service and also for the Women's Auxiliary Volunteers, who served on a part time basis.

The new Women's Service is organised in two branches, the RWS (Army) and the RWS (Air Force), each integral to its particular service. They serve as telephone, telex and radio operators, in operations rooms where they handle intelligence work and photographic interpretation, and as clerical and stores staff, drivers and caterers.

As one would expect, there has been no lack of applicants between the ages of 18 and 50, and ladies

above 50 will be considered in special cases. Their two-week initial training course includes basic drill, weapon training (for self-protection), conditions of service, service writing, the Defence Act and military etiquette. Specialist courses such as photographic interpretation come later.

Unless special circumstances arise they are women soldiers from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. After that they are free to attend to the requirements of home and family so that all in all they have a pretty full day. But they know they are needed and they pull their weight cheerfully and willingly for the sake of their country.



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.



Strangers in your midst?

For instant recognition — issue high quality security/identity cards with a one piece tamper-proof core of photographic paper — including the portrait, in fully bonded plastic lamination.

iS

Identification Services (Pvt.) Ltd.

50 Pioneer Street, Salisbury, P.O. Box 3762, Telephone: 26852



THE CHICKEN THAT'S BEST

Distributed by



ARBOR ACRES (PVT.) LTD

BIDDULPHS REMOVALS & STORAGE

(PVT.) LTD.

CNR. HOBBS/CRASTER ROADS
P.O. BOX ST. 292 SOUTHERTON, SALISBURY
TEL. 706031, 702604



*With Thanks
and
Appreciation
of
Forces Efforts*



The late Colonel "Bomby" Wells (right), with Field Marshal Earl Wavell during the latter's visit to Rhodesia in 1948.

"Bomby" Wells

RHODESIA lost not only a fine citizen but a grand soldier when Colonel G. E. ("Bomby") Wells died in Salisbury on June 17, 1976, at the age of 73. He had been associated with The Rhodesia Regiment from its formation in 1927.

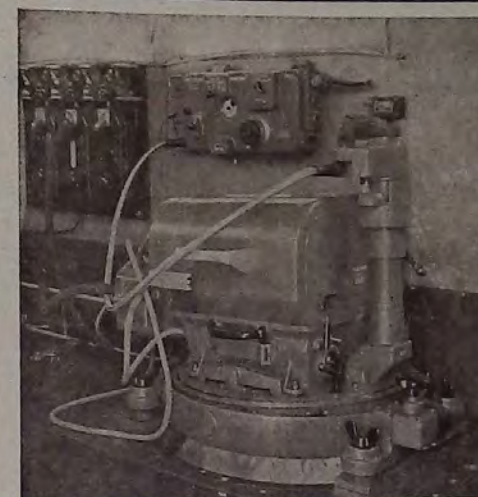
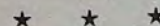
Commissioned in 1928, he served during the last war as second in command of the Rhodesian African Rifles for a spell and also with the Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment in East Africa. In 1943, he transferred to the 6th South African Armoured Division in the Italian campaign and when the commanding officer of his unit was wounded in action he was appointed to command.

After the war he commanded the First Battalion Royal Rhodesia Regiment and in 1950 was appointed Colonel and later Officer Commanding Troops Mashonaland. In 1957 he became Honorary Colonel of 1 Battalion RRR and later of 5 and 8 Battalions. He retired as Honorary Colonel at the end of 1969.

Colonel Wells organised the military exhibit in the "Rhodesia Before 1920" exhibition held at the National Gallery. Most of the items came from his own collection.

For his military service he was awarded the OBE (Mil.) and the Efficiency Decoration with clasp. In his civilian career as an officer of Parliament he was awarded the CBE (Civil).

Since his boyhood, when he was a pupil at the Boys' High School (now Prince Edward), he bore the affectionate nickname, "Bomby", after the British heavyweight champion, "Bombardier" Billy Wells, because of his boxing prowess.



A modern aerial survey camera.

YOU CANNOT PLAN WITHOUT A MAP

AIR SURVEY COMPANY

OF RHODESIA (1961) (PVT.) LTD.

P.O. Box 1896, Salisbury Telephone 660031

SPECIALISTS IN
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
BLACK AND WHITE AND COLOUR
PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRINTS
PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS
GROUND CONTROL SURVEYS
LARGE AND SMALL SCALE MAPPING
FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS

OF RHODESIA (PVT.) LTD.



R\$60 000 worth of stereoplotting equipment.

SOUTH AFRICAN CANVAS

Proud to be Rhodesian. Honoured to be suppliers of top-quality equipment to our fighting forces throughout the country. And this equipment can take it. Stands up under the toughest conditions. So you know it's the best for civilians as well!



"The House with the Scottish background"

South African Canvas Co. (Pty.) Ltd.,
Dundee House, Manica Road, Salisbury.

Atomic
Battery Company
(1966) (Pvt.) Ltd.



THE BEST
OF THE BUNCH

Telephone Salisbury 660510 • 705116

STRENGTH IS OUR BUSINESS THROUGH CHAIN

However large or small
welded chain is proof tested
to twice the stated safe
working load.

Our expansion is continuing to
meet the ever increasing demand
for chain in the Mining, Engineering
and Agricultural industries.

**COLUMBUS
MCKINNON**
(RHOD)(PVT) LTD

P.O. BOX 379, SOUTHERTON, SALISBURY.
PLYMOUTH ROAD, SOUTHERTON.

661431



The motto on the Force badge is Alae Praesidio Patriae—"Wings Guard Our Country"

STRIKE FROM ABOVE

THE RHODESIAN AIR FORCE

by

BEVERLEY WHYTE

FOUR HUNDRED years ago, the French seer Nostradamus predicted a time when the security of a nation would depend largely upon the defence of its skies. Although this situation only came to pass during the 1914-18 war, by the 1940's the presence in any country's array of armaments of an air force was paramount. Field Marshal Montgomery wrote:

"The greatest asset of air power is its flexibility. Whereas to shift the weight of effort on the ground from one point to another takes time, the flexibility inherent in Air Force permits them without change of base to be switched quickly from one objective to another in the theatre of operations. So long as this is realized, then the whole weight of the available air power can be used in selected areas in turn. This concentrated use of air-striking force is a battle-winning factor of the first importance."

Most Rhodesians are well aware of the vital combative part played by their Air Force in the current anti-terrorist war. As a result of the close liaison between the Rhodesian Army, the British South Africa Police and the Rhodesia Air Force, countless terrorist encampments have been destroyed during the past 12 years. The system in general works this way: ground or air forces locate the intruders, and when necessary, call for air support. Within a very short time the aircraft are there, swooping in with cannon and rocket fire, and bombs if these are required.



Air Marshal M. J. McLaren
Commander of The Rhodesian Air Force.

Then of course there are the supportive aspects of airborne assistance, such as the deploying of troops; supplying them with ammunition and food; carrying out aerial reconnaissance in order to discover new terrorist pockets, and last but certainly not least, evacuating casualties with all possible speed to the nearest hospitals.

However, terrorists who plague a country by means of insurrection are vermin, and, as such, fairly easy to eradicate in time. Hostile states which might contemplate an attack in conventional warfare style, are a very different matter, since this could inflict damage of a serious nature. Thus the prime role of the Rhodesian Air Force is that of ensuring that no enemy is ever encouraged, by lack of both air defence and air strike potential, to venture into Rhodesian air space.

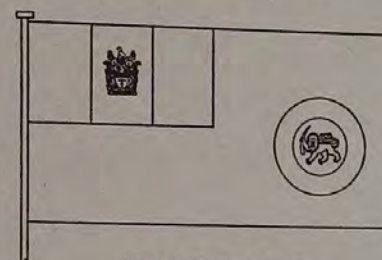
Defence of the air space by means of jet fighters capable of aerial combat; armed patrols perpetually guarding Rhodesia's borders; and the presence of a bomber force equipped if need be, to obliterate enemy targets 1 000 miles away, are the ways in which the Rhodesian Air Force protects us against classical onslaught — representing, all told, an intimidating deterrent to bellicose-minded foes.

Before 1963, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, as it was then, existed in the main as an arrow in the Commonwealth sling. As a result of the CENTO Treaty Organisation and the Baghdad Pact, Britain had certain defence commitments to meet; as it was, within her own sphere of influence, she had problems aplenty. Accordingly, January 1958 saw the detachment of No. 1 Squadron, the RRAF (consisting at that time of de Havilland Vampires) to Aden, on what was officially termed "operational training with the Royal Air Force". Only after the aircraft returned to Rhodesia was it revealed that our Vampires, had, in fact, been on active service in Southern Arabia, which at that time was in a ferment through the machinations of emergent Arab nationalism, and terrorism resulting.

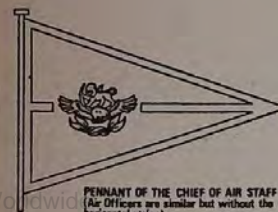
September 1959: and six Canberras from No. 5 Squadron the RRAF were sent to Cyprus for a month to join the RAF there. (This subsequently became an annual event.) In 1961, No. 5 Squadron was again called upon by Britain, when aircraft were sent to Bahrain and Aden, to operate there in conjunction with No. 8 Squadron the RAF, and to participate in Operation Sea Sheik.

RHODESIAN AIR FORCE

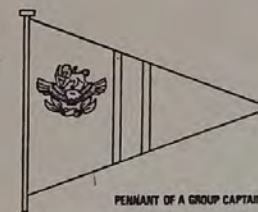
FLAGS AND PENNANTS



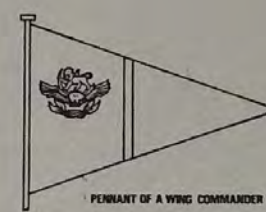
ENSIGN OF THE RHODESIAN AIR FORCE



PENNANT OF THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF
(Air Officers are similar but without the horizontal stripe)



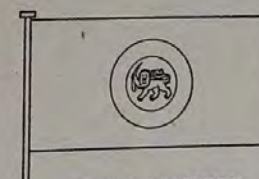
PENNANT OF A GROUP CAPTAIN



PENNANT OF A WING COMMANDER



AIRCRAFT AND CAR FLAG OF THE C.A.S.
(Air Officers are similar but without the gold braid edging)



STATION COMMANDERS CAR FLAG



PENNANT OF A SQUADRON LEADER

But with the beginnings of terrorist incursions in Rhodesia in 1964, the Rhodesian Air Force had to concentrate upon defending its own territory, and therefore to develop the counter-insurgency aspect of its potential. At this present time, the Air Force has a greater percentage, pro rata, of manpower and equipment in the operational area than has any other branch of the Security Forces.

The popular concept of an air force is, in the main, confined to a picture of fighter aircraft streaking across the skies, piloted by splendid stiff-upper-lipped chaps. That is the technicolour flesh of it: few civilians pause to ponder what bone and muscle supportive structure lies behind.

The life-giving artery system is without doubt the Air Force's technical side. Technicians allotted to each of the seven squadrons attend to the immediate requirements and problems of their units — and in first-class style. (A Hunter, fresh in from the operational area, but required there again without delay, can be re-fitted with armaments in just six minutes.)

The heart of the matter is the Technical Wing, which in addition to overseeing all work done on squadrons, also includes the vital Aircraft Servicing Squadron where complex servicing, renovation, rebuilding and modifications are attended to. When the full story of Rhodesia's triumph over sanctions can be written, "Tech. Wing" will merit a very special chapter all to itself. Few of its

**A
S
P
H
A
L
& TARMAC** (Pvt.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 259, Salisbury. Tel. 47033, 44138

**Specialist Contractors in
Highway Construction
Earthmoving & Surfacing**

We help to
pave the way
for the
Rhodesian Army

OUR MOTTO PROMPT SERVICE

SALISBURY WIRE MESH

SALWIRE

PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURERS (PVT.) LTD.

salisbury wire mesh

manufacturers

[pvt.] ltd.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN
SECURITY FENCERS OF THE
BORDER AREA

★

For free advice and quotations contact us at
P.O. Box 3278, SALISBURY
Telephones 660639, 660613

C. RAMANLAL & CO.

**Wholesale suppliers of fresh fruit and vegetables
to the
Rhodesian Army
and to
Schools and Hospitals
throughout Rhodesia**

★ ★ ★

61 SALISBURY STREET,
P.O. Box 1674 Telephones 22993, 23463
SALISBURY

THE POWER SEEKERS



Power and energy, the life blood of the nation, carried and distributed to the heart of Industry and Commerce to meet the vital needs of modern Rhodesia. Manufacturers of copper rod, strip and wire, overhead aluminium conductors, plastic insulated wires and steel wire armoured cables.

**Rhodesian Cables
Limited**

P.O. Box 1651 Tel. 660591
Tels.: LENGTHMARK SALISBURY



Air-Army co-operation: Troops of The Rhodesian Light Infantry being put into a hot spot from an Alouette.

inventions and adaptations can be described now: but just one example of the extent to which ingenious technicians have compensated for initial deprivations to the Rhodesian Air Force is the fact that today 95% of the all-important tools in the Engine Repair Section have been made on station: in the Machine Shop at New Sarum.

Apprentices attend No. 1 Ground Training School where, after completing a five-week course in drill, weapon training and Air Force history and administration, each begins his five-year tuition in his chosen trade: engines, air frames, electrics, instruments, radio or armaments. The pattern of training varies according to the trade — for instance, after six months at the school, radio and armaments apprentices are phased through the Salisbury Polytechnic. Other pupils study at No. 1 GTS for 12 weeks per year during their first three years, then spend the rest of their apprenticeship (save for one day a week engaged in academic work at the School) working on the various squadrons. As the result of negotiations between the Rhodesian Air Force and the Apprenticeship Training and Skilled Manpower Authority, apprentices in the Force who pass all the requisite technical examinations after having completed their five years' training, have only to sign on for a further five years with the Force in order to receive, immediately, their indenture papers. By this stage the average man — owing to Air Force examinations throughout the period of his apprenticeship — has risen to the rank of sergeant, with all the attendant benefits as regards pay, trade pay and the "perks" available to any member of the Rhodesian Air Force.

The Air Force runs two other training schools: each equally valuable — the Pilot Training School, and the Parachute Training School. The Pilot Training School's title explains its *raison d'être*; but behind those

stark three words lies a procedure quite as dramatic, in its own way, as that in which newly picked grapes are ultimately transformed into vintage wine.

The average cadet is around 17 when he enters the school (also known as No. 2 Ground Training School) for his initial training phase, which lasts a rugged four and a half months. Aerodynamics and the ambushing of a buck in the "bundu"; square-bashing and how to write a Service letter . . . the novice emerges well-equipped academically and practically to face any eventuality — except those in the air, which he begins to learn about from the moment he first sits at the controls of a Percival Provost at the start of his Basic Flying Stage with No. 6 Squadron. This lasts six and a half months, and although (weather permitting) the trainee pilot spends his mornings in the air, in the afternoons he returns to terra firma for more paperwork back at the school. There follows his Advanced Flying Stage with No. 2 Squadron, learning to fly Vampires — his first taste of jet aircraft. On completion of this phase, he is awarded his "wings", but before he is allowed to go out on active service, he must undergo operational conversion, an intensive course with the emphasis on armaments, and the precepts involved in counter-insurgency warfare.

Although the Parachute Training School is run and staffed by the Rhodesian Air Force, its pupils are exclusively Army personnel — chiefly members of the Special Air Service, although chaplains and doctors have been known to take the plunge! The basic static line course takes three weeks — only 24 trainees are accepted at a time, and since there are nine instructors currently at the PTS, tuition is therefore on a personal and detailed level.

The free-fall course is of a month's duration and accoutres the parachutist to drop, in full combat kit, into the operational area from a far greater height — an

HARD CHROME Is The Answer!

SAVE FOREIGN CURRENCY . . .

If it can't be replaced it can probably be renewed, and hard-chroming will give up to 10 times the life of a moving part.

- ★ Prompt service
- ★ Full range of internal and external grinding facilities in the same plant
- ★ Guaranteed superb quality workmanship
- ★ Production grinding work a speciality

RHODESIAN HARD CHROME CO. (PVT.) LTD.

Telephone 660111

Bessemer Road, Graniteside

P.O. Box 1454, Salisbury



obvious advantage in counter-insurgency work. In one trial, the Officer Commanding the Parachute Training School himself did a descent from 15 000 ft. into a heavily populated part of a reserve at 2 p.m. — and until the last few seconds before he landed, was not noticed by a single person. Another benefit of free-falling is that it is possible to steer oneself in one direction or another.

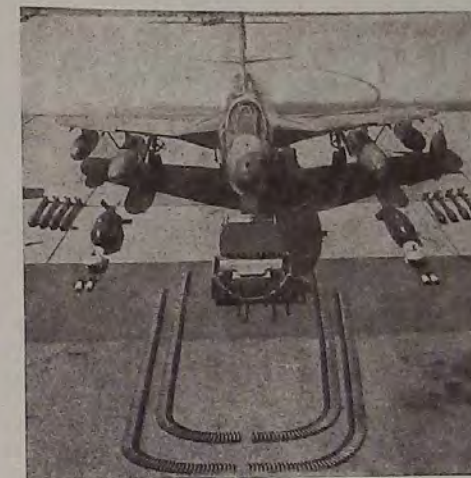
In its 15 years of existence, a total of 25 000 descents have been chalked up by the School; and there are few, if any, other air forces in the world which can boast such a low accident rate.

Then there is the nervous system of the Force: the administrative staff, which includes male regular members (both black and white); the Rhodesian Women's Services and Volunteer Reserve personnel. There is Air Traffic Control, which can be likened to the cerebellum itself. Protective mechanisms defending the body include air field guards, dog handlers, and Security specialists.

Photographers, fire-fighters, lawyers, drivers, carpenters, caterers, sick quarters attendants, telephonists . . . all these are part of the Rhodesian Air Force too, each indispensable to the whole.

But without the seven squadrons, of course, there would be no Air Force at all: limb by limb, working in conjunction with one another, they comprise the Force in action.

Let us examine them in turn: their capabilities and their individual roles.



A Hunter aircraft with its range of armaments, not all of which are carried at the same time.

No. 1 SQUADRON



NO. 1 SQUADRON: Motto — "Speed and Courage". Aircraft: Hawker Hunters. Maximum speed: 630 m.p.h. Ferry range: 1 800 miles. Maximum altitude: 45 000 ft. Armament potential: Rockets, bombs, cannons.

The Hunter's name could not be more appropriate. Speedy, svelte and ferocious, it is equally at home either in a conventional warfare role — that is, interdiction by an armed patrol, thus denying enemies access to Rhodesian air space — or in counter-insurgency work (its main task at present) providing ground troops with close air support.

The textbooks define the latter as the application of air fire within the ground combat zone, supplied at the request of local forces against enemy targets capable of interfering with current operations. But those are dry

words, as anyone who has watched the Hunters in action will tell you. A recent example illustrates their devastating efficiency: when a group of terrorists pinned down an Army patrol, the patrol commander instantly requested Fire Force assistance. Since the Fire Force was deployed elsewhere on another contact, straight air support was provided in the form of several Hunters which, within 20 minutes were there to attack the terrorists, allowing the ground forces freedom of movement — the net combined result being 12 terrorists killed and others captured.

Their ability to act as a deterrent to external trouble-makers was well illustrated in May 1973, under tragic circumstances. Four young tourists decided to visit the network of gorges at the Victoria Falls — on the Rhodesian side. Suddenly and viciously they were fired upon by Zambian troops on the opposite bank; the start of a



SALISBURY INDUSTRIES LIMITED

PLAYING A SMALL PART
IN PROVIDING
THE TOOLS
TO FINISH THE JOB

OK

makes it easier for
you to live better



Hawker Hunters.

barrage that kept up for three hours. One girl was killed soon after the firing began; her friend, wounded, clung to a rock in the fast-flowing river for two hours until another bullet hit her and she was swept away, never to be seen again. The young married couple with the two Canadian girls survived, although the husband was badly wounded. Once the alarm was raised, the Security Forces were alerted, and there ensued a perilous rescue operation to retrieve the body of the dead girl, to evacuate the two other casualties, and to search for the missing fourth member of the party. Throughout, trigger-happy Zambian troops kept their rifles and machine guns trained on the Rhodesians on the other side, so the Hunters were called in to provide top cover.

They were an effective warning indeed: hitherto apparently ready to blaze away indiscriminately across the gorge, the Zambians took a wary look at the jet fighters cruising overhead, and held their fire.

Such is the celerity of the Hunters that when a formation flies over Salisbury or Bulawayo, civilians — perhaps around a swimming pool, on a Sunday morning — glance up, and then, 50 minutes or so later, register the returning scream with: "Oh, they're back again". In fact, between the pouring of one gin and tonic and the refilling of the glass at that suburban home, probably a dozen or more terrorists have been wiped out, hundreds of kilometres away, as the result of an air strike requested and provided without delay.



No. 2 SQUADRON

No. 2 SQUADRON: Motto — "Strike From Above". Aircraft: de Havilland Vampires. Maximum speed: 520 m.p.h. Maximum range: 1 220 miles. Maximum altitude: 38 000 ft. (normal altitude, in Rhodesia, is between 15 and 22 000.) Armament potential: cannons, rockets and bombs.

The first Vampires arrived in Rhodesia in 1956, and for some years were used in militant roles such as armed reconnaissance and ground attack, featuring notably in the anti-terrorist operations of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

No. 2 Squadron was last summoned into the fray in

"MULTINAIL"



as used by
ROOF TRUSS FABRICATORS
manufactured by

**COURTWIN INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS
(Pvt.) LTD.**

8 Kelvin Rd. South, L.I.S. Sby. Tel. 661174

**ALL METAL PRESSINGS
AND GUILLOTINING
UNDERTAKEN**

Canteens, Traders, Hoteliers, Schools,
Caterers and Chemists

JOIN THE ARMY
JOIN THE CLEVER ONES
COME TO

PAY'N TAKE

NO DELIVERIES. NO BILLS. NO FRILLS.
NO PHONE CALLS

The cash savings are passed on to you.

Suppliers of
Groceries, Toiletries, Patent Medicines,
Soft goods, Blankets, Radios, Everything.

16, KELVIN ROAD
RHOSTAR BUILDING
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL SITES
SALISBURY

TELEPHONE 700761

P.O. BOX 3595

PETTIGREW

(Pvt.) Ltd.

WE APPRECIATE THE PROTECTION
GIVEN US BY THE FORCES DURING OUR
CONTRACTS IN THE OPERATIONAL AREAS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS CIVIL ENGINEERS

Cooleen Road, Ardbennie (off Beatrice Road)

P.O. Box ST 391, Southerton, Salisbury

Tel. 704017, 700473, 703954, 705171/2

ITALIAN COACH BUILDERS

(PVT.) LTD.

P.O. Box ST. 392, Southerton, Salisbury
Tel. 660902



**Manufacturers of
all types of Bodies and Trailers
in steel and aluminium**



**Cnr. NOTTINGHAM & DARWIN ROADS
WORKINGTON
SALISBURY**

**WISHING
ALL THE FORCES
THE
VERY BEST OF LUCK**



E. & F. GREENS (PVT.) LTD.

WHOLESALE FRUIT & VEGETABLE DEALERS

BANANA RIPENERS

3 RAMONS ROAD
GRANITSIDE

SALISBURY

TEL. 660110
661180

G.M. STEEL INDUSTRIES (Pvt.) Ltd.

**FAN MANUFACTURERS
MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURERS**

TELEPHONES: 702420, 702421, 27394
750 COOLEEN RD., ARDBENNIE, SALISBURY
P.O. BOX GD 160, GREENDALE, SALISBURY



De Havilland Vampire.

March 1973, at the beginning of Operation Hurricane, when a most successful strike was made against a terrorist camp. Other operational work over the past 12 years has included aerial reconnaissance and the dropping of flares. Though the standard armaments fit of the Vampire comprises cannons and rockets, trials in early 1968 proved that if the aircraft's drop tanks were removed, the Vampire could carry a substantial load of bombs — "a necessity if the Squadron was to be flexible in the performance of its day fighter/ground attack role," as the Squadron diary of the time says.

Today, however, the Vampires are seldom called upon to fulfil an operational commitment, since their chief value to the Rhodesian Air Force is that of providing jet training for its pupil pilots.

As previously mentioned, the trainees come to No. 2 Squadron for their six-month Advanced Flying Stage. No. 2 Squadron also handles specialist weapon courses

and jet refamiliarisation: the latter concerns a pilot who has perhaps been flying piston aircraft such as the Canberra, for some while, but is about to be posted back to either No. 1 or No. 2 Squadron. So high are the standards set for Rhodesian Air Force pilots that no-one who has been away from a specific type of aircraft for more than a month or so is allowed to take over its controls until he has undergone a refresher course, under strict supervision.

Chronologically, the Vampire is a comparatively senior citizen in the aviation world; it was introduced into service towards the end of the Second World War. Although in recent times its days have been occupied, like the old hack at a riding school, in teaching the tyros, it is still eminently capable, if need be, of turning war-horse and contributing in valid terms to the defence of Rhodesia.

No. 3 SQUADRON



NO. 3 SQUADRON: Motto — "Swift To Support".
Aircraft: Douglas Dakotas.

There is little purpose in recording here the "Dak's" maximum speed, altitude, range and armaments potential. To imagine the Dakota nowadays plunging into action is as incongruous as would be the picture of a suburban housewife blasting away with a sub-machine

gun at a shoplifter. Yet the Dakota plays as vital a part in the anti-terrorist war effort as does any jet fighter — but in the same way as that housewife: supplying the military "family" with food and equipment, taxiing members to and fro, and altogether providing invaluable support.



ENFIELD CABLES

(PRIVATE) LIMITED

★ ★ ★

148 HATFIELD ROAD

P.O. BOX 2088

SALISBURY

TEL. 700817



CLOVER ELECTRO-PLATERS

*Decorative and
Industrial
Electro-plating*

Edison Crescent
Graniteside
P.O. Box 8425
Causeway
Telephone 21345
Salisbury

Electronic Industries of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd. RHODESIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS

Also

- Large Rectifiers
- Specialised Battery Chargers
- Variable Speed Drives

699 CRAIG ALLAN ROAD, ARDBENNIE, SALISBURY
Telephone 29345
P.O. Box 2569, SALISBURY
Telex 4381 RH

THE CROWN CORK CO.

Rhodesia (1958) (Pvt.) Ltd.

*WISHES
THE
FORCES
THE
BEST OF LUCK*



Douglas Dakota.

The chief role of an air transport unit in any air force is to provide the means for the rapid deployment of armed forces during an emergency. Air transport also gives tactical mobility to fighting formations and units, and permits the speedy delivery of personnel and equipment into and within an area of operations. As regards personnel, these can be deposited in the requisite area by parachute, or directly from the aircraft. In the 29 years of its existence, No. 3 Squadron has had vast experience of both types of deployment. Used extensively for trooping during the turbulent 1950's and early 60's, the tubby capacious "Dak" was ideal at such times as the Nyasaland Emergency (when at one stage, a group of seven Dakotas moved an average of 335 troops per day, over a three-day period, from Blantyre to Salisbury); and during the Congolese eruption of July 1960, when massive airlifts of food and bedding were required on the Northern Rhodesian border for the refugees pouring in.

No. 3 Squadron's first trooping task exclusively within Rhodesia after the break-up of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland came in 1964, when Mr. Petrus Oberholzer was murdered by terrorists. It was realised that this was the beginning of an incursion of some gravity, and therefore eight return trips were made by Dakotas to Bulawayo to pick up troops and deploy them elsewhere, at potential trouble spots. Since November 1961 when 18 members of the first Special Air Service Parachute Training Course made a descent from a Dakota, No. 3 Squadron has been almost completely responsible for transporting paratroops, and supplying the Parachute Training School with aircraft.

There are milestones along the way: September 1962, when members of the SAS made their first operational jump from a "Dak" over Chipinga; March 1967 when the first military free-fall was made, from 15 000 ft. over New Sarum, thus widening the scope of paratrooping immensely; and 1974, when for the first time a Dakota took SAS paratroopers into action.

But it is probably in the air supply sphere that the Dakotas have contributed the most. When the terrain is mountainous and thickly wooded, or where, if there are roads, these are temporarily impassable owing to heavy rains (as in early 1973) air transport is the only means of

keeping a constant flow of ammunition, fuel, food and medical equipment going to the troops. Should there be no suitable airstrip, supplies can be parachuted in, or "free-dropped" if they are durable and able to withstand the fall from an aircraft — and this service can take place around the clock, if required.

Sky-shouting (broadcasting messages, either live or taped, to the people in a reserve; or, occasionally, to terrorists, calling upon them to surrender) is another useful role of the Dakota; and search and rescue work is also tackled, if the need arises, by No. 3 Squadron.

Military Dakotas are used for VIP transport: the President, the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, senior Government officials, royalty, British politicians, visiting air aces from abroad, celebrities — all these have been flown around Rhodesia by the squadron. In consequence, it has participated indirectly in historical events: the farewell tour of the Federation by the Federal Minister of Defence and the Commander of the Federal Army in 1963; the transportation of African Chiefs to Salisbury for the Dombashawa indaba in 1964, when they gave a unanimous "yes" to Independence; and the ferrying of delegates to the settlement talks in December, 1974.

Flying a wedding present from the people of Southern Rhodesia to Princess Margaret; delivering loads of pamphlets concerning the imminent Pearce Commission tour; rushing in proto teams and standing by to evacuate casualties at the Wankie Colliery disaster in June 1972; cloud-seeding (by a "Dak" nicknamed Chaminuka after the local rain deity) during the 1973 drought — all these and many more varied tasks have been assigned to No. 3 Squadron — whose pilots, by the way, include Volunteer Reserve members, some of them 2nd World War RAF veterans.

The Dakota was, of course, an integral part of the Royal Air Force during the 1939-45 war, and when comedian Jimmie Edwards visited No. 3 Squadron in 1976, he asked for a turn at the controls, since he used to pilot a "Dak" in Battle of Britain days. Then, as now, the reliable Dakotas did sterling work, transporting and supplying the troops of a small beleaguered country which finally triumphed against the enemy.

★ ★ ★

CITY OF



UMTALI

*Acknowledges with Pride and Appreciation
the Efforts and Success of all our Forces
and
welcomes the continued Association with its Adopted Units*



No. 4 SQUADRON
RHODESIAN AIR FORCE



4th (MANICALAND) BATTALION
RHODESIA REGIMENT

CAMPERS and CARAVANERS

for
ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS
SEE

RHODESIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

WILLIAM SMITH & GOUROCK

SLEEPING BAGS, TENTS AND ALL YOUR CAMPING
REQUIREMENTS

100 Beatrice Road

P.O. Box 2363
Telephone 708521

Salisbury

A DIVISION OF HAGGIE RAND (RHOD.) LTD.

No. 4 SQUADRON



NO. 4 SQUADRON: Motto — "Seek and Strike".
Aircraft: Aeromacchi/Lockheed Trojans. Maximum speed: 125 m.p.h. Maximum range: 600 miles. Armament potential: Rockets, machine guns, teargas, parachute flares.

In mid 1967, the Rhodesian Air Force scored a considerable victory over sanctions-inspired adversity, when a quantity of mysterious wooden crates arrived in Salisbury. Despite vehement denials to the contrary, from those implicated overseas, the Trojans — as they are known, aptly enough, locally — had reached Rhodesia; and within a matter of days, the first had taken to the air, in time to participate in Operation Nickel.

They were a notable acquisition. Light, easily manoeuvrable, versatile, the "Trog" can switch from close air support to transport work; from casualty evacuation to paratrooping, as required. Then there is its short take-off capacity — the Trojan needs only 800 m of landing strip, which of course in the Rhodesian operational context is a major asset.

In its offensive troop support and close air support role, the Trojan has proved itself time and again in the past nine years. Its baptism was by fire indeed — within days of the first few Trojans being assembled, they were moved to the operational area, and scored resounding successes, taking part in attacks on terrorist groups. And so the fine record of No. 4 Squadron has continued,

to the present day: in an air strike, light aircraft are traditionally the forerunners, and their most important contribution afterwards is that of forward air control. The main advantage afforded by an airborne forward air controller is that he can scrutinize terrain which to a ground observer appears dead; position himself quickly, without undue stress, in difficult terrain; establish radio contact with attacking aircraft more easily; and finally observe and transmit results of strikes, direct to any designated unit or formation.

In certain circumstances, it might be necessary for the pilots of No. 4 Squadron to direct from the air and control mortar and artillery fire. The Squadron could be called upon to fly a ground commander over his forces, so that he can exercise direct control and observe ground action at first hand.

The previous mention of a vanguard position conjures up a picture of imminent contact with terrorists. This is not necessarily so, in No. 4 Squadron's book. One other very telling contribution their aircraft make is that of aerial reconnaissance. There are many military personnel whose names will be mentioned in the annals of the Rhodesian anti-terrorist war when those are made public; a record such as this, however, must remain aloof from the singling out of individuals, for so many in the "Fighting Forces of Rhodesia" have aided this country so much in terms of ingenuity, expertise, bravery, ungrudging overtime and efficiency that it would be invidious indeed to mention names. Suffice to say that one Rhodesian Air Force officer perfected the art of local visual reconnaissance (and bear in mind the variations of Rhodesia, from mountains to plateau, from savannah to vlei) so that under most circumstances, a pilot can detect from the air, the presence of terrorists... and instantly radio back this information, so that prompt Army/Air Force action can be taken.

Casualty evacuation work (the Trojan can be converted to carry two stretcher cases, one sitting case and one medical attendant); search and rescue work; the deployment of troops; air resupply work; communications and courier duties; all these are tasks of No. 4 Squadron, but its primary aim, as its Squadron diary succinctly puts it, is to counter insurgency, and to achieve this as efficiently and economically as possible.



Aeromacchi/Lockheed Trojan.



No. 5 SQUADRON

NO. 5 SQUADRON: Motto — "Find and Destroy".

Aircraft: English Electric Canberras. Maximum speed: 7 miles a minute. Range: 2 500 nautical miles. Armament potential: 8-10 000 lb. worth of bombs.

The motto says it all: though they perform very useful work for civil authorities, the Canberras' supreme advantage is the fact that they represent a deterrent of majestic proportions. Should an enemy ever be so imprudent as to attack Rhodesia in classical form — that is, with fighter aircraft, armoured cars and artillery attempting to cross our borders — it would take the potent aircraft of No. 5 Squadron less than two and a half hours, depending upon the whereabouts of the aggressor's country, to bomb main cities and lay waste to its military installations and factories. The time given depends of course upon the distance from Rhodesia of the target. Nearer at hand, and the Canberras could reach their destination, deposit their lethal load and return to Salisbury in less time than it takes most city dwellers for a lunch-break.

Thus, in the main, theirs is a watching brief — although of course the aircraft of No. 5 Squadron are sometimes called upon to participate in an air strike against terrorist hideouts within Rhodesia. Local modifications, adopted within the past eight years, have "detribalized" the British-born Canberra to such an extent that despite the very different climatic conditions here, its bombing is spectacularly accurate. Time of the day matters not: if a terrorist encampment is discovered and air power is needed to obliterate this during the hours of darkness, the accuracy of the Canberras' crews is just as deadly as it is when the sun is providing a convenient spotlight.

That is the militant face of No. 5 Squadron. When operational commitments allow, the unit also acts as a sine-qua-non adjunct to the Surveyor General's Department, recording photographically a piecemeal map of Rhodesia. It works this way: the Surveyor General tasks No. 5 Squadron to photograph a certain section of Rhodesia (within a decade, the entire country is remapped twice over). The aircraft, photographing at a mapping scale of 1 : 100 000 and using a survey film of 220

usable exposures, can cover over 10 000 square miles of territory in less than two hours.

From the time the aircraft lands, to the time the film is developed, 90 minutes is the usual maximum, 45 the minimum, depending upon the urgency.

★ ★ ★



English Electric Canberras.



No. 6 SQUADRON

NO. 6 SQUADRON: Motto — "Aspire to Achieve".

Aircraft: Percival Provosts. Maximum speed: 200 m.p.h. at 2 300 ft. Range: 400 miles. Potential armaments: Rockets, machine guns, bombs.

The Rhodesian Air Force acquired its Provosts in 1955, as part of a re-equipment plan. In those days, No. 6 Squadron as such did not exist; the Provosts went to No. 4 Squadron, and were used when required in a light ground attack role — the first instance of this being when a State of Emergency was declared in Nyasaland in 1958, and the intimidating presence of fighter aircraft was needed to discourage any aspirant troublemakers. The Congo holocaust in 1960, when it was feared that the turbulence might spill over into Rhodesia; and the Katangese upheaval in 1962 were two other occasions on which the Provosts were called for, to perform armed patrols along the Northern Rhodesian border.

But in 1964, No. 4 Squadron was allotted an additional task: that of the basic training of pupil pilots. When, three years later, it was decided to divide the Squadron

into two parts, the section which retained the Basic Flying Training Stage role was designated No. 6 Squadron.

With the exception of a period early on in Operation Hurricane, when Provosts served in the field, No. 6 Squadron has devoted itself to pilot training. Its pupils range in age from 17 to 24, and come to the Squadron immediately after completing their Initial Training Phase at No. 2 Ground Training School.

The Provost is probably the first aircraft any of them have ever handled — and it is ideally suited for this job. Comparatively difficult to fly, it soon sorts out the wheat from the chaff, as far as the cadets are concerned; whereas an inept pupil might manage to hide his shortcomings, for a while anyway, on a more easily manipulated aircraft, the Provost will soon show him up. However, it is a stable aircraft which does not over-react to the errors of nervous novices — and therefore these can usually be put right without disaster.

Another advantage of using the Provost for Basic Flying Training is the fact that learning to fly on a piston aircraft creates a much more flexible pilot who, in the event of emergency, has instinctive reaction, whatever aircraft he may currently be in. Training solely on jets from the very start does not equip the trainee with this capacity to deal with all eventualities.

The cadets spend six and a half months with No. 6 Squadron, flying each morning if the weather is suitable, and returning to No. 2 GTS in the afternoon for academic work. In all, they must complete 115 flying hours before they are qualified as having passed their Basic Flying Stage.

The personnel of No. 6 Squadron are, in a sense, the backroom boys in that they receive little publicity. Theirs is not a charismatic or exciting role, but since in their capable hands lies the aerial future of the Rhodesian Air Force, the value of their work is inestimable.

★ ★ ★



Percival Provost.



No. 7 SQUADRON

NO. 7 SQUADRON: Motto — "Fight Anywhere And Everywhere". Aircraft: Sud - Aviation Alouettes.

There are numerous advantages regarding the use of helicopters in modern warfare, and particularly in the realm of counter-insurgency. They mean that security forces need not be tied to airstrips when it comes to trooping, air supply and casualty evacuation; they can deliver straight into action; the fact that loads can be underslung saves time; and they are easier to conceal in an operational area. Their flexibility is illustrated in a number of ways: their ability to move to their loads rather than vice versa, as is the case with fixed-wing aircraft; their capacity of carrying troops, supporting weapons and supplies over short distances at speed, bypassing enemy opposition and natural obstacles; and their landing capabilities, in all but the most precipitous and wooded country. When it comes to trooping, they can land troops in tactical formation, ready for action. Finally, they can be switched rapidly from one objective to another, and from tactical to logistical support (that is, resupplying) for widely dispersed formations.

Because of these chameleon-like qualities, No. 7 Squadron's roles are many; but casualty evacuation has top priority. Although, as previously observed in this feature, the Trojan and Dakota are capable of "casevac" work, and indeed are often implicated, the Alouette is most in demand in this sphere, since it can land anywhere — in the thick of battle itself, as has sometimes been necessary — to collect any wounded and fly them straight to the nearest hospital. When it comes to spinal and head injuries, where the patient should be moved as little as possible, the helicopter is ideal, because it can fly the casualty straight from the scene to a landing zone outside a city hospital, thus obviating any lengthy ambulance trips from an airport.

Close behind this task comes the many operational uses of the helicopter: the tactical movement of troops; air supply (of weapons, food, fuel, ammunition etc.); forward air control, close air support to ground forces; search and rescue work; aerial reconnaissance; VIP transport; and support to the civil power, in that in the event of riots, helicopters equipped with tear gas would be excellent for controlling purposes.

Though helicopters featured prominently in Rhodesia's anti-terrorist operations of the late 1960's and early 70's, they have shone most brightly since the inception of the "Fire Force" presence. Basically, the latter is a highly mobile force maintained at constant readiness to react instantly to any spotting of terrorists in a specific area. Infantry commandos and companies take it in turn, on a roster basis, to serve for a month or so as the Fire Force — which is always situated in some centre in the operational area, adjacent to a Forward Air Field.

When a report comes in calling for the Fire Force, a scramble hooter is pressed, and the helicopter pilots and technicians race to their aircraft, as do the Fire Force troops, so that the entire complement can be airborne within three minutes, and on their way to the terrorist locale. This concept has contributed handsomely to the number of terrorist kills during the past two years.

A former RAR company commander recalls one of the most satisfying incidents during his company's Fire Force stint: "Terrorists were sighted — a gang of 17 — and Company Headquarters called for assistance from the Fire Forces at both Centenary and Mount Darwin. These, heli-borne, converged simultaneously over the area in question, and as a result of the contact which ensued, eight terrorists were killed and the rest captured — including their leader, who was a prominent figure in the terrorist hierarchy, and who, with his thugs, had been

torturing and intimidating local inhabitants for several months, as well as busily sowing land mines in surrounding roads."

The prompt action of No. 7 Squadron — "Fight Anywhere And Everywhere" — had yet again helped to notch up another victory against the enemy.

★ ★ ★



Sud-Aviation Alouette.

★ ★ ★

CASUALTY EVACUATION

"ONE of the greatest morale boosters to my troops in the operational area was the knowledge that should any of them be wounded, within minutes a 'chopper' would be there to transport the patient instantly to the nearest hospital."

That's a Rhodesian Army former company commander speaking — and one such occasion he will never forget was the day on which one of his young soldiers was brought in, after a contact with terrorists, bleeding profusely from a chest wound which, the officer guessed

correctly, to involve the right lung. A radio call to the company headquarters was made, and very soon a helicopter had landed, picked up the casualty, and taken him to a hospital in the vicinity, where he underwent emergency surgery. Later he was flown to hospital in Salisbury, and within a few weeks he was completely recovered, ready for active service once more. He is fully aware that had it not been for the Rhodesian Air Force's streamlined "casevac" system, he would probably not be alive today.

NORTON MOTOR COMPANY

**FOR THE FINEST
GUARANTEED USED CARS**

Umtali Road
Salisbury

Incidents like this have saved countless lives during 12 years of anti-terrorist warfare — but the Air Force's casualty evacuation service is by no means limited to military personnel; the policy is nation-wide, the service available to everyone, be he or she an injured farmer, a pregnant African woman in obstetrical difficulties, a mountaineer with a broken leg or a wounded, captured terrorist.

At the time of writing, most civilian "casevac" work is the result of land mine explosions: those evil devices are indiscriminate; and recently a number of African buses and scotch carts have been blown up, badly maiming most of the occupants. One such blast injured so many that three helicopters were tasked to ply back and forth, taking the wounded to the nearby Karanda Hospital — which was soon unable to cope with any further patients, so the overflow had to be flown by Dakota to hospital in Salisbury.

Whether military personnel or civilians are in need, the "casevac" system works thus: as soon as a call comes in over the radio in the Operations Room at a Forward Air Field, the scramble hooter is pressed, and the pilots on standby drop their magazines, cards or volleyball, to race to their helicopters. Meanwhile, the Operations Room staff have worked out the grid reference of the site in question, and as the "choppers" become airborne, this information plus an immediate heading and bearing, and details of what they are likely to find, are radioed to them. From hooter shriek to take-off, the time lapse is rarely more than three minutes.

Each helicopter can carry two stretcher cases. Sometimes, if the condition of patients to be uplifted is suspected to be critical, a doctor or medical orderly goes along in the "chopper" too. Early in 1976, it was announced that numerous city civilian general practitioners (and several specialists too) had volunteered for fortnightly stints in the operational area, in order to help ease the pressure on Security Forces medical staff.

I spoke to a 55 year old GP from Salisbury, who had almost completed his 14 days at a field military hospital. "I've found it most enjoyable and interesting," he said. "It's nice to see what's going on out here. There are lulls, of course — which you never get in general practice in town — but when there's work to be done (in the case of a land mine explosion, for instance) then it's intensive."

Dr. X showed me the large green canvas bag which he takes with him when he is called upon to go along in a helicopter to the scene. This medical kit is fully equipped for minor surgery to be performed on the spot: "We can set up drips in the field, for instance. Transfusion of fluids is usually of the utmost importance in cases like this."

Removing all foreign matter from the wound, dressing it, administering morphine and antibiotics, are other

immediate measures, before the patient is flown to the nearest hospital — a field hospital in military cases; the nearest civilian hospital otherwise. Head and spinal injuries are flown directly to the nearest city.

One soldier who was wounded in a recent contact was flown to Bindura Hospital, operated upon, and then installed in bed . . . all while his colleagues were still engaged in combat with the gang of terrorists. However, the news of his successful operation was radioed back to the patrol in question, and no doubt spurred them on still further.

Casevac work can sometimes hold as many risks for the helicopter crews as do straightforward military operations. One of the many such incidents occurred after a Fire Force call-out when, during the follow-up, a small stick of troops was ambushed by terrorists. One soldier was seriously wounded, and required immediate evacuation. The helicopter arrived just as night was falling, and it was about to touch down when a pocket of terrorists who had been in hiding, opened fire. It took four or five attempts before the aircraft could land in safety — after finally routing the enemy by means of tracer — and the injured man could finally be attended to on the spot by the doctor, and then flown to hospital.

Another potentially perilous task in this regard is rescuing a farmer, and members of his family, who have been wounded as the result of a terrorist attack. Farmers in the operational area have been encouraged to send in diagrams showing the position of their homesteads and surrounding buildings in relation to the security fence, and the landing zone which, if they are wise, they will have constructed either within or close to the fence itself. Obstructions such as trees, arials and power lines should be marked on this map, for the chances are that the helicopter will have to land by night, the pilot flying, as the old saying goes, by the seat of his trousers, since in all probability his only guide will be a flare sent up by the farmer — if that.

The helicopter may well be the first military presence on the scene — often, after such an attack, the surrounding roads have been mined by the terrorists, and so troops have to debus a few kilometres away, and proceed with caution. Thus the "chopper" whirls in, probably carrying one or two sticks of ground troops so that if the terrorists are still in the vicinity, and open fire, they will be assured of a sharp reply.

In 1962, when the first Rhodesian Air Force helicopters arrived in this country, the clatter of the rotor blades overhead and the sight of these strange ungainly aircraft alarmed various unsophisticated people in remote rural areas. Today the "chopper" is universally regarded with affection and often gratitude: for many Rhodesians, both black and white, it has represented succour in time of desperate need.

★ ★ ★

“fly now pay later”

MAKES GOOD SENSE TO BUSINESSMEN

The CREDITAP instalment travel plan offers two advantages to businessmen travelling on TAP's international network to any country in Europe or the Americas.

- 1 NO LIQUIDITY PROBLEMS**
Cash flow restrictions need not interfere with overseas travel plans.
- 2 INVEST THE AIRFARE**
The invested cost of an overseas airfare yields a higher return than the administration fee charged for credit facilities.

TAP CREDITAP

INSTALMENT TRAVEL PLAN
FOR FULL DETAILS SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
OR T.A.P.

LINTAS TAP 4

RHODOX BRINGS LIFE TO RHODESIA'S FORCES

in the air, and on the ground

From the atmosphere we produce a variety of invaluable gases, including the dry 'high-flying' oxygen we supply to Rhodesia's Air Force. These jet pilots venture into altitude levels where there is insufficient oxygen to support life, so they need our oxygen to enable them to breathe normally.

And, back on the ground, there are dozens of ways Rhodox is contributing in the maintenance of the Army's equipment... particularly its transportation machinery. Rhodox Oxy-acetylene is constantly at work welding, joining, fusing and cutting, to keep the wheels moving.

Our international connections keep us way ahead on research and improvements, so we can continue to bring life to Rhodesia in so many ways.

RHODOX
RHODESIA OXYGEN (PVT.) LTD.





SERVICE AND SECURITY

The Standard Bank has provided Rhodesia with sound and secure banking service for over eighty years. Today it is the country's largest organisation of its kind.

The Standard Bank Limited
(Registered Commercial Bank)