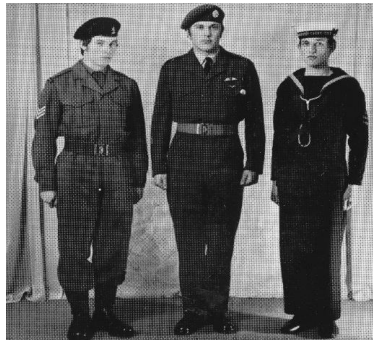




Lion Pride



Chapter 8 The Cadet Force

Lion Pride	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 8</p> 	
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A Report on its Life and Times

This Report is built on the personal recollections and interests of David Goldring (School House, 1955-62) with valued contributions from many others, in particular friend John Tanner, who have written into the website with tales to recount, or in conjunction with the Exhibition at Westbury Museum held in June 2008, or in direct response to the contacts. Of a decade ago when the Report was first drafted.

Some of the content appeared at that Exhibition.

In some ways this can be viewed as an interim account of the Fareham fighting force that was Price's Cadet Corps / Price's CCF, and further contributions of stories, photographs, successful military careers of former pupils will be welcomed.

The story of the Army section is the best documented though sadly, not in any systematic way that is fully informative. By contrast, the RAF section reports are much more detailed and offer insight to the remarkable experiences of flight training, Pilot's Licences and long-distance flights. In its time, since inauguration in 1953, hundreds of Cadets would have been given flight experiences, large numbers were able to attend Glider training, leading to certification. The Flying Scholarship schemes, worth thousands of pounds in modern terms, were taken up by 40 or more cadets in this section of the CCF and at least a dozen were awarded Star Camp opportunities to test their mettle as potential Officer material.

Inaugurated in 1962, the Naval section had mostly similar access to courses, and it was the sea experiences that were the highlight of their programme.

This Report has been adapted from the 2010 Publication

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Forward	Prepared from items in the Lion magazines By David Goldring
(a) Introduction	
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The Cadet Corps

(New material, from pre-1922 Lions, not previously accessible.)

There is little evidence from what is reported in the Lions of much instruction in anything but drills.

Throughout the 1915-21 period numbers of cadets hovers in the 60 – 70 region, and much is made of the names of recruits and departures during this time, and of promotions.

The Corps is Inspected regularly on an annual basis, and the Inspecting Officer remarks generally in favourable terms, with indicators of improvement. There is no Band in these years, nor for many to come.

On Tuesday, Colonel G. E. Kent, VD., commanding the Cadet Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was accompanied by Major C. W. Constantine, inspected the Cadet Corps of Price's School, Fareham. Captain S. R. N. Bradley was in command of the corps, which paraded about 60 strong. Lieuts. A. S. Gale and J. Shaddock were also present.

The inspection took place in the grounds of the School. The Corps is of comparatively recent formation, and the progress the boys have made towards efficiency has been most marked. On Tuesday they presented a smart appearance and carried out their drills with alertness and precision. These included company drill under Capt. Bradley and Lieuts. Gale and Shaddock, and subsequently Corporal R. H. S. Teek and Lance-Corporal Hynes exercised their respective platoons in various movements with confidence and ability.

At the close of the inspection Colonel Kent spoke a few words of encouragement to the members of the corps. He said that considering it had only recently been formed the progress made reflected credit upon the members and their instructors. He hoped that they would seek to become more efficient, and that when the time came for them to leave school they would not forget what they had been taught, but would still continue their training. He had been very much struck by the way Corporal Teek and Lance-Corporal Hynes had drilled their platoons, and he hinted at the probability of early promotions. Lance-Corporal Hill and Privates E. Llewellyn and Harding, who are about to leave school, were personally spoken to by Colonel Kent, who expressed the hope that they would continue their training.

Easter term 1915

What is reported-on regularly is **Shooting**, which develops an internal structure based on cadet formations, and with individual and select group challenges. So, routine activity is seen to lead to steady improvement, and there emerges the beginnings of Shooting matches against outside organisations, the first of which is with local opponents, the 3rd Hampshire Regt. Fareham Volunteer Training Corps – away and home fixtures both being won by the School.

The shooting is taken quite seriously. From within the various competitions and assessments, there comes an annual % success rate that reaches a steady 66% across all levels of experience. There is a termly Shooting Cup that is recorded as having been won:

1915	R.H.S. Teek (3 rd time)
	C.E.M. Ridsdale
	R.H.S. Teek (5 th time)
1916	R.H. Scott
	J.R. Miller
	Sgt. R.H.S. Teek
1917	Sgt R.H. Scott
	Cdt. Miller
	L.Cpl Swaffield
1918	Sgt. R.H. Scott
	Cdt. Dodridge
	Cdt. Swaffield
1919	No further results published

There are occasional grumbles about attendance at Parades. Whether these are in-school time or after School isn't made clear, but individuals are named as absenting themselves without explanation or consent, which suggests these were probably Sunday Church Service Parade from School.3rd Hampshire Regt.

Corps Field Days begin to feature in the calendar and there is an early one involving also Price's "H" Company of the 6th Cadet Battalion (3 Officers, 65 Strong) and the "D" Company of the Junior Technical School from Portsmouth, with 3 Officers + 110 strong:

The School Company endeavoured to get one man, with a message, across the Gosport-Fareham Railway and to report at Bridgemary, to Sergt.-Major Lee who had Acting-Sergt. Chignell, Lc.-Cpl. Homer, and 16 cadets (No. 1 Section) under him, and succeeded in getting the whole of his command through, after capturing 10 of the "enemy."

**Price's School Cadet Corps, "H" Coy., 2nd Cb Hants., v.
"D" Company Of The Same Battalion, On Wednesday, May 24th 1916.**

Price's School Cadet Corps paraded 56 strong, at 12 a.m. The greater part of the Corps made their way to Cosham by train, under Sergt. Lee, from where they marched to the cross-roads between Fort Southwick and Fort Widley. A section of about a dozen of the smaller members, under Corpl. Packham, travelled thence by brake in charge of the arms and refreshments, etc. Four Cyclist Scouts, under Corpl. Nugent, went on their bicycles, and Capt. Bradly, Lieut. Gale, Sergt. Teek, and Corpl. Eade were motored to the meeting place by Dr. Stevenson.

A little before 2.30 we took up our position, stretching north and south, on the east side of Fort Southwick. No. 1 Section, under Sergt. Lee, took up their position on the north. Lieut. Gale, with No. 3 Section, was placed in the centre; and Sergt. Teek, with Section No. 4, guarded the southern slopes of the Portsdown and the road from Cosham to Fort Southwick. No. 2 Section, under Corpl. Packham, guarded a convoy, which contained the refreshments, etc., making its way towards Titchfield.

(extract) **Sgt RHS Teek**

Ed – This was an exercise over a large area. Even the march from the railway station up the hill to the starting point is a slog. From the full account (Lion Vol. 1 No 4). It appears they marched back to Fareham, afterwards.



Fort Widley, one of the 6 “Palmerston’s follies”, built to defend Portsmouth from land attack from the North.

Forward

The body of this report was written in 2010, when the only resource was a CD with scanned copies of the Lion magazine, then starting in 1922. In the preparation for the William Price Tercentenary, Lion magazines of earlier years have come to light and these have made possible the copy above.

There was an apparently incomplete run of Lions to extract details from. It is not clear from those in the Lion CD whether the omitted copies were ever printed*. Towards the end of the 60s there is a tendency for a December issue to replace what used to be a September magazine and likely include content from the Summer term and the Autumn Term, i.e. across 2 years. Generally in this Report, the contents of Lions related to any particular School year have been merged. To some extent, there is a tendency in some of these to anticipate what is going to happen, then in a later edition to comment on what did happen, sometimes with details differing. Some participants in Courses have written their own accounts. Occasionally the actual specific name of the location might be different from a general, area location given in an earlier article. There is a separate Chapter; The Lion magazines and other publications which deals with Lion specific material.

**[Ed: Previously assumed “lost” Lion magazines are now known not to have been printed, for various reasons]*

The tables contain only brief summaries, and names of recipients of awards etc. are omitted. There is a paucity of detail regarding names of Officers joining or leaving, of CSMs / WOs and other senior ranks leading sections, especially where a School-leaving might have resulted in more than one tenant of a position during the year. I have no knowledge of the workings of the Navy Section, its badges, ranks etc., and not much more of the RAF Section – apologies. Regrets too, if there are any factual errors or omissions of important details, events or individuals.

There is no pretension that this summary shall have the rigour of an academic paper. Time and lack of opportunity to check other references preclude this. Further contributions of detail would be welcomed. Fuller accounts of specific events can sometimes be found in the relevant Lion issue. This was intended to provide an overview of the trends for the 2008 Exhibition in Westbury Museum and maybe a more in-depth account might follow later. (With no further input of information from others since the Exhibition, that is unlikely to happen now.) Nonetheless, this record has the capacity to be extended with the receipt of further detail.

The writers of different section reports vary greatly in the detail they include. This impacts mostly on the Army Section whose training etc., tends to be included in general remarks about the whole Corps. Accounts by Tom Hilton and Mike Howard-Jones in any event, tend to be brief!

Introduction

A Corps was first formed in 1914, and affiliated as “H” Company, to the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regt., one of 92 such School Corps nationally. A succession of disbandments and revivals ensued until, in 1938 the Corps was reformed as a part of the 6th Battalion, Hampshire Regt. (Duke of Connaught’s Own) TA, soon to be restructured as part of 59 Anti-Tank Regt., Royal Artillery.



PRICE'S SCHOOL CADET CORPS

59th ANTI-TANK REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY (T.A.)

Up to this point, most cadet tasks had been concerned with Infantry drills, some shooting on a School range and elsewhere, signalling and, during the War years, some weaponry. Attendance is remarked on as “not being good”. In these fitful attempts to found a credible Corps, numbers rarely exceeded 50 cadets as the War Office became concerned to expand Cadet Forces. The Corps

became a Company in 14th Hampshire Cadet Battalion in 1941, much against the inclinations of some in its ranks, keener to retain autonomy.

Summer Camps started and Field Days began to appear in the calendar. A small Band was begun in 1937 / 1938 and Cert. “A” classes were started. These Cert. “A” classes gave a structured training programme and were to provide opportunities for the development of NCOs who, increasingly, took on responsibility for leadership as the years passed – but that was a slow process, beginning from a low base. Cert. “A” part 1 was the basic training stage, following which Part 2 gave instruction in a wider variety of drills and techniques. Senior cadet ranks had arrived by the start of War and for some years, in the absence of officers, the organisation of the Corps was in the hands of the CSM and senior Sergeants, and this, at a time of increased expectations of rising standards. (It’s hard to imagine in current times, or those for many past years, 17 and 18 year-olds being responsible enough to lead a Corps, arrange its training, prepare for an annual camp and Inspection!) There were occasional contributions from outside NCO staff from local TA units, and an increasing role for various certificated courses and Camps.

A Band was formed in 1937, with 4 buglers and a drummer. This image was from 1943 when, during the War, the Band turned out a variety of fund-raising functions for the War effort.

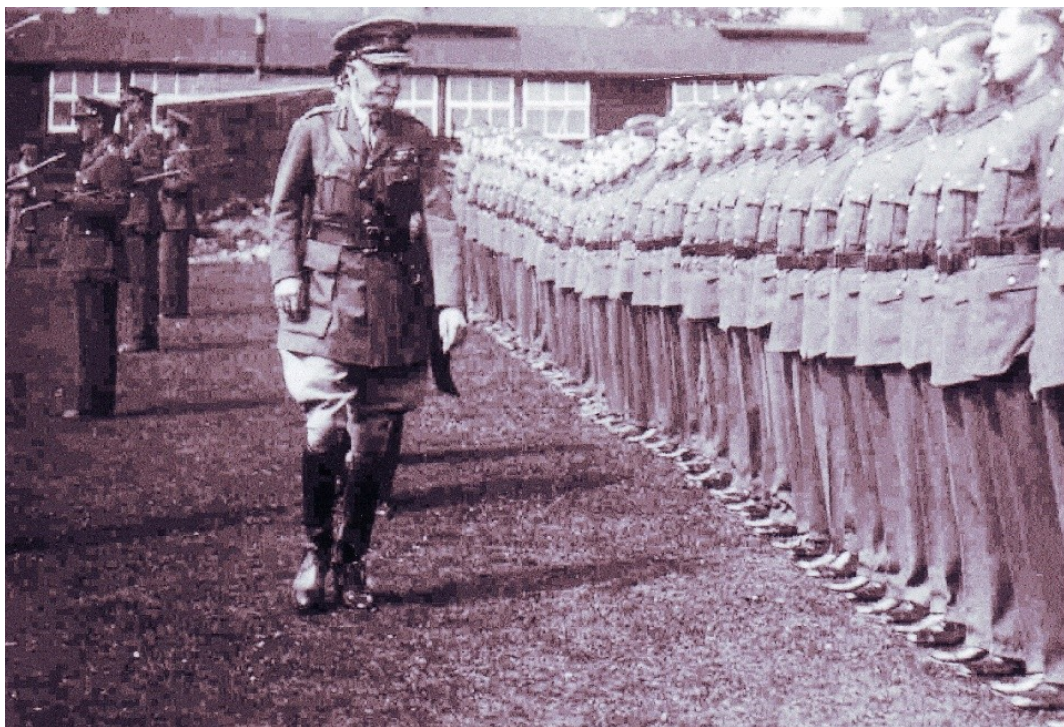


1943

By 1939, numbers of Cadets had risen to 100+, then 150 in 1944, numbers falling post War only to reach 150 again in 1952, 250 in 1961 and 300 in 1963. The full line-up of 300+ Cadets for General Inspection day, of the 3 sections, with the colourful Band, at its biggest in the early 60s, must have been an impressive sight.

The Price's Cadet Corps had been affiliated to the ACF until the year 1952-53, when it was decided to break away and join the CCF movement, enabling later an Air and a Naval section to be formed. An RAF section was started in 1963, but it wasn't until 1962 that the "Combined" part of the CCF became a reality with the establishment of a Navy section.

The early rationale for Cadet Forces, to provide a reservoir of Officer material for Territorial Forces and potential wartime usage was well reflected in the service of Price's Cadets. Sadly, many were injured, imprisoned or lost lives in WWII. Many others secured Commissions and served with distinction in HM Forces. Far more benefited in their civilian life from the general contribution to the overall process of education and personal development of leadership skills that the CCF enabled.



*Price's CCF General Inspection Parade, 1942,
by Major General Rowan Robinson*

The history of the Cadet Forces dates back to the 1850s with the formation of several forerunners to the existing organisations. The Cadet Corps, the forerunners of the Combined Cadet Forces, were formed firstly in certain schools as a means of training young people to support the masses of volunteers required to boost Army numbers in the likelihood of war. Britain was facing the threat of invasion – a hostile nation was occupying the channel ports with the means of landing an army on

England's south coast. A second Napoleon was Emperor of France, and his armies, reformed after disasters in earlier wars, were flexing their muscles, eager for revenge.

Now that compulsory military training has become the law of the land, we hope the Act will be extended so as to embrace every Cadet Corps in the Kingdom. We purposely exclude the OTC, because, to the best of our belief, in all Public Schools, when a boy reaches the age of 14 years, he, without question, (unless he is physically unfit), becomes a member. With regard to Schools in which there is a Cadet Corps, this is not always the case. Compulsion here is needed, first of all to round up the miserable "slackers," a somewhat large body, for whom we have nothing but contempt, and, secondly, to give those boys a chance who are keen enough to join, but are pre-vented by some fad on the part of their parents. These boys have our most profound sympathy. Whatever anyone can see to object to in a training that is universally acknowledged to be the finest there is, passes our comprehension. There is the question of expense, but any difficulty on this score can, within reason, always be overcome.

These Cadet Corps were recognised by the War Office and permitted to wear the uniforms of their parent Volunteer battalions. Gradually there developed additional battalions in schools.

As the threat of war receded, some Cadet Corps developed into Rifle Clubs, and cadet battalions not associated with schools became Social Welfare Organisations – the forerunners of the current Army Cadet Force. The ACF was reformed in 1942, and in 1957 its purpose was altered from a direct HM Forces support role to that of a national youth organisation sponsored by the MOD.

The Sea Cadet movement was created by communities wanting to give young people instruction on a naval model. Traditionally old seafarers provided training while local businessmen funded the headquarters. The Sea Cadet Corps (SCC) became a national organisation in 1904.

The Air Training Corps (ATC) has its origins in the Air Defence Cadet Corps. The earliest squadrons paraded in October 1938, and the administration of each squadron was in the hands of a committee of local citizens, thus establishing the twin military and civilian streams of support which make up the present day organisation. In 1941, in order to provide the means of giving part-time air training to young men destined for the Royal Air Force, the Air Defence Cadet Corps was formally established as the Air Training Corps. After the Second World War, and following subsequent reassessments, the purpose of the ATC was changed and greater emphasis was given to general youth and citizenship training.



CCF RAF Section at Camp, Linton on Ouse, 1961

Centre: FO Vail and Capt Cyril Briscoe

Although a quick read of these pages might create the impression that all the training options were available all the time, and that wasn't the case, the conclusion that from within the cadet movement should arise such a wealth and variety of experiential opportunities for young men, and nowadays young women, cannot be avoided. Educational in effect rather more than training, with opportunities to experience living away from home, amongst others from the School or from other Schools, sometimes abroad, and sensing the rigours and discipline of military life, these chances would have had a major impact on the personal growth and development of so many that are lacking in these more modern times, cosseted as they are by risk assessment, health and safety and child protection issues.

A full list of "training" options listed in the Lion appears in the "Training" section of this Report.

The Cadet Corps / CCF covered many years in which there were significant military developments in the country, originating as it did during WW 1, undergoing contraction and expansion as national economic fortunes, and political attitudes varied. Many of those now in the later years of their lives will have experienced their School years in the run-in to WW2, or as I did, grew up in the aftermath of it, in a heavily militarised area such as south central Hampshire. During these younger years, society was much more conscious of its military heritage with a high proportion of the population having served in the Armed Forces, willingly or otherwise. Many Priceans will have served during the Wars and suffered in consequence. Their sacrifices are noted herewith, and it is good that the annual Remembrance ceremony in Fareham includes a contribution on behalf of the SOP.

Landmark Events

1914	Corps formed under command of Capt. Bradley , as "H" Coy., 2 nd Battalion, The Hampshire Regt.
1920	Corps disbanded
1922	Corps reformed, 22 cadets . OC Capt Shaddock
1927	Corps reformed as "C" Coy., Cadet Battalion, 6 th Hampshire Regt.
1930	Corps suspended.
1932	Corps revived, but short-lived
1938	Corps reformed under Parent Unit – 6 th Battalion, Hampshire Regt. (Duke of Connaught's Own). OC is Major Garrett . Band formed . Cert A classes begin
1939	Capt Shaddock resumes command . All other officers called up for war service. Parent Unit restructured as 59 Anti-tank Regt., Royal Artillery. Corps now a Coy. of 14 th Hampshire Cadet Battalion. Numbers exceed 100 . First reference to a cadet CSM.
1945	OC is Capt. Mundy , briefly. Then no officers to lead Corps, which was run by NCOs. Corps now No. 2 Coy., 14 th Battalion, Royal Hampshire Regt.
1946	OC is Lt. Tom Hilton
1950	Corps is now an Artillery Corps.
1952	Numbers exceed 150 .
1953	RAF section formed, under Pilot Officer Louis Chapman .
1959	OC RAF Section is Capt. Cyril Briscoe .
1960	Lt. Col. Tom Hilton retires as OC Succeeded by Major Mike Howard-Jones . 250+ cadets .
1962	Navy Section formed under Lt. Eric Iredale . 300 cadets .
1965	1 st Corps WO from Navy Section. Last reference to Band
1968	OC Navy section is Lt. Cdr. K Newman . Butler (Memorial) Cane award instigated
1972	OC Army Section is 2nd Lt. Riedler . OC Navy Section is Lt. Hill .
1973	OC Navy Section is Lt. Cdr. K Walters . OC RAF Section is PO I. Wilkie
1975	Last information re: CCF from the Lion.

Notes

- **The Hampshire Regiment** (“Tigers”) was first raised, in Ireland (!), in 1702, as Meredith’s Regiment, later becoming the 37th Foot.
- In 1782 the South Hampshire Regiment became the 67th South Hampshire Regiment.
- In 1881 the 67th combined with the 37th North Hampshire Regiment to become 1st and 2nd Battalions, The Hampshire Regiment.
- Between 1914-18, the Regiment had 36 Battalions, reducing to 6 in WWII.
- The “Royal” prefix was awarded after WWII
- In 1949 there was just 1 Battalion and, in 1970 this was reduced to Company strength (the Minden Company).
- 1972 saw the 1st Battalion reformed.
- In 1993, this amalgamated with the Queen’s regiment to become the Princess of Wales’ Royal Regiment (Queen’s and Royal Hampshires)
- Regimental Quick March is “Soldiers of the Queen”. The Slow March is “Minden Rose”
- The 1/6th (Duke of Connaught’s Own) Battn. was formed in August 1914 in Portsmouth, as part of the Devon & Cornwall Brigade.
- The 2/6th (Duke of Connaught’s Own) Battn. was formed in 1915 as a home service (2nd line), Provisional Battalion, as part of the Hampshire Brigade.
- The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur, was the 7th child of Queen Victoria. He was a career soldier, who rose to be a Field Marshall.
- The 59th Anti-Tank Regt., Royal Artillery, was a support unit, part of the 43rd (Wessex) Infantry Division, TA., founded in 1908 and disbanded in 1945.
- Between 1939-45, the TA was doubled in size, to 440,000 personnel, in 26 Divisions.

Personnel

Inevitably, comments about significant personnel runs the risk of not being comprehensive in its coverage, but limited sources available have precluded a complete cover.

Headmaster in 1908, SRN Bradley became the first Corps OC as Captain Bradley, continuing thus until 1922 when Capt. J. Shaddock took over. For some years prior to 1939, when he was called up for war duty, the OC had been Capt., later Major Garrett, to be succeeded by Capt. J. Shaddock (again) at the time when familiar stalwarts Tom Hilton and Bert Shaw were enrolled as 2nd Lieutenants. 1939 sees the first mention of Cadet Warrant Officers – CSMs Powell and Dawkins. Following the entry of Price’s Company to the 14th Hampshire Cadet Battalion in 1941, CSM Manton was promoted to be RSM of the whole Battalion. There was another RSM – Viv Knight, in 1944, alongside RQMS John Suggate. The familiar name of John Cole appears as CSM in 1945, when he was effectively i/c the Corps, as there was no officer. In 1946, Tom Hilton becomes OC as Lt. Hilton, with Lt. M. Howard-Jones as 2 i/c. For the first time, in 1946, there is mention of a Bandmaster, Brian Wolfe. Former pupil Bob Jarman was appointed as Bandmaster in 1952.

More familiar names such as Lts. Tim Foster and Cyril Briscoe appear in 1947 and an RSM Gregory is listed in 1951 with RQMS Moulton.

The young, new child in the School commonly sees the senior boys as something to be held in awe, as veritable “giants of men” and thus it was for me with CSMs such as Robertson-Fox, Kirby and Ivor Noot, the latter especially because he was also Band Sergeant and Drum Major at various times.



Headmaster of the day, George Ashton, inspecting the troops, accompanied by Lt.Col.Tom Hilton. Charles Evans, 2nd right.

1960 Lt. Col (by then) Tom Hilton eventually stepped down as OC the Corps after 14 years, to be replaced as OC by Mike Howard-Jones, then Major, later to be Lt. Col. alongside Tom, who was still doing his bit!

Two Cadets are named as having been awarded special commendations for their service – in 1947 CQMS Ken Joint was given the Certificate of Outstanding Merit to the ACF, the first Hampshire cadet to be so honoured, and in 1968, RAF section WO Brian Moxey earned the Air Commodore’s Certificate for Good Service.

The RAF section was opened in 1953 under the leadership of PO Louis Chapman. Its cadets attended the first section camp at RAF Cottesmore that year. This was to become a major success with high standards of achievement, many cadets going on to secure Flying Scholarships and Star Camp selections. The first senior cadet rank in the RAF section was Flt Sgt Kilford (56/7), and its first ex-RAF WO was appointed in 1960 – WO.1 P Crossman. A year before, Capt. Cyril Briscoe had moved from the Army section, where he was i/c the armoury, to take over as OC RAF section, though still wearing his Army uniform.

FO Vail added further officer staffing to the RAF section in 62/3 and the Flt. Sgt. that year was Mike Duffy. 1966/7 saw the first cadet WO Vincent, followed from 1967/8 by WO Moxey.

These were 1956-58, Drum Major 1958-59, CSM 1957-59 and briefly an Under-Officer during a few months return to the Sixth Form for further study. Allan Walker preceded John Tanner as Band Sgt. (1958-59 and 1959-63 respectively). I was Drum Major from 1960-62, and was succeeded by Terry Woods and, familiar to many in the SOP, Mike Bayliss crops up as Drum Major in 1964/5, and is now the owner of the Band’s Bass Drum, which he uses as a coffee table!



Cyril Briscoe, still in his incarnation as an Army section Captain, became OC the RAF section in 1960, and is shown here, then as a Major, with PO Gilbert at the 1977 Camp at RAF Abingdon

CSM Stephen Dowse went on to join the Army, and I encountered him again in 2007 when, as a Retired Officer representing Wessex Brigade, I had negotiations with him re: an Armed Forces Day in Thornbury. We discovered the common link only after, in explaining my interest in things military, I showed him the 1957 photo of the Band Parade in Fareham, in which he appeared as a bugler!

A Navy section was inaugurated in 1962 and like the RAF section offered a variety of experiences and training opportunities not available in the Army section. Lt. Eric Iredale, imaginatively nick-named "Dog", was the first OC Navy section, the Navy group having its first Petty Officer, P. Johnson, in 1964. The first Navy section Corps WO was in 1965 – PO Stewart.

In 1966, there is a listing for a 2nd Lt Brown, in 1969-70, a Lt. Nash, in 1970 Lt. Hobson joins the Army section, In 1971, FO Gilbert joins the RAF section, remaining until at least the 1977 camp.

1971 saw Lt. Cdr. KE Newman head the Navy section, and RAF WO Virgo received much praise from the RAF Wildenrath Camp Commander. Lt. Hill succeeded as Navy section OC in 1972, with Lt. Cdr. K Walters following on in 1973, with a Sub-Lt. P. Davies listed.

1972 sees the retirement from School of Lt. Col. M. Howard-Jones, in whose wake, 2nd Lt. Riedler took command of the Army section. For the years after 1975, there are no records.

Band

A Corps Band was first formed in 1937, with an establishment of 4 buglers and a drummer! This Band was much in action during the war years when, frequently at the head of a column of Cadets on parade for Church Services, or to support various wartime causes, it paraded through Fareham and at nearby functions, with much appreciation.

In 1939, a new mace was presented to the Band, then numbering 11 personnel. In quick succession a Base Drum was acquired, and for it the Lion records receipt of a buckskin / leopard skin (both?), two new side drums, cymbals and more bugles. A second, new, silver mace was purchased in 1959 to replace the older, now broken mace – by then, its head was a plaster cast! A fine performance by the Band at the Summer Camp (Shorncliffe), had secured 2nd place in a competition. Proud Headmaster George Ashton, commented that the Band was a credit to the School, representing it on so many occasions during the year.

The Band in 1942

Back: K Hammond, I Jarvis, A Forsyth, JO Neville,

R Johnston, C Stubbington, I Bauer, J Smaile;

Middle: D Harvey, RH Pook, E Smith, ? Fuller, JF Massey,

S McKenna, ? Fairhurst, JR Hughes, A Bowmal;

Front row: KR Joint, JD Shepherd





The Band in 1943

Marching down Park Lane.

Nb White webbing, replaced the black webbing seen above. 8 strong.

This organisation evidently didn't do much for local traffic flow!

The Band's fortunes varied over the years, but around 1945 there is reference to a Band Master Brian Wolfe though there is no account of his duties or origins. In 1947-48, the Band increases in size and an RM Band Master Hayes is remarked upon. A former pupil, Bob Jarman is appointed Band Master in 1953-54, and it is he who had effective control of the Band until about 1960-61, when his appearance at Practice nights and on Parades diminished sharply. Bob used to turn out in an unadorned battle dress uniform, but wore a peaked cap with the Lion badge.



Sunday 24th February, 1957, West St., Fareham.

Baden Powell Centenary Parade

*NB: Drum Major Roger Keyzor; Drum Sgt Dave Smythe, ?, Tech Palmer;
Fifer Pete Noot, Bass Drummer Roger Potier, Fifer Charles Evans;
?, Fifer Dave Goldring, ?;
?, Fifer John (Spud) Tanner, ?,
2 x ? Buglers, Bglr Steve Dowse;
2 ? Buglers; ?, Pete Dore, ?,
Band Sgt Ivor Noot.,*

Numbers, and quality of performance have always waxed and waned, as more experienced, older pupils leave, but as with School Orchestras, this commonly gives a stimulus for the middle orders to raise their game and take-up the vacant niches. There has been a steady, but not spectacular increase in the size of the band, probably reaching its peak at about 32 in the early 60s.

A major slump at the end of 1959 resulted in the Band being re-organised as a full-time, specialist platoon in the Corps, with new decorative adornments, many shown on the displayed model in the Museum exhibition and photographed below. Meeting as a Band on CCF on Parade every week, as well as at Thursday night Band Practice, saw a rapid rise in capabilities, and for a few years, the Band was in great demand for local functions. In my years, 1955-62, I attended 50 Parades for ceremonial functions. Throughout all its years, there is virtually no reference to any Regular service music or performance tuition / instruction input. For a time in the fifties and sixties, a former pupil, Bob Jarman served as Bandmaster, but only occasionally accompanied us on Parade. Generally, it was up to us to get ourselves organised!

The highlights were always the Annual General Inspection – a lot of playing on those occasions, without respite! The Titchfield Bonfire Carnival involved 2 long parades through the village, afternoon and evening. We were always well-fed, to compensate for being targets for the banger-throwing local youths, I imagine. Marching up Titchfield Hill whilst playing was a slog, even worse when it rained, making it difficult to play drums, as the heads (skins) became soft and gave out no sound.



There were two other, ATC cadet Bands at the 1962 Portchester Gala

Portchester's Summer Gala Carnival was the third highlight of the year and involved the longest march, almost always in great heat, and then an arena performance when we would perform our set-piece "Sunset" routine (albeit at about 3pm!), to close the day.

This event really was the marathon of Band Parades. We couldn't play *all* along the route – some

parts were sparsely populated with spectators, so we would just march "at ease", and start playing when we got to parts that appeared to have plenty of on-lookers! We had no set routines. As Drum Major, I would sometimes drop to the back and play along with the bugles.

The 1965-66 Lion series includes the final references to the Band, and there appears no knowledge of what happened to all its equipment. What was on display at the 2008 Exhibition at Westbury Museum was either purchased privately, or loaned as samples of the kind of resources we used.

**The Band at Portchester
Gala in 1965**

Drum Major is Mike
Bayliss. Drum Sgt is Alan (?)
Walker

NB two, or three new screw tension side drums, much better for playing than the older rope tension instruments, which used to lose tension, and if wet, lost playing capacity altogether, sounding a bit like cardboard. They don't look as attractive, however, and really need to be emblazoned with the unit emblem.



For me, the Band and CCF gave 6 years of very enjoyable participation, an opportunity to represent the School, develop a pride in appearance and performance, and to understand and respect what Regular servicemen contributed to the common good.

The Band is first recorded in the Lion in about 1937, very lean in size compared with the general turnout of 22+ in the late 50s / early 60s. Small, maybe but its benefit to the Corps and School was evident during the War years with Lion references to Church parades and other awareness-raising, wave-the-flag occasions.

In those days, the School was much more a part of the community – seeing the efforts to maintain activities both on the site, and in the Town, as well as fostering a widely-respected Scout Troop, its presence was very visible, and popular in Town.

In my years, 1955-62, there was no evidence of the CCF flag.



Numbers waxed and waned, equipment was donated, damaged or lost and some things such as the Base Drummer's leopard skin and Drum Major's sash were worn beyond repair by the time I was involved.



Band NCOs, 1962

*L Cpl Flavell, Cpl Tudge, Sgt Harry Bevis, Cpl Lea, Cpl Mills, L Cpl Knight;
Sgt Mike Earey, Band Sgt John Tanner, Drum Major Dave Goldring, Sgt
Hugh Roddis*

Tuition of the Band players is not mentioned in the Lion. There early references to "Band Masters", but these were mainly the senior NCO of the Band. Ability to read music was not needed – buglers only had 5 notes to play anyway, so for them and the Fifers, it was the note letters that were written down. The tunes were not complicated and so, not difficult to learn. Mostly, tuition came from the NCOs, and in my times, with a bit of help from the occasional attendee, and former pupil of the School, Bob Jarman.

Band practise was Thursday nights in the Hall. At no stage did we ever get any input from Regular Bandsmen The quality of musical output was varied, but generally got better as numbers increased. The drums were not of the modern screw-tension kind, The side drums were not of the modern, screw-tension kind, but had velum heads that lost playability if wet, or if the rope-tensioning became loose. The Bass drum was of this kind also, and very heavy, with a plywood shell, wooden rims and a lot of roping to keep clean, whitened and tight. Once a year for the Bass Drum, and once a term for the side drums, it became my job to re--rope them all to restore their tautness. That involved a physically demanding technique of "throwing" the drums to jerk the ropes, centimetre at a time through their fixings on the rims. Cleaning the side drums was necessary, too, for the shells were of brass and needed regular polishing. And then the ropings needed Blanco-treatment, too.

Band practise was Thursday nights in the Hall. At no stage did we ever get any

The fifes were generally a single key, wooden instrument that needed care not to allow the wood to dry out. But there were never any boxes for them and so, these were not a very good quality instrument to play.

Bugles needed a good lung pressure to direct the air through the mouthpiece, and so they were for fairly fit people. In my time, we had a new Mace for the Drum Major. The previous one had suffered much damage to the head and was, for a while, replaced by a plaster cast of the head, but its fixing was always wobbly.



Drum Section 1962

*Sgt Harry Bevis, ? Shaw, ? Middleton, D/M Dave Goldring,
Cpl Mills, Woods, Cpl Knight*

In my 6 years in the Band, I attended 50 Parades, at local school Fêtes etc. The Titchfield Bonfire Day was a highlight as there were two parades, afternoon and evening. The circular town route took us up Titchfield Hill, and that was a slog, though we didn't usually play for much of that stretch.



Band at Titchfield Bonfire Event, led by D/M Ivor Noot.

couple of Arena displays to occupy our afternoons.

The main event of the year however, was the CCF's annual, General Inspection, with the whole contingent on display at the field. The formal part of the afternoon was a sounding of the General Salute, the platoons inspection and then the March Past, with the Band arrayed opposite the Inspection stand. It was usually one of the better performance occasions too as, being in the Summer Term, there had been plenty of practise sessions and Parades to act as rehearsals.

1959 was a bit of a low time for the Band, with several layers leaving School, but it provided an opportunity for band Sgt John Tanner and I to put into effect a re-organisations. In much the same way as the Signals section Paraded and conducted its own training with recruits,, we proposed to the CO that the same should apply to the band, and so, with a bit more assurance, he agreed.

Making almost all the decisions ourselves, we re-arranged the kit, mainly evident as a white Blanco belt and gaiters on parade days, when we lined-up as the band, then to follow Thursday's practise evening, with more on a Friday. Sergeants had red chevron stipes, Corporals had green. On formal Parades, Sgts. wore a red sash and also the buglers and drummers wore dress cords. With properly cleaned instruments, we looked quite colourful!

The rest of the route was through narrow streets lined with visitors who, often, could not resist throwing bangers at the drummers, without realising how dangerous that was. The photo here shows the new Mace on its first outing, taken by DM Ivor Noot. That was a good afternoon off School, though not so great if it rained. The other regular, Summer fixture was the Portchester Gala. One Parade here, but a very long one, and often quite a hot day, with a



July 1960, aged 16

Note Brasso-shined brass drum shell, and Blancoed ropes, frogs (not adjusted for playing, and drag cords



1961 – Ready for the “off”, to a local Saturday Fete. This was about the biggest band size.

During my six years in the Band, I started as a Fifer, progressed to Drums, then Bugled and spent two years as Drum Major, attending 50 Parades, including one after I had left School, to fill in for an absent Drum Major.



This was prepared for the 2008 Exhibition at the Westbury Museum.

It is almost complete_ no beret available, nor then, a cap badge. No boots or gaiters. Musician's and Buglers badges not available, also. Bugle as used, would have been a brass and copper instrument, as below:.

Price's CCF Band Parades attended by David Goldring

Titchfield Bonfire Carnival Parade	1956, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61
Baden Powell Centenary Parade, Fareham	1957
St. George's Day Parade, Fareham	1957, 58, 59, 61
Red Cross Church Parade	1957, 58, 61
Dr Barnardo's League Queen	1957
Sarisbury Carnival	1957, 59, 60
Highland Rd Fete	1957, 58, 59
Portchester Gala	1957, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
Portchester Remembrance Day	1957, 58, 59, 60, 61
CCF General Inspection	1958, 59, 60, 61, 62
Fareham Festival	1958
Rowner Fête	1958
Woodcote Primary School Fête	1958
Priddy's Hard Carnival	1958
CCF Summer Camp Band Competition	1958
Alverstoke Carnival	1959
Commonwealth Youth Sunday	1961
HMS St. Vincent Fête	1961
West End Fête	1961
PTA Fête	1961, 62
Paulsgrove Community Centre Fête	1963

The Instruments



*15" Side Drum, owned by
Brian Pearce*

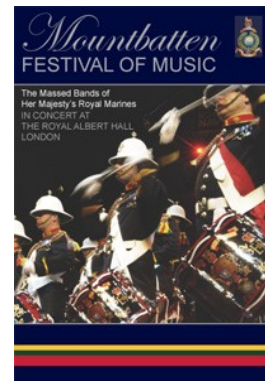
The main type of Side Drum in my days was as shown here, 15" in height and width, brass shell, wooden hoops and rims, rope tension with leather frogs for tightening before playing, tensioned, coiled wire snare, held against the lower head. Two plaited, rope drag cords were suspended from the lower rim. The drum was hooked onto a wide, leather carrying strap, from right should across the chest and back, holding the drum at the left hip. There were some leather trouser guards that could be worn to protect the trousers, but these were uncomfortable and made the wearer hot. When marching "at ease", i.e. not playing for a while, the drums could be turned playing head against the leg.

The colours shown here are not quite right. The red is too orangey, the black line is too thick and too wavy. And the brass shell needs a polish!

The shell isn't as shiny clean as the ones we performed with, shown in the photo on p 4. Getting the shell like this necessitated a Brasso covering of the shell, then the ropes to be Blanccoed and when they were dry, the Brasso would be rubbed off to produce a bright glossy shine, and then the ropes would need to be touched-up where the Brasso had smeared on them.

These drums were not easy to play well, to get a good crisp sound, especially a roll, from them, because of the difficulty in tensioning the velum head. This was prone to stretch, and became unplayable when wet, sounding like cardboard. The depth of the rim also meant the sticks had to be

used at an angle, unlike with more modern, screw / rod tension, aluminium shelled drums, which can be played at a very low angle and as seen in many modern marching bands, are often played flat, suspended differently, in front of the drummer. Such instruments are much lighter and have plastic, permanently tensioned (though adjustable) heads, and don't need the shells to be polished! There are some such instruments in evidence in the Band photo of 1965, on p3. Much easier to play and maintain, much less attractive to the eye. In modern, Royal Marines' Bands, the drummers use screw tension drums, which have drag cords, but the visual impact is created by their numbers, the regimental emblazonment and the shine!



The Band photo on p1, taken in 1942, shows the use of the shallower, rod tension drums, of which there were still a couple hanging about when I was drumming. Nobody liked to use them. They didn't look or sound as good. It is surprising to see that in 1943, there had been a change to the full sized side drum.

Cymbals were commonly a part of the playing line-up, but were often dented and played without a lot of sensitivity to the contribution they made to the overall sound. Nobody really wanted to play "just the cymbals"!

The Bass drum had a chequered history* and it is surprising that it has survived, albeit as a coffee table belonging to Mike Bayliss, now. This is a big instrument to store. It took a long time to clean, and nobody wanted to Blanco the ropes and frogs. It's a wonder that the heads, and those of the side drums, didn't get broken, because there was no storage cupboard and certainly no containers for the drums.

This is the original drum, though it has been subjected to some not-very-skilful repainting of the rims that has resulted in the loss of the wavy black line, and its white surrounds, and the replacement with a broad band of white. The re-roping has not been properly done, either. The discovery, after the event, of the misspelling of "Combined" must have caused much comment!



* (See appendix)

About once a year, it was necessary to tighten the ropes on the Bass Drum, and a bit more often on the side drums. This involved unwinding all the circumferential roping, which is missing in the picture above – this would have made it difficult to achieve a good tension on the drum for playing purposes. The criss-cross, rim-to-rim roping stayed in place, and from an anchor point, the ropes were tightened by using a throwing action, i.e. holding the drum rope with one hand and jerking the drum away from you so that the rope was pulled through the loopholes in the rim. In this way,

having worked a way around the shell, some several inches of slack could be taken up to produce a reasonable state of tension in the head before the drum was further tightened for playing. As seen on the picture above, the “loose end” roping would be on the drummer’s right side, and the effect of deploying this rope properly would be to increase the angle of splay of the diagonal roping. Pushing the frogs downwards when the drum was stood on its “legs” for tightening, achieved the effect of pulling the two hoops closer together and tightening the heads into playing condition. Tightening / throwing the Side drums was a bad day’s work; throwing the Bass drum was a nightmare, not do-able unless the operator had a certain stature and body-build! Few volunteered to learn this skill!

This was a heavy drum to carry, and it needed a drummer of some substance so to do. Wearing the Leopard skin , donated in 1938, and the gauntlets (also needed Blancoing!) that were part of “the kit”, resulted in the drummer getting very hot, and I recall the occasion of a Portchester Gala, a hot summer’s day, after a long, probably 2 mile march, when the drummer had severely blistered and bleeding hands.

Band Master WO1, and Trumpet Major of the Band of the Light Cavalry, in Thornbury, 2007, with the BLC Bass Drum alongside the Tytherington Church Bass Drum



The images adjacent shows how such instruments have varied over the years;

The Light Cavalry Band Bass Drum is of a light alloy shell with rod-tensioning. Beautifully emblazoned, this drum and the Tytherington Church Band Bass Drum adjacent show the correct rim decoration, cf that of the poor repaint of the Price’s Drum shown above. This drum is light and easy to maintain.

Normally about 28” x 12” as is the Price’s Drum, the Tytherington Church Drum contrasts by measuring 31” x 16”! The extra construction – shell, rims, heads and rope – would have added greatly to its weight. (See Appendix for more details of this drum.)

Bugles were the first instruments in the original Band, and remained the same E^b type, made in copper and with brass adornments. They weren’t easy to play, either because the embouchure was difficult to master, or because it required a degree of physical fitness and lung capacity to cope. The Bugle displayed in the Exhibition photo is of a silver kind, not part of the CCF Band kit, which were commonly in quite a battered condition, because of the lack of a carrying case. In military Corps of Drums, it is normal for all drummers to carry a bugle and when played, it is during a static, halted formation. As Drum Major I wore a bugle and would sometimes drop to the rear of the Band to augment the section. I also lead-off the Bugles Sunset Ceremony part during static displays.



The fifes were B^b wooden instruments, with a single key. Again, for lack of a carrying case and proper kit to clean and maintain them, they were not easy to keep in good playing condition, and thus

sometimes hard to play – they dried out easily and frequently did not give a good tone, though that could be the problem of the player. They needed occasional internal oiling.

For reasons that eluded me, the fifers never wore Dress Cords. There was no capacity of the bugles and fifes to play together, as they were in different pitches.

The Mace is essentially a device for conveying directions to the Band, and also for time-keeping – the equivalent to the baton of an orchestra conductor and, along with other colourful adornments, was a distinctive feature of a Drum Major's uniform.

In my early days, the Mace was in a poor state, and around 1958/59, the head parted company with the staff and was temporarily replaced by a not-very-secure plaster cast, that didn't last long. As is recounted in John Tanner's account, exposure of the Band's poor resourcing at a Summer Camp at Shorncliffe, where it performed very creditably, but looked rather shabby, led to the ordering of a new Mace.



*Drum Major Ivor Noot was one of the first to use the new Mace, shown here during the **Titchfield Bonfire Parade***

Lead Drummer Pete (Bilko) Clift, ?, "Heap" Read, Dave Goldring;

Bass Drummer Jim Blann; Lead Fife Pete Noot,

Behind H.R.,?and behind him" Prof" Carpenter

Rear right in front of BandMaster Bob Jarman is Senior Bugler Ivor Williams



Drum Major Dave Goldring, 1962

Ready for a Parade in Fareham

The Tytherington Church Base Drum

A chance visit to my local, Thornbury Museum in October 2006 gave me sight of this Drum, fixed to the wall above the staircase.

It was in a dilapidated state, as presented to the Museum, very old, trying to fall apart, held together by a short length of grubby, old, sash cord (!) and with pieces missing. An unattractive piece of wire had been fixed through the air hole to enable the Drum to be mounted on the wall.

With a background interest arising from my own cadet force band days long ago – I offered to seek its restoration and later, with consent of the Trustees, I took it to Aldershot, where Messrs George Potter Ltd., musical instrument suppliers to the Military Forces, had been consulted about its restoration and had agreed to undertake the task.

Well, the task was a slow one, even though it didn't need re-painting or renovation. The Museum's writ was only to effect such action as would enable it to be reassembled as if for play, so that is all that happened. But it took a long time because the new velum head that was needed – a bigger one than usual – was difficult to source. Actual reassembly was not the problem, rather, it was the place in the queue that the job occupied, a queue that was slow moving!

The restoration included:

- 1 Supply and lapping a new, 38" velum head onto a new hoop
- 2 Re-lapping old head onto the one secure hoop supplied
- 3 Supply and fitting new rope and frogs
- 4 Removal of wire inserted into air hole
- 5 Cleaning plywood shell of drum, and rims
- 6 Supply of a new pair of drum sticks.



It was not possible to re-assemble the drum without fitting a new head onto the hoop – otherwise there would have been nothing to keep the rim in place and thus to support the ropes.

In its restored condition, now fit for display, and even playing, the Drum has an estimated value of between £800 and £1000.

The Drum is unusual. It is old – modern counterparts would be made with aluminium shell and rims, and fitted with plastic heads and rod-tensioning devices. This has a plywood shell and solid wooden rims. The art work emblazoning is in good condition, though dulled with age. Necessarily, the ropes and frogs are new.

It is a big base drum. Normally about 28" x 12", the Tytherington Church Drum contrasts with others by measuring 31" x 16"! The extra construction – shell, rims, heads and rope – would have added greatly to its weight.

The whole instrument is in playable condition, though tensioning of the heads by adjusting the position of the frogs would be necessary. The pitch of the sound produced is not known – it would be quite low – but with a good hit from the sticks, it would give a loud sound! Made for a large band, in static use it would rest on a small stand, or might be held at an angle on the floor, hit with a single stick. For marching, the drum would have been worn using a shoulder / upper-back harness, probably of leather, and the drum might have rested on an apron of animal skin or some such, for visual impact, as in military bands. The base-drummer would not have had much sight of the way ahead, and would have taken station from those around him. He would use 2 sticks, and he would have needed to be of quite substantial build to bear the considerable weight of this drum!

This fine instrument was returned to the Museum on Friday 9th November 2007, about a year after it was taken away for restoration.

Training

Entry to the Corps was originally open to boys in the 4th year, which was actually what we would now call Year 9, because for some reason, new entrants to the School were admitted to forms 2A or 2B, thus missing out a 1st year / Year 7! However, generally, entrance to the Corps was in the 2nd year, though if it was the Band you needed to join, access was open to 1st formers, though strictly, age 13 was needed for entry to Cadets.

Until 1938, most of what was done in Corps time was infantry drills, + “musketry” in the early days (1921), [using Martini-Henri breech-loading, single shot rifles of 1881 manufacture], later referred-to as shooting, maybe when the Lee-Enfield rifles were introduced. Low numbers were probably an inevitability of this diet of work; drills cannot be interesting with small groups of cadets. A signals section appeared in 1921, and there are references to frequent “buzzer” practices, for Morse code transmissions, presumably. A small bore (0.22) range built at the School in 1911 was reopened in 1928, with consequent improvements in shooting accuracy. The early days saw marching in 4s. There was a further range construction programme in 1960, and this one seems to have been the first indoor range, for there are earlier references to use of the School range in summer, and the Connaught Drill Hall / Wessex Drill Hall range in the winter. Visits to the Browndown outdoor range, first recorded in 1955, catered for firing with the Lee-Enfield 0.303 rifles – and what a kick they gave to young shoulders! (this calibre was allowed only for boys over 14 yrs.) The School had an armoury and stored blank ammunition at various times. Armoury work was much sought after as a way of avoiding some of the more mundane tasks in the Corps. Some boys attended armourers’ courses. It was, in any event, an indoor occupation, overseen in my time, by Capt. Cyril Briscoe.

Certificate A courses Initially, the Corps paraded just once a week, but this increased to twice-weekly in 1938. By 1955, the CCF met last 2 periods on Friday afternoons. New entrants to the Corps began their training with drill, inevitably, and in 1938, training was regularised with the introduction of Certificate A courses – the first part of qualification for a Commission. Part 1 success was rewarded with a red half star worn on the right arm and for those who chose it, entry to the RAF section, inaugurated in 1953, was possible. Later, with a Part 2 pass the red full star was worn and there followed a Cadre (leadership) course, introduced in 1958 as a pre-requisite for securing promotion, along with attendance at least one Summer Camp, and the wearing of proper boots!

The conversion of the Corps just prior to the start of WWII, to an Artillery unit (59 Anti-Tank Regt., TA), resulted in the learning of new drills, and for some years the learning of 1st Aid skills was a part of the curriculum. Quite what skills were needed for useful membership of the Bicycle Patrol (1938), can only be imagined! Signals work continued throughout the life of the Corps, and its practice often provided some interesting lunchtime and private study period activities during slack times, though the radio batteries were not very reliable, or light! It is reported that there were hardly any promoted ranks during the war years.

The evolution of **instruction being done mainly by NCOs** was slow, though the inception of the Cadre course did much to help that. Men of their times, the older NCOs during the later war years just had to do most of the work, with all Officers called-up for war duty. For some time, there were no Officers at all! In an era when there was much competitiveness in all aspect of School life (games, for example), sight of the older boys gaining promotions to Sergeant and Warrant Officer ranks, must have acted as a major stimulus to the quest for success in the Certificate exams, which are regularly reported in the Lion, and criticised too, when not so good. Very favourable comments were often made of the calibre of NCO instruction, by officers undertaking the General Inspections, and this applied very frequently to the NCOs of the RAF section, many of whom gained Flying Scholarships and Star Camps.

The Band used to meet once a week for training, commonly during an evening, but there seems to be little recorded that suggested any external input to develop playing ability, drills or general performance. Mostly, it was down to the boys themselves, although during my years, former pupil Bob Jarman was appointed Bandmaster in 1953 and attended some practices and a few ceremonial Parades, arrangements for which, again, were left for the NCOs to organise.

There are occasional records of input to the Corps from external instructors, often from local TA units, or less commonly from Regular servicemen. External cadet courses were on frequent offer, varying from drill, field craft, 1st aid, to train driving, gliding and powered flight instruction.

“Arduous Training” expressions appeared in the 1960s Lion reports, and these were extra camps for the more enthusiastic, often involving cadets from each Corps section. At later stages, these were sometimes combined with practise “expedition” camps for the Duke of Edinburgh’s award.

CCF Arduous Training in the Peak District, under canvas, circa Dec 73/Jan74 and very cold as I recall. Left to Right: ?, Mr. Howard-Jones, Roger Marshall, Clive Prentice, Andy Case, Andy Marks, ?, Steve Cogan, Ray Paice



Camps The real enrichment for all training however, came with attendance at summer camps, always a key part of the training regime, from early days. These were usually of a week’s duration with a packed programme of activities. Army camps, in old, dusty huts, were never very comfortable, and getting the boys to go to sleep at the right time was not easy, or a realistic expectation! There was usually much illegal activity, not fit to be posted here, after “lights out”. Amongst the more spectacular Camp events were involvement in live-firing with tanks and SPGs at Lulworth.

Price’s Cadets were amongst these “C” Company cadets in 1946, during the annual camp at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. →

That is the legend with the photo in the SOP website, although the Lion makes reference to the Price’s No. 2 Company, of the 14th, Hampshire Regt. Cadet Battalion. Since the Lion records 24 cadets on this course then, by implication, this was a mixed group, on what looks to have been a tank landing craft in the Solent. No cosy ferries in those days. No seats, life jackets, or H&S in the way of good fun. From the verification of Richard Pook note, right, “C” Company it was.



Richard Pook remarks: “C” Company of the 14th Hants Cadet Battalion, returning home from camp at Alum Bay (August 11th, 1946)



Dick Jones who left the School in 1964 writes: RAF camp ? with the group standing in front of a Victor bomber. It shows Len Holder at number 2 from the left, myself (R E Jones) next, Alan Foreward next but then my memory fails me except for Mr Briscoe of course.

The RAF camps seemed to have the edge on imaginative programmes, with some cultural leisure time – sightseeing etc., commonly thrown in and almost always some flying, sometimes gliding, with other really interesting educational aspects – visits to various squadrons on base – Harriers for example, to Red Arrows practices, to Air Ops., Air Traffic Control, Police Dog demos.,

fire control, aviation medicine, as well as traditional military tasks – range shooting, escape and survival work, weapons, navigation, night exercises, assault course, games and PT.

Not many teenage boys ever had the chance to fly in Canberras or Vulcan bombers, or take part in air-sea rescue practices. Access to Air Experience Training in Chipmunks at Hamble, and elsewhere, often at Thorney Island was a common feature of the RAF deal. Lion magazines herald the considerable number of gliding certificates obtained, Flying Scholarships and Star Camps earned, with much praise for the quality of senior NCO instruction. In 1966, the Camp time included some long-distance flying, and the Corps WO was awarded a flight to Singapore! A more serious approach to training was taken from 1960, when the services of ex-RAF WO.1 Peter Crossman, appointed as Caretaker at the School, became available. There is no doubt that RAF section cadets got a better deal. All the Army section seemed to be able to offer was to get cold, wet and dirty, often at night and whilst losing a lot of sleep!

The equivalent “Camp” time for Navy section cadets included an emphasis on sea time, commonly in coastal minesweepers, but there are several visits to shore establishments mentioned, with some flying opportunities referred, including a Naval Flying Scholarship. Access to sailing facilities in Fareham Creek (!) came once relationships with the parent unit at HMS Collingwood were



HMS Tiger

developed. Some cadets spent time on board HMS Tiger (cruiser) and HMS Yarmouth (frigate), and others attended outward bound courses in Scotland. 1965-66 saw a group on a week’s voyage to



HMS Yarmouth

the Scillies then to the French west coast for activities at moorings 1975 was a busy year, too, with an 8-day minesweeper experience in the Clyde Estuary, with much sailing, canoeing, orienteering and survival, and a close view of US, nuclear submarines!

Skills Courses Both RAF and Navy sections had their own Proficiency Certification. The RAF curriculum was divided into two levels – Ordinary and Advanced. Army section work was not confined just to drill, although here was much emphasis on weapon training, marksmanship etc. There was a regularly competed-for competition, the Lucas Shield for military skills, often won by the Corps. During 1938, an anti-aircraft gun crew was formed for the Fareham Battery! 1st Aid and Signals skills were early features of the training programme, and the Band was formed in 1938.

In 1953, RSM John Coombs attended a Gunnery course at Mons Officer Cadet School.

Flying Scholarships (I. Virgo) RAF section cadets over sixteen were eligible to apply for a Flying Scholarship. Two days at Biggin Hill Officer and Aircrew Selection Centre followed, with flying aptitude tests and a medical, and a formal interview.

Cadets accepted are sent to a local flying school for instruction over a period of 28 days involving 20 hours dual and 10 hours solo training. There was an examination in navigation, meteorology and air law. Flying time involved a range of skills: stalls, steep turns, crash landing procedures and cross-country flying, these experienced after the first solo flight that happens after about 8 or 9 hours of tuition. That first solo experience, often accompanied by a sense of blind panic is a memory that stays for the rest of your life.

Star Camp (K. Walker) This scheme was intended to give cadets exposure to all aspects of an Officer's life in the RAF. Accommodated in very good conditions in the Officers' Mess, where meals were served by waiters (!), there were six days of lectures and practicals on Survival and Safety equipment, Aviation Medicine, Missiles, Meteorology, Ground Control, Search and Rescue, aircraft servicing and the history and growth of the RAF Chipmunk flying experiences were a part of the week, and there was an actual practice sea launch rescue exercise, followed by a dry-winch helicopter experience at base.



John Tanner on a "Cert T" railways course!

In the early years effective training was limited by a lack of outside instructors and of Corps NCO instructors – the process hadn't evolved that far yet, though much was accelerated by wartime constraints. One small problem arose during the war from the ploughing-up of the training area, for cultivation! Vehicle maintenance courses were available during the wartime years, though one correspondent has implied that their greatest utility was in instructing how to disable vehicles (in case of invasion!). Following the war, the arrival of Bren guns, Sten guns, and a 4.2" mortar (but no bombs!) increased interest, and courses in PE., map reading, battle tactics, weapons and mechanical and electrical engineering (for Cert. T) were accessible. Interest in the Corps was enhanced by the availability of many sporting competitions, frequently won by the Price's teams.

Most years included Field Days, run from School. These gave very mixed results, not uncommonly due to the inefficiency of the Signals operation – whether that was down to equipment or personnel, isn't always clear. These events often involved a bit of a slog whilst section leaders read, or misread maps, to get to locations to be defended or attacked. The weather seemed to be either hot (and with uncomfortable clothing) or wet (when any clothing became uncomfortable).

Sometimes, local ne'er-do-wells would involve themselves and spoil our fun, made the greater depending on how many blank rounds issued and thunder flashes were available to make a racket. "Fun" was often limited, however, by pain from the collection of blisters that always appeared in the ill-fitting boots we had to wear.



This was a typical "unit" of organisation for a field day. The bloke on the right had the map and the instructions, and the rest of us had to amble along, hoping he could map read properly, before we got exhausted!

John Tanner standing 2nd right, myself top left, Cpl Pete Noot standing centre

Occasional night exercises were organised, either whilst at camp or from School. I recall once defending a hill top, with some trepidation, against the not very quiet, but difficult-to-detect movements of "the enemy" as they approached, only to find the activity that became discernible was from a flock of sheep approaching us! Other overnight tasks involved camping under bivouac conditions and cooking field "compo" rations, usually with appalling results, just to finish-off what was likely to have been a miserable, cold and wet night sleeping on a ground sheet under inadequate

cover. One lucky lad went on a month's placement with the Royal Green Jackets in Germany, that included a 4-day exercise with the SAS, a 2-day assault with tanks and APCs, and another with the Blues & Royals Regt.

These images are from the October 1963 Lion and probably relate to the General Inspection of that year. →

Both of these views show the Naval Section presence, started in 1962 under the command of Lt. Eric Iredale.

Inspecting Officer in 1963 was an Air Cdre. W. Carter and it looks as if he arrived by helicopter – background to both photos show the pine trees that edged the field. The officer on the right of the lower photo looks to be in RAF uniform.



Reproduced by kind permission of GEO. T. CROUCH,



Howard Cook attended the CCF camp held in Duisburg in 1973

Team spirit grows from shared experiences and common challenges. When subsections of groups elect to do something else together mutual awareness develops, camaraderie increases, and beyond companionship and through friendship grows loyalty and collective obligation and support. There is no doubt that experiences such as those shared by the many who took part in some of the plethora of opportunities which the cadet force offered, did benefit greatly, if only for the insight to the Regular Armed Forces it provided that formed a basis for a career choice later, but more likely for the skill sets nurtured during these times that would have formed an important part of adult working life, through socialising and leadership experiences.



Bruce Moulson from Dandenong, Victoria, Australia:

1951 Junior (white), and Senior Army Cadet soccer sides, reported in the *Lion* of July 1951. Rear - Porter?, Ron Spencer, ?, Williams, Tony Purkis, David Williams, Patrick Nobes;

Middle – Martin Judd?, ?, Barr?, Glyn James, Teddy Byng, Bruce Moulson, Brian Byng, Rodney Baker, Keith Devlin;

Front – Collins?, Adams, Rodney Porter, Percival, Peter Gregory, Brian Cozens, Rex Stubbington, A J White.

David Williams recalls the soccer competition:

"I'm pretty certain that the second from left back row is Ron Spencer. If my memory serves me well we beat the Aldershot XI in the semi-final by 3 goals to 1 and they included a number of England and County schoolboy representatives. The final was a bit one-sided and we won by a wide margin.

The senior eleven one does not include David Rudling and Roger Dimmock who played in the final winning eleven won incidentally by beating Alton 11-0. Patrick Nobes, Rodney Baker and Keith Devlin who appear in the photograph had played in earlier rounds along with Dore, Wadey and Weyman who do not feature. This helps to explain to some degree why only ten players appear in the team's strip as I believe Rodney Baker was the reserve for the final.

The junior final winner team did include Clark and Hansford. I am pretty sure that the second player in the middle row is Hansford whilst Wassell is certainly the fourth player in that row. As there are twelve players in the photograph one has to assume Clark is one of the players either side of Spencer in the back row. In the reports of the junior ties, no mention is made of Glyn James so I am not sure if he played at all. For the record the juniors won 5-0."

Cadets. I remember well our years as 2 Coy 14 Bn R Hants ACF. It was indeed a "Cadet Run" business with Tom Hilton, Howard-Jones, Flossy Foster and later Briscoe keeping a fatherly eye on things.

Grogan was the leading light and I but a lowly Sergeant. In 51/52 we rebadged as RA and formed two Batteries.

I recollect that Tom was reluctant to put Gregory or Dimmock into the RSM slot and kindly gave me the post. The "Inspection" that year (was Brig Colville the Inspecting Officer?) was our first as Gunners and the March Past on the Playing Fields with the Band doing its stuff with yours truly

proudly leading the Parade and giving the "Eyes Right" as we marched in review order past the Saluting Base.

I also recall, as RSM, taking a detachment from School to Mons Barracks Aldershot for a Bofers Gun Course. It was winter. I well remember the "Tortoise Stove" in the freezing huts there and RSM Brittain (the regular Army, famously reckoned to have the loudest voice in the Army) Mons OCS RSM) taking me to task for not paying the appropriate compliment (Eyes Right) to an Officer in Princes Avenue as I marched a squad of some 30 cadets back to the billets.

I met Brittain many years later (I was now commissioned) and we had a laugh about it as he had long forgotten the incident but I certainly hadn't!!

John Coombes



L-R: ?, Coombes, ?, ?, Teddy Byng, ?

I was privileged to captain the Cross-Country Team that won the Hampshire ACF Cross Country Championships. My Gosport Borough Athletics running mate, Alan Newell representing Gosport ACF, won the event having snatched the lead from Haseltine and myself at a poorly marked turn.

I was also lucky enough to clinch a Third in the 880yds and to win the Senior Mile for the School Cadets at The Hampshire ACF Athletics' Championships held at Aldershot

Military Stadium. This edition of the Lion also kindly mentions my acceptance for Sandhurst and contribution to the Cadets, proudly leaving as the Cadet Regimental Sergeant Major.

John Coombes

There were also Cadet athletics competitions (Cooke Cup), in which Price's fared very well. Sport plays a big part in the Regular Services, generating team spirit and interest, as well as keeping people fit, so it was not inappropriate in Cadet organisations, especially where, unlike in the CCF units that existed commonly in Grammar Schools, with ready-made, and often successful teams, the bringing-together of cadet players from different Schools and areas, would have a similar effect.

Watton in Norfolk 1960 My memory for 43 years ago (now 60 yrs!) is somewhat hazy but I do remember that the RAF camps to which "Biscuits" took us were fantastic fun, a mix of barely controlled anarchy and fun. I cannot recall which camp it was but I remember taking part in an after-dark raid on the dormitory of the Charterhouse School which involved the sliding of a full and malodorous dustbin at high speed down the centre aisle between the beds of the slumbering toffs. This was followed by a giggling scamper back to the Price's dormitory, rapid lights out and under the covers. About five minutes later an apoplectic regular NCO had the lights on and was screaming at us that we were all up for 'jankers' – whatever that was, and were to report on the parade ground at 7am. Ah, happy days! I don't know if any other old lags can help my memory by putting names to faces. In the Watton picture (? means I cannot remember who they are).

Bob Grimble



**RAF Section
Cadets at Camp -
Watton in Norfolk
1960**

back row: 1 → r:
Carpenter, ?
Mclarty, Me*,
?, ?, ?, ?, ?; middle:
Bennett, Hugh
Roddis, Biscuits,
Blake, ?; front: Mike
Keith, ?, ?, Bevis
(nick named mouse)

* = Bob Grimble, I think

[Ed: The nocturnal activities of boys was not confined to RAF Camp, nor to raids on other Schools' dormitories. I well recall the ferocity of attacks between different rooms that had to be repelled by substantial barricades of upturned beds and lockers against the doors, and the rage of the resident, duty staff at "you (various agricultural / building / service epithets) ..." – just as in the stereotypical film portrayals of service life in the twenty or so years after the War. It was certainly a time and a place for boys to learn a thing or two about ...!]

Certification

Normally, entry to the Cadets was at age U13, though earlier access to Uniform and relevant training a year younger was possible if membership of the Band was desired.

Basic training was towards the Cert. A, Part 1 half-star badge, and that consisted of foot drill, map reading, field craft and rifle drill, I think. This was mostly taught by platoon sergeants assisted by section corporals. This was followed by the Cert. A Part 2 course which topped-up the previous skills and included more indoor instruction, again mostly by NCOs, with Officers circulating to ensure discipline. Success here, brought forward the full red star badge. Ensuing, was a Cadre / leadership course that was a pre-requisite to gaining the first stripe as a Lance Corporal! Passage through this was often quite useful and, looking back on it as a young teacher, that initial practise in and experience of command and control was very useful, the more apparent when in the company of others who lacked such awareness. So, a structured progression, but advancement could only come if the cadet had Boots!* Most did most of the time, but for some, it was their rebellion against the authority they opposed and worked against. The trouble with the boots was that they were always old boots, worn by 2 or 3 other cadets before, seldom fitting and the worse if you didn't happen to have thick socks to reduce the internal, skin chaffing.

*It is true to say that, of all the characters that the CCF nurtured, one of the most memorable was that of Howard-Jones who, before he became Officer Commanding the CCF, he was effectively the quartermaster, in charge of issuing "Boots". It was his passion, he must have had dreams about it. Willingly would he give up pursuit of his history lessons to talk about Boots, and then rummage in his cupboards to find something like a pair you might grow into, only might though. His passion was to supply Boots, not to worry if they didn't fit, or had leaks or damage. Hours of History lessons were lost to "Boots" (in a Welsh accent, of course, mind you!

Once through the basics of Cert A Part 1, it was possible to apply to enter the RAF section of the Cadet Force. My brother had been in the RAF and I knew they had better, proper shirts than the army's rough, hairy and itchy things, but that didn't tempt me. The RAF section seemed to have bags of things to do that were better than the army cadets, and most of them were indoors, a greater attraction during the cold of winter.

RAF Section Assessments

The basic course structure in the RAF section relates to the **Ordinary and Advanced Proficiency Certificates**, and it is quite amazing how much more successful were the cadets in this section.

A central aim of all local and Camp days or longer courses was to give as many cadets as much **flying time** as possible. This was also a popular aspect of membership of the RAF section.

Arising either from School cadet time, or from various "Camp" activities, there were opportunities to attend **Gliding courses** and there to take Gliding Certificates A & B success at which leads onto the award of Glider Pilot's Licences. Numerous cadets from Prices were on these courses.

From School, or whilst at RAF section Camps, it was possible to apply for **Flying Scholarships**. These would be taken at recognised civilian Flying School with a certain minimum of in air instruction, possibly in Simulators too, and also written examination, from which Pilot's Licences could be earned. These were high prestige achievements and there would be a nominal cost towards what, these days, would amount to a several thousand pound bursary. The Scholarships were much in demand from the School and within a given local area (County, probably) there would be competition from which Price's cadets always did very well. The Lion record shows at least 35 Flying Scholarships awarded.

The peak of cadet achievement was a **Star Camp** award, commonly given to outstanding cadets displaying clear Officer leadership potential. These Camps involved several days at various RAF facilities. Price's cadets were prominent in the award list for these honours.

Cadets entering a "select" subsection of the Cadet Corps, will be those with a level of motivation to access resources and opportunities not available to rest. In a Grammar School context, this will usually mean the "select" group, in this case the RAF section, will have candidates with higher than average ability, and this is reflected in the significantly higher levels of success in the proficiency Examinations. Maybe the fact that the instructors – NCOs in the Section were of a better calibre, but also worthy of note, is the fact that there were two retired Regular Service Warrant Officers who had come to work in the School after their retirement.

***Ed:** See Lion Pride Chapter 6: "Extra-curricular Life" for more details on the **Flying Scholarship** and the **Star Camp** award Schemes*

Naval assessments

The closeness to Fareham of two important Naval shore establishments at HMS Collingwood and RNAS Lee on the Solent means that access to facilities there, and courses, might not have raised the excitement as going somewhere else further away, but make no mistake, that the Sea Cadet section of the Price's CCF was new, and thus initially small, should not be mistaken for any reduced diversity of operations to engage and challenge the cadets.

Right from the start there was access to flight experience activity, and sea experience also. The Naval equivalent to "Camp" was generally via time on coastal minesweepers – operating off the coast of the Isle of Wight, or in one long stint, six cadets spent eight days on a minesweeper in the River

Clyde. Looking at the types of opportunities open to them, there were many land-based courses teaching skills common to all services, as well as Naval-specific boat training, naval aviation. One group had a close-up look at US Nuclear submarines.

Navel Proficiency exams were available and, with time-served in the cadets, full participation and success in the assessments, cadets could rise through the ranks to Warrant officer status.

It is a disappointment that the Sea cadet section was not as fully-reported as was that of the other sections, but that is not to say its time as a part of the Price's story was not as successful, or value.

Spirit of Adventure

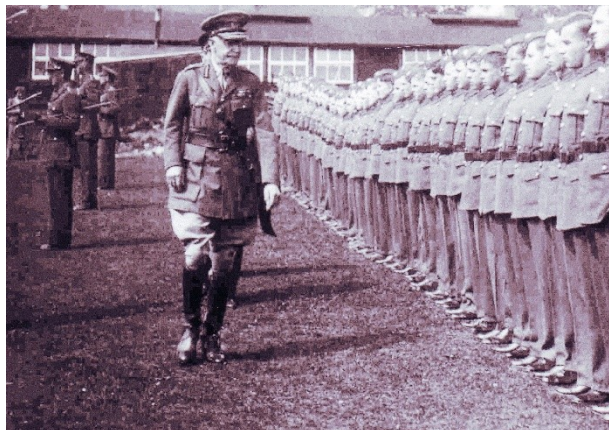
Readers are commended to the Chapter; "Spirit of Adventure" to read of two amazing hiking trips to Scotland, and others to Land's End undertaken in cadet uniform!

Uniform

The comments re: uniform relate principally to the Army section. The Navy group came into existence only after I left School, in 1962-63, but from photos and comments, it appears to be standard "square rig" turnout.

Around the time of WW2, the uniform, as shown in the General Inspection photo of 1942, and the Band photos of 1942 and 1943 was referred to as Service dress tunic with brass buttons, leather belts, trousers and side-cap, shoes, no gaiters or shoulder flashes.

The 49 pattern battledress was horribly itchy, though it kept the wind out in the winter. Its appearance improved with ironing, and some sharp creases across the back, could be created if a bar of softened soap was rubbed on the inside, then the garment was pressed normally, with brown paper of course!



General Inspection, 1942, by Major General Rowan Robinson



Standard 1949 pattern battle dress with khaki webbing, evident here during a General Inspection Parade in 1968

No steam irons then! The sharp creases looked the better with the (illegal) use of “leads” – a weighted cord that used to sit in the overhang of trouser on gaiter. Things could go wrong though, and rain rendered the soaped creases a mess, and the leads could create much discomfort if they slipped inside the gaiter during marching. See end of Band section for 49-pattern battledress uniform.

The Army uniform between 1955 and 62 was ‘49’ pattern battledress, in the familiar khaki colour, and horribly hairy and uncomfortable, the more so when it was hot. The hairiness continued to the shirt, and there was a fetching tie! Webbing belt and gaiters was in khaki Blanco, with all brasses shone nicely, of course. Traditional, hob-nailed black boots had highly polished toe caps and heels

sometimes, but for reasons that eluded me, Major Howard-Jones always wore brown boots. But then, boots were something of an obsession with him. Mere mention of the word in his lessons would see the unravelling of history totally subverted to the intricacies of boots, of which he always seemed to have a stock – old, worn and uncomfortable, in his classroom cupboard.



*Worn in 1939/40
This image supplied by Wg. Cdr. John Suggate, who has thought of it as a cherished talisman*

A dark blue beret bore various cap badges: the 6th Hampshire Regt. (Duke of Connaught’s Own) until 1938, followed by a Royal Artillery badge until 1945, then the Royal Hampshire Regt. cap badge between 1945-55, at which time the Price’s Lion cap badge was introduced.

Band members had additional adornments on ceremonial parade. Normally, they wore



Introduced in 1955, thousands made, but where have all the badges gone?. For Cadets entering the RAF section, they were replaced with normal type RAF Badges.

white webbing belt and gaiters, a white lanyard on the left shoulder. Dress cords completed the attire for drummers and buglers, with sergeants also wearing a red sash. Drum Major had a blue satin sash also for some years and, along with the Bass Drummer, white gauntlets. Buglers and drummers wore white gloves. The Bass Drummer also had a genuine leopard skin (shot and donated by an Old Pricean!), to wear beneath his drum, though it was in a poor state by 1960. Instrument badges would have a green felt background for 2nd class, or red for 1st class proficiency, as shown in the Museum Exhibition item.

After the re-formation of the Band in 1959 as a permanent platoon of the Corps, promoted ranks had coloured chevrons – green for corporals and red for sergeants.

The standard pattern chevrons shown top right, would have been Blanccoed white, and the fastidious NCOs would take care to paint each individual microchevron! Carelessness would necessitate a broad brushstroke instead to cover them all, and the couldn't-care-less brigade wouldn't bother – they would probably not have earned many, anyway!

The Drum Major's chevrons consisted of two red, corporals' chevrons sewn together and applied in an inverted arrangement on the lower arm, where they should not be confused with up to 4 standard type, standard-orientation chevrons indicating long service and good conduct, in the regular forces.



RAF Cap Badge



RAF Proficiency



Cert. A part 2 badge



Cert. T badge

The RAF section wore the RAF cap badge after 1970, though earlier photos show the Lion badge was used. The red half (part 1) and full (Part 2) stars were for Army Proficiency certificate A, and there were also blue RAF equivalents, but these could only be accessed after passing Cert A Part 1. A white star, later replaced by yellow, was for Cert. T (technical). Crossed flags depicted success at Signals tests, and three different kinds of rifle badges, in 2 different sizes indicated merit in shooting – small for 0.22, and large for 0.303, plain = 2nd class, + star = 1st class and + crown = marksmen.



Musician



Drummer



Bugler



Signaller

In the re-formed, post 1959 Band, we undertook our own grading assessments. Novices wore one of the section badges on their uniform forearm. After a successful practical test, they passed for a 2nd class player and could back their badge with a circle of green felt. A red felt backing indicated 1st class. Band members might wear 2, or 3 badges if they were all at the same grading.



All sections wore PRICE'S CCF shoulder flashes. Of greatcoats, there is no recollection, though apparently there were some in the stores! But there was a Field Uniform, known always as denims (but not made of such!), that seemed to be of a lighter material, and more likely to present a somewhat dishevelled appearance.

Of the Navy adornments, there is little information other than the anchor for Leading Hand / Leading Seaman.



There were also Cadet athletics competitions (Cooke Cup), in which Price's fared very well. Sport plays a big part in the Regular Services, generating team spirit and interest, as well as keeping people fit, so it was not inappropriate in Cadet organisations, especially where, unlike in the CCF units that existed commonly in Grammar Schools, with ready-made, and often successful teams, the bringing-together of cadet players from different Schools and areas, would have a similar effect.





This image was received (27/04/22) from Susan Horne Smith, resident in Ontario, Canada, daughter of Roy Horne who was aged approx 11 or 12, the in cadet uniform of Prices School. [See also Gazetteer, Part 2.](#)

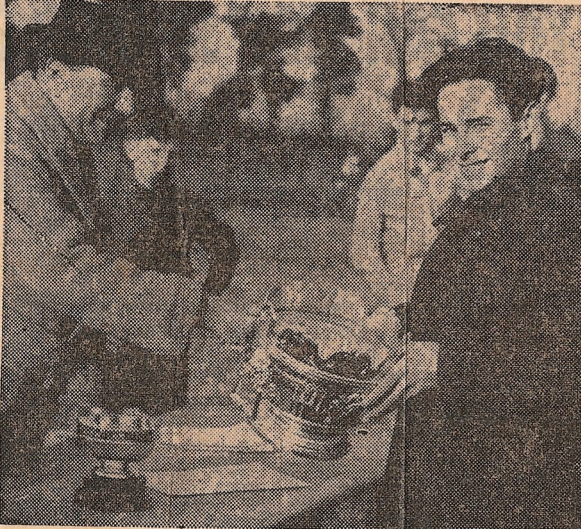
A Timeline for the CCF

School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
1908-12			Swedish Drill taught by CSgt. Brace – Inniskilling Fusiliers
1910-13			By Sgt Watts RM Light Infantry.
1912			Extra Drill was a punishment!
1911-12			Small bore rifle range built
1914-15	Capt. Bradley Lt Gale Lt Shaddock		Corps formed as “H” Company of 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regt. Drill, and rifle shooting with Fareham Coy. of 3 rd Hampshire Volunteers.
1919-20	Capt. Bradley		Following end of WWI, Govt. support for Cadet Corps finished and Price’s H Coy. was disbanded
1921-22	Capt.J Shaddock 22 cadets	IO not known, but Report was satisfactory (“Could have been disastrous”!	Corps was revived in Summer term, for boys in Form 4 (probably about U14). Drill and Musketry, with 1881 Martini-Henri breech-loading, lever actuated, single shot muskets. “Attendance not good, if there were more, then more interesting drill movements could be practised – drill is good training for working together.” Appeal for more members. Shooting competition. Signals section.
1922-23			Low attendance still. Signals work involves a lot of buzzer practise.
1926-27	50 cadets		Corps reformed as “C” Coy. of the Cadet Battalion, 6th Hampshire Regt.
1927-28	49 cadets, increasing to 62	General Capper – “provide uniforms for NCOs”	Standard of drill improving. Beginning of development of NCOs for Instruction. School range re-opened for shooting.
1928-29			Corps divided into 2 platoons. NCOs taking more responsibilities. 10 cadets went to Camp.
1929-30			NCOs have more responsibility.
1930-31			Govt. withdrew support for Cadets. Corps suspended.
1931-32			3rd attempted revival of Corps. Shooting on the School’s small-bore rifle range in summer, and at Connaught Hall TA Centre in winter
1932-33	No Corps.		
1937-38			Corps reformed under its Parent Unit, 6th Battalion, Hampshire Regt. (Duke of Connaught’s Own) Weapon training. Armoury prepared and rifle

School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
			range reconstructed. Band formed, of 4 buglers + 1 drummer. Cert A classes start, the first part of qualification for a Commission.
1938-39	Major Garrett called-up for war duty. Capt. J. Shaddock 2 i/c Lt FM Brown 2 nd Lt Tom Hilton 2 nd Lt J Hollingsworth 2 nd Lt Bert Shaw		Parent Unit restructured as 59 Anti-Tank Regt., Royal Artillery (TA). Artillery drills replaced Infantry work. Changes of terminology – Cpl → Bombardier, Platoon → Troop, Company → Battery. 2 Parades per week. Price’s Corps became a Company of the 14th Hampshire Cadet Battalion. Signals, 1 st Aid and Bicycle patrol work. Field Day at Wickham Common, organised by NCOs. Regular shooting on range & at Connaught Hall. 2 parades per week. 3 Church Parades with Band & at Recruiting Rally for Auxiliary Forces. New Mace made for Band (11), Bugle & Buckskin for base drum donated. New Bass Drum, Leopard skin, 2 side drums, bugles and cymbals received. Armistice Day Parade. Carbines received for drill. Musketry course. Summer Camp at Marlborough (63 cadets). Lined streets of Fareham for a visit of Duke of Gloucester. Anti-aircraft gun crew formed for Fareham Battery. Anti-tank gun demo. Route Marches. NCO promotions to Cpl. Shooting with completion of range rebuild. Cert A1 = 13 / 16 passes
1939-40	Capt. J Shaddock 2 new officers + 2 nd Lt Tim Foster 2 nd Lt Loveluck CSM Powell CSM Dawkins 103 cadets, inc to 138	Major General H. Rowan-Robinson “ Band good. Rifles with you soon!”	Lost all officers and some senior NCOs to the War – same as most Corps. 1 Parade per week now. Awarded Lucas Tooth Shield on 1 st entry to competition (military skills). Camp at Marlborough. Signals, 1 st Aid sections. Lack of NCOs. – there will be special training to find some.
1940-41	112 cadets,		War Office concerned to expand Cadet Forces., now would finance only 14-17 yrs., and issue free battle dress to grant-earners. Not everybody in uniform though, some had to hire! An outside, 14th Hampshire Cadet Battalion started in Fareham area. “Price’s joined it as Price’s School Coy.” Several public Parades. NCOs doing more of the training. Drill, 1 st Aid, Signals, Band. Shooting started.
1941-42	CSM Manton, later appointed	Major General H. Rowan-Robinson	Complaint about cadets’ unwillingness to clear the range area. War Office takes Cadet Corps more

School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
	RSM of Cadet Battalion 144 cadets, but only 90 grant-earners allowed.		seriously by taking charge, with higher expectations. Help received from P/O Gastin RAF for training NCOs. Won Battalion Sports Cup. Entered Field Craft competition at Winchester, under sole control of NCOs.
1942-43		V satisfactory Report, in spite of lack of outside help.	Problems – training ground ploughed-up! Continuing shortage of Instructors, though some input from ACPTI, to good effect. Public Parade for “Wings for Victory”, with Band . Lots going to Camp . Cert A
1943-44	Capt. Shaddock resigns as OC due to ill health		NCOs going on courses of instruction in PE, Field Craft & Vehicle Maintenance.
1944-45	Capt Munday (briefly) BSM Moore CSM V Knight, later appointed RSM of Cadet Battallion, with RQMS John Suggate		Cert A Summer Camp at Basing Park . Cadets attended several courses – PTI, Field Craft, Vehicle Maintenance. NCOs carrying most of the responsibility, in the absence of an OC.
1945-46	No O/C CSM John Cole		Corps became No.2 Company, 14th Battallion, the Royal Hampshire Regt. Corps led by NCOs! Very good Cert A results. Price’s (No.2) Coy. won Battn. Sports Cup and rep. Battn. in competitions. Shooting at Wessex Drill Hall. Camp at Basing Park . Several courses.
1945-46	No O/C CSM EW Grogan CSM V Knight CSM HVG Jackson	General Bond – Deputy County Cadet Commandant	New resources – 2 huts, 3 Brens, 3 Stens, a 2” Mortar (No dummy bombs!). Camp at Freshwater, IoW (24) Cert A1 = 10 passes. London Cup – military skills. Band in Craddock Cup . Won Battn Sports. Shooting.
1946-47	OC = Lt Tom Hilton Lt M Howard-Jones, 2i/c CSM EW Grogan CSM Pook CSM Tappenden	“Only” a Major and a Captain! But impressed with work of NCOs, (who have always done well.)	Courses for Bren Gun and PT Cert A ... (successful cadets exempt from 2 weeks of initial training in Army). Armistice Day Parade. Increasing smartness, use of greatcoats and boots. Courses available in PT (5), Map Reading (9), Tactics, Weapons, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (4) – for Cert T Visit to Parent Unit in Germany (20). CQMS Joint awarded Certificate of Outstanding Merit for ACF

School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
	CQMS Joint Bandmaster Brian Wolfe		by Major General RC Urquhart. Entered London Cup. Band much respected, but did not fare well in Festival. Sports competitions in Fareham – Intra Battn. (won easily), but not so good Inter Battn. at Winchester. Camp at Aldershot.
1947-48	Lt Tim Foster Lt Cyril Briscoe CSM Blake	Lt.Col. W Auld RA “ a credit to the Regt.”	Coy. Re-organised into 4 platoons. Cert A1 = 13 + 13 passes, A2 = 3 + 14 passes. Signals (Lt Foster), Cert T (Lt Briscoe). Band increased in size, attended Band Festival, had support from RM Bandmaster Hayes. Field Day. New, Best Cadet award. London Cup, County Sports. Too many competitions, get in way of routine work. Camp at Corfe Castle (30).
1948-49	CSM Hall CSM Wigg 100 cadets		Cert A1 = 29, A2 = 7 passes – good work from NCOs. London Cup. Cert T and Signals progressing well, and some cadets on courses. Won Junior Soccer Cup., Coy. rep. Battn. at Swimming Gala and won Cup. Athletics – won Junior Cup. Cert A – lots did not attend!
1949-50	CSM Brown		Corps became an Artillery Corps, following a change in Parent Unit. Cert A 28 / 36 passes. 3 NCOs attended Cert T course and passed. Field Day. Athletics. Camp at Camberley
1950-51		Brigadier Colville	Junior and Senior Soccer Cups won. Athletics. Camp at Weymouth
1951-52	RSM Gregory RQMS Moulton BSM Coombes BSM Dimmock		Corps formed into 2 Batteries, each with CSM, and an RSM and RQMS BSM D’Arcy-Burt from Titchfield battery, RA, (TA.) brought in to smarten-up drill. Cert A1 – 90% pass, A2 – 62% pass. Field Day. Won Junior and Senior soccer cups. Camp at Bourley (80).
<h2>Cadet Corps</h2> <p>The term that has just passed has seen a major reorganization of the battery. It was decided about mid-term that as the battery was so large, it would create interest and enthusiasm, if two batteries were formed. This was accordingly done. B.S.M. Gregory became R.S.M. B.Q.M.S. Moulson became R.Q.M.S. and Sgts. Coombes and Dimmock became the B.S.M's. of the new batteries. All, so far, has gone well, but because of congestion, the inter-battery hockey match has not taken place. It is hoped to have a senior and junior competition in each of the games activities now practised at the School and a cup will be presented to the better battery. The cup has been donated by the C.O. of the regiment, Major R. Syme.</p>			

School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
			<p>I remember well our years as 2 Coy 14 Bn R Hants ACF. It was indeed a "Cadet Run" business with Tom Hilton, Howard-Jones, Flossy Foster and later Briscoe keeping a fatherly eye on things. Groggan was the leading light and I but a lowly Sergeant. In 51/52 we rebadged as RA and formed two Batteries. I recollect that Tom was reluctant to put Gregory or Dimmock into the RSM slot and kindly gave me the post. The "Inspection" that year (was Brig Colville the Inspecting Officer?) was our first as Gunners and the March Past on the Playing Fields with the Band doing its stuff with yours truly proudly leading the Parade and giving the "Eyes Right" as we marched in review order past the Saluting Base. I also recall, as RSM, taking a detachment from School to Mons Barracks Aldershot for a Bofors Gun Course. It was winter. I well remember the "Tortoise Stove" in the freezing huts there and RSM Brittain (the Mons OCS RSM) taking me to task for not paying the appropriate compliment (Eyes Right) to an Officer in Princes Avenue as I marched a squad of some 30 cadets back to the billets. I met Brittain many years later (I was now commissioned) and we had a laugh about it as he had long forgotten the incident but I certainly hadn't!! John Coombes</p>
1952-53	152 cadets RSM Coombes	Brigadier Turner DSO	<p>Corps now formed as a CCF, expecting higher standards. Cert A1 – 39 / 50 passed, A2 – 28 / 32 passed. Camp cancelled – polio scare in area – more urged to take part, only 1/- per day! Tappenden Cup now an inter-troop competition. Former pupil Bob Jarman appointed as Bandmaster. Fife section introduced.</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>The Woolgar cup was won by Southampton, with a total score of 2,939, against Portsmouth's 2,932. The women's competition, the Albion cup, keenly contested, was won by Portsmouth with 1,167 against Southampton's 1,165. During the evening highest possible were scored by Mr. W. A. J. White (British Railways, Eastleigh), Mr. H. E. Long (Curdrige), Mr. S. Collaott (Fareham) and Mrs. Barraclough (Andover).</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Army cadet cross-country championships</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">TEAMS from schools who had obviously put in some intensive practice outpointed those from other units in the Hampshire Army Cadet Force cross-country championships at Winchester on Saturday.</p> <p>The senior trophy was won by the 14th (Hants) Cadet Regiment R.A. from Fareham, comprising lads from Price's Grammar School. With 22 points, they ousted by five points the team of the 13th Cadet Battalion Parachute Regiment from Farnborough Grammar School, who were holders of the cup.</p> <p>Cadet Heseltine, after leading the field up to the final half-mile, lost valuable seconds when he missed the course and rounded a clump of bushes. At that point, Cadet Newell (Gosport) managed to take the lead and Heseltine could not overtake him.</p> <p>Team work, however, told in the case of the 14th Regiment. The fact that they gained 3rd, 4th and 6th positions gave them the cup.</p> <p>Cadets Newell, Heseltine, Coombs (Fareham), Adams (Fareham), Brown (Andover), Porter (Fareham) are among those from whom the county team for the pre-Service competitions at Corsham next week-end will be selected.</p> <p>The junior trophy was again won by the 13th Cadet Regiment who, having the first four men home, returned the remarkably low total of 10 points. Second were 3rd Cadet Bn., 60 points; 3, 14th Cadet Regt. (Fareham), 61 points; 4, 1st Cadet Bn. (Andover), 97 points; 5, 17th Cadet Bn. (Portsmouth) "A" team, 140 points; 6, 12th Cadet Bn., Parachute Regt. (Southampton), 156 points; 7, 17th Cadet Bn. "B" team, 181 points.</p> <p>The trophies were presented by the County Commandant, Brigadier F. H. Fraser.</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p><i>Brig.-General Fraser, D.S.O., presents the senior championship cup to the captain of the 14th Cadet Regt., Fareham team (Price's School), after the cross-country Championship at Winchester.—Photos: Rice, Winchester.</i></p> </div>			

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Jan 1953	<p style="text-align: center;">Cadet Corps</p> <p>There has been very little in the way of external activities to report on this term. Training in all its aspects has been going on satisfactorily, but there needs to be a considerable tightening upon discipline ; Sergeants are not being firm enough.</p> <p>The camp, which was held at Bourley, was attended by 80 cadets and we had a very good camp. Food was good and so were all the facilities arranged for us. This will be our last A.C.F. camp and in subsequent years we shall be attending the C.C.F. camp where work will be harder, but, I think, more interesting. Besides that, all will be schoolboys so you will have much more in common with everybody else.</p> <p>The decision to break away from the A.C.F. has not been an easy one and has been reached after two years consideration, but there can be no doubt that it is a wise one. We shall be able to run a Naval & Air Section eventually and on the whole our efficiency will be greatly increased.</p> <p>In the sporting field we could probably have made a clean sweep of everything since Farnborough School have changed to C.C.F., but there can be no credit in winning if the opposition is weak. It is not yet understood what the sporting facilities in the C.C.F. will be, but we shall learn in due course.</p> <p>It only remains for me to say " Au Revoir " to those who are leaving, to hope that you all have had a Happy Christmas and that the New Year will be a good one for us all.</p>		
1953-54	O/C Air Section P/O Louis Chapman BSM Cossens BSM Purkis	No Inspn. – not a CCF long enough.	Air Section formed. Cert A1 – 43 passed, success needed to join. Air section Camp at RAF Cottesmore. Cert A2 (19/28 passes) needed to be an NCO. Drill not good. Field Day. Miniature rifle range firing to be available on site. Camp at Castle Martin – v. wet!
1954-55	CSM Robertson-Fox	Gp.Capt.AV Bax CBE "Cadets must get boots!"	Cert A2 no longer resulted in promn. to L/Cpl. until completion and passing-out of a cadre course. Also, no boots = no promotion, likewise, at least 1 summer camp needed. Stripes have come too easily! Cert A1 – 23 / 37 passes – now needs 50% in each section of exam. Cert A2 – only 2 passes – worst ever – not prepared for the raised standards expected. Camp at Windmill Hill, Tidworth (63 cadets – not enough, only 15/-.) Those opting out do not have the guts to cope with sleeping in the open, facing a few days of being told what to do, especially the senior boys!)
1955-56	CSM Robertson-Fox	Col. PD Buchanon RE "Corps should be proud of bearing and appearance"	CCF now held last 2 periods Friday pm – gives more flexibility. Price's Lion hat badge introduced, for army section. Training improved with input from 3 instructors from 245 Armament Battery (TA) Cert A2 – only 3 failures! 2 visits to Browdown Rifle Range – for 15½yrs. + to fire .303 rifles. RAF Camp at Pembrey, S Wales – not much training or flying. Cert A1 – 75% pass, A2 – 16/17 passed.

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			Camp at Bourley affected by the Suez crisis and weather. Signals. Band takes occasional first formers. Parade at Titchfield Bonfire Carnival, + others. Beating Retreat ceremony introduced into repertoire.
1956-57	CSM Kirby Flt Sgt Kilford Band Sgt I Noot Drum Major Roger Keyser	Air Cdre. RC Mead "Some cadets revel in indiscipline."	Field Day at Exton – muddled at start due to signals inefficiency! Cert A2 – 12 / 17 passed, A1 – 26 / 48. Browndown Rifle Range. Camp at Stamford, Norfolk (49) – quite varied and exciting, inc. assault boats, map reading and night exercise.
1957-58	Band Sgt I Noot	O/C Solent Garrison pleased, but noted uniforms not in good condition	Cert A2 – 60% passed, A1 – 39 / 43 passed. Comments on attitudes to the value of CCF now that Nat Service has ended – Govt & School authorities regard Cadets as good for development of leadership skills, appearance and discipline, all of which combine to influence character. Certainly not a waste of time! Training in the 4.2" mortar via 383 Light Regt. RA Field Day cancelled because of F & M outbreak. Cert A2 - only 9 / 27 passed! Camp at Shorncliffe - Band performed very well (2 nd) in a competition (in battle dress cf scarlets for the winners) – whole contingent can be very proud. RAF – good proficiency results. 2 cadets completed Flying Scholarships, and another to follow. 4 cadets to go on a gliding course at Christchurch, to gain A & B certs.
1958-59	CSM Ivor Noot Band Sgt. Allan Walker Drum Major I.Noot	Air Vice-Marshall Foord- Kelcey, arrived by helicopter! Inspn. v.hot – some fainted. VGd. march past. Pleased with standard of NCO instrs. High standard all round.	Cert A1 – good passes. Band had a new, silver mace presented on strength of Camp competition performance! (Throwing the mace was strictly forbidden) HM commented on his pride that the Band is so outstanding a representation of the Corps. Lots of new recruits. Exhortation to leavers to join the TA – "as good a club as you can get! Local units are looking to the grammar schools to provide them with their officers". High standard of recruits drill after only one term. 22 / 31 passed proficiency exam. Squad control not good under exam condns. Field Day – Signals did well. Camp at Blandford (54) – 1 st Training Battn., REME – 24-hr, camping rough exercise, using compo rations. Visit to 17 Port Loading Regt. RE at Marchwood, (on Cup Final day!), with experience in some big vehicles. RAF – Camp at Ternhill (23), Flying Training Command. Hill-walking (NWales) and gliding (Suffolk) courses.
1959-60	Lt. Col Tom Hilton retires as	Major General S.	31 / 34 cadets passed proficiency exam. - reflects well on training methods, and credit to NCOs.

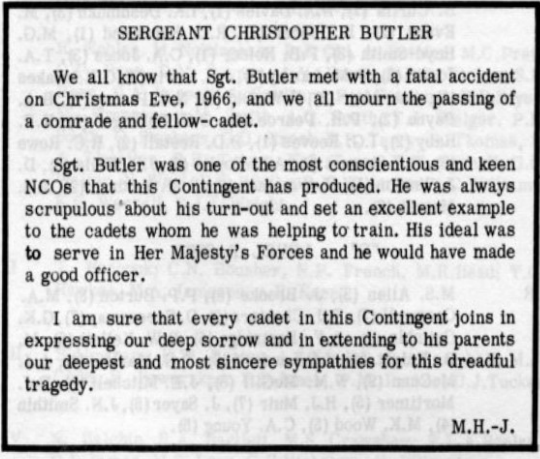
School Year	O/C + officers WO Nos. Cadets	Gen Inspn. Officer	Notes (from the publications covering a particular year)
	<p>O/C</p> <p>Capt Briscoe O/C Air Section</p> <p>Band Sgt. John Tanner</p>	Butler	<p>“Successes will lead to promotion after the cadre course and hostility from the rank and file will need to be overcome!” RAF – visit to Hamble for some flying. All entrants to proficiency test passed. Cert A1 – 68 passed. Miniature range now completed. “I have always felt that in the CCF boys have their first opportunity to train as leaders, and it is remarkable how much initially unpromising material eventually becomes first class.”. MH-J thanks TH for his leadership for so many years. Visit (30) to Exercise Ambassador by RA at Larkhill to visiting Chiefs of Staff, etc. – impressive! Field Day – Map Reading task, rainy! Cadet Force Centenary Parade at Buckingham Palace, rep. by 2 NCOs. Camp at Blandford – No.1 Training Battn. REME – sleeping-out exercise – weather not good. “.303 firing on the range was very pleasant” [no it wasn’t – it hurts the young shoulders!] Some recreational visits, and all 9 days for 12/6! RAF (70) Flying Scholarship → wings. Star Camp for potn. Officers. FAA commission. Camp at Watton, Norfolk (19) – Best NCO prize. Flights to Scotland in a Varsity.</p> <p>Local flying at Hamble, in Chipmunks. Gliding with 622 squadron at Christchurch (3) – obtained A and B certificates. Success at RAF Advanced Proficiency examinations (10).</p>
1960-61	<p>Major M Howard-Jones now OC Corps</p> <p>WO1 P Crossman ex RAF</p> <p>CSM T Pugh</p> <p>CSM Johnson</p> <p>Band Sgt J F Tanner</p> <p>Drum Major D Goldring</p> <p>250+ cadets</p>	Col R A St G Martin, Col. of Greenjackets Brigade – v.gd. report	<p>Access to Parade ground limited by building materials.</p> <p>Band – in a sorry state at the end of last term, but lots of new recruits. Band is now a full-time CCF Platoon under its own Band Sergeant. Band wears white webbing and uses rifle brigade green (L/Cpl & Cpl, and red (Sgt) stripes, + white lanyards. Weekly personal inspection competition started, and had an immediate impact on turnout. Band has been very efficient and in great demand at fêtes – lots of letters of appreciation. Standard of play improving. 2 Parades – Titchfield Bonfire and Remembrance Day. Cert A1 (now Army Basic Test) over 3 parade days – 70 / 90 passed. Army proficiency (ex Cert A2) - 39 / 43 passes – v. gd. report. Field Day north of Winchester (250!) – unbounded enthusiasm, + signals & smokescreens – defences held firm. Night exercise (70) subject to intruders! – Portsdown Hill, north of Fareham. Corps has service of ex RAF WO.1. Visit to Royal Tournament (80). RAF – Proficiency tests – 18 / 20 passed. Services of an RAF Flt.Lt. from Thorney Island. 6 cadets took flying at Th. Is. 0.22</p>

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			<p>Rifle range practice, and entry to Assagai Trophy. Camp (23) at Linton-on-Ouse FAA Advanced Training Station. Met two former Priceans stationed at the camp. All had flights. Survival camp practice. RAF marksmanship badge (6). Visited by CCF OC Major Howard-Jones and WO.1 Crossman. Yacht Club race held at Th.Is – retained cup / 8 schools. 2 Star Camps awarded. Gliding course at 622 squadron, Christchurch – 3 successes at A & B certs. DofE Scheme incorporated into Arduous Training Scheme of the CCF Camp at Chisledon (RE). – great success, inc. an overnight bivouac exercise with only a small blanket and ground sheet. Cooking not good. Next days map-reading not good either! Gen. Inspn included a dinghy rescue exercise. Band – 8 parades – Scouts St George’s day, Red Cross Annual Parade, General Inspection, Commonwealth Youth Sunday at Bridgemary, Beating Retreat at HMS St Vincent, at West End Fête, then at the School PTA Fête. At the end of a day that included a very long street march to the Portchester Gala Fete, and again at Sarisbury Carnival, which included an even longer road march.</p>
1961-62	<p>CSM I Noot</p> <p>Band Sgt J F Tanner</p> <p>Drum Major D Goldring</p>	<p>Gp.Capt. WR Williams OBE DFC</p>	<p>Army Proficiency – 40 / 57 passed.</p> <p>RAF – services of Chief Tech. for lectures on principles of flight. 2 flying scholarships for Pilot’s Licence. Represented corps at remembrance Parade in Fareham. Flying at Hamble.</p> <p>Band – Parade at Titchfield – pm & evening marches around a long route, with a big hill, and subject to firework attack from the locals – aimed mainly at the drummers! Remembrance Day Parade at Portchester – sounded Last Post. Bugler also sent to Netley for same role.</p> <p>RAF – 4 cadets flying in Varsity at Th.Is. over Atlantic and France. Basic Test – good results. 0.22 shooting on range. 15 / 17 passed Advanced Proficiency exams. Field Day at Hamble (40) all had Chipmunk flights. 4 cadets gained certs A & B gliding courses Overseas flight to Singapore.</p> <p>Signals – visit to R & D in Christchurch where all new equipt is tested for the Army. Browndown Rifle range visit (32) Field Day at Winchester.</p> <p>Arduous Training in the Lake District (24), and in North Hampshire (14). RAF Field Day at Th.Is. RAF – Camp at RAF Gayden (24) – all-night exercise, all cadets flew inc 2 in a V-bomber! Cert A & B gliding wings earned by 4 cadets, = 7 places on summer gliding course.</p>

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			Band – 3 parades – Portchester Gala Fete, PTA Fete at School, and General Inspection.
1962-63	<p>O/C Naval Section: Lt. E. A. Iredale</p> <p>F/O Vail</p> <p>CSM S Dowse</p> <p>Flt Sgt M Duffy</p> <p>Band Sgt John Tanner</p> <p>Drum Major Terry Woods</p> <p>300 cadets</p>	Air Cdre. W Carter CB DFC	<p>Naval section inaugurated (20) Army Proficiency – 24 / 34 passed. Field Day at Browndown 0.303 range for a classification shoot. RAF – Much training for ordinary proficiency done now by own instructors. 4 cadets earned Star Camp awards at RAF Valley – 4 Flying Training School & S&R helicopter unit of Coastal Command. Field Day at Air Experience Flight, Hamble., some over flying the Browndown ranges where the army section were banging-off! Flight rep. the Corps. at Remembrance Day Parade, under command of WO 1 P. Crossman. Advanced Proficiency tests – 5 / 5. Navy – in “square rig” uniform. Parent establishment is HMS Collingwood. Visit to HMS Ariel, at Lee-on-Solent, some had a flight in the last RN Dominic, others in a Heron, buzzing the School. Pm spent at the RN Survival School.</p> <p>Band – almost a new band after many leavers. Titchfield Bonfire Parade as usual, and Portchester’s Remembrance Day service where Last Post & Reveille was played – at Netley, also. A good Gen. Inspn. Parade with all three sections and the band at the rear looking v, colourful.</p> <p>Arduous training on Dartmoor (20). Band in much demand, requests for performances having to be declined. Navy – (34 cadets, now). HMS Collingwood has offered use of boats in Fareham Creek. RAF – Advanced Proficiency – 5 / 5 and Ordinary – 13 / 14, reflecting well on instructors. Provided Guard of Honour at Gen. Inspn. Camp at RAF Swinderby. (23) – PT and drill, flying. Visits to a V-bomber base, games with other units. 2 Star Camps, 2 flying scholarships and 3 gliding courses, lading to A and B certs. 5 Band Parades - Gen. Inspn., Red Cross Church Parade in Fareham, new Upham C of E School, Hamble Sea Scouts Fête and Portchester Gala. Signals platoon – active during Field Day and at the ranges, also during the School Steeplechase event. 4 cadets gained classified signaller certs.</p>
1963-64	<p>Flt Sgt M Hawkins</p> <p>Flt Sgt K Walker</p> <p>Band Sgt RD Walker</p> <p>Petty Officer</p>		<p>Reports of “streamlining” of the Corps, but reasons not given. Cert A1 to be done at end of 1st term and A2 at end of 1st year in Corps., leading to specialist training in either a RE., Civil Defence, Signals or Band section. RAF section entrants still after Cert A1. RAF Section now the biggest in the Corps., with assistance of C Tech Tuck. Field Day involved flying at Hamble</p>

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	Johnson		<p>(Chipmunks) and at Th.Is. (Argosy). 5 / 5 passed Advanced Proficiency. Gliding course at RAF Little Rissington enabled 3 to gain Certs A & B Attended at .303 shooting day at Browndown ranges. Easter Camps at RAF Little Rissington where there was flight training in Link Trainers, flights in Chipmunks and various initiative and leadership tasks. 1 x .303 and 20 x .22 marksman badges. Camp at RAF Wildenrath in Germany involved 10 cadets for 7 days, + visits to Control Tower, Ops. Wing, Tech. Wing, Crash Rescue Section, Aviation Medicine, Police dogs and to various squadrons at the base, flying Canberras, for photo-reconnaissance. Flights in Pembrokes and Valettas, and Army Air Corps Beavers.</p> <p>Band – 4 major Parades – Gen. Inspn., School Fete, Portchester Gala and a new event in Paulsgrove, and an accompaniment to Chipperfield’s Circus as it marched through Town.</p> <p>Naval Section – 3 days in a coastal minesweeper at Easter. 1 attended a Royal Naval Flying School. Camp was 4 days at HMS Vernon, with sea experience in a minesweeper of south coast of the IoW.</p>
1964-65	<p>Flt Sgt PO Robinson</p> <p>Drum Major M Bayliss</p>	<p>Col RD Cheetham OBE</p> <p>Sq.Ldr. A Pearce</p>	<p>RE Section progressing, with much activity at TA Centre at Titchfield. 2 cadets on an armourers course. Cert. A results disappointing, few wanting to go to Camp, at Wyke Regis with the RE.</p> <p>RAF Section flying at Hamble (12). 17 / 21 passed Advanced Prof. course, and 34 passed the ord. Prof. 2 Star Camps awarded , at RAF Henlow and RAF South Cerney. 11 cadets to RAF Halton for 3 days, 12 on a gliding course at RAF Tangmere, 2 of them returning at Easter, 1 gaining Proficiency and the other Proficiency and Advanced certificates. 1 to a Flying School on a Flying Scholarship. .303 shooting at Browndown range. Inspn. by Sq.Ldr. A.Pearce who was impressed by the calibre of NCO instructors. Camp at RAF Oakington (22). Most had 30 mins. Flying in Chipmunks and 90 mins. in Varsities. Escape and Evasion exercise, .303 shooting – 10 marksman awards.</p> <p>Band – 3 Parades, including Armistice Day in Portchester and the Titchfield Bonfire Carnival. No permanent Drum Major. Short of members and attendances at Parades not reliable, in some the drum section was located at the rear in view of small numbers. 5 summer events – Gen. Inspn., Rookesbury Pk. Pr. Sch. Fête, Soberton Church Fête Hamble Regatta and Carnival, and the Portchester Gala where the</p>

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			Band was commended by the Bandmaster of the J.L Regt. Band. Naval Section had 17 cadets on a Sea Day on HMS Tiger (cruiser) and on HMS Yarmouth (frigate), exercising to the south of the IoW 11 spent a further 2 days on off-shore boat training, developing a sense of responsibility, leadership and team work. Cadets on a Naval Aviation course at HMS Culdrose and 3 were able to gain access to their Outward Bound Course in Scotland via a flight to Lossiemouth.
1965-66	Petty Officer Stewart is first Naval Section Corps W/O Flt Sgt Robinson		Arduous training in Newtown, Montgomeryshire. RAF – flying at Hamble. 6 passed Adv. and 16 passed Ord. Prof. Certs. 1 visited RAF Halton for 3 days to see something of the life of an RAF apprentice. 1 Flying Scholarship. 19 attended RAF Tangmere for gliding courses, 2 later passing both Certs A & B and later gaining gliding wings. Camp at RAF St Mawgan (Coastal Command) flying in Chipmunks and much longer flights in Shackletons. A Day at RAF Mountbatten involved sea launch work Camp at RAF Bruggen, Germany (3) – Cert. in Combat survival. Camp at RAF Waddington – a great success with the contingent gaining an award for its performance there. 1 Star Camp at RAF Leuchars. 14 passed Advanced Proficiency. Naval Section – Dartmouth Training Squadron Cruise to west of Scillies, down to French coast for 4 days off Morgat, for various tasks and competitions. 7 passed Proficiency cert. Band – 3 autumn term Parades including the familiar Armistice Day event at Portchester and the Titchfield Bonfire Carnival. NB This is the final recorded entry for the Band!
1966-67	PO Jay 2 nd Lt Brown PO Hartridge WO Vincent	Admiral ?	Death of Sgt Butler in a car accident. Full establishment of Officers. Cert. A results disappointing again. Camp at Lulworth – tank and armoured vehicle activity, participated in live firing! Arduous training at Leek (20) included cadets from all sections – v. cold for camping out! Moorland area + night training. Navy Section – cadets on different types of Camp,

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			<p>at Lossiemouth Naval Air Course, on a frigate, and in HMS Dido. Section now has its own dinghy. 1 x Naval Flying Scholarship.</p> <p>RAF Section - 5 x gliding Adv. Certs., 6 x Proficiency Certs., 3 x Soaring Certs. 3 x Flying Scholarship → wings. 95% pass in Ord Prof. Cert. = 10 / 10 at Advanced level. Camp at RAF St Mawgan (20) – contingent praised for its conduct. Long-distance flights and a sea trip in rescue launches. Easter camp at RAF Chivenor (20) – best marks of 8 schools present. WO awarded a flight to Singapore. 1 x Star Camp. 40 cadets at AEF Hamble. 1 Star Camp at RAF Scampton, attached to an air crew, undertaking air sea rescues, Vulcan Bomber flight simulators, and a 5 hour flight in a Vulcan over each of the 4 home countries and much sea!</p>
1967-68	WO B Moxey	Brigadier Dobie – an excellent report for the RAF section	<p>RAF – critical shortage of NCOs at start of the year, when the Section was at its largest. 28 passes at Ord Prof. and 17 at Advanced level. 6 on gliding courses, with 4 certs at A & B level. 1 x Flying Scholarship</p> <p>Butler (Memorial) Cane award instigated</p>

1968 General Inspection





1968-69	<p>Lt. Cdr. Newman</p> <p>CSM IG Lawford</p> <p>WO B Moxey – awarded Air Commodore’s Certificate for Good Service</p>		<p>Camp at RAF Little Rissington (14) – 5 x 2 hour flights in Varsitys and 6 x 80 min. flights in jet Provosts. Crash rescue exercise and an initiative exercise – won! 8 x RAF swimming certificates, 5 x RAF marksman badges for .303, and all gained badges for .22. Link trainer experience, and RAF Gutersloe in Germany (6) – closest operational base to the Iron Curtain – Wessex helicopter flights, + Pembroke, visits to F/R, Lightning Sqns., escape & evasion exercise 10 x glider flights and 40 x chipmunk flights, Shooting, Fire and Dog sections. Army Camp – Wyke Regis (23 from all sections) – trips on several armoured vehicles, then to Tank Museum. Overnight bivouac exercise. .303 range firing. Map reading. Army camp at Proteus Training Camp, nr Nottingham. Escape & evasion night exercise (we were the escapees, cf 5 other Schools + some Regulars, who were out to catch us), live firing on .303 range, orienteering, assault course competition, boating, visit to Nottingham Military tattoo.</p>
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1969-70	Lt Nash		<p>Navy Section – Visits to Lee-on-Solent, Whale Island, HMS Phoenix, Collingwood and Seafield Park. 20 enjoyed flying experience at Lee-on-Solent in a Devon. Arduous training (10 days) at Leek (20) – 15-mile hike with full ruck sacks, an overnight sleep-out then another 10 miles back to camp. Another long hike + a sleep-out in the rain. Attack & defence exercise. Night march cross-country back to camp. 1 on a month’s placement with Royal Greenjackets in Munster, Germany – went on exercise to South of France – 4 day exercise with SAS – cordon, search & ambush drills. APC</p>
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			<p>maintenance, dinghy & canoe exercises. 2 day exercise with tanks, armoured cars & APCs, arduous training camp included v. early am run & swim in a mountain lake. 2 days exercise with Blues & Royals.</p> <p>RAF – a highly successful year, with much praise for NCOs. 5 Flying Scholarships awarded leading to “wings”, 6 x gliding courses and a staff cadetship awarded also. Advanced Proficiency – 9 passes, with 12 at Ordinary level. Camp at RAF Lindholme (15) – assault course, swimming, visits to airfield</p>
1970-71	<p>Lt Hobson</p> <p>Lt Cdr KE Newman now OC Naval Section</p> <p>Mr Hill</p> <p>CSM B Draper</p> <p>WO Virgo – received much praise from Camp OC</p>	<p>Brigadier I Mackay REME</p>	<p>Camp at Crowborough – orienteering, ranges, using .303s – 2 marksmen certs., SLRs, GPMGs, Sterlings and 75 mm anti-tank guns – initiative exercise, demo. attack exercise, rafting. Arduous training in Brecon Beacons (20 from all sections) – included a 2 night, under canvas exercise, cooking own food.</p> <p>RAF Camp – Hullavington (20) – night exercises, visit to RAF Lyneham, and a Red Arrows aerobatic display. Price’s contingent won all the competition awards!</p> <p>Navy Section (62) – visits to RNAS Lee-on-Solent, and to HMS Collingwood. 0.303 shooting at Browndown, and use of blanks in a defence and attack exercise. Dinghy drills in School pool for Gen. Inspn.</p>
1971-72	<p>FO Gilbert</p> <p>CSM D Hutton</p> <p>Flt Sgt K Bennett</p> <p>Flt Sgt Salvage</p>		<p>Camp at Penhale – orienteering, route march, shooting + GPMG & SLR, and a night exercise followed by a 15 mile return hike + map reading.</p> <p>RAF Section camp – Abingdon – parachuting display by Red Devils, flying in Chipmunks and Hercules, range shooting and a night exercise.</p> <p>Camp at RAF Wildenrath, Germany (5) – Fire Fighting, Police Dog Demos., Weapons, Navigation & attack systems, ejector seats, Air Traffic Control & Army Aviation sections, Harrier sqns. Map reading & escape and evasion exercise. .303 range & a Pembroke flight.</p>
1972-73	<p>Lt Hill now OC Naval section</p> <p>2nd Lt. IEK Riedler OC Army section</p> <p>Lt.Col M Howard-Jones retires.</p> <p>PO R Payne</p> <p>Coxswain EN Cowton – Naval</p>	<p>Rear Admiral Trowbridge</p>	<p>Navy Section – 13 passed Naval Proficiency, with 5 cadets achieving promotion to Leading Seaman.</p> <p>Army Section – uses parade time to teach drill, weapon training. .22 shooting, battle craft, map reading and orienteering, camp craft, 1st Aid, engineering, signalling, and a cadre course. W/e visit to Port Transport Regt, RCT Marchwood, all cadets being allowed to drive some very heavy machinery, and a launch. Camp at Brecon – usual stuff + canoeing</p>

	<p>section. Corps WO</p>		 <p>RAF Colerne 1973</p> <p>RAF Section – Ord Prof certs – 13 passes, Advanced – 5 passes. 3 x gliding wings, and 2 x advanced wings. 3 x Flying Scholarships leading to Pilot’s License & wings. AEF Hamble flights for every cadet. 10 cadets at a Field Day at Th. Is. included flights in an Andover. Camp at RAF Colerne – (23) – 8 days – Shooting, night exercise, flying, swimming, visits to operational sections of the station, 2 flights for each cadet. More praise for the standard of performance. 1 x Flying Scholarship at Southampton.</p>
<p>1973-74</p>	<p>Lt.Cdr K Walters OC Naval Section</p> <p>Sub Lt. P Davies</p> <p>PO I Wilkie OC RAF Section</p>		<p>Camp at Crowborough (44) – 1st out of 14 Schools to win the Shield. 20 cadets went to Germany, and again, won top award. RAF Camp at Wyton – (24) – 12 cadets got to fly, and 80 others at AEF Hamble. 4 cadets earned gliding certs, amassing 138 launches! 3 Flying Scholarships. 1 x PT course at Aldershot. Naval Section Camp at Loch Ewe (7).</p>
			<p>RAF Wyton 1974</p>

December 1975 marks the final publication of the Lion (by name) School magazine. The next publication was the 1976 College magazine.

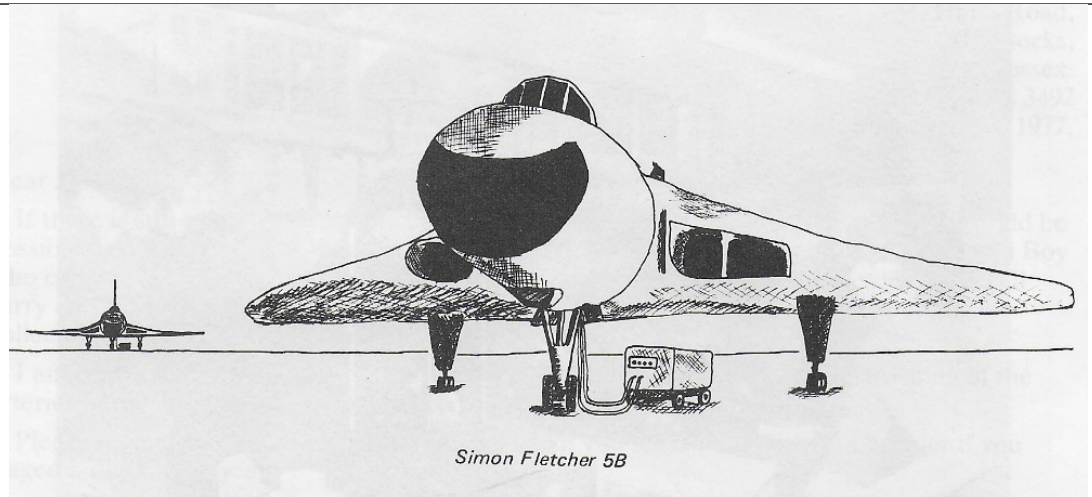
Ed: 03/22 See below for details of the final 5 years of the Price's CCF!

1980 Hitherto unknown sources, which revealed further varied and valued offerings for a diminishing number of students. Just as the sheer number of Cadet courses in the School, CCF era represented valued experiences and challenges, these too, would have brought stimulus to the College students during the first 5 years of its College existence.

College Magazine CCF content:

<p>1974</p>	<p>Lt.Cdr. Walters, OC Sea Cadet contingent.</p> <p>Cadet Under Officer R. Eagles</p> <p>CSM BC Thorpe-Tracey</p> <p>PO I Wilkie OC .RAF Section</p>	<p>Navy Section: A Week on the Clyde.</p> <p>Arriving in Glasgow, early morning, proceeded to HMS Neptune, US Nuclear Submarine base, and joined HMS Fleet Tender Brodick, home for the week, which we shared with cadets from Liverpool College. We sailed to a variety of military establishments, including watching a US Nuclear submarine doing torpedo trials, but were also able to take in some interesting scenery, basking sharks, seals, as well as time ashore, with a visit to Millport Marine Biology station.</p> <p>K.J.Parry</p>
<p>3 cadets attended NCO course at Frimley Pk. 1st Aid and Canoeing courses. .303 ranges at Browdown and 2 x w/e camping sessions, using new equipt. Camp at Senny Bridge – .303 range., a night exercise held in the Forest. Navy Section – several cadets gained sea experience on an inshore minesweeper and a fleet tender. 6 cadets spent 8 days aboard a minesweeper in the Clyde. 10 cadets at camp – Loch Ewe – (10 days) sailing, canoeing, sea training, orienteering, 36 hr survival exercise. Saw US Nuclear subs.</p> <p>RAF Section (65) – 6 Air Experience flights and 2 camps – RAF Wildenrath, Germany (8) – base for Harriers & Army Air Corps. Flights in a Pembroke, visits to Engineering wing, Air Traffic Control, all squadrons, assault course, Ops. Room, fire & transport sections. Camp at RAF Valley – Marine Craft rough sea boat trip, as a part of the Search & Rescue service. Range shooting, saw Red Arrows practising. Chipmunk flights.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sgt. I.E. Shields & Sgt. R.D.Herbertson</p> <p>RAF Easter Camp at RAF Valley: A 7 hour, 2 changes train journey, through beautiful Welsh scenery. An RAF coach met us at Holyhead Station and dropped us off at the billets, then on to the Mess for tea. Food excellent, and a bus always available for on-base transport. Day 2 included a group photo later given free. 2 other School CCF units there also.</p> <p>An open, rough water search and rescue exercise with the RAF Marine Craft unit was exhilarating, followed by a visit to the Wessex Whirlwind helicopters on 22 squadron. Range shooting and a visit to the Nuclear Power station at Wylfa ensued. The Red Arrows were also on site for practices that we watched.</p> <p>Chipmunk flights, a visit to the Isle of Anglesey and to Conway Castle proved enjoyable. Evening times were our own, but there were plenty of options and never any need to feel bored.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D.K.Lambourne</p>		

1975	2 weekend camps in New Forest, with new camping equipment. Courses full.
	.303 firing course at Browndown Ranges, Gosport.
	Night exercise in New Forest. V heavy rain in the morning.
	CCF Arduous Training in the Brecons... 20 cadets, all sections
	CCF cadets on an NCO course at Frimley Park, passing with full marks.3 cadets.
	CSM B Thorpe Tracy placed 2 nd on UKLF course at Thetford.
	First Aid course at base, by Mrs.Stokes, SRN, BRCS.
	Canoeing course, c/o Cpl. Fitzsimmons (20 Maritime Regt,)
	CCF Summer Camp at Senny Bridge, S Wales
	CCF Sea cadets at Camp Loch Ewe. 10 cadets
	CCF Sea cadets on an 8-day coastal minesweeper in R Clyde. 6 cadets.
	Cadet Under Officer N.Eagles earned a Naval Scholarship while an undergraduate at Cambridge University.
	CCF Air cadets at RAF Wildenrath, Germany. 8 cadets
	CCF Air cadets Camp at RAF Valley
Annual General Inspection by Col. J.Starling, OC The Parachute Regt., who joined in several exercises.	
1976	CCF Cadets to HMS Daedalus
	CCF cadets at a weekend camp in New Forest
	Arduous Training in the Peak District
	Survival training at Loch Ewe
	Air cadets to RAF Hamble for flying (x2)
	Air cadets Easter Camp at RAF Waddington
	Live .303 firing at Browndown ranges, Gosport
	Sea cadets to RN Aircraft Yard in Gosport
	Sea cadets Field Day
	CCF RN & Army Camps.
	Presentation visit for RN Cadets.
	CCF cadets caving at Cheddar
1977	Sea cadet & Army cadet Summer Camps. Girls are able to join the CCF.
	Girls are able to join the CCF.
	RN Presentation at the School.
	CCF cadets caving at Cheddar
	Sailing Course at Calshott
	Air cadets flying at RAF Hamble.



The Easter 1977 CCF RAF section Camp was at RAF Waddington, Lincolnshire, home of the V-bombers. Travel there was by minibus and Major Taylor's car, arriving midst the incredible noise of the Vulcans flying. Good food, good billets. First day there, it was about air traffic control, viewing the bombers, visiting the armoury, and watching film presentations. Five other events engaged us – a night exercise to find and blow-up a minibus with top secrets inside. A VC flight took us over to Wales and much of England. Next day it was a Chipmunk flight, with parachutes that were way too big for us. An evening-off spent in Lincoln is best not described here, and a final morning at shooting.

David Ingram

1978	CCF Annual Inspection, with the 1978 Guard of Honour shown right.
	Sea cadets Field day
	Army cadets attend Aldershot Army display
	Army cadets' Summer Camp at St. Martin's Plain, Kent
	Air cadets flying at RAF Hamble
	CCF RAF Camp at RAF Waddington.
	Sea cadets sea training in HMS Isis
	CCF Field day at HMS Vernon
	CCF cadets visit St. George's Barracks, Gosport
	CCF cadets' Ten Tors practice Expedition.
1979	CCF Ten Tors Training.
	Army section to Penhale Camp.
	CCF Cadets at Aldershot Army Display
	CCF RN Cadets on sea training
	Final mention of CCF activity in the Price's College Magazines



Ed: The 1980 College Magazine had no comment on the closure of this significant and long-lasting part of the Price's School and College life. Thus, there is no tribute to all those who benefitted, nor to the Officers who gave so much of their time.

The listing of CCF activities for the 1974-79 years also appears as a part of the Price's Sixth Form College Chapter.

Readers with significant, further experiences of CCF activity, across any years, are invited to submit an account to the SOP website, marked "SOP WP300 Lion Pride content".

Alternative views on the CC, from across the years.

Andy Beckett contributes a very mixed bag of experiences:

I attended Price's from 1968 to 71 in the 4th, 5th, lower & upper 6th. I was a corporal in the Army section, although I managed to get a flying scholarship sponsored by the RN! Odd that. Anyway – I went on a camp with the CCF in either '68 or '69 which took place at the Junior Leader's regiment transport division in Taunton with Mr. Nash. I'm not sure now whether the camp was Easter or Summer. My recollections of the activities include travelling there in the back of the CCF truck and being deposited in the middle of nowhere for a cross-country march over some distance (10+ miles) in the rain, wearing groundsheet capes and carrying .303's, or in my case a Bren gun for at least part of the time. There was also another march to an exercise area where we participated in blank firing 'manoeuvres', and spent a damp night in a copse.

Other activities at the camp included: Live range firing with .303s, Brens, and on another day SLRs. Driving instruction on SWB Land Rovers (round and round the parade ground) and, inevitably, the assault course, square bashing and PT.

I also recall a moment of light relief in the Naafi where one of the regular Junior Leaders revealed that his apparently regulation attire consisted of just the collar and cuffs hacked from an issue shirt, worn as three separate items with his army-issue pullover concealing the lack of anything in between.

My contemporaries on the camp included John Fay, Chris Ryan (the other one), and David Jarman. My memory is that it was an army section only undertaking.

My brother Nick, who is five years my junior, must have been around as the CCF was disbanded, as he entered Prices in the first year in 1969 and went all the way through to the U6th, so he would have left in '76 I think. He was Navy Section. The year behind him was the first co-educational intake.

Showing dissident tendencies that today might attract the attention of the US Intelligence Services, though, were not entirely unknown at the time, **Peter Gresham** writes (extracts of his longer **Gazetteer, Part 2** entry):

"...The CCF was led by 'Colonel' Tom Hilton. [deletions] My own, rather subversive, military career was hampered by my inattention and insubordination: I would never make the 'cadre squad' and pass Cert A Part 2 and get to be an NCO. But one of my very best friends, Steve Dowse, became the Company Sergeant Major and I was miraculously and improperly installed as an unofficial, acting, lance corporal in the school armoury, so while most of my fellows were out square bashing, I could

play with guns, smoke and drink coffee in the warmth of the armoury and generally enjoy myself – and disrupt one memorable field day with stolen thunderflashes.

Pete Bewers:

Imagine schools having rifles and ammo on the premises these days!! Though perhaps Eton and the like still do.

Terry Gleed (?)

I positively hated the CCF and all it stood for. I was so small that for two years they could not find a uniform to fit. When eventually they did the shirt was big enough to camp out in and my mother spent hours tailoring it to fit me. Tom Hilton then threatened to prosecute for "defacing army property". Can you believe it?

However, I got my own back when it was discovered that I could shoot. I was already a member of Hedge End Rifle Club and shot competitively for them. I was then detailed to go to the range to coach cadets and I did that for the next 3 years. No square bashing and the only time I was brought into line was the Annual Inspection by Brigadier whoever.

I am not, by nature, unwilling to play my part but as far as the CCF was concerned I did all I could not to be part of it. Even in later life I encouraged lads of my age to join the army just so that I may not have to go. Fortunately conscription finished 2 months before my apprenticeship finished so I never did go.

And back to more willing participation, from Nigel Balchin?:

I was in the Army section of the CCF and I suppose the high spots were the various camps we went on. Destinations during my time (the late 60s) included Leek in Staffordshire, Bovington (I think) with the Junior Leaders and the Royal Corps of Transport, Otterburn in Northumberland and Newtown in Wales. Some were for just army cadets whilst others, under the heading of Arduous Training involved all three sections. The most eventful was probably Arduous Training in Newtown. We arrived to find the accommodation double booked so spent the first night on the floor in a local hall. Later in the week someone put sugar in the petrol tank of the local commander's transport (he wasn't very popular) – I never did find out who did it. Our hike across the Welsh Hills descended into chaos as a number of groups got lost and I seem to recall someone finished up in hospital suffering from exposure. Having cancelled the hike we all went on a day trip to Caernavon.

From Terry Richter, a Price's School pupil 1959-67 and Price's College staff member 1979-83.

On one CCF afternoon, probably 1969/70, the army section had been performing particularly badly, and we were kept behind for some square bashing. This involved marching around the pitches, including the cricket pitch. For some reason the sergeant drilling us took us right across the cricket square, and had been commanding us to dig our heels in. So we did. Batsman in following cricket matches might have noticed some seriously uneven bounce.

And from a much earlier era, when subversive intent hadn't been invented, John Suggate recalls:

Subject: SCHOOL CADETS - 1939-45

Date: Sat, 29 Mar 2008

These are some remembrances, I hope they are facts! I joined in late 1939 or early 1940.

1. The uniform was a service dress tunic with brass buttons, trousers, sidecap and black shoes. Band photos show this on the Web Site.
2. We drilled with Martini-Henry breech-loading lever actuated rifles, single shot, of circa 1881 manufacture. Compare Hitler Youth!
3. We marched in fours.
4. Our affiliated regiment was "Duke of Connaught's Own" Hampshire, of which I am sending a photo of the cap badge.
5. Subsequently we re-equipped with conventional battle dress, Lee Enfield rifles, marched in threes and changed the cap badge to that of the Hampshire Regiment (if I remember correctly).

I recall little of the middle years save the fact of two summer inspections and the introduction of Certificates A and B (1943) with the examinations being conducted by Army officers.

Captain Shaddock was CO. He taught Physics in the school and Applied Mathematics to the sixth form for Higher SC. I much admired him as he was slightly shell-shocked from WW1. Incidentally George Ashton taught Pure Maths for HSC. I took both. In 1944 I became CQMS of the Corps. The School Tuck Shop was on the school field opposite the Assembly Hall – which had closed due to rationing, became our Orderly Room, and I was thus involved in the Cadet Corps being forced to join the 14 Hants Cadet Battalion (1944). I opposed this because I could see that this put Price's School as a school in competition with the other non-school Companies of the Bn. (Fareham, Titchfield etc) which we were bound to win, and of course we did, whether football or Sport's Days or whatever. This naturally led to more cries of Price's doughnuts after the cake shop (named Price's) and cafe in the town. There was always a bit of Town v Gown in those days, and it led of course ultimately to being politically correct and to closing the school. Nonetheless when I left school I was invited to become RQMS of the 14th Hants Cadets which I became whilst waiting for call-up. I could write a great deal around the last paragraph but I think enough has been said.

Chris Matthews writes from the Orkneys:

I was in the navy section from around 1965-68/69 and reached the dizzy heights of leading seaman. My father was in the RN so I felt obliged to join although we didn't seem to do a lot. Perhaps the following will jog some memories for you all.

I remember the main officer was a physics teacher (Lt. Eric Iredale). I think he had dark hair. The kit store was at the lower end of the rifle range. The crown and stripes (imaged in the uniform section) are the rank badges worn on the upper left arm. The two rifle badges are for skill in rifle shooting, the crown being a better level than the star. These badges were worn on the lower right arm. There were I think other badges for navigation and flying skills if you had been to the flying or glider training.

The uniform was very itchy, the top was ridiculously tight and the bell bottom trousers had to have 7 alternate pleats ironed into them every Monday night ready for CCF on Tuesday. There was also the embarrassment factor of having to wear your uniform to school on Tuesday, thinking that the Fareham Girls Grammar or St Anne's girls might take the micky.

The Navy section didn't always do very much, we worked on charts and navigation, slinging hammocks between the trees and erecting a sheer leg from 3 telegraph poles. We did have a boat, kept at Fareham Sailing Club, it was a gaff rigged cutter (?) of about 18 feet in length. We took it out on good days but by the time we had waded across the sulphurous mud of Fareham creek and got it

launched and rigged it was usually time to come back to school. Once we had a longer trip and went out to sea to meet Sir Alec Rose on his return from his round the world trip. We were late of course and went out through the Portsmouth narrows to sail along Southsea beach just as most of the welcoming fleet was coming back in the other way. We also once got as far as the Isle of Wight coast, bobbing up and down in the wake of the ferries.

I remember going on 2 camps, one to the Army camp at or near Bovington in Dorset. The teacher in charge was an RE teacher most memorable to me for telling us in class once that men often woke up with an erection but that a good cup of tea usually sorted that out. Good advice I've found! (Seems a bit of a drastic thing to do to a cup of tea!)

At Bovington we played war games with blank ammunition and went to a tank museum and the beach at Durdle Door. One boy was late coming out of the tank museum so the officer drove off without him. I don't recall how long he had to run after the lorry. We ate very well at the canteen and watched the early stages of the world cup so that must have been 1966.



I also went on a more outward bound course to Newton in what was then Montgomeryshire. We stayed in this very grey chapel-ridden town and walked for miles with full packs setting up camp in the countryside and eating compo rations. There was some minor trouble with Welsh boys because some of our number had tried to chat up some local girls.

Inspection was a highlight of the CCF year and I once got to be NCO (or right marker perhaps) in charge of the guard of honour. It was a mixed services guard and I and others had to pipe the inspecting officer "aboard".

I wish all the very best to any and all Old Priceans who read this.

Criticism!

[Ed: This article also appears in the "Lion Pride" Chapter: Price's (10th Fareham) Scout Troop]

In a different way of scheduling items for a publication such as this, one approach might have been to take a chronological sequencing, the better to show patterns of development. But, having come across the piece that follows which was printed in the July 1917 issue of the Lion, that inclination was culled in favour of a different approach, in the circumstances.

The Price's Scout Troop was founded in 1941, 24 years after this article was published. The Troop was the concept of one man, with singular views about the kinds of influence that would serve well the needs of a growing lad. And that, set into the context of the nation at war, when really there was little to make childrens' lives much fun or challenging or happy. The complete sequence of Reports in this Chapter gives the lie to the charges that find expression in the missive below. Quite what had stimulated such a vituperative assault on the Scout movement, who knows. There seems a bit of a macho influence at work here, and a hint at showing-off.

There is no other mention of Scouting in Lion magazines until 1941, so perhaps a / some boy(s) were members of a local Troop outside of School with stronger attractions than a Cricket team practise.

Participation in the Cadet Corps in 1917 was not compulsory, neither was it universally welcomed. The CCF, of later date, the tradition of Steeplechase events, even the regularity of the "Hymn

Sandwich” type School Assemblies each had their dissenting views and behaviours, showing rebellion against the established authority, so, “Observer” might just have been an “advanced party” reconnoitring the environment to assess potential for an alternative style of education. Surprising amongst all of this was that there were no follow-up articles (perhaps it was an Editor’s attempt to stoke a fire?), but more so, that it got printed in the first place. There is a nominal role as “Editor-in-Chief” for a Headmaster, to be able to quash such mal-intent!)

Thereafter, peace reigned until the late 1920s / early 1930s when there was further dissent about what the Lion magazine might include and how it should be arranged. Again, with some surprisingly public criticisms)

Jul 1917 Extract from School Notes by “Observer”!

We confess that we utterly fail to understand—it may be owing to lack of intellect and it may not—the particular brand of idiot that prefers to lead some little potty scout troop to being a member of the School Cadet Corps, and who whilst sporting his First XI colours, deliberately tries to cut a First XI match—with various net practices—in order to be present at the puerile sports held by an insignificant conglomeration of human protoplasm. We repeat that this brand of lunatic passes our comprehension. Do not mistake us. We have nothing to say against the Scout movement in general. There are Scouts, and Scouts. Malvolio might have said, “Some are born Scouts, some become Scouts, and some have scouting thrust upon them.”

We should like to point out that there is nothing in the Scout system that is not learnt in a Cadet Corps, and at the same time with none of the gaudy display that characterises that movement. It, moreover, was not meant to run counter to the Cadet Corps. The majority of patrols are in those districts where either a Cadet Corps is an impossibility, or the schools of the district cannot raise one. So far, so good; but that anyone who has the chance of joining a corps should prefer to be a little tin god among a bevy of atoms is a mystery.

Slackness, of course, is at the bottom of it. A Cadet Corps demands strict discipline, a Scout patrol does not to the same degree. It is free and easy, just about the worst thing for a school-boy. It is this brand of skunk who, while going about questioning the number of hours’ work put in by those who are doing National Service, takes precious care to do as little as he can. He rushes off to his satellites. They demand all his time.

We hope that the time is not far distant when the War Cabinet will compel every physically fit school-boy over 12 years of age to join his School Corps. It is quite time that these slackers were made to toe the line.

Observer

David Whybrow’s Thoughts

Got to join the CCF (Combined Cadet Force) in my second year. The uniform always seemed highly impractical. Used to spend the whole weekend trying to press it – two parallel lines across the back of the battledress blouse and down the arms (who knows why) and knife-edge creases in the trousers. Problem was, it either rained on the way to school or it was hot and you sweated in the uniform – either way, it had turned into khaki sacks by the Monday afternoon parade, no matter how hard you tried. So trouble over that. And I made a great job of Blanchoing the webbing and cleaning the brasses, but I never perfected the technique of getting the brasses back on without making marks on the webbing. And the boots! Steel studs all over the bottoms, so they sounded

impressive, but were hard to walk in. I was told to rub the toecaps with the back of a hot spoon to make them extra shiny. Never worked for me.

Those boots could be a liability. The bus stop on the main road was some way beyond the end of Park Lane. To avoid having to walk back, the 'smart' thing to do was to hang off the platform at the back of the bus then, as it began to slow, drop off, running a few places to decelerate. Natural rivalry caused people to jump earlier and earlier, when the bus was still moving quite quickly. One Monday, a boy who was wearing his steel-studded boots skidded and fell spectacularly, lucky not to be wiped out by the following car. On another day, one of the older boys, long practised in the art, with negligent ease, elegantly dropped from the bus and ran straight into the lamp-post at the end of Park Lane.

As I was about the tallest on the CCF parade, I was often the 'right marker'. A dubious distinction, except that I was often the only one in line. My father was a senior NCO in the RN and had been in the guard of honour at the coronation and often when a member of the Royal Family or other dignitary came to town, so family expectations were high but, alas, not to be fulfilled through me.

Two things the CCF did for me that were of lasting benefit were (1) to help narrow down the range of available careers – under no circumstances would I ever consider joining HM Forces – and (2) to teach me to tell my right hand from my left, something I had never previously been sure of.

Having said that, one of the high spots for me at Price's was being invited to join the CCF band. They needed a tall guy for the bass drum, and I was it. No musical prowess required, just march in step and hit the thing. It was great – we got out of all the other stuff the CCF had to do and just practised our drill – I can still slow march and about turn: "check, T, L, I, right".

We marched through the back lanes of Fareham with bugles blasting and drums rattling – the horses and cattle would run across the fields to see what was going on. Occasionally, we got to lead a local carnival parade and do a display of drill – I imagined all the girls were watching me, but, if there were any girls, which I doubt, they probably had their eyes fixed on the drum major – was that Ivor Noot?

Ed: It is sad fact that David was not in the School for long enough to learn that soaping the inside of the creases and then ironing through some stiff brown paper did sharpen them, although if it rained, apart from softening all of the drum heads, it also dissolved the crease soap to the point of unsticking the material of the crease, and also getting a whitish foam coming through to the outside. The nearby country lanes we used as somewhere different to march. True, the cows did react to the thump of the Bass Drum and the sound of the bugles, but not out of inquisitiveness, rather they scattered as far as they could! David and I overlapped in the Band, but he was a year behind me. Read more in the CCF Chapter.

From John Hawkins:

I had a smashing time in the CCF. I was in the RAF section and it was a total laugh almost every week. Square bashing usually turned into a total disaster due to the fact that the persons giving the orders were only a year or two above us and as such received the respect that you would expect.

If I recall correctly we had either to be in the orchestra or the CCF in both years 4 and 5

The most amusing period was when we were going to be subject to an inspection by some chap from the real services ... So for about one whole term we were to prepare for the inspection, I have no idea why. I was detailed to learn all there is to know about parachuting from a small plane, unfortunately without any practical experience. So this involved a purely classroom exercise where we were required to learn the drill for bailing out of a plane. It really did not warrant about ten weeks of effort – two would have done. Consequently the lessons would result in a whole load of messing about week after week. We did however learn all about the use of a parachute that I could probably recount even today.

The inspection day came. Eventually inspecting officer arrived at our room. He came in, we all stood to attention, he asked the NCO what we were doing, nodded, exchanged a couple of words and was then gone. Pointless in the extreme ... but as mentioned great fun.

Robin Ward in the CCF, or not!

By the time I had reached the sixth form – when, unbelievably, CCF attendance was still (at least on paper) compulsory – I felt that I had more important things to be doing on a Monday afternoon than parading up and down outside the school buildings, i.e. getting most of my homework done so that I wouldn't have very much to do in the evening. A fellow called Steve Chappell was fairly high up the CCF hierarchy and had been assigned the duty of coming over to the library around 2.30 on Mondays to check whether any sixth-formers who should have been at CCF were doing homework or reading instead. I remember that some of my contemporaries.

in the RAF cadets continued to go week after week right up to just before their A-levels, but perhaps it was my good fortune that I had been in the Army cadets – Steve was in the RAF, and maybe for this reason he wasn't quite so bothered and only paid token attention to me (and nobody else bothered me either, to my amazement). As long as none of his RAF contingent was missing, he seemed happy... In fact, I noted that a surprisingly large number of us managed to get out of CCF shortly after entering the sixth form and there seemed to be no pressure from outside to make us keep going – the façade seemed to be crumbling.

My first contact with the CCF came right at the beginning of my time at Price's in 1963 when timetables were handed out and I noticed that the letters CCF had been slated in on Monday afternoons – and for two periods as well! Latin, Maths, English, French ... all these made some kind of sense, but CCF?

Musing as to the meaning of the letters, I asked around, and when another lad in my form who was already in the know told me what they stood for I must have the 11-year-old's equivalent of a heart attack. I knew that I wouldn't have the slightest intention of joining the Armed Forces when I was older, and wondered what the point of this play-acting was supposed to be. If it was to instil discipline and respect in first-formers, I guessed there were other ways this could be done – and probably more effectively.

It was quite intimidating at the beginning to be confronted with large and sometimes rather bullying sixth-formers playing at being Army corporals, giving silly orders and paying an inordinate amount of attention to petty details concerning our uniforms – boots not shiny enough, berets not sitting properly, belt buckles not gleaming, etc. And, as John Hawkins quite rightly says, it was unbelievable

how seriously all this was taken – as though it was in some way intended to influence Britain's future as a military power. I remember that one character once confronted me at the weekly uniform inspection by pointing out that my belt buckle looked as though nothing had been done to it for months and he wanted to see it shining properly by next week, which really annoyed me as I couldn't do anything about the rather ineffective stuff we'd been given to polish our buckles – or (another subject of irritation) the badly-fitting uniform I'd been handed out.

However, my father looked around in the garage and came up with some proper metal polish which enabled me to put paid to this particular character's complaints – and after I later managed to get my too-short trousers changed as well I at least had no more hassles on the uniform front.

As I advanced through the different forms the "hierarchy" became less and less formidable. When I was in 5R a large group of us were, for several weeks, herded over to the Harrison Road annexe for our parading, where we wouldn't be seen – perhaps, I surmised, to spare the embarrassment (or amusement) of the other pupils and staff. Whoever was supposed to be in charge of us in those weeks didn't seem to take it very seriously, as on more than one occasion a group of us were just left to march on and on without any further orders until we all walked into the wall at the end of the playground, assuming that we were supposed to climb it somehow, or, marching badly out of time, tripped over each other and collapsed in a heap at the end of the playground. But once someone must have been watching from one of the classrooms, as he then got a rocket from his "superior" and we never got orders from this particular character again. It was all really hilarious ...

However, CCF maybe wasn't a complete waste of time as it at least provided an opportunity in the upper forms to learn a couple of useful skills – rifle shooting and map reading, and I guessed that the whole exercise might have been of some benefit to those who really were intending to join the Armed Forces one day, but most of us wanted to go into further education anyway.

David Vaughan:

I think that Tom Hilton was the major of the CCF and that Briscoe was the captain. Robertson-Fox was Head Boy and Sergeant Major of the CCF. He went on to the real army and was killed I believe in Aden fighting the rebels. I met the last governor of Aden years later and he told me a lot of guys were killed there for no reason. Aden had long since lost its strategic importance and was just a very hot, dusty, dirty place. I know I have been there several times on business. I did not like the CCF uniform and so being the rebel I was I simply did not wear it and was always on detention. I did however enjoy the annual camp. I remember the one in Thetford well, we were hosted by the Innskillings who were called away as the Suez crisis erupted. I think the Paras then got the job of looking after us. For many of us including me, it was our first time away from home. I think we all enjoyed ourselves greatly including the odd illegal fag or two.

Grahame Pigney:

The CCF was something I really enjoyed, there was a fantastic week learning to fly gliders at RAF Swanton Morley. I was a pretty fair shot and I passed the interview and aptitude test for a Flying Scholarship. But, that displaced septum led to me failing the medical. No problem, have an operation to straighten it; a Flying Scholarship was mine and probably a coveted commission in the RAF as well.

Why didn't that all happen, nobody to blame except myself for being a wuss about having my nose broken and straightened.

Chapter sequence in the Lion Pride

Chapter No.	Title	Pages	File Size (KB)
1	The Cultural Life of the School	43	6630
2	Introduction	11	4030
3	Boarding and up to 1949	44	21,285
4	The Buildings	47	136,380
5	The 50s, 60s and 70s.	56	7,236
6	Extracurricular Life of the School	45	7,230
7	The Charity School and the Family Price	50	3,901
8	The Cadet Force	62	21,452
9	Price's Sixth Form College	82	55,700
10	The Major Sports: Football, Hockey and Cricket 1 st XIs	76	7,388
11	Price's Timeline	13	1,492
12	The Price's (9 th Fareham) Scout Troop	65	57,545
13	Minor Sports	112	43,857
14	The Library	21	14,578
15	Athletics and the Steeplechase	26	3,769
16	Spirit of Adventure	45	19,214
17	Academic Performance	66	12,925
18	The Lion Magazine and Other Publications	46	12,925
19	Price's Creators	142	30,009
20	The Old Priceans	76	17,703
21	The Tercentenary Celebrations	53	40,099
22	Religion in the Life of the School.	36	11,634
23	A Portrait of William Price	13	2,500