





Any man who joins ist Battaion, The Rhodesian Light Infantry, will find himself part of
the finest type of tear—a fighting regiment.
Soldiers are required to attest on an engagement of three years. It is possible to convert to
a longer engagement after completing two
years' service, when a generous gratuity can
be claimed. As in other Army units, all
members of 1 RLI and their families receive
free medical and dental treatment. Recruits
receive a free initial issue of clothing and
equipment on joining, while worn-out clothing
is exchanged free of charge.

Appointment to Lance Corporal and pro-

Appointment to Lance Corporal and promotion to Corporal is at the discretion of the Unit Commander, beyond which it becomes subject to the passing of promotion examinations. Suitably qualified members of the RLI may be selected for training as commissioned officers. Leave conditions are excellent, being at the rate of 49 days per year. Vacation leave may be accrued up to 230 days. In November of each year, members are paid a bonus of 5% of their annual pay up to a maximum of \$250. One of the cheapest forms of Life Assurance is available on a purely voluntary basis, in a scheme operating throughout the Army—but what about the actual rates of pay? See some examples for yourself.

examples for yourself. ... A recruit of 16½ years of age receives \$120 a month on joining, while, if he is 17, this increases to \$129. A Trooper of 18 receives \$178 basic pay per month, and reaches \$214

in his fifth year of service. (However, it is unlikely that an RLI soldier would remain a Trooper for that length of time).

An unmarried Corporal would receive \$223 basic pay, while a Sergeant could earn anything between \$280 and \$320 per month. Married men who are not provided with official married quarters are paid a generous living-out allowance.

Interested in a commission perhaps? Then, as a Lieutenant, you would get at least \$335 per month in your first year of service—and as deductions from pay are minimal, this means that most of the cash goes into your pocket or hark account.

or bank account!

In the Regiment's barracks—one of the finest anywhere in the world—a Trooper works from eight until four thirty, with weekends normally free. In the evenings he is allowed to go out where he likes, but as social functions in the barracks are plentiful he is not likely to be short of recreational interests.

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Cranborne Barracks in Salisbury offers a large modern swimming pool, sauna bath, squash courts and a nine-hole golf course as just a faw of its many amounts.

squasi courts and a nine-note goir course as just a few of its many amenities.

On the professional side, the job of basic soldiering is widened to include special commando training, rock climbing, demolitions and bush-craft. And so, whatever your future rank in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, you'll find its a man's world and a man's life. What are you going to do about it?





The Rhodesian Corps of Signals is responsible for the provision, maintenance, and manning of the Army's communication systems down to unit level. Dependent upon his ability and qualifications, a recruit may become a technician an artisan or an operator.

nician, an artisan or an operator.

After attestation all recruits without previous military experience attend a basic training course with an infantry unit, where they learn to be soldiers.

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The next step is an introduction to signalling, by means of a course at the School of Signals, Bulawayo.

After this recruits begin training in their selected trades, which are many and varied... radio and teleprinter operator, cipher operator, signal electrician or telegraph technician... take your rick.

nician . . . take your pick.

Recruits with the required educational qualifications may be accepted for training as radio technicians, after which it is possible to gain the City and Guilds qualification in telecommunications.

(The minimum educational requirements for learner radio technicians is the GCE at 'O' level, with passes in Mathematics and English. Potential operators must have passed COP or Standard 8)

Applicants with previous military experience or a telecommunications background are sometimes enlisted as non-commissioned officers, or at a rate of pay higher than that of recruits

After qualifying as a tradesman a signaller can be employed in any one of a wide range of interesting posts—from operating in a static

communication centre to working with an infantry unit in the field.

Tradesmen with an aptitude for teaching may be trained as instructors, but whatever their technical abilities, signallers are first and foremost soldiers. Throughout his army career every man attends regimental and miscellaneous courses in man management, unit administration, and instructional techniques.

A most attractive point is that within the Corps no man is tied to any one trade. For instance, if at any time an electrician considers he has the ability to pass the trade test for radio technicians, he will be encouraged and given every opportunity to do so. If successful he then becomes a dual tradesman, and is eligible for an increase in trade allowance.

But it is not all work. In addition to its achievements in the field the Corps is also proud of its sporting record. Signallers of all ranks find plenty of time to enter for inter-unit competitions, where the Corps motto of "Swift and Sure" is equally true!



Like all special forces, the SAS is a select body of men who have proved their worth through many rigorous tests. The SAS operates for the most part in small groups, often for long periods of time. It is therefore essential that a close-knit comradeship exists as well as a reliance on the individual to apply his own skills effectively.

What are the basic requirements for anyone wishing to join the SAS? Well, if you're single, aged between 16½ and 30, fit, tough, determined and capable of living up to the motto "Who Dares Wins"—then you're in.

Training commences with a two week period of toughening up for the selection course, which is a six day jaunt in the Inyanga area with Bergen rucksacks and rifles. Hard work—but its good to know you can do it.

Then comes drill, map reading, unarmed combat, work with aircraft, tactics, weapon handling (including foreign weapons), and a host of other topics aimed at moulding recruits into the SAS way of life.

This initial phase is followed by specialist training—morse code and general radio work, aqualung diving, canoeing, rock climbing, handling of high explosives, sabotage, driving and vehicle maintenance . . . and finally, parachuting.

But the training does not stop with the qualification for wings and beret. Each SAS patrol must be self-contained, having its own skilled members, such as signallers, medics and demolition specialists.

Between operations this training continues, with men moving on to more advanced levels in the various fields. Individuals showing particular aptitudes are sent on courses which enable them to reach the highest possible standards. An attractive proposition—indeed, the most rewarding of military careers. Yet there is more...

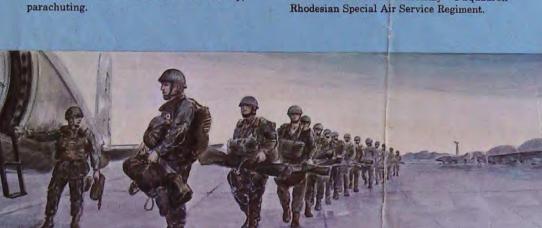
The pay of an SAS soldier is considerably

The pay of an SAS soldier is considerably higher than that of his equivalent rank in most other units. The regiment boasts some of the most modern and comfortable barracks in the Rhodesian Army. The canteens are excellent.

Would you like to wear SAS wings, be a high explosive expert, or command a Sabre Landrover? Then this is the life for you. Simply contact any SAS member or your nearest military unit.

Its a challenge, an exciting challenge—with pride, prestige and adventure as the rewards.

It could be your privilege to serve in the elite unit of the Rhodesian Army—C Squadron Rhodesian Special Air Service Regiment



Officer Cadets are selected and trained for the most responsible job within the Army—to lead. Young men from all walks of life can be moulded into future officers provided they possess the essential qualities of integrity, drive, initiative and self-reliance. Such candidates will find an officer's life to be one of constant change and interest, with quick decisions to be made and problems resolved. Determination and hard work are vital, resulting in excellent promotion prospects. Applicants must be aged between 17 years 3 months and 25 years as at the date of the commencement of the course, only one of which is held each year, commencing in February. The minimum educational qualifications required are four subjects at GCE 'O' level.

Candidates attend a Selection Board at the School of Infantry, Gwelo, and are paid full Army rates as from the date of commencement of the Board.

The aim of the one-year course is to give selected Officer Cadets the necessary administrative, regimental, and tactical training to fit them for duty as future Army Officers. The course itself is divided into four terms, during which 22 diverse military subjects are studied. At the conclusion of the course, successful candidates are appointed as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army, and posted to the Regiment or Corps of their choice.

Candidates who fail the course are allowed an immediate free discharge, but if they so wish they may elect to remain in the Army, in the ranks. Officer Cadets are paid a fixed rate of \$200 per month, which increases to \$255 per month on appointment to Second Lieutenant. A Lieutenant is paid \$335 and a Captain \$470 per month.

Any candidate possessing university entrance qualifications may apply to attend university after being appointed to commissioned rank. The university degree course will be at no expense to the individual, and, during the period spent at university, he will receive his full Army pay.

receive his full Army pay.

Applications should be accompanied by birth certificate, proof of educational qualifications, Headmaster's and Housemaster's reports, parent's written consent (if under 21 years), and must be submitted before mid-December.

Applicants from centres other than Salisbury and Bulawayo will travel to Gwelo at their own expense and be refunded travel costs on arrival. Candidates from Salisbury and Bulawayo will be issued with free travel warrants by the Army Careers Officer and Headquarters, 1 Brigade, respectively.

Apply to: The Army Careers Officer, King George VI Barracks, Borrowdale Road, Salisbury. Telephone: 702751

> Headquarters, 1 Brigade, Brady Barracks, Bulawayo.

Telephone: 64440

The School of Infantry, Gwelo. Telephone: 3031

To your nearest military unit.

Are you good enough to accept this challenge? Why not contact us and find out!







OFFICER

CADETS





All 'Sappers' are normally qualified artisans in one of the building All 'Sappers' are normally qualified artisans in one of the building trades. In addition training is given in all aspects of engineering—military roads, airfields, bridging, water supply, demolitions, mine warfare and field works. For those wishing to join and learn a trade, a scheme exists whereby an apprenticeship can be taken which carries the same qualifications as any in civilian life.

Promotion prospects to senior NCO level are excellent, and vacancies periodically occur for officers within the Corps.

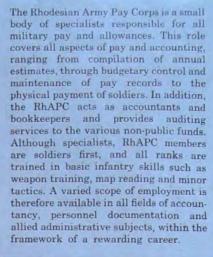
Service in the Corps of Engineers offers one of the most rewarding careers in the entire Army. The experience gained in such a variety of tasks fits any member for a skilled and well-paid position in later civilian life.

civilian life.



The Rhodesian Army Medical Corps is responsible for every aspect concerning the health of the Army and Air Force. Its tasks include the provision of medical services to all personnel, their wives and children.

Representatives of the Corps work wherever their services are required-in private homes, barracks and out-stations, as well as on operations in the field. Medical, dental, and health officers; medical and health assistants; dental technicians-the Corps has need of all such skills and professions. Training is readily available within the Army and this Corps is perhaps unique, in that it allows recruits to serve with either the Army or the Air Force.









The Corps of Military Police employs most of its members in sections responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, general and road cipline, and vice control-working closely with the civil police.

In war it is the task of the Corps to ensure the smooth flow of traffic of men and equipment to their destinations by assigning routes, escorting

convoys, and manning traffic and information posts in operational areas.

Courses of instruction for potential Military Policemen include military law, police duties, unarmed combat, first aid and certain

infantry subjects. Lectures are given by Corps instructors.

Applications will be considered from any young man who has completed basic military training or who has previous military police or civil police experience, and has a high standard of discipline.



Enlistment into the Rhodesian Army Educational Corps is confined to trained teachers and Army Educational Instructors. These then become responsible for the education of soldiers in other units (to which members of the Corps are attached), as well as for the children of African soldiers. Other commitments include the training of clerks, the maintenance of the Army reference library, and the production of the magazine Assegai. The 1st Battalion Rhodesian Light Infantry has an education scheme which offers tuition in certain subjects up to ordinary G.C.E. 'O' Level, including language-learning methods of the most modern kind. Thus, the Army Education Scheme is designed to develop the military potential of the soldier, increase his efficiency, and assist he military potential of the soldier, increase his efficiency, and assist im to assimilate other forms of training.



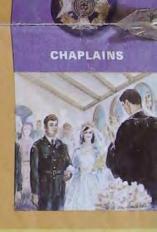
The Rhodesian Army Services Corps is responsible for manning and operating a large proportion of the Army's road transport-and for distributing all food, petrol and ammunition supplies wherever these essentials are required.

But the Services Corps undertakes a wide range of other jobs. For instance the supply, inspection, modification and repair of vehicles and weapons—the procuring and issuing of clothing and personal equipment, vehicle spares, camp stores, barrack furniture, foodstuffs and innumerable other items.

Most articles required by the Army can be delivered from the air by the Services Corps. Special air despatch crews are trained to load and lash the stores into aircraft, and also to release them by parachute to troops on the ground.

At the Services Training School a team of qualified instructors (the majority of whom are members of the Institute

The Corps of Chaplains cares for the spiritual needs of servicemen, their wives and families. Chaplains cover the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Dutch Re-formed, and tree church denominations. African catechists within the force work amongst African personnel in the units, and a number of Territorial Force Chaplains is always available to those who require guidance and advice. The Corps is also responsible to the Commanding Officer of each unit for the morale of his troops. On the welfare side Army Chaplains deal with a number of personal problems—financial, marital, and psychological. Every recruit to the Army can rest assured that he has an understanding friend always available in the Corps of Chaplains.



of Advanced Motorists), teach both National Servicemen and Regular soldiers to drive and maintain all types of nonarmoured military vehicles.

Another interesting fact is that all the main kitchens in Army barracks, as well as the kitchen at Government House, Bulawayo, are manned by caterers of the Services Corps.

To consider the great variety of jobs carried out by this essential Corps is to appreciate its attendant military responsibiliti

The RhASC offers a wide range of trades and skills from which the recruit can choose-and one on which he can build an interesting and rewarding career. To become eligible for promotion a soldier must obtain specified standards of education, skill at arms, and trade proficiency. Initiative and keenness are well and rapidly rewarded. In general, trades are classified as Group T (Technician), Group A (Artisan) and Group O (Operative). Group T requires a particularly high degree of skill, and such tradesmen qualify for slightly higher rates of pay than Group A, which in turn is higher than Group O tradesmen. Provision is made for tradesmen to hold dual trades, and an apprenticeship

training scheme is a valuable introduction to a worthwhile

career in the Rhodesian Army Services Corps.

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