JOINT SERVICES

RECOGNITION *Journal*



Vol. 20 JULY 1965 No. 7

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RECOGNITION JOURNAL

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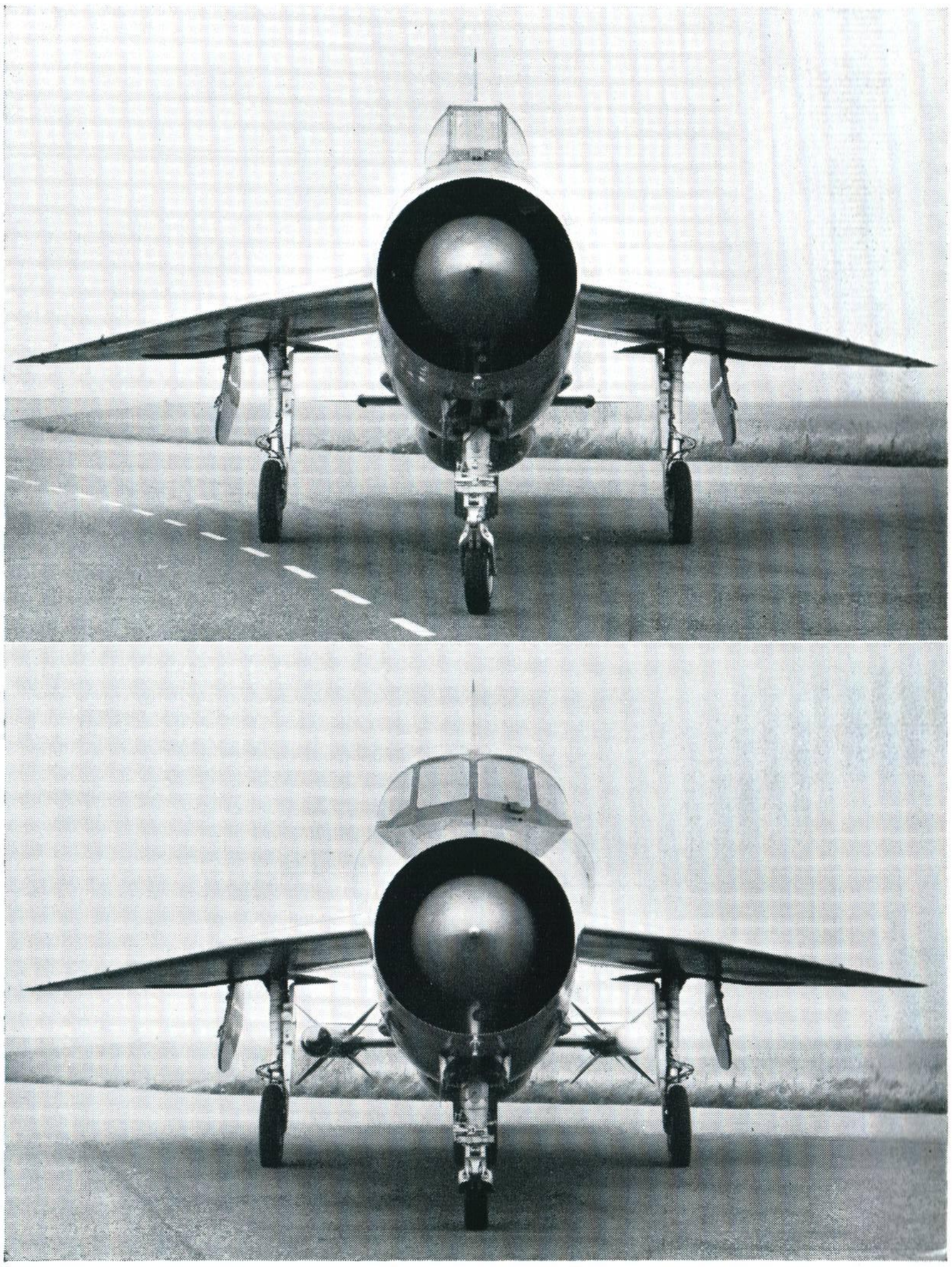
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* *Identification Lessons*

Shaping-up to the Load

For fifty years the role of an aircraft has often affected its shape, an early example is the Sopwith 1½ Strutter of World War 1 which was built both as a single-seat bomber and as a two-seat fighter. More recent examples are the Gannets, where the A.E.W.3 version currently used for airborne early warning differs greatly from the anti-submarine versions and those currently used for training.

The Hunter and Lightning are typical examples where the role conditions the changes in appearances from all angles. In some extreme cases an entirely new shape results, as in the Grumman Hawkeye where the E-2A version has a large saucer-like radome mounted on its slim fuselage while the C-2A version is a conventional transport with a deep fuselage.



According to role—Lightning F.3 and a T.5 trainer with side-by-side seating.





This issue introduces a new consideration—configuration according to load as the first lesson in this issue, on the Sikorsky Skycrane, shows. Fortunately this concerns only a few types, chiefly helicopters. With most aeroplanes, the prime consideration of speed demands that the load carried is confined within the structure of the streamlined shape.

In the immediate post-war years the underslung pannier was developed to cover an underhanging load, rather like the railway's well-trucks, but it was not widely used. Panniers are currently available for such types as the Cessna Skywagon and all the examples of this type used by the Peruvian Air Force were so fitted, but these are in the nature of additional luggage packs and not extensions to a hold.

The bulging fuselage is an innovation of recent years. The Carvair is a British conversion of a DC-4 Skymaster converted to a car ferry with the flight deck raised above the hold, contained within a new, bulbous nose. When Aero Spacelines required a transport for large booster rockets, the On Mark Engineering Company converted a Boeing 377 Stratocruiser with a greatly enlarged fuselage which has been dubbed Pregnant Guppy. While this might seem to be the ultimate, the company are already engaged in producing an aircraft, known provisionally as the Very Pregnant Guppy, to lift a 25 feet diameter launch vehicle.

According to load—the Carvair with flight deck raised as shown above, the Pregnant Guppy (left) with an expanded fuselage and the Russian Harke which, like the Skycrane overleaf, has a configuration that can vary according to the load.







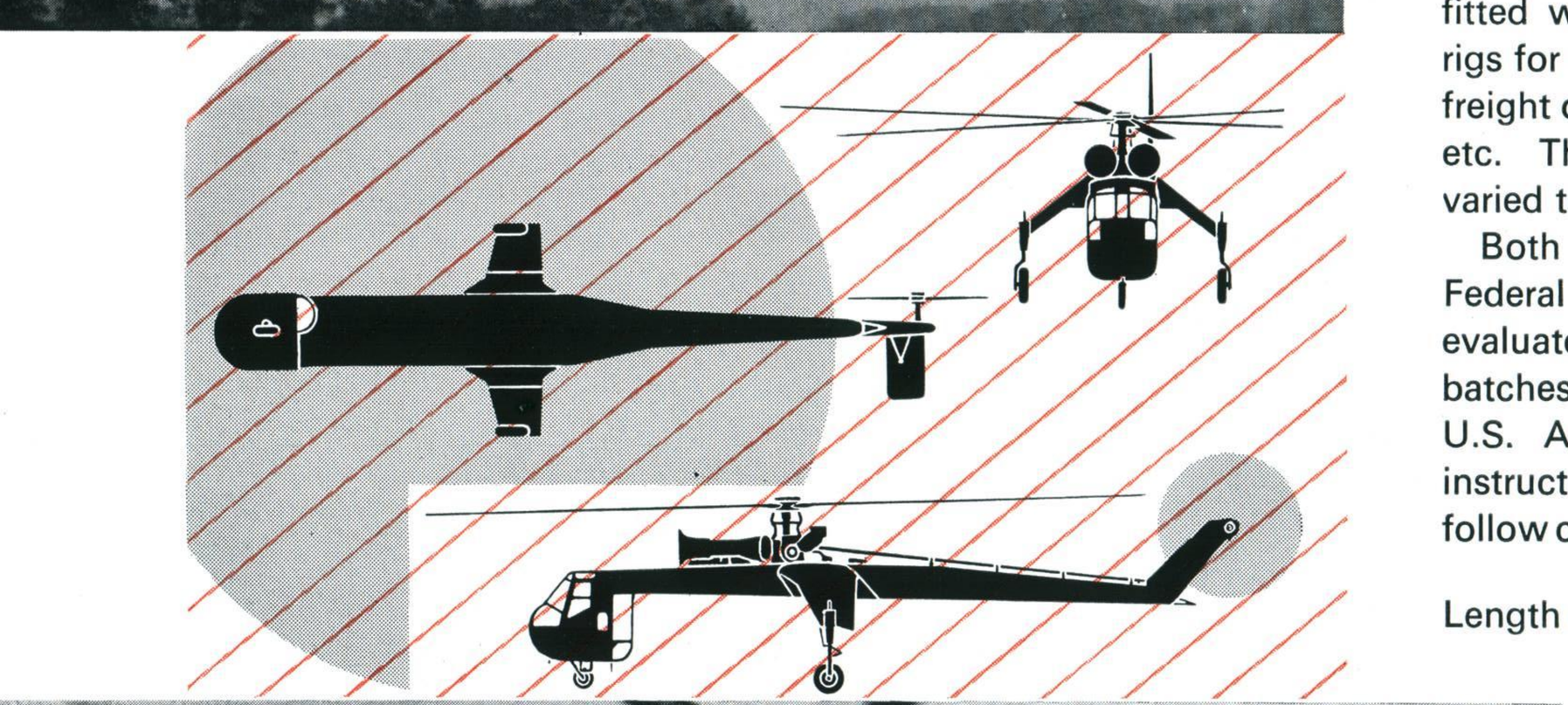


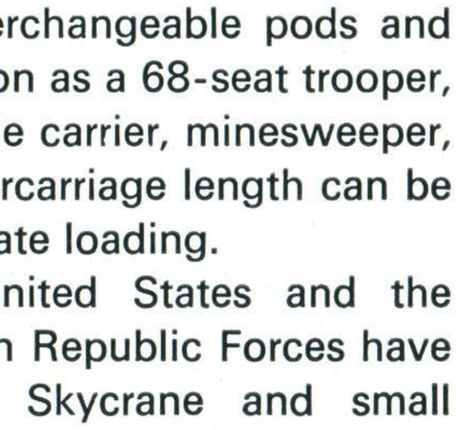
Skycrane

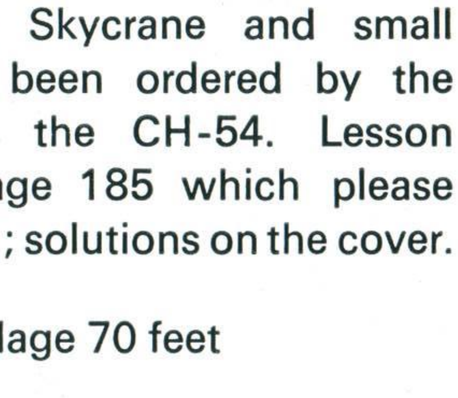
Designed for universal military use the Sikorsky S-64A Skycrane can be fitted with interchangeable pods and rigs for operation as a 68-seat trooper, freight or missile carrier, minesweeper, etc. The undercarriage length can be varied to facilitate loading.

Both the United States and the Federal German Republic Forces have evaluated the Skycrane and small batches have been ordered by the U.S. Army as the CH-54. Lesson instructions page 185 which please follow carefully; solutions on the cover.

Length of Fuselage 70 feet








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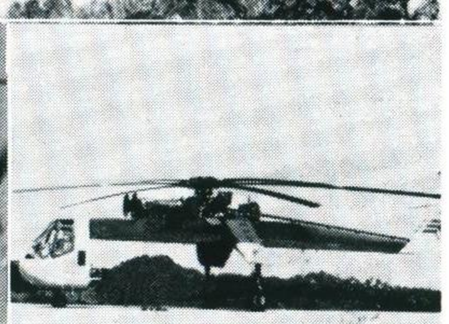

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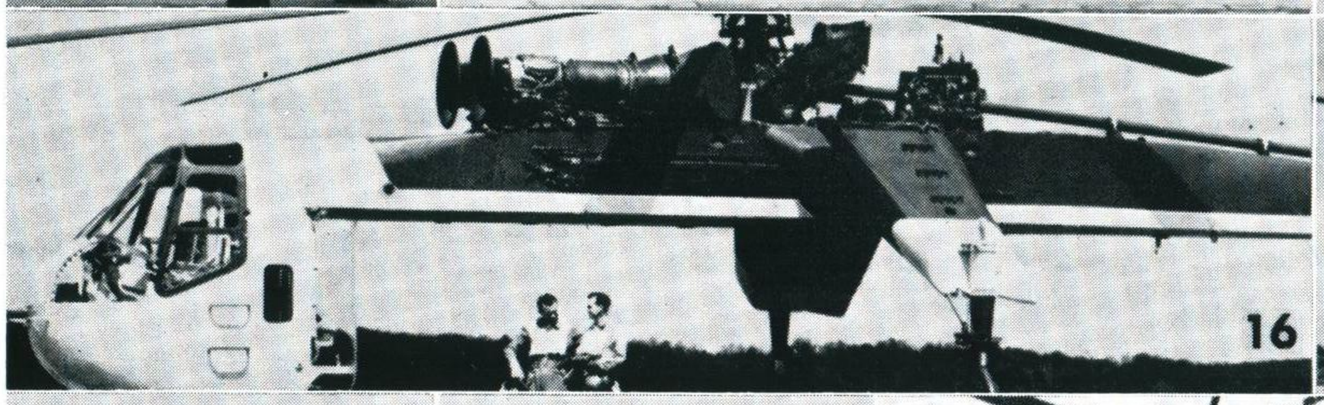

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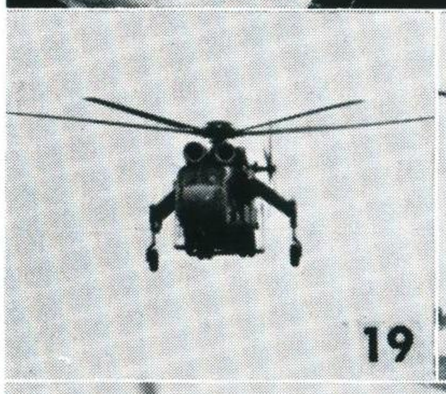

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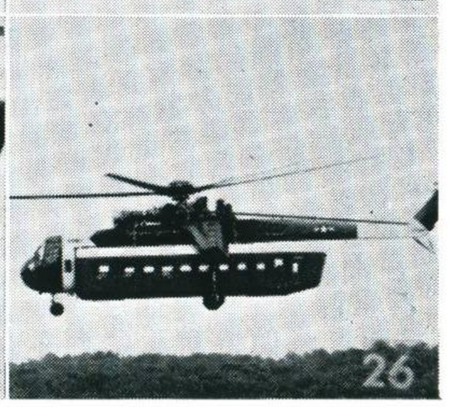

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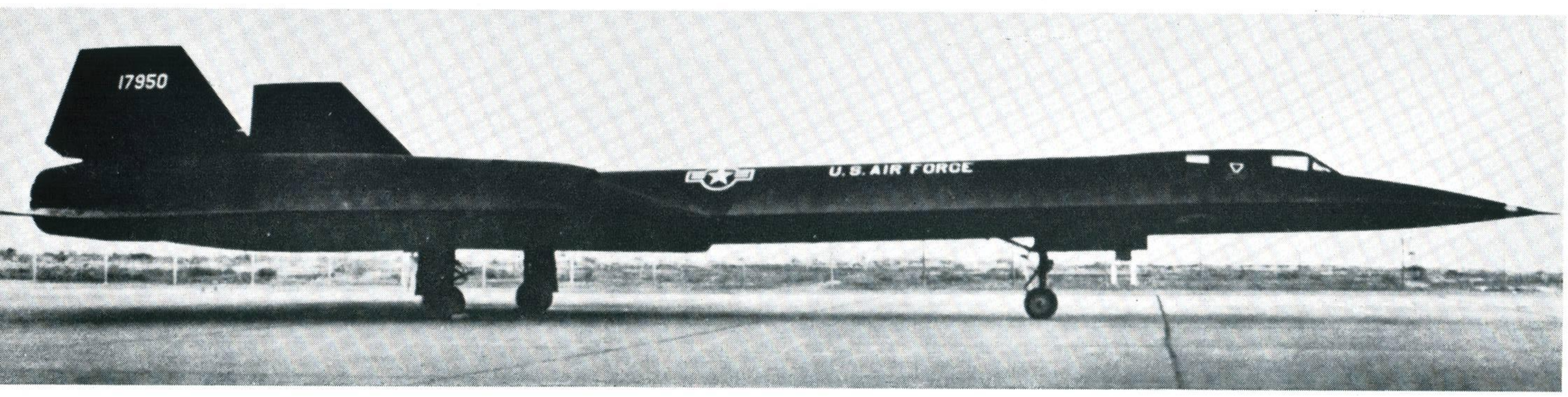

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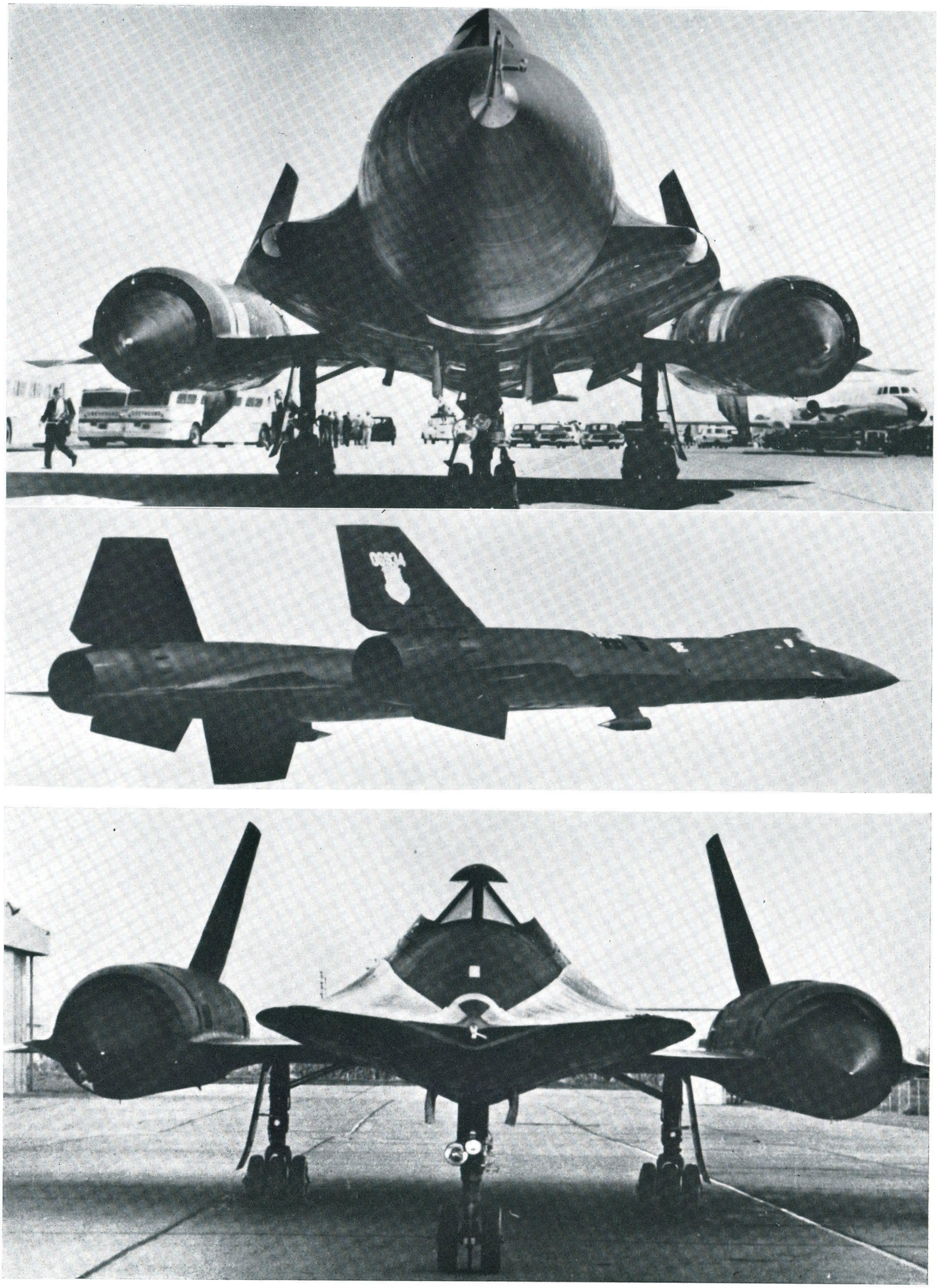

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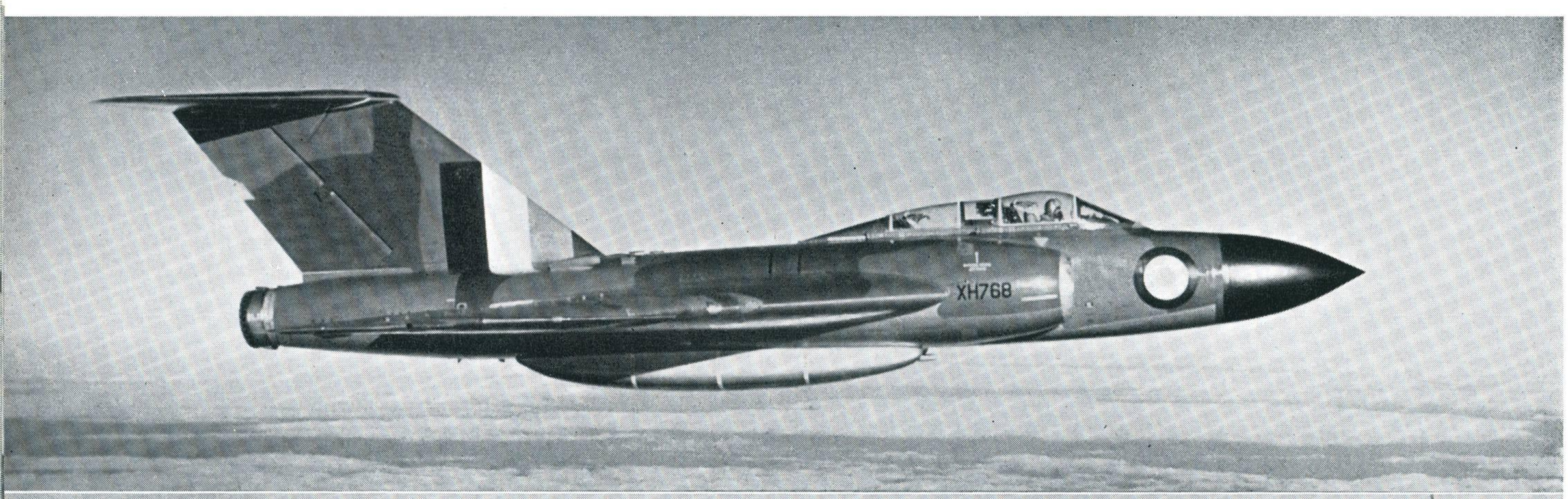
New American Military Aircraft

Under conditions of strict secrecy the Lockheed A-11 turbojet aircraft have been developed for the United States Air Force in two main versions as shown ; the YF-12A interceptor fighter (three views top, left and right) of which the "Y" of the designation suggests it is more of a service trial model than merely experimental, and the SR-71 (bottom views, left and right).

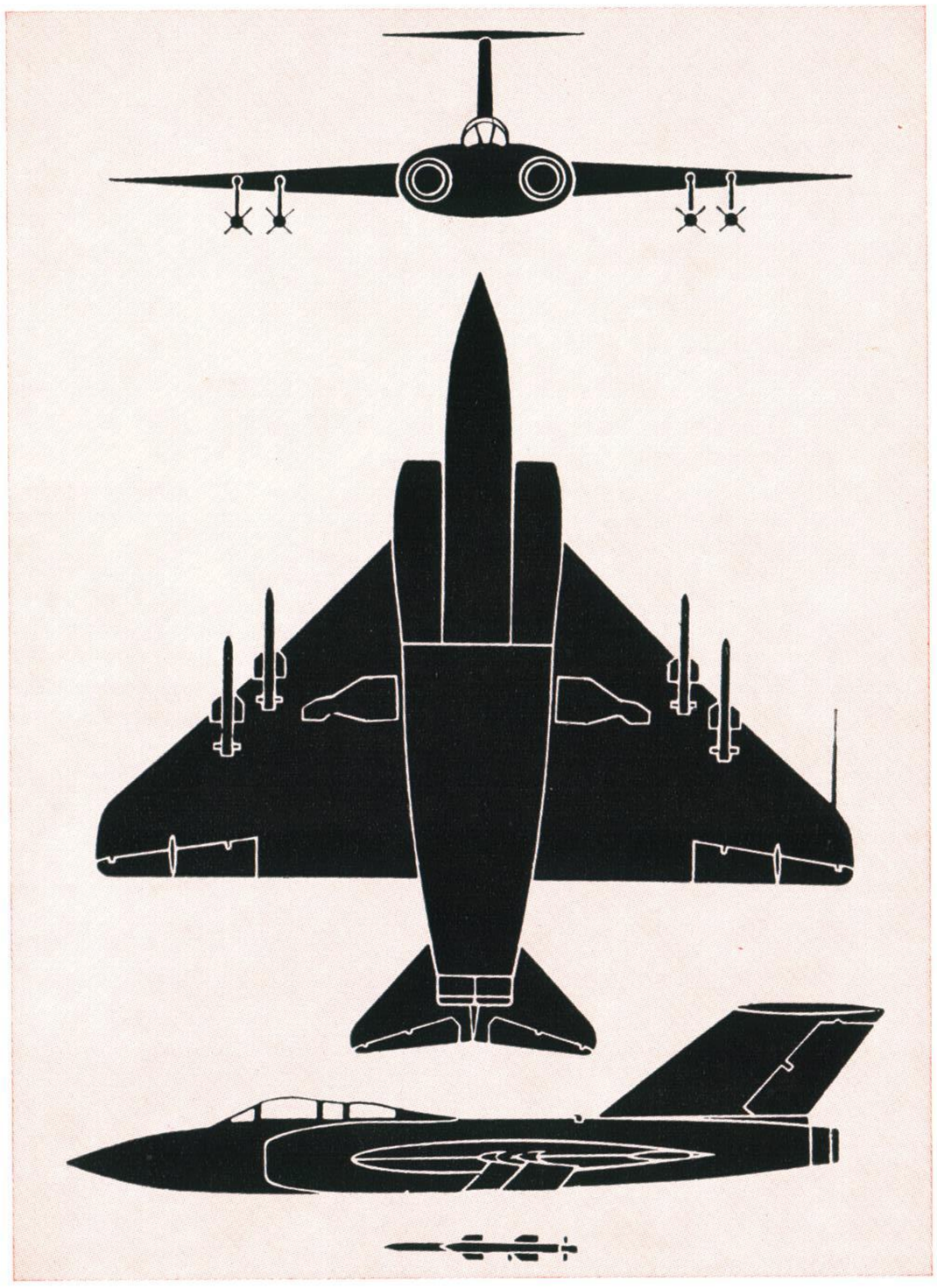
A ventral fin on the SR-71, folded to port, extends in flight with the retraction of the undercarriage. The YF-12A established a new world speed record on 1st May, 1965.









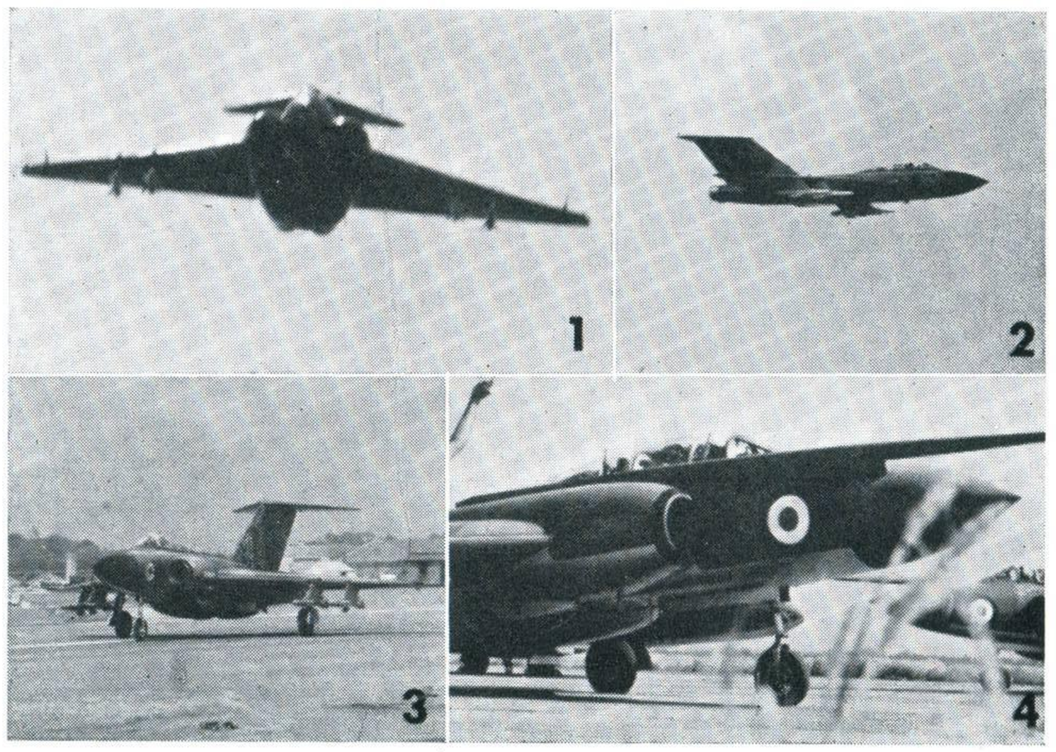


Javelin F.A.W.9

Apart from the T.3 trainer, which is basically similar, the Javelin F.A.W.9 is the only version of this delta-wing fighter currently serving. Exclusive to the R.A.F., it may be seen in the United Kingdom and the Far East.

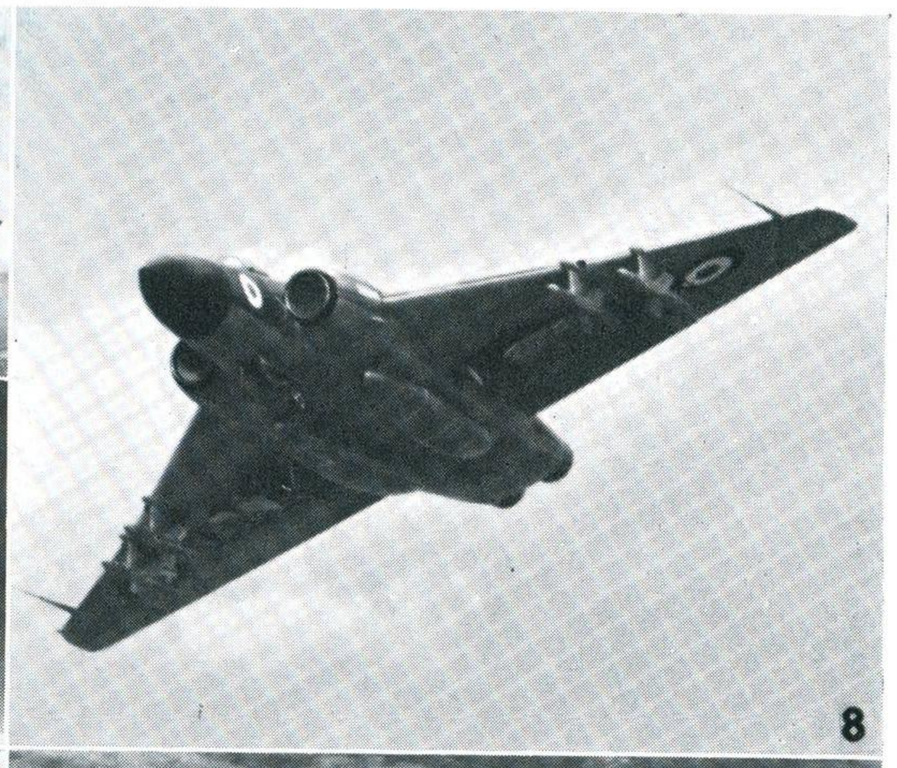
A refuelling probe is fitted to some examples and apart from this, variable features concern only stores carried. Work to instructions on page 185 ; solutions, for consulting *after* this exercise, are on the cover.

Span 52 feet

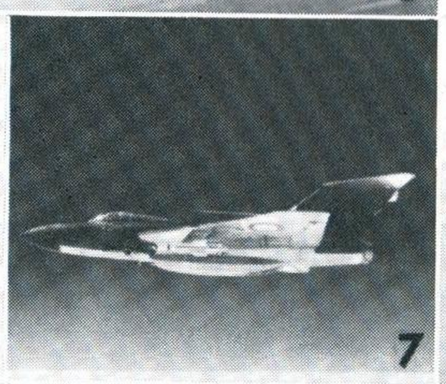


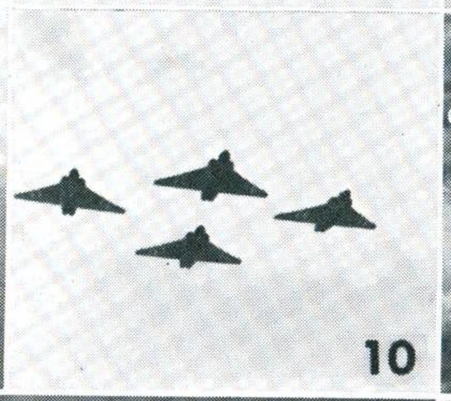

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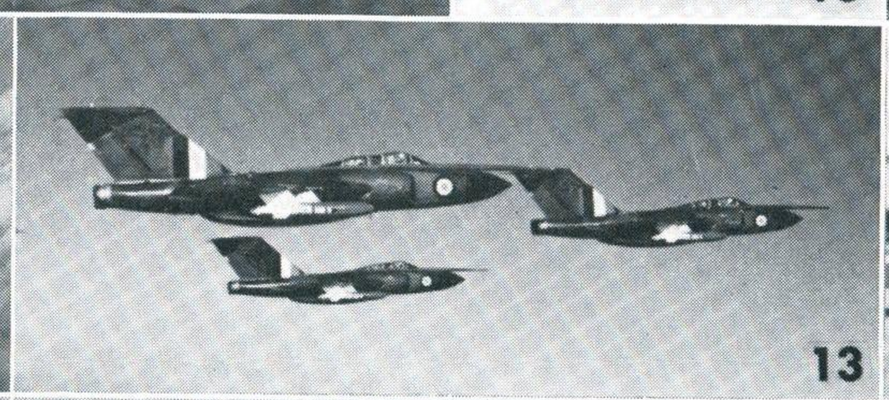

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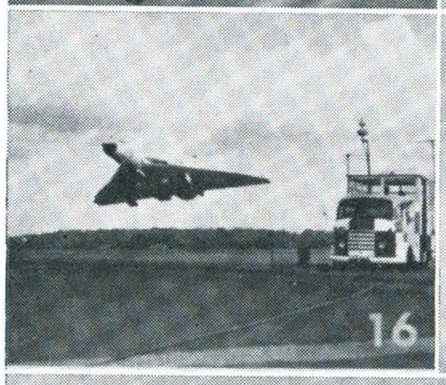

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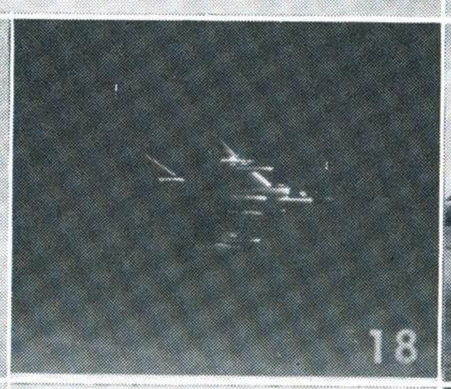

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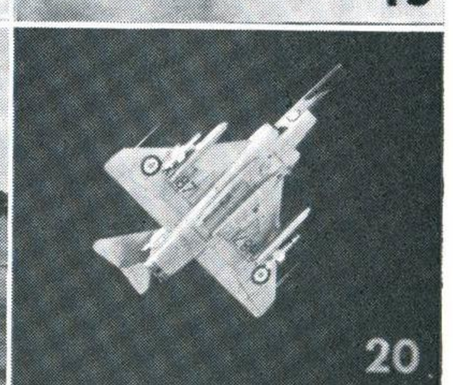

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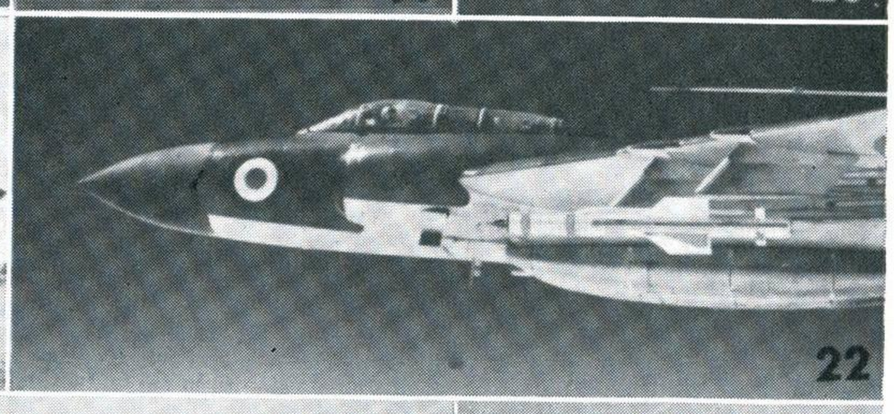

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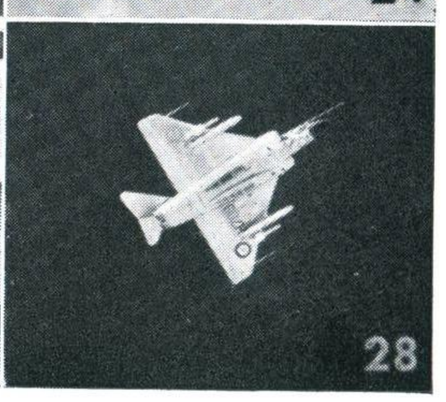

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WARSHIPS OF THE USSR—NO. 8

Kashin Class Destroyers



There are known to be four of these complex-looking Guided Missile Destroyers in the Soviet Navy.

Of 5,000 tons full displacement they have dimensions of 470 feet length and 51 feet beam. Their turbines, developing a maximum of 100,000 shaft horse power, give a speed of 36 knots.

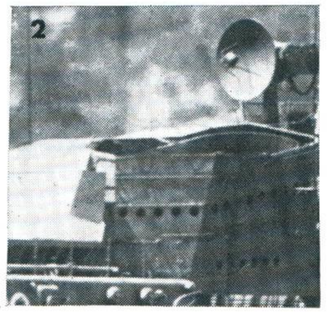
Armament of 85-mm. anti-aircraft guns are housed in two turrets, one forward (twin) and the other aft, and there are 5×21 inch torpedo tubes amidships on the weather deck.

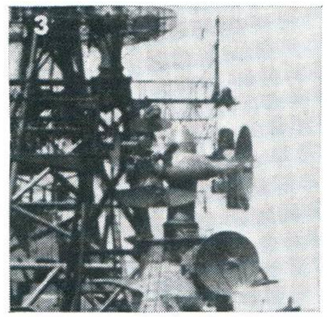
Of distinctive appearance they have four separate towers, including a mast and bridge combination, each carrying radar for search, missile direction, anti-aircraft and gunnery purposes.

The hull is flush decked with a heavy, steep sheer forward and sharply raking stem; the stern is cut-away and the superstructure is long and unbroken with two sets of twin squat funnels widely separated.




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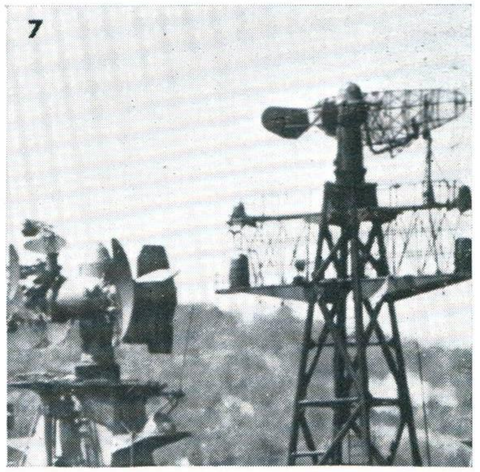

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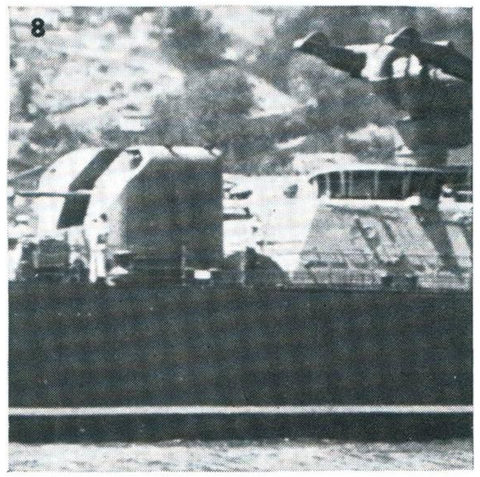

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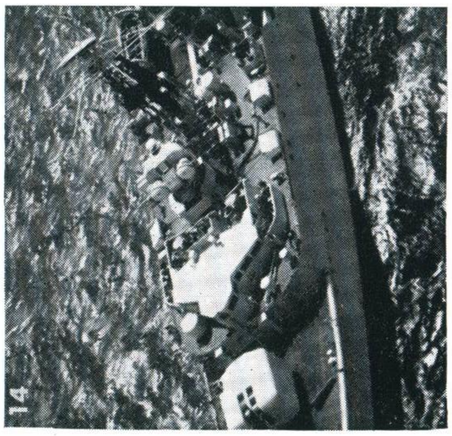

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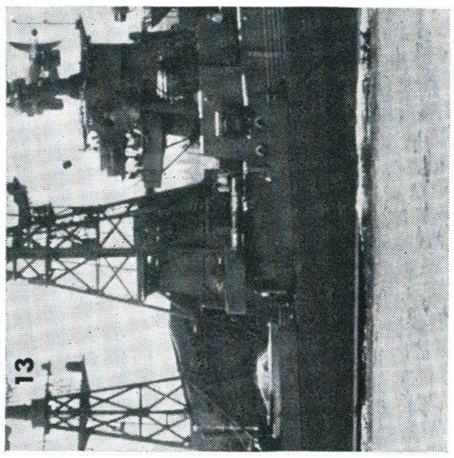

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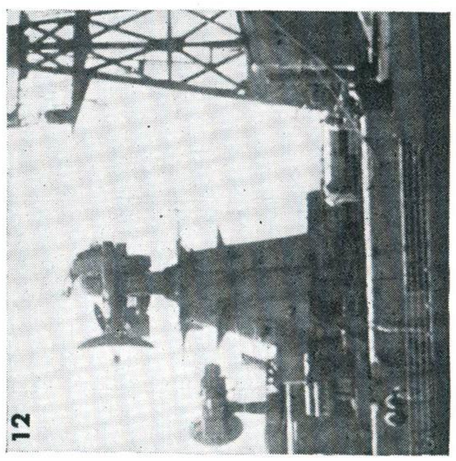

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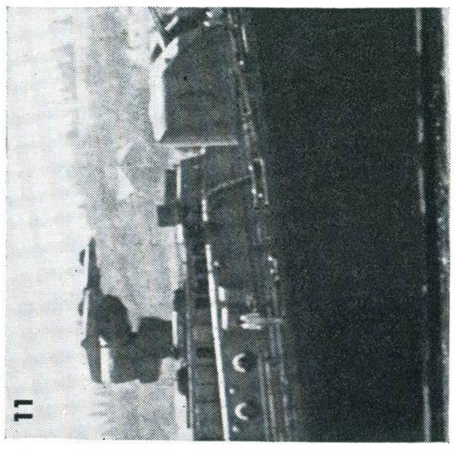

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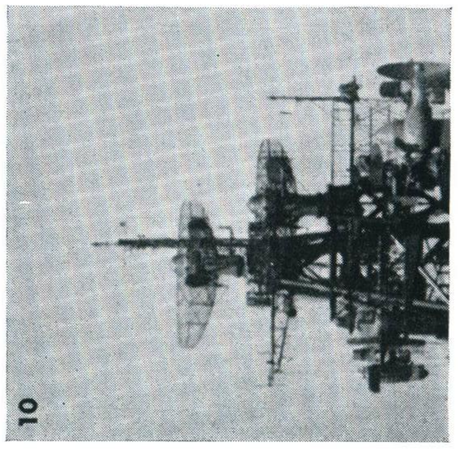
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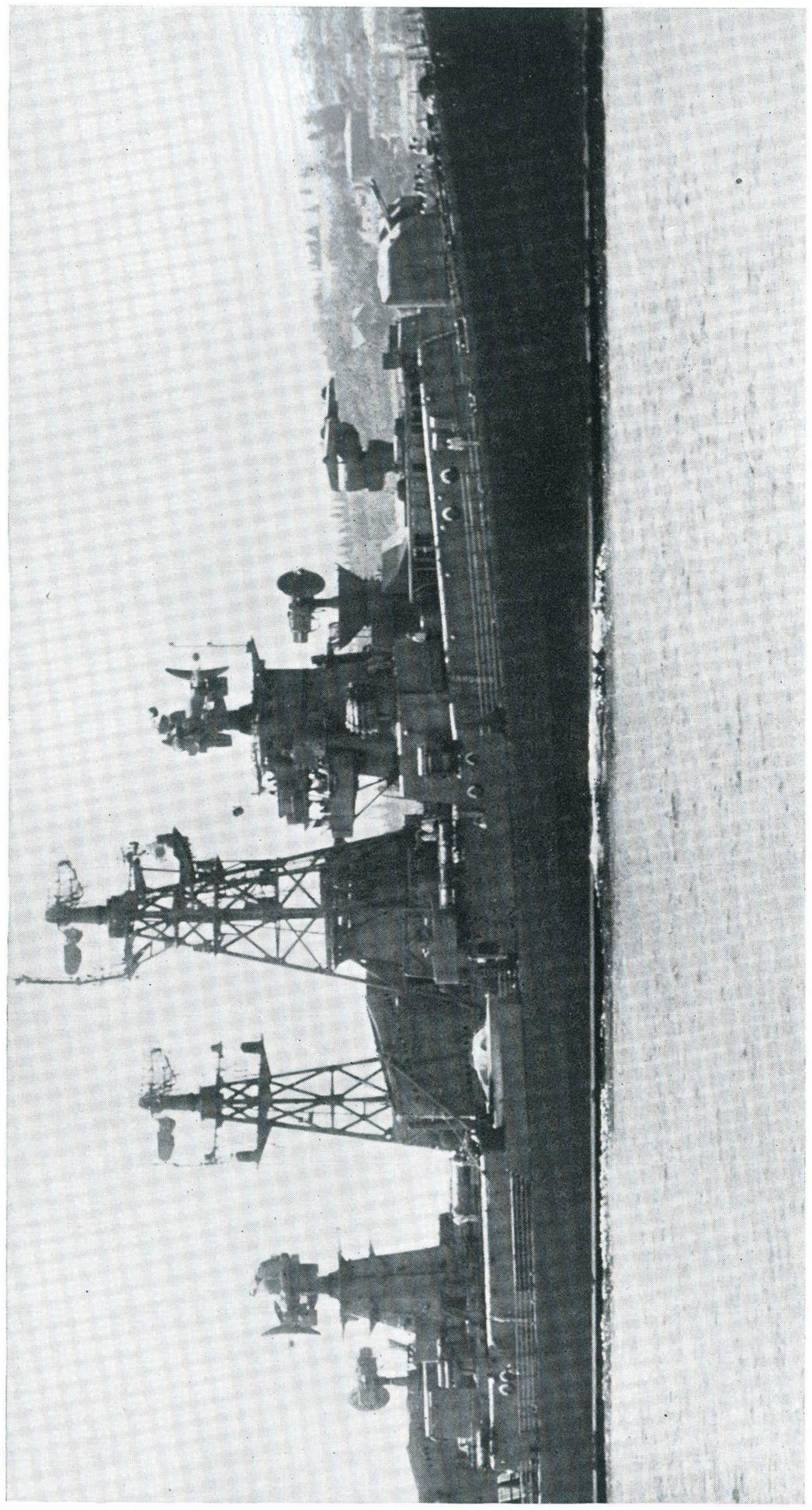

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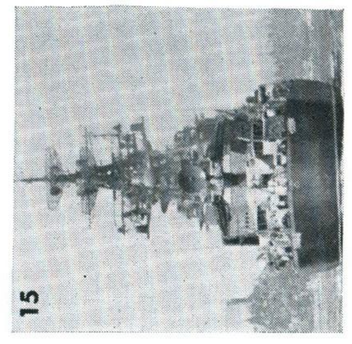

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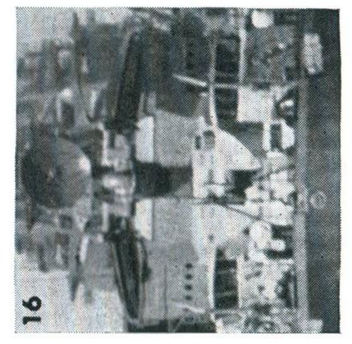

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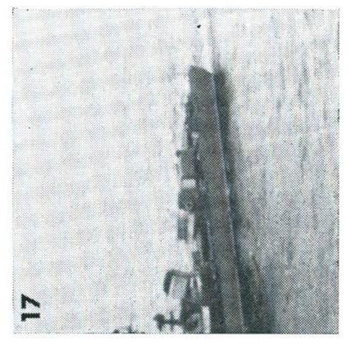

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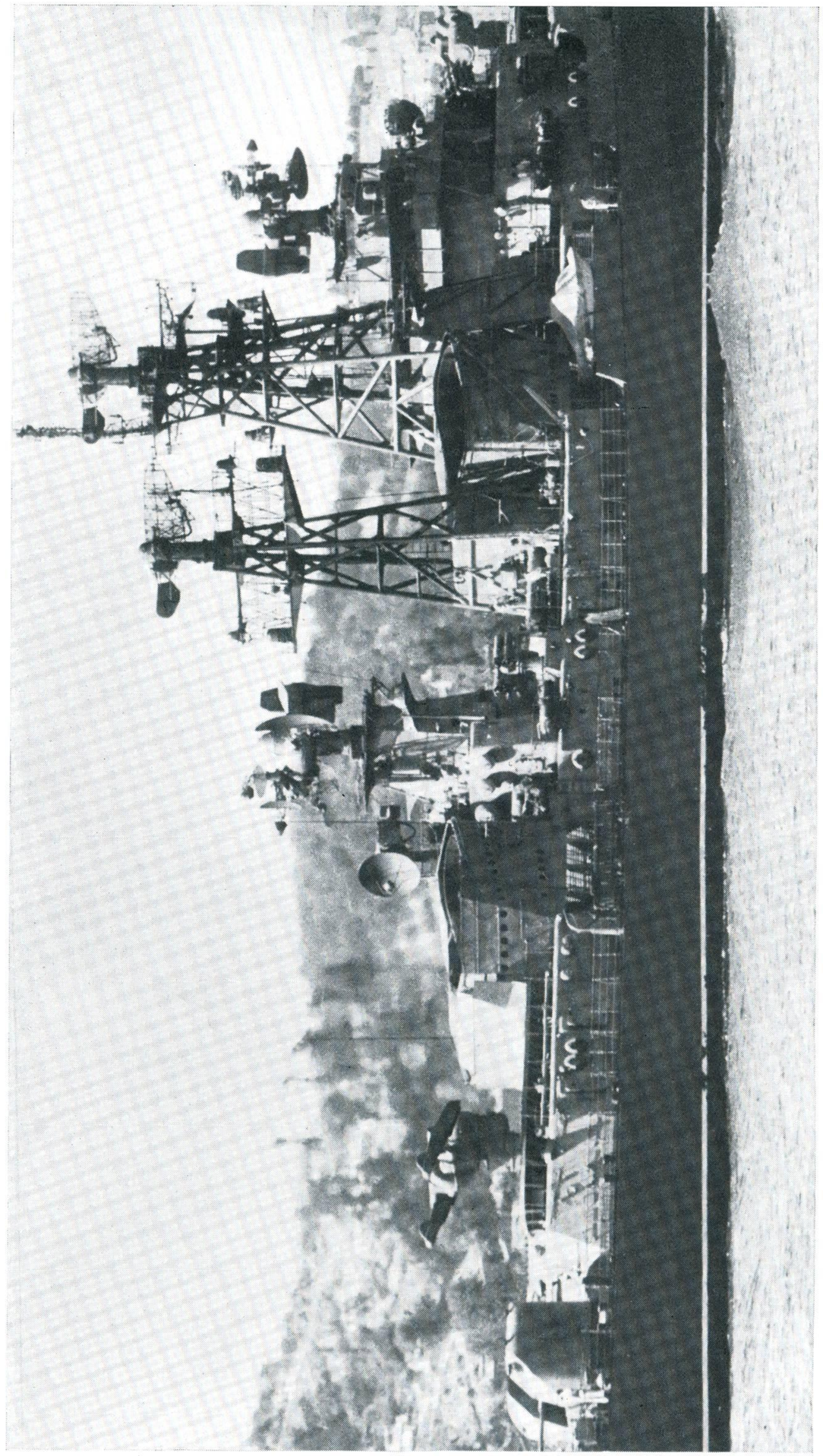
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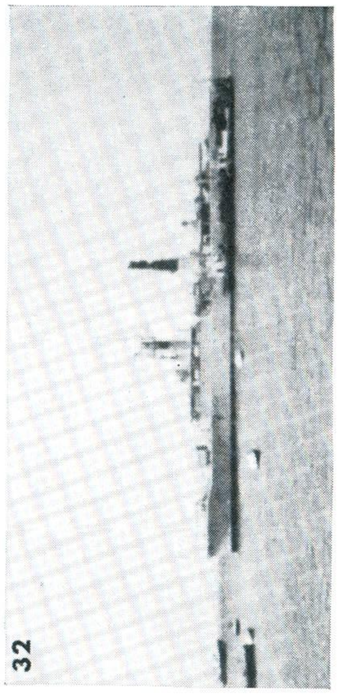
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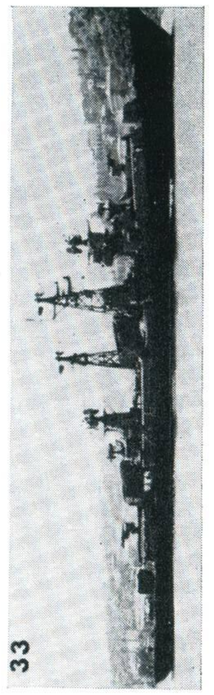
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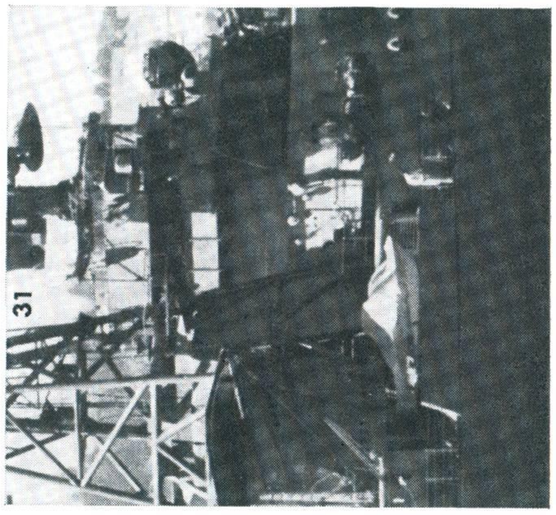




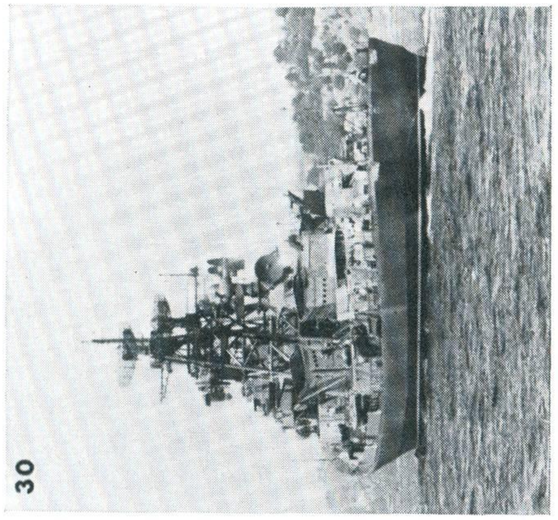
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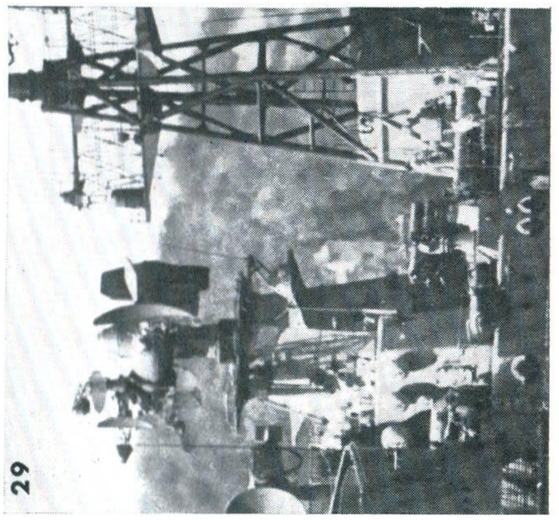
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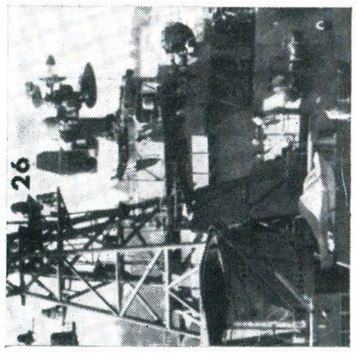
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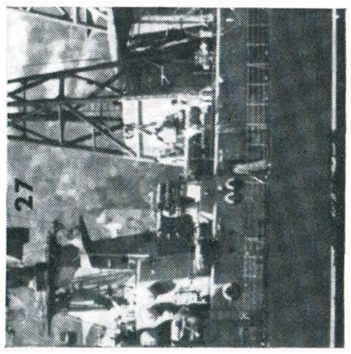
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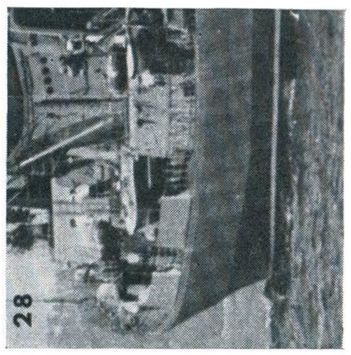
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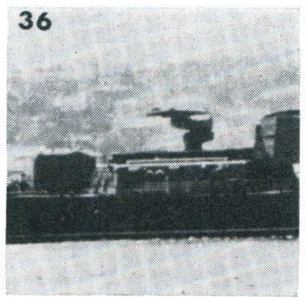
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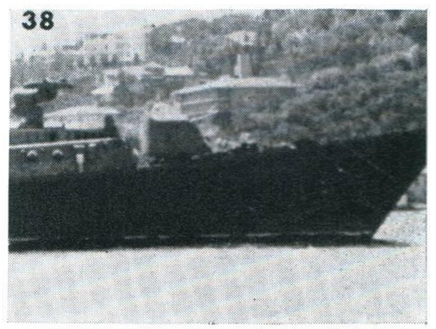




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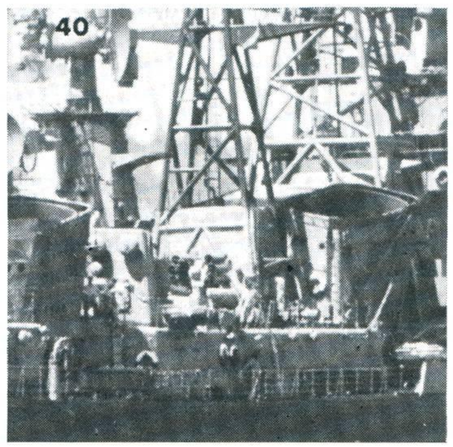
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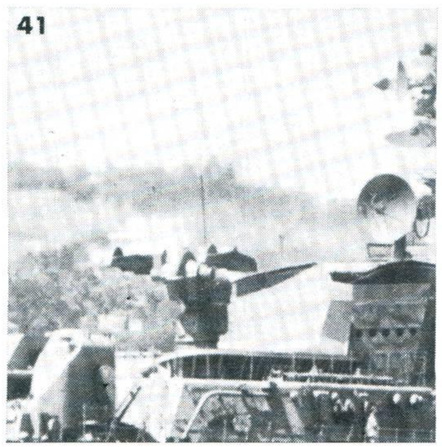
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XP759


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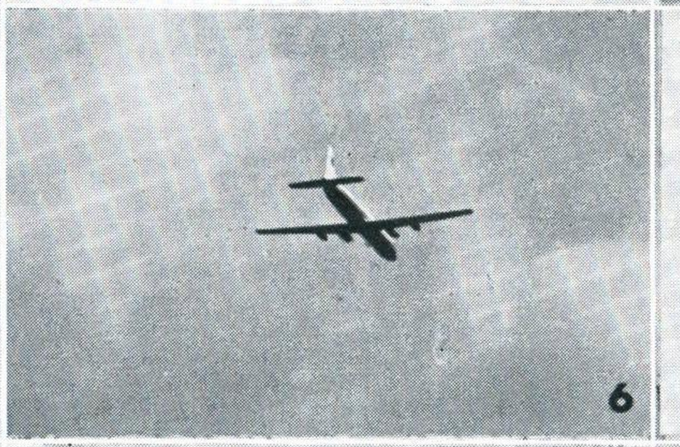

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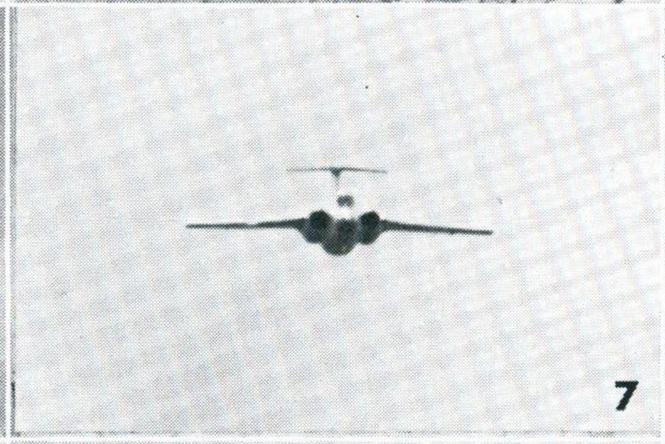

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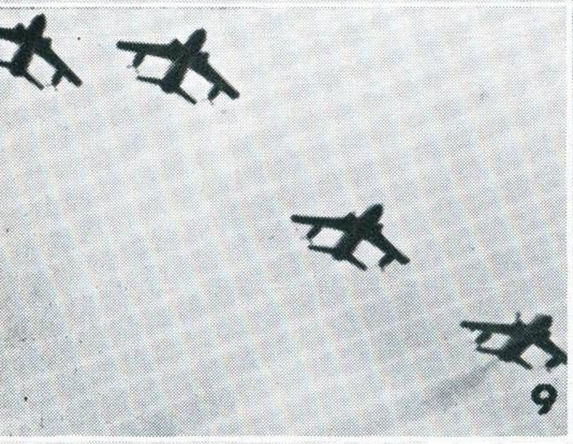


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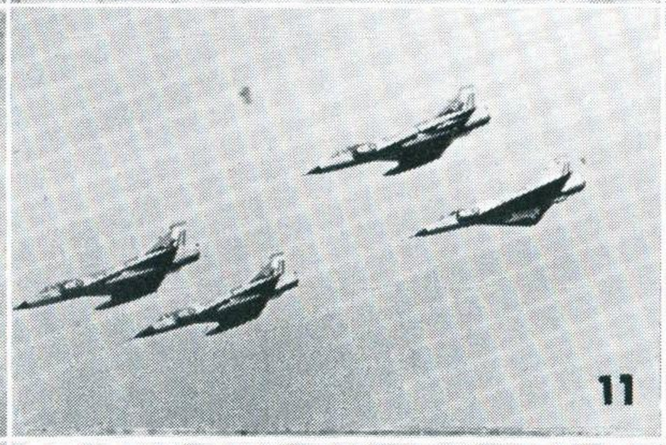

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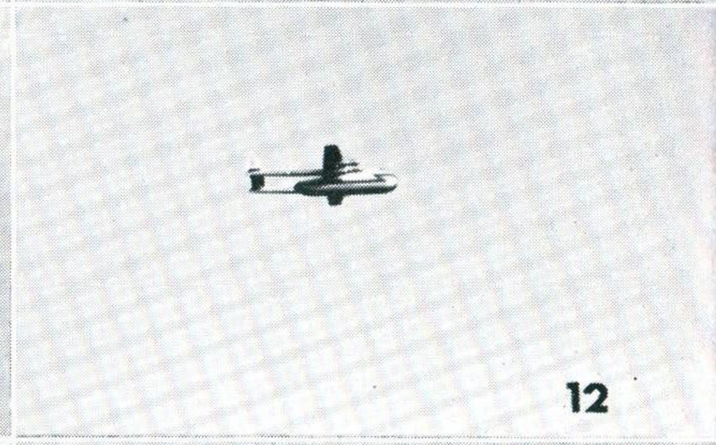

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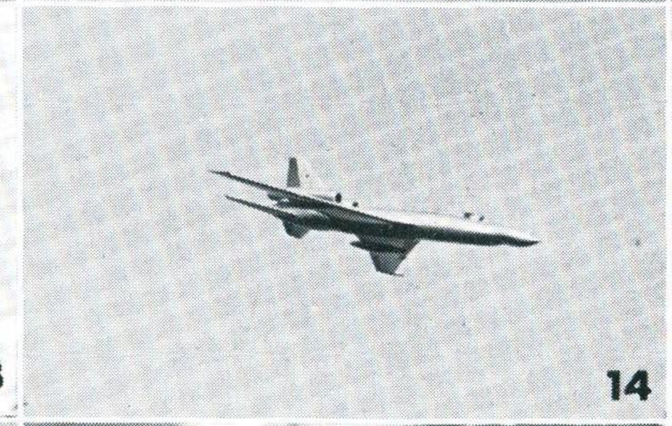

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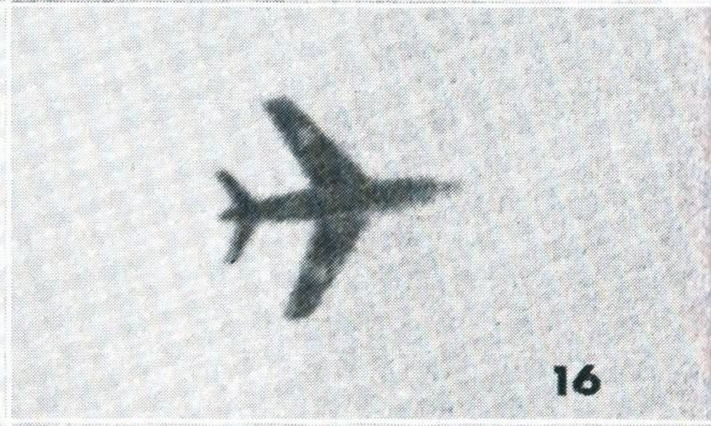

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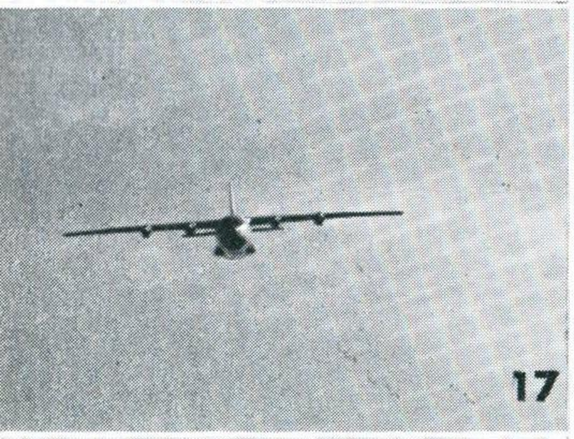

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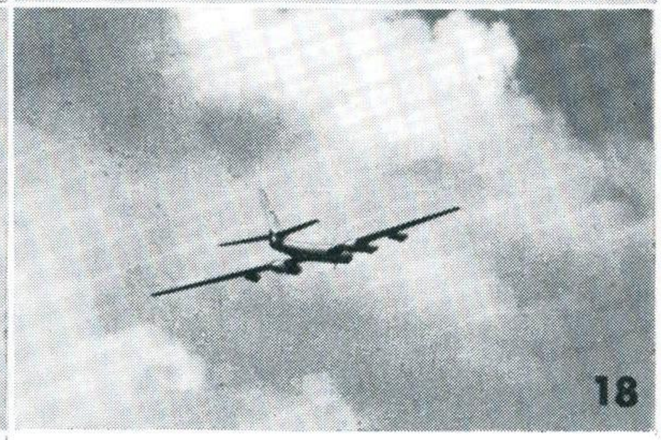

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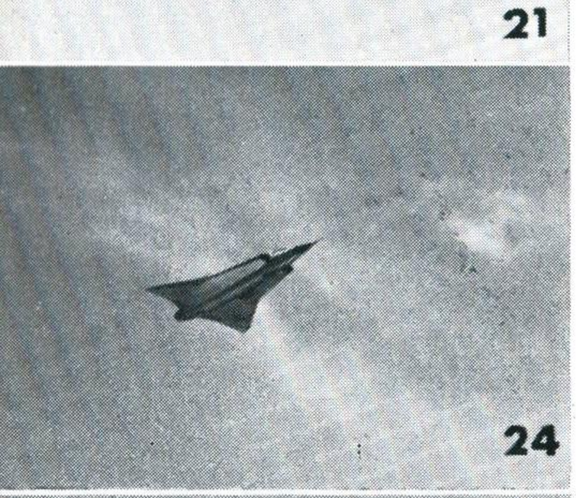
TESTING TIME

A test of your ability to identify military and civil aircraft of the World.

Solutions on the cover.


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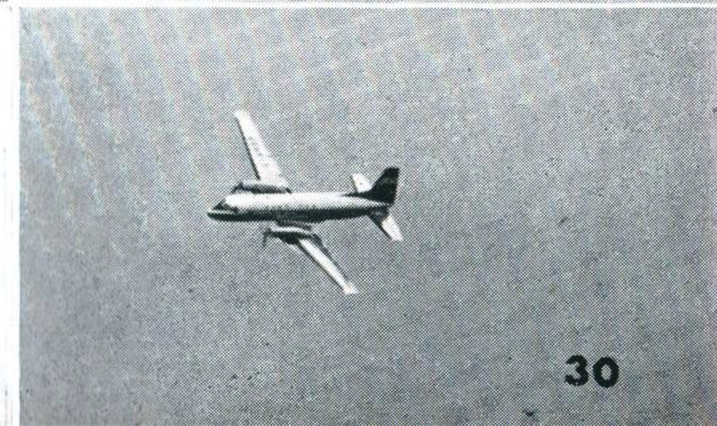

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In Passing . . .



A Bristol Boxkite (circa 1910) replica built for the film "Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines" taking to the air in 1965.

BOOK REVIEW

The Observers Book of Aircraft by William Green with silhouettes by Dennis Punnett.
Frederick Warne & Co. Price 5/-.

Once again this value for money book has appeared. This fourteenth edition, completely revised, is a valuable addition to the series. In his introduction, William Green re-affirms the purpose of the series and takes to task a reviewer who said that it was a pity such important craft as the Comet, Viscount and Vanguard had been omitted to make way for newer types. As the author points out, if importance was the criterion then the DC-3, DC-4, Tiger Moth and Piper Cub would perforce take precedence solely on numerical importance and so re-appear in successive editions.

Accepted as the author intends, this is a valuable addition to the reference series as a whole—but why not make it clear and call this new work the "1965 Addition" instead of the "1965 Edition". The reason why not is, presumably, a commercial one. With "Jane's" the full title for the current edition is "Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1964–1965" which does give an indication of period, whereas the dust-jacket of "The Observers Book of Aircraft" bears no more title than that.

B.R.

CORRECTION

Briefs page 127, May 1965 issue.
Hustler caption: for B-52A & TB-52A.
read B-58A & TB-58A.

WANTED

The editorial office is short of file copies of the following *Journals* which are in short supply at A.P.F.S.

April 1962.
December 1962.
January 1963.

Units holding surplus copies should despatch these as follows:

The Editor,
Joint Services Recognition Journal,
Ministry of Defence T.O.3a (R.A.F.),
Old War Office Building,
Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

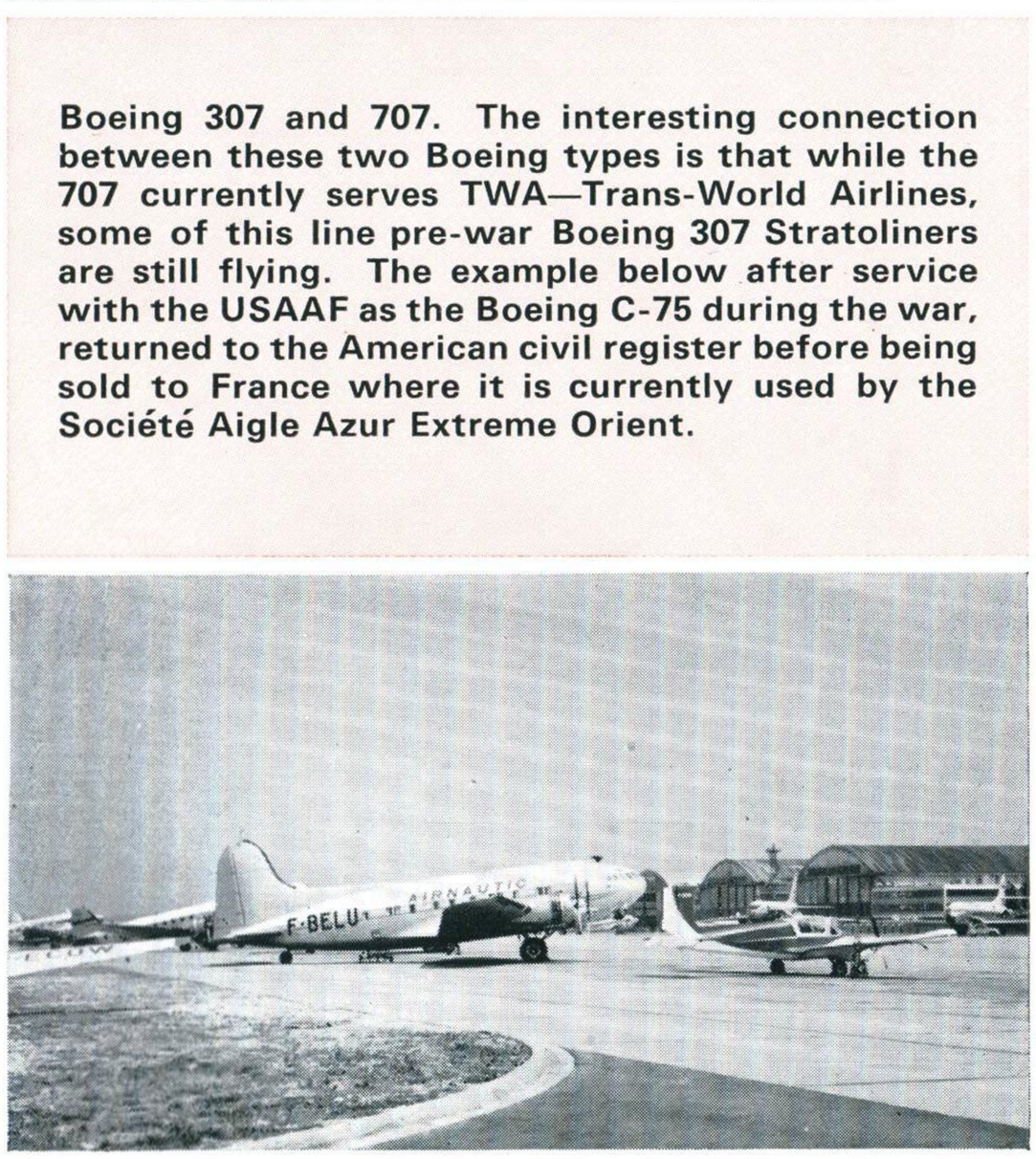
Lesson Instructions

To obtain the maximum benefit from the training devices published in this *Journal*, the following procedure should be adopted.

1. **Read the text associated with the lesson.**
2. **Prepare a list of target numbers so as to be able to tackle the targets in any order.**
3. **Identify the target pictures by comparing them with the key views : start with the easy ones so as to gain experience : also use targets already identified to solve the more difficult ones.**
4. **When certain of the identity of a target write down its name *IMMEDIATELY* against the appropriate number on your list. THIS IS IMPORTANT.**
5. **Lessons should not be hurried or given a time limit. So far as beginners are concerned, it is more important to identify accurately than quickly.**
6. **Do not attempt conscious memorising of details. shapes, or names.**



Boeing 307 and 707. The interesting connection between these two Boeing types is that while the 707 currently serves TWA—Trans-World Airlines, some of this line pre-war Boeing 307 Stratoliners are still flying. The example below after service with the USAAF as the Boeing C-75 during the war, returned to the American civil register before being sold to France where it is currently used by the Société Aigle Azur Extreme Orient.



Consolidated Index of Current Aircraft Identification Lessons



Back numbers of the *Journal* are available through normal publications channels to A.P.F.S. where stocks dating back to January 1958 are held. In these copies are many aircraft type identification lessons which are still current. The lessons are listed here in alphabetical order by reporting names with the month and year of the *Journal* concerned.

Aiglet (refresher)	August 1960
Albatross (lesson)	July 1963
Alizé (lesson)	October 1962
Alouette II (lesson)	June 1964
Alouette III (lesson)	July 1964



Ambassador (refresher)	February 1958
Andover (HS 748) (lesson)	March 1961
Argosy (lesson)	May 1962
Argus (lesson)	April 1965
Atlantic (lesson)	May 1965
Auster A.O.P.9 (lesson)	May 1963

Badger (lesson)	August 1963
Basset (lesson)	June 1965
Beagle (lesson)	March 1962
Beagle (highlight lesson)	May 1962
Bear A and B (lesson)	September 1964
Bear A (end-on)	March 1962
Beaver (lesson)	October 1962
Beechcraft Types (feature)	December 1961
Beechcraft Super 18 (refresher)	June 1959
Belfast (lesson)	May 1965
Bell 47 variants (lesson)	May 1961
Belvedere H.C. 1 (lesson)	February 1962
Beverley (lesson)	May 1962
Beverley (highlight lesson)	June 1959
Bies (feature)	July 1964
Bird Dog (lesson)	April 1963
Bison (lesson)	August 1962
Bison (highlight lesson)	June 1958
Blinder (lesson)	February 1964
Boeing 707 (comparison with DC-8, Convair 880)	November 1962
Boeing 707 (general)	July 1961
Bomarc (lesson)	September 1961
Bosun (lesson)	December 1958
Brigadyr (lesson)	June 1963
Bristol 170 (see Freighter)	
Britannia (lesson including highlights and end-on)	April 1965
Broussard (lesson)	July 1962
Buccaneer S.1 (lesson)	January 1963
Buccaneer S.2 (feature)	November 1964
Buckeye (lesson)	July 1961



Camel (full lesson)	June 1964
Camel (end-on views)	February 1962
Camp (lesson including highlights and end-on views)	February 1961
Canadair Forty-Four (lesson)	April 1965
Canberra P.R.3 (lesson)	February 1959
Canberra B.(1)8 (lesson)	June 1959
Canberra P.R.9 (lesson)	June 1959
Caravelle (lesson)	October 1960
Caravelle (refresher)	November 1961
Cargomaster (lesson)	January 1961
Cargomaster (refresher)	March 1962
Cargomaster (highlight lesson)	May 1960
Caribou (lesson)	December 1962
Cat (lesson including highlights and end-on views)	January 1961
Cessna Types (feature)	March 1964



Cessna 180 (feature)	May 1965
Cessna 310 (U-3) (refresher)	April 1960
Cessna T-37 (lesson)	May 1965
CF-100 (lesson)	July 1960
Chickasaw (see Whirlwind)	
Chipmunk (refresher)	June 1962
Cleat (lesson)	November 1959
Cleat (refresher)	January 1962
Cleat (end-on views)	April 1962
Clod (feature)	June 1964
Coach (refresher)	April 1962
Colt (lesson)	May 1962
Comet 2 (lesson)	June 1958
Comet 2 (refresher)	December 1962
Comet 4 (lesson)	October 1960
Comet 4 (refresher)	June 1964
Commando (lesson)	April 1960
Constellation (including Super Constellation)	October 1962
Convair 340 (lesson)	April 1959
Convair 880 (lesson)	September 1962
Convair 880 (comparisons with Boeing 707 and DC-8)	November 1962
Cookpot (lesson)	June 1965
Coot (lesson)	September 1963
Coot (lesson with highlight and end-on views)	December 1960
Cougar (lesson)	October 1961
Crate (lesson)	October 1959

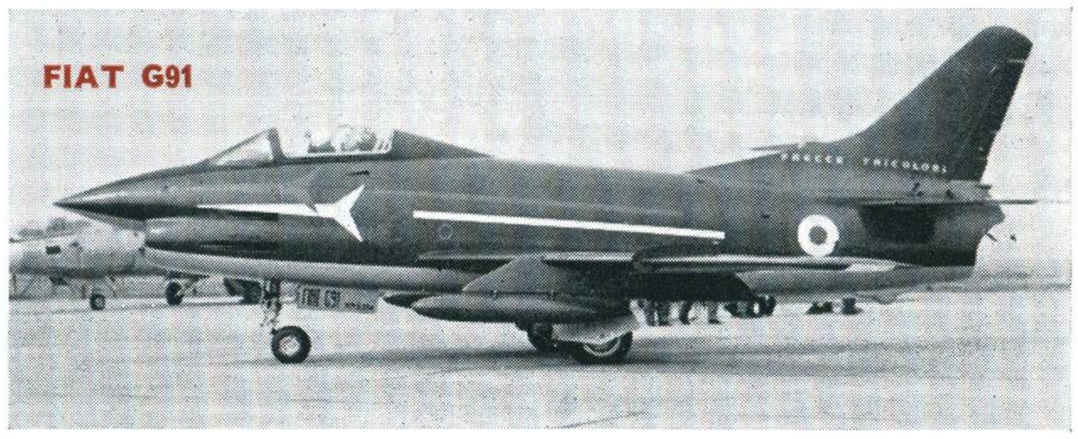


Crate (refresher)	July 1962
Creek (lesson)	July 1963
Crusader (lesson)	September 1962
Cub (lesson)	December 1963

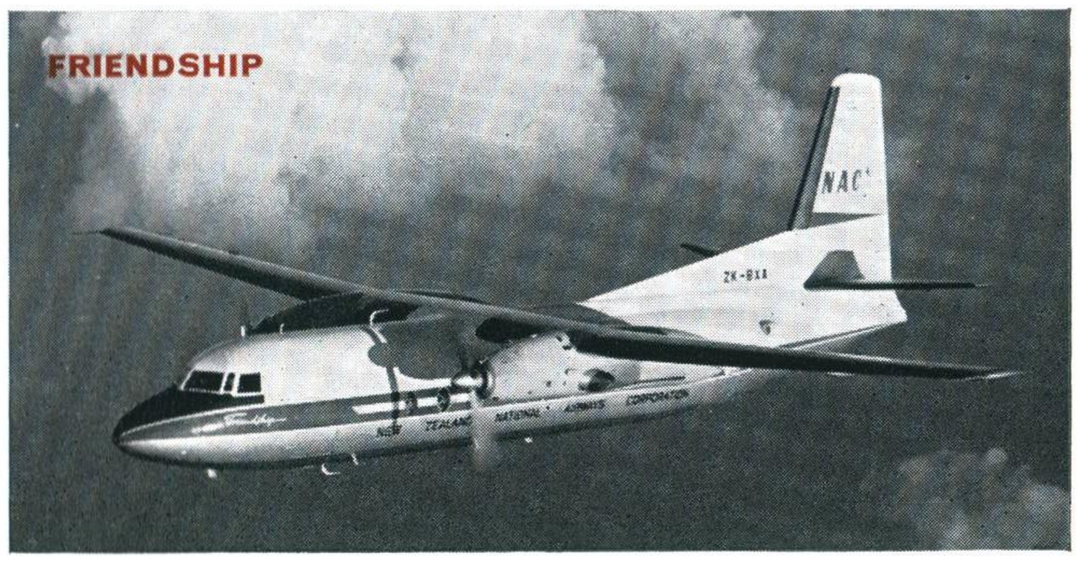
Dakota (refresher)	August 1962
DC-3 (see Dakota)	
DC-6, DC-7 refresher	April 1960
DC-8 (lesson)	April 1962
DC-8 (comparison with Boeing 707 and Convair 880)	November 1962
Delfin (feature)	September 1964
Delta Dagger	September 1960
Delta Dart	November 1959
Demon (lesson)	June 1958
Destroyer (lesson)	January 1963
Devon (lesson)	April 1959
Djinn (lesson)	November 1961
Dominie	Due September 1965
Dornier Do 27 (lesson)	July 1962
Dornier Do 28 (lesson)	January 1964
Dragonfly (lesson)	April 1959
Draken (lesson)	October 1961

Electra (lesson)	July 1959
Étendard IV (lesson)	January 1964

Fagot (lesson)	December 1962
Fagot (highlights)	May 1959
Farmer (lesson)	February 1963



Fiat G91 (lesson)	March 1962
Fiat G82 (lesson)	September 1959
Fiddler (lesson)	September 1963
Firebar (lesson)	August 1963
Fishbed (lesson)	March 1963
Fishbed (highlight lesson)	July 1964
Fitter (lesson)	March 1964



Flamant (lesson)	September 1959
Flashlight (lessons)	May/June 1959 and August 1960
Flipper (lesson)	January 1964
Flipper (highlight lesson)	July 1964
Fokker S14 (lesson)	September 1961
Freighter (lesson)	August 1958
Freighter (end-on views)	November 1960
Fresco (lesson)	January 1963
Friendship (lesson)	February 1963
Fury (lesson)	August 1958

Galeb (feature)	September 1964
Gannet AEW.3 (lessons)	May and December 1960
Gannet A.S. and T. Types (lessons)	October and November 1962
Gawron (feature)	May 1964
Globemaster II (lesson)	July 1960
Globemaster II (refresher)	August 1961
Gnat (lesson)	March 1963
Gulfstream (lesson)	August 1962

Hare (lesson)	May 1965
Hastings (refresher)	July 1959)
Hawker P.1127 (see Kestrel)	
Hawkeye (lesson)	August 1963
Herald (lesson)	May 1963
Hercules (lesson)	July 1962



Hermes (refresher)	July 1958
Heron (lesson)	April 1958
(new lesson)	Due October 1965
Hiller Helicopters (lesson)	July 1964
Hook (lesson)	May 1964
Hound (lesson)	June 1961
Hound (refresher)	June 1962
Hunter (lesson)	August 1963
Hunter T.7 (lesson)	June 1960
Huskie (lesson)	December 1961
Hustler (lessons)	July 1963 and January 1962

Intruder (lesson)	August 1961
Invader (lesson)	February 1964
Iroquois (lesson)	April 1963

Javelin (lesson)	July 1965
Jet Provost (lesson)	March 1964
Jetstar (lesson)	July 1963
Junkers Ju 52/3m (mini-lesson)	February 1962

Kestrel (lesson)	June 1963

Lansen (lesson)	June 1963
Liftmaster (see DC-6)	
Lightning (lesson)	August 1964
Lockheed U-2 (lesson)	February 1964
Lockheed YF-12A (A11) (feature)	July 1965

Macchi MB 326 (lesson)	June 1963
Mace (feature)	June 1959
Mach Trainer (lesson)	September 1961
Madge (lesson)	May 1963
Magister (lesson)	March 1964
Mandrake (lesson)	March 1965
Marlin (lesson)	February 1960
Maruta (feature)	June 1965
Matador (feature)	June 1959
Max (lesson)	April 1965
Mentor (lesson)	November 1963
Meteor N.F. 14 (refresher)	October 1959
Mirage III (lesson)	November 1963
Mitchell (lesson)	November 1963
Mohawk (lesson)	February 1964
Morava (lesson)	April 1964
Mustang (lesson)	December 1963
Mystère IVA (lesson)	September 1964

Neptune (lesson)	October 1960
Noratlas (lesson)	January 1964
Nord 262 (lesson)	March 1965
Nord 3202 (feature)	March 1962
Nord 3400 (lesson)	September 1961

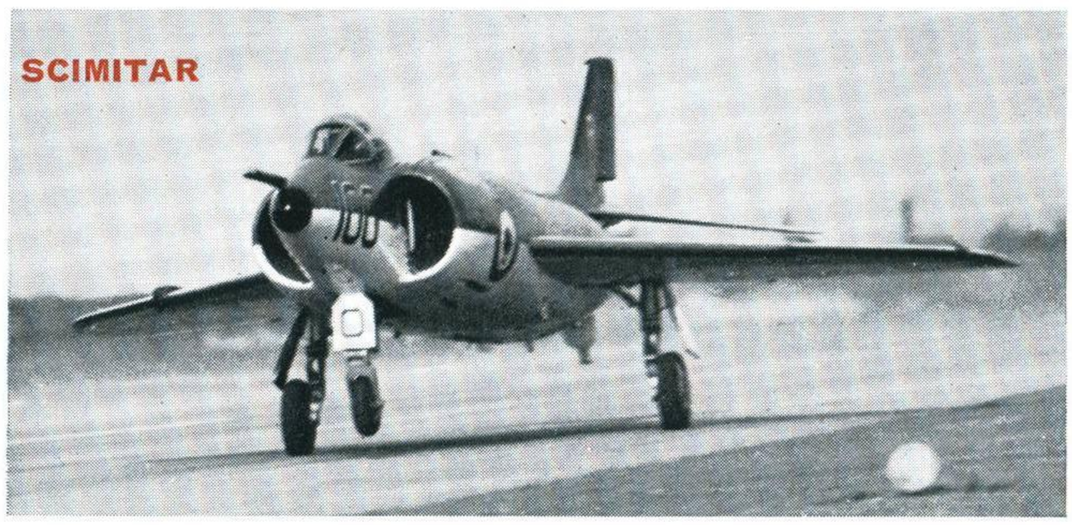
One-Eleven (lesson)	March 1965
Orion (lesson)	March 1964
Otter (refresher)	January 1962



Packet (lesson)	March 1961
Packet (refresher)	April 1962
Paris (lesson)	March 1960
Pembroke (refresher)	March 1960
Phantom II (lesson)	January 1964



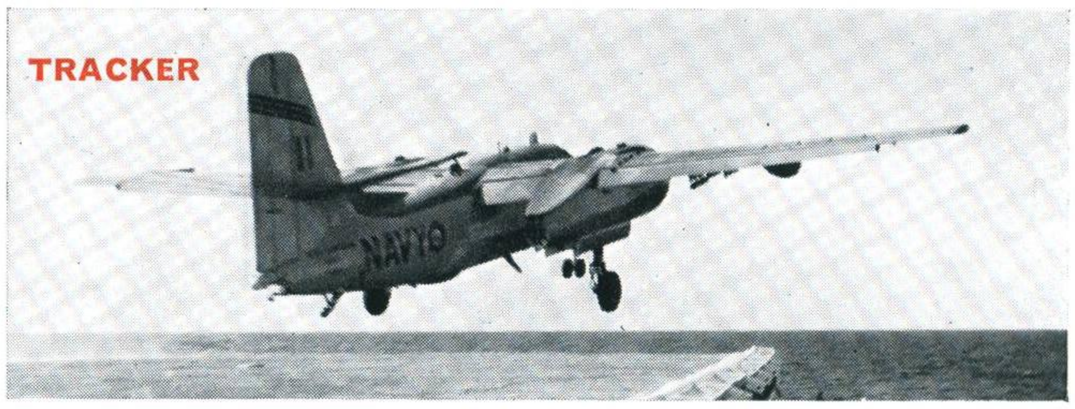
Piaggio P.149	July 1958
Piaggio P.166 (lesson)	August 1962
Pioneer (refresher)	October 1959
Piper Cub (lesson)	Due September 1965
Porter	Due August 1965
Portofino (lesson)	April 1965
Provence (lesson)	September 1961
Provider (refresher)	April 1958
Ranger (lesson)	May 1961
Raven (see Hiller Helicopters)	
Retriever (refresher)	November 1961
Saab J-29 (refresher)	July 1961
Sabre D (lesson)	April 1963
Sabre D (end-on lesson)	September 1959
Sabreliner (lesson)	March 1962
Sahara (lesson)	September 1961
Savage (refresher)	September 1958
Scimitar (lesson)	February 1962



Scimitar (end-on lesson)	July 1959
Scout (lesson)	November 1964
Sea Hawk (refresher)	March 1961
Sea King (lesson)	May 1965
Seasprite (lesson)	Due August 1965
Seastar (lesson)	September 1959
Sea Vixen (lesson)	February 1963
Shackleton M.R.2 (highlights)	June 1959
Shackleton M.R.3 (lesson)	January 1960



Shackleton M.R.2, M.R.3, T.4 (lesson including highlights and head-on)	March 1965
Shawnee (refresher)	November 1961
Sikorsky S.62 (lesson)	Due August 1965
Sioux (See Bell 47)	
Skeeter (lesson)	June 1962
Skycrane (lesson)	July 1965
Skyhawk (lesson)	May 1963
Skyray (lesson)	November 1962
Skywarrior (lesson)	January 1963
Skywarrior (highlights)	February 1963
Starfighter (lesson)	October 1962
Stratofortress (lesson) (with qualification that key on Page 91 be amended from "B-52G" to "B-52B")	April 1964
Stratojet (lesson)	September 1963
Stratotanker (lesson)	February and December 1960
Super Broussard (lesson)	March 1965
Super Constellation (see Constellation)	
Super Mystère (lesson)	December 1960
Super Sabre (lesson)	May 1963
Sycamore (lesson)	April 1959
Talon (lesson)	December 1962
Thunderbolt (lesson)	May 1959
Thunderchief (lesson) (with qualification that references to "F-100" should read "F-105").	June 1964
Thunderflash (lesson)	November 1959
Thunderstreak (lesson)	April 1963
Tiger (lesson)	June 1961
Tracer (lesson)	April 1963

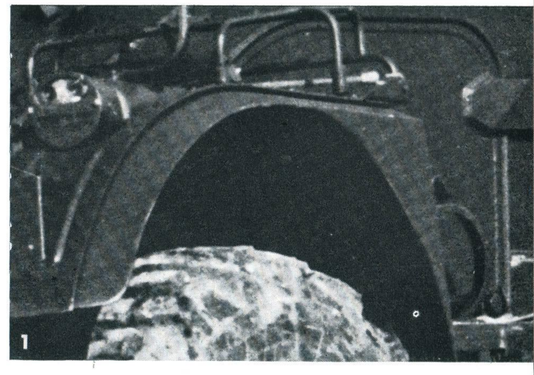


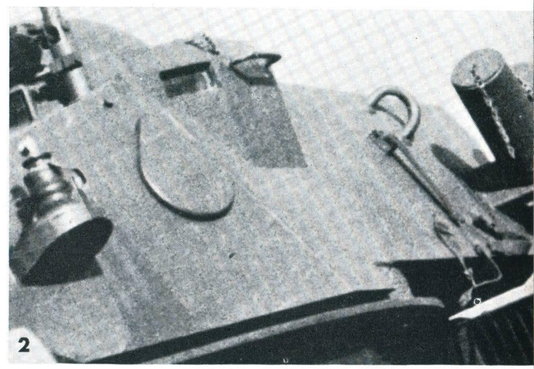
Tracker (lesson)	April 1963
Trader (lesson)	April 1963
Trener Master Z 326 (lesson)	March 1964
Trident (lesson)	February 1963
Trojan (lesson)	June 1964
Trooper (lesson)	May 1961
Troopship (see Friendship)	
Twin Bonanza (refresher)	January 1959
Twin Pioneer (lesson)	May 1963
Vampire T.11 (lesson)	December 1960
Vanguard (lesson)	August 1961
Varsity (lesson)	May 1958
Varsity (refresher)	October 1960
Vautour (lesson)	July 1963
VC 10 (lesson)	March 1963
Venom (lesson)	December 1959
Vertol 44 (refresher)	November 1961
Vertol 107 (lesson)	August 1964
Victor (lesson)	November 1962
Vigilante (lesson)	December 1962
Viking (lesson)	May 1958
Viscount (refresher)	April 1960
Voodoo (refresher)	July 1961
Vulcan (lesson)	March 1959 (will be superseded August 1965)
Wasp (lesson)	November 1964
Wessex (lesson)	April 1964
Whirlwind (lesson)	August 1964
Widgeon (lesson)	April 1959
Yukon (lesson)	April 1965
Zephyr (lesson)	December 1961
Zlin Z326 (see Trener Master)	

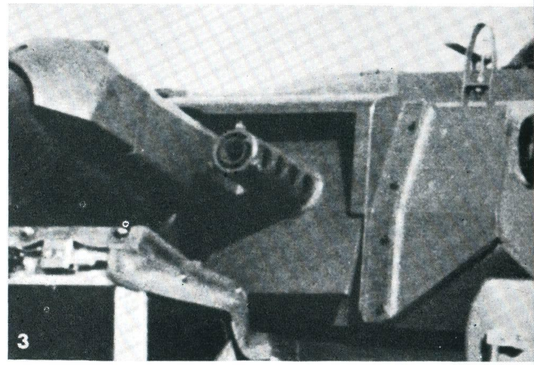
PANHARD A.M.L.

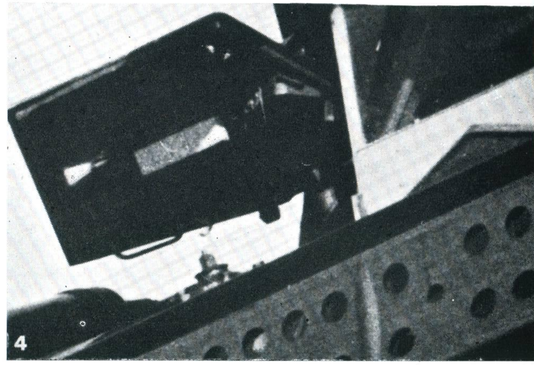


Lesson starts here


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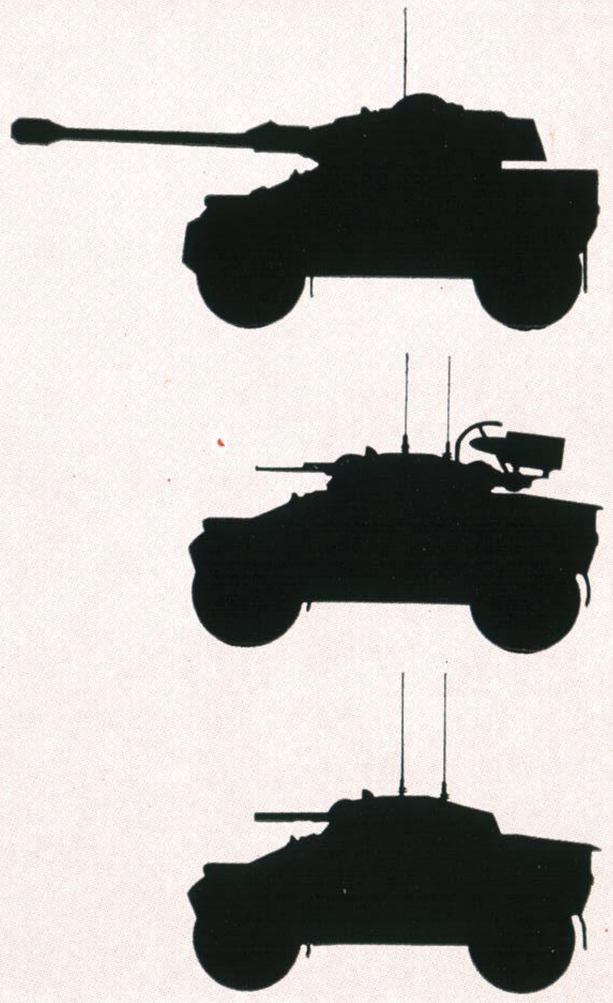
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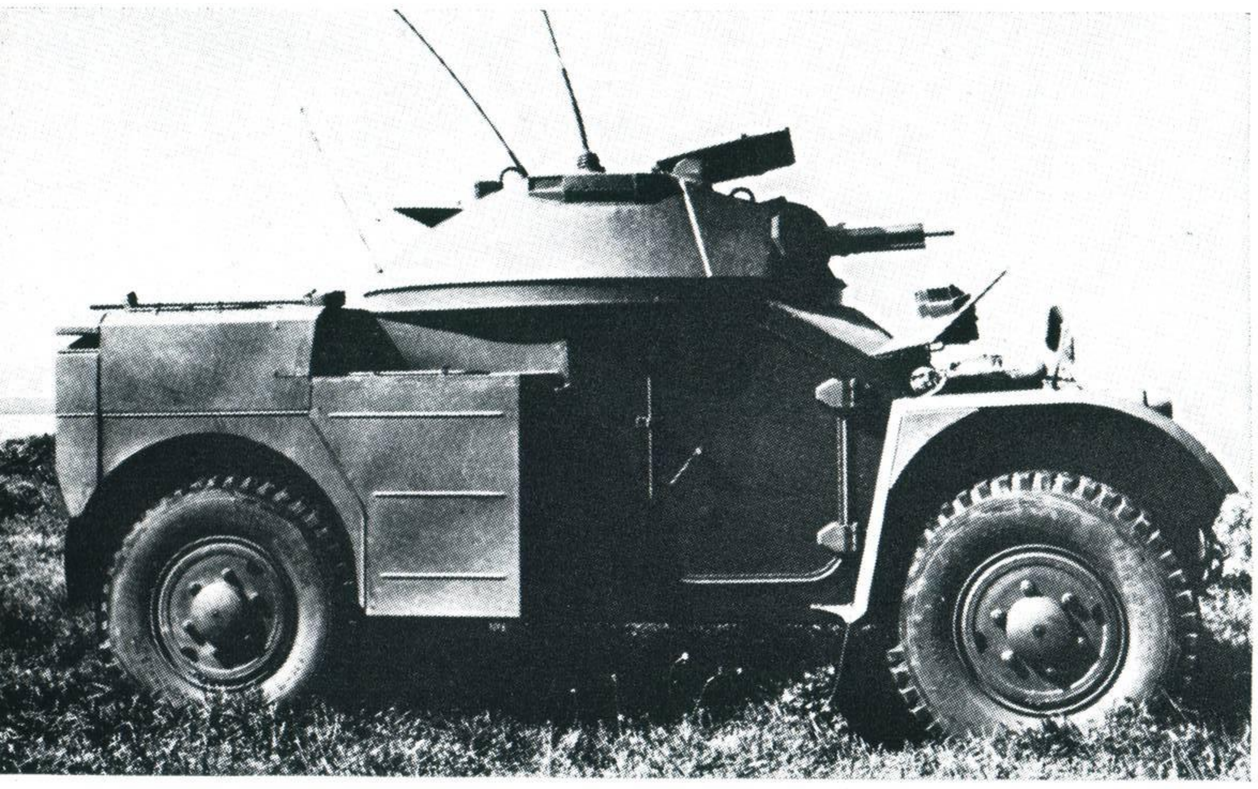
PANHARD A.M.L. *continued*

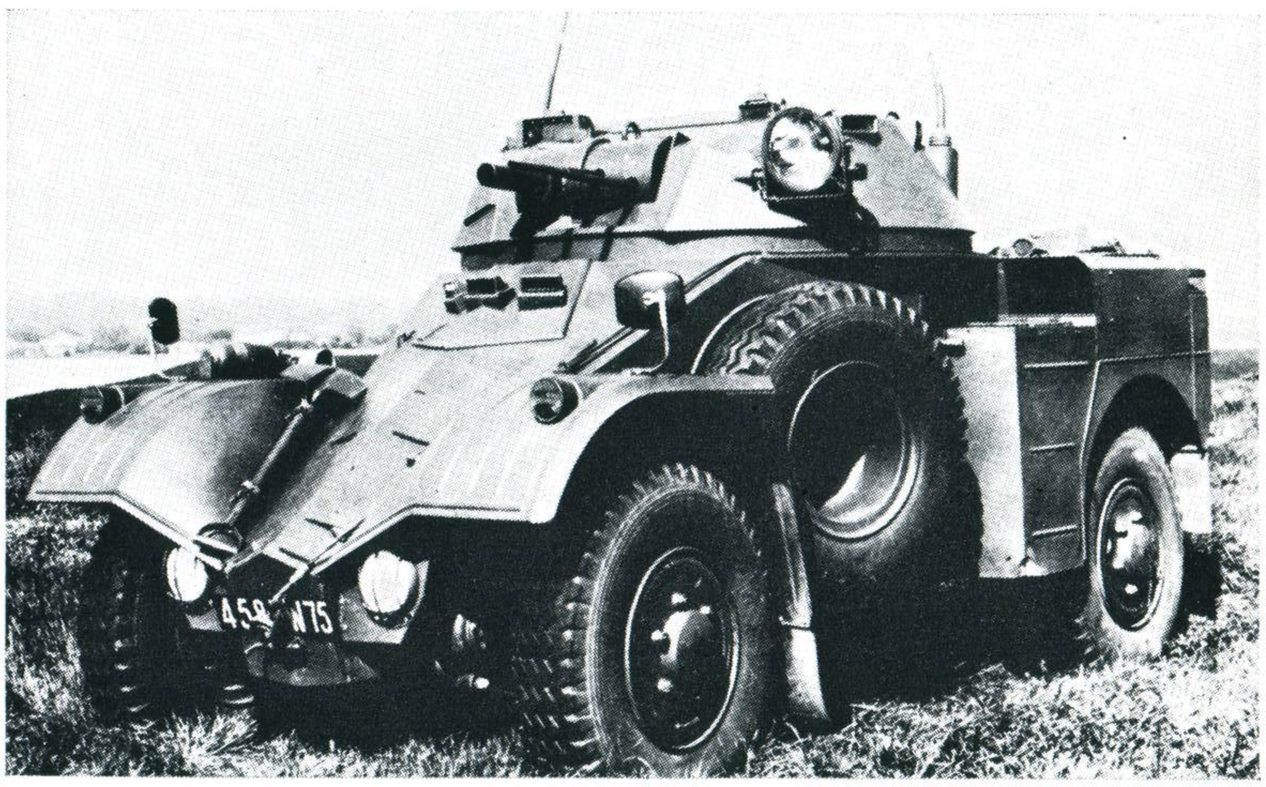
Panhard A.M.L., or *Automitrailleuse Légère*, is a light armoured car used in numbers by the French Army and also adopted by the South African forces. It is comparable in weight and size to the Ferret scout car but it has a larger, two-man turret and carries heavier armament.

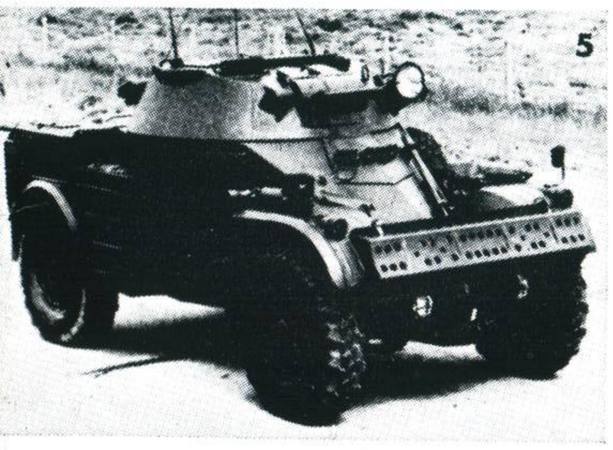
The turret of the A.M.L. is of two different types. The original H.E.60 turret is the more rounded and smaller of the two. It mounts one 60-mm. breech-loaded mortar, easily recognised by its stubby barrel, and either two 7·5-mm. or one ·5-in. coaxial machine-guns. On some vehicles this turret has also been fitted with a S.A.M.O. 1160 launcher with four *Entac* anti-tank guided missiles. The more recent H.90 turret is larger, more angular and has a rear overhang. It is even more easily distinguished by the 90-mm. gun which it mounts in addition to a 7·5-mm. coaxial machine-gun. The 90-mm. gun has a relatively long barrel and a prominent, double-baffle muzzle brake.

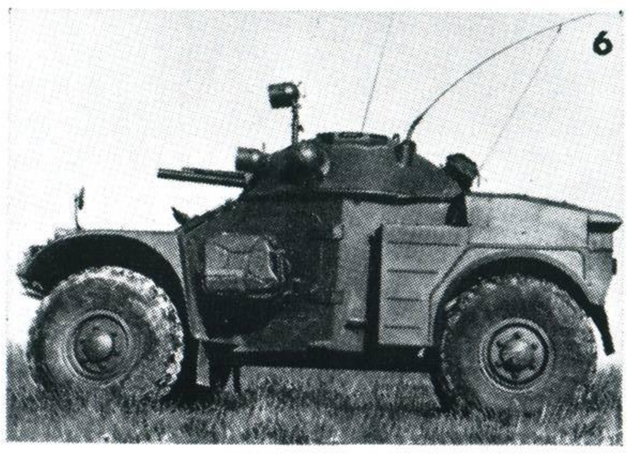
With either turret the A.M.L. presents a unique, close-coupled appearance which is accentuated by the shape of the air intake boxes located over the rear wheels. These boxes also give a false impression of the size of the engine compartment when the vehicle is viewed from the side : its 90 b.h.p. four-cylinder air cooled Panhard engine is, in fact, very compact.







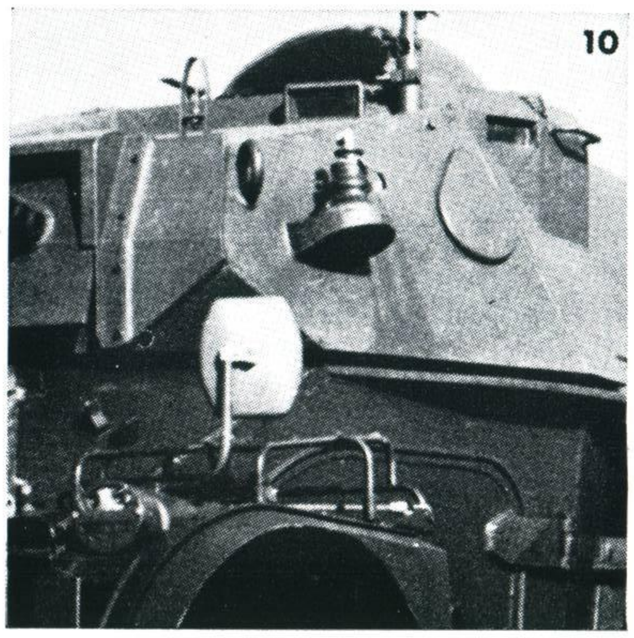


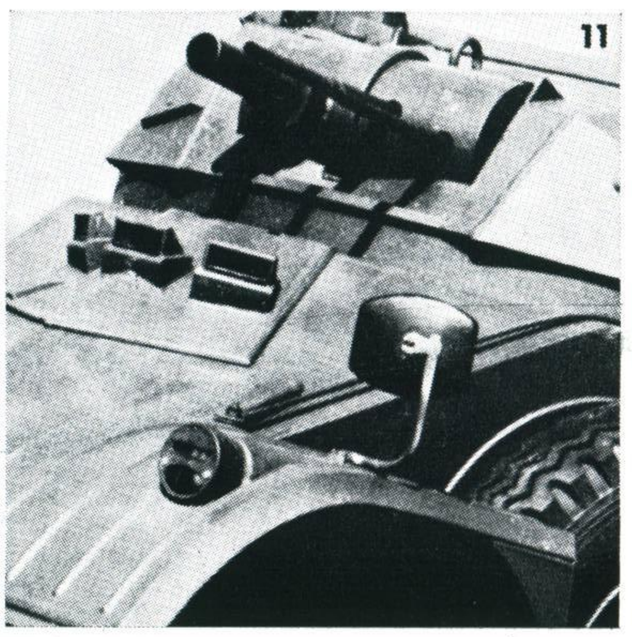






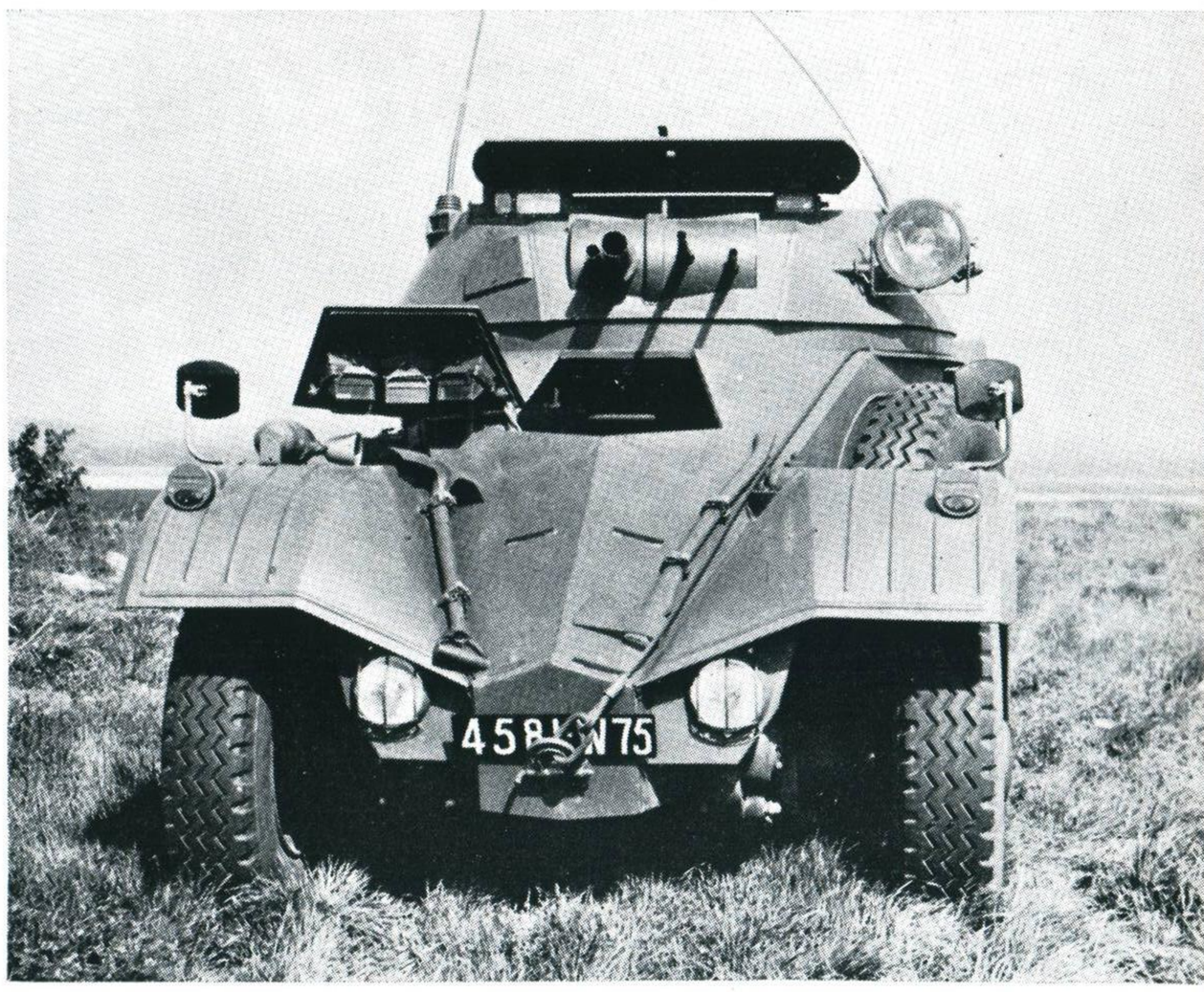




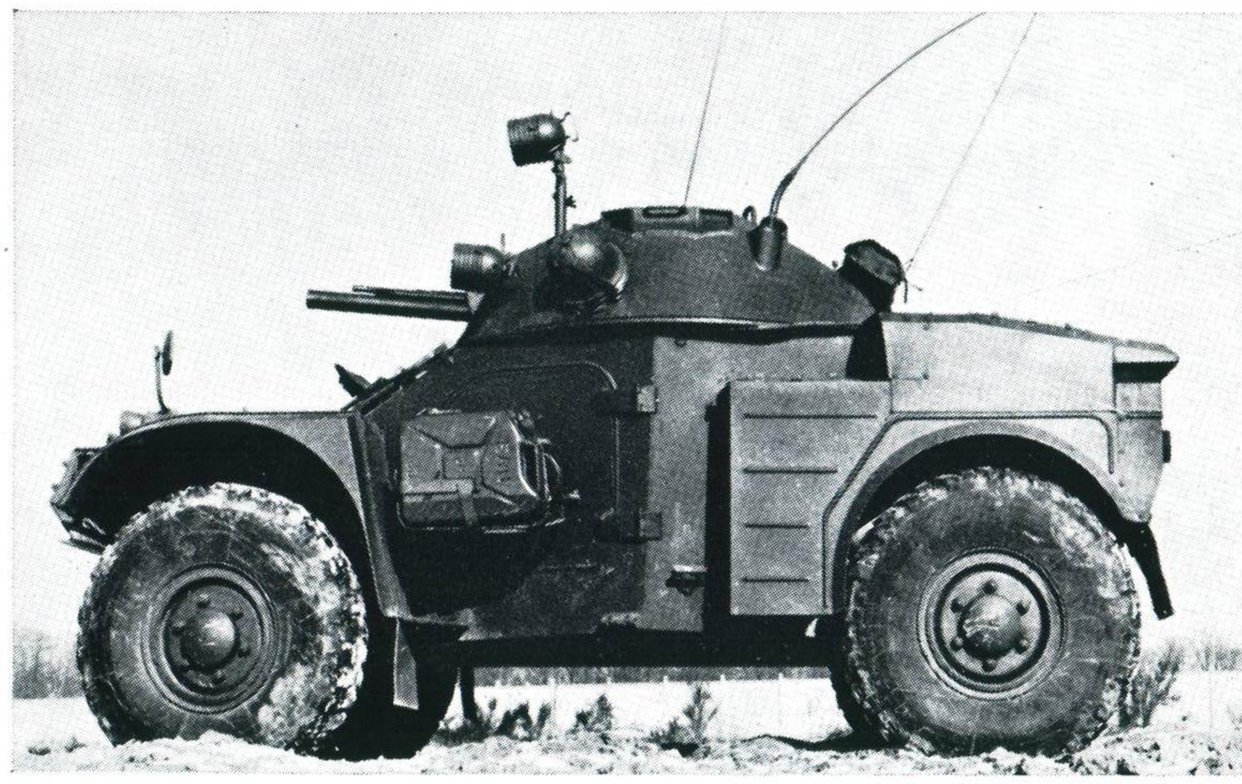




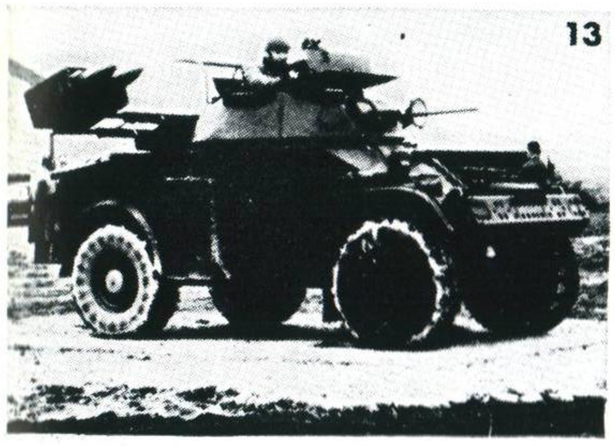




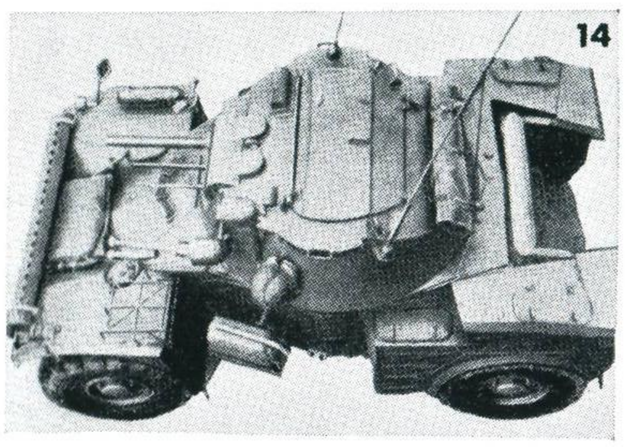




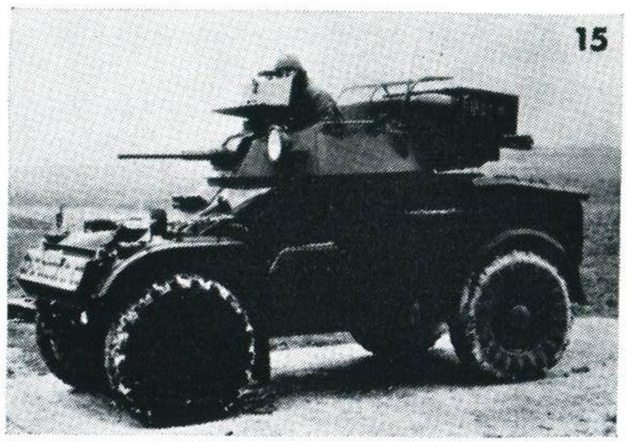
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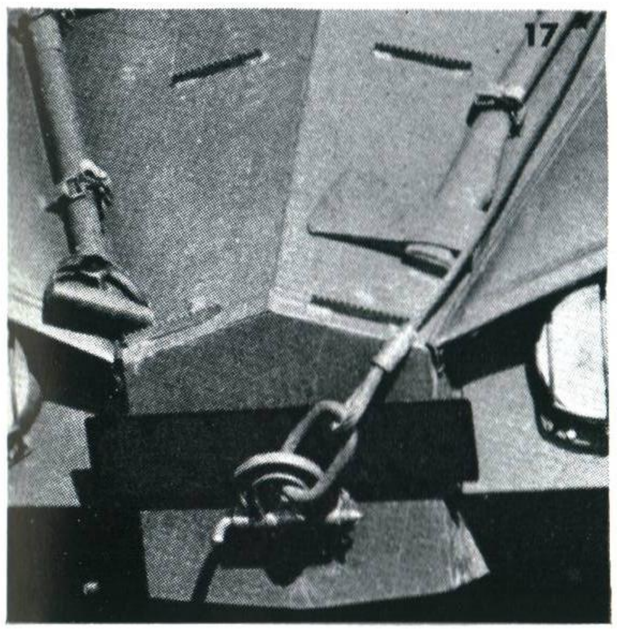
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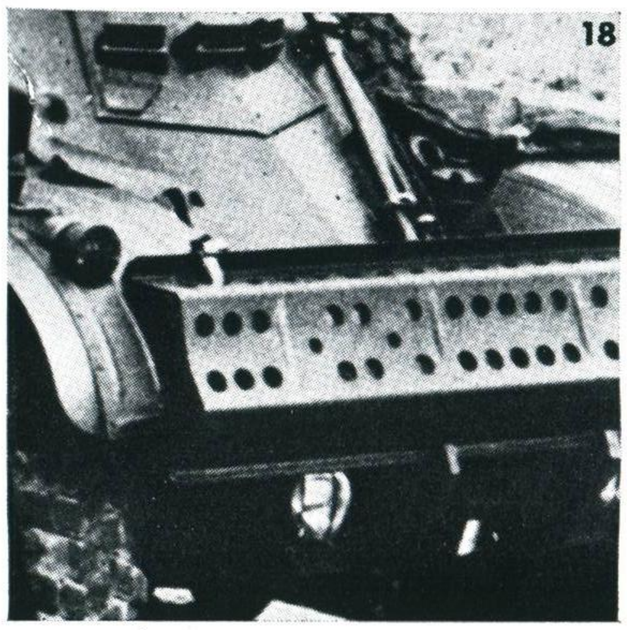
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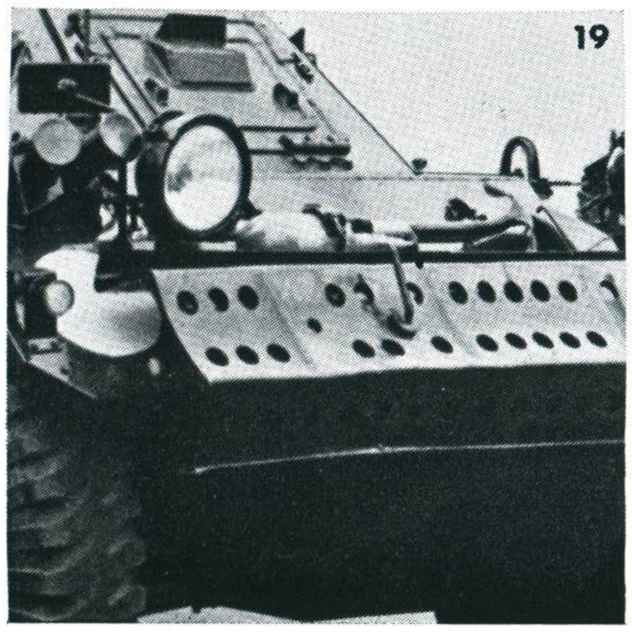
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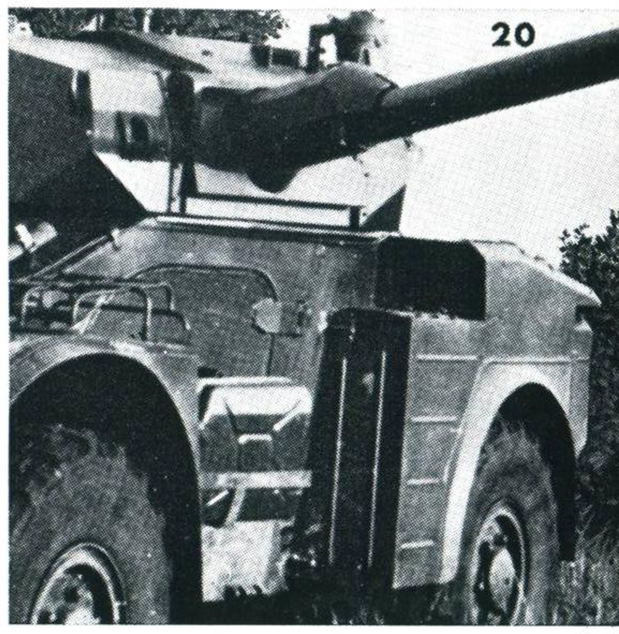
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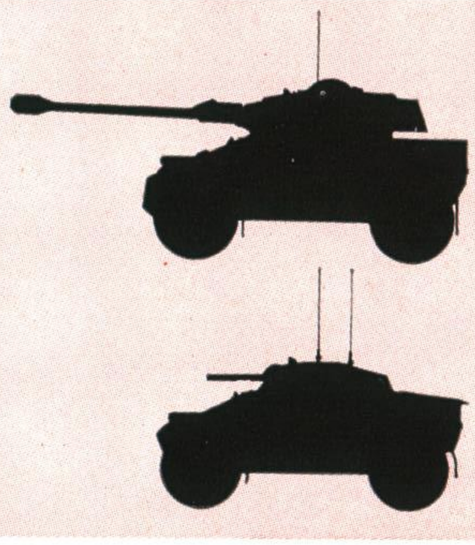
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Continued overleaf . . .

PANHARD A.M.L. *continued*

Like the Ferret, the A.M.L. commonly carries sand channels across its hull front. For normal peace time driving the driver's hatch cover is swung to one side and a small windscreen with hood is erected in its place.

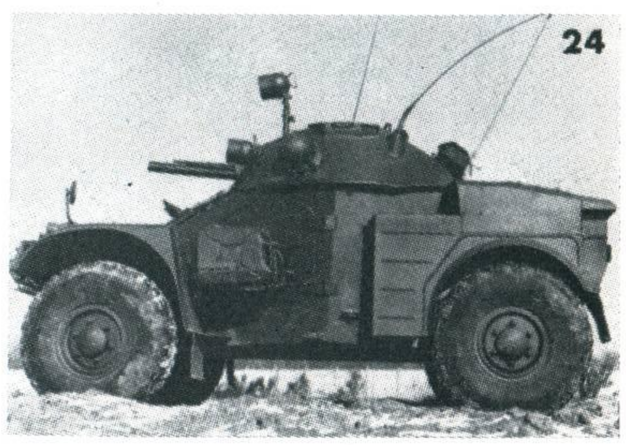




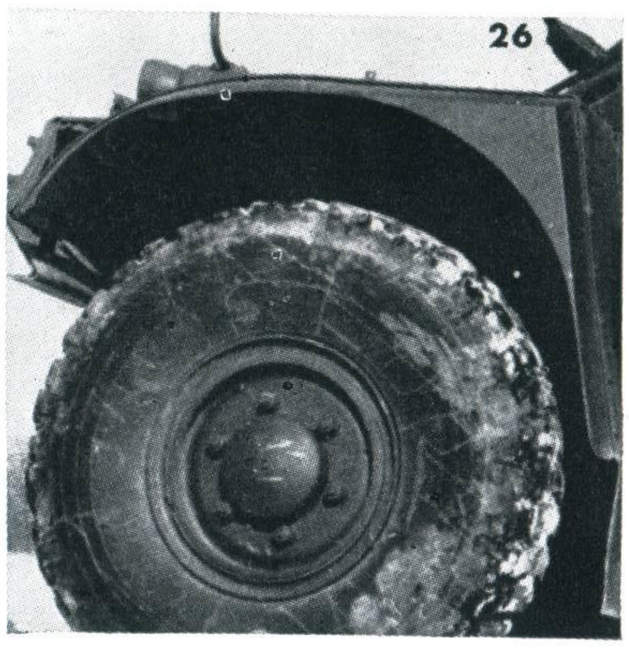


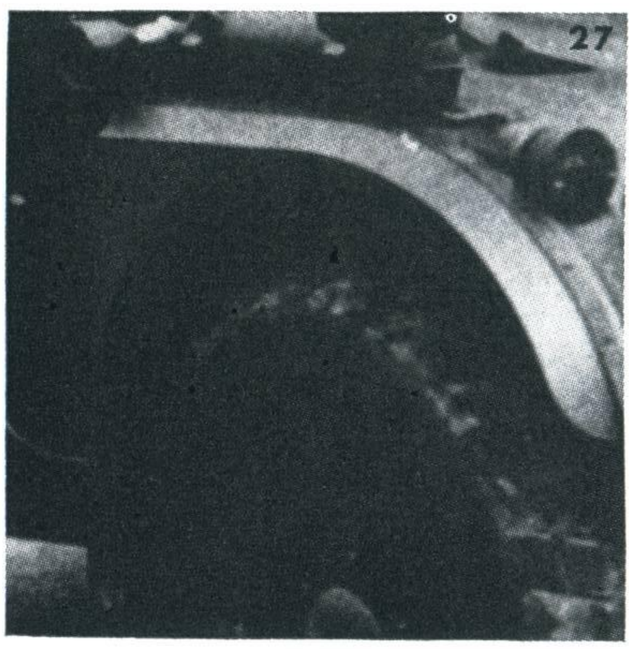


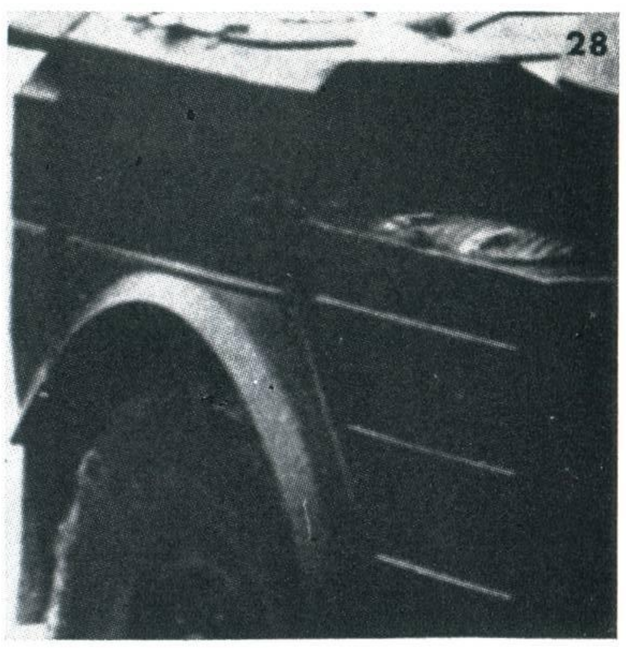


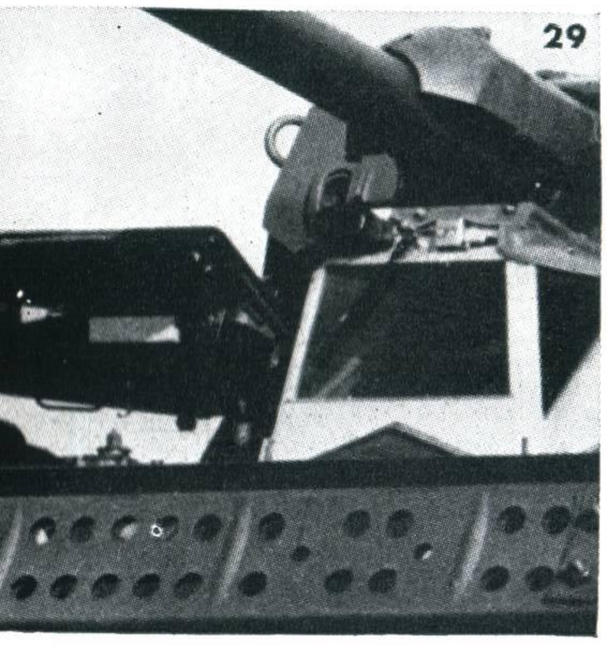


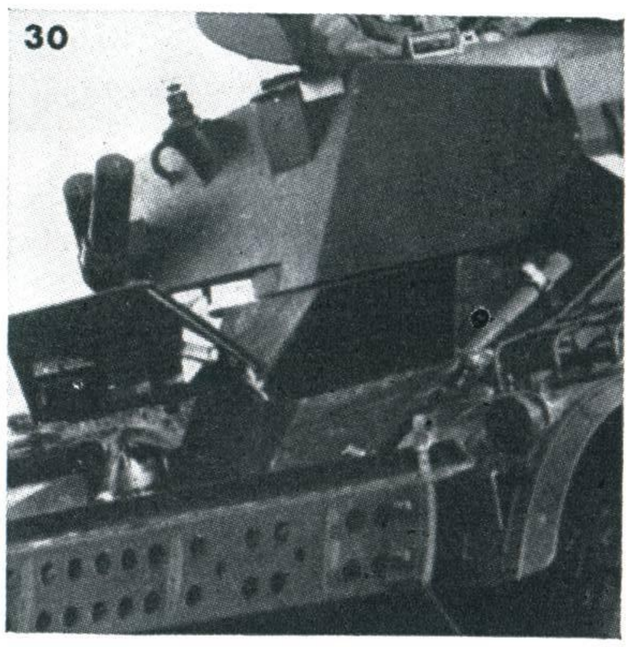




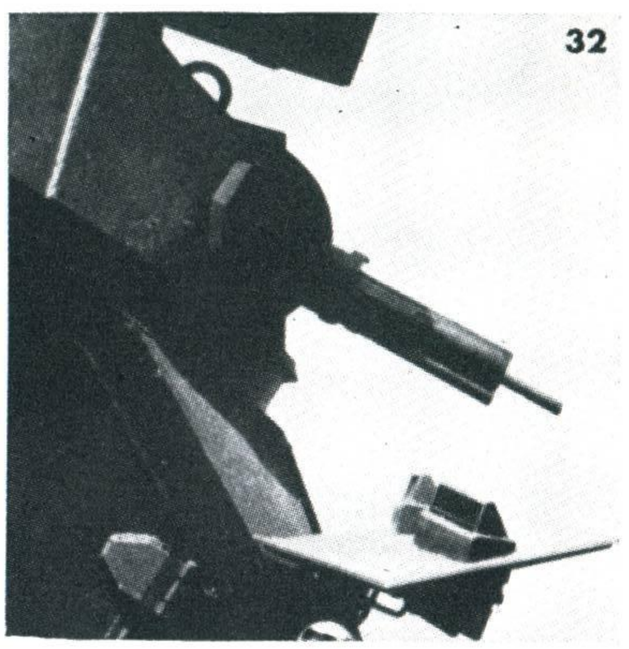


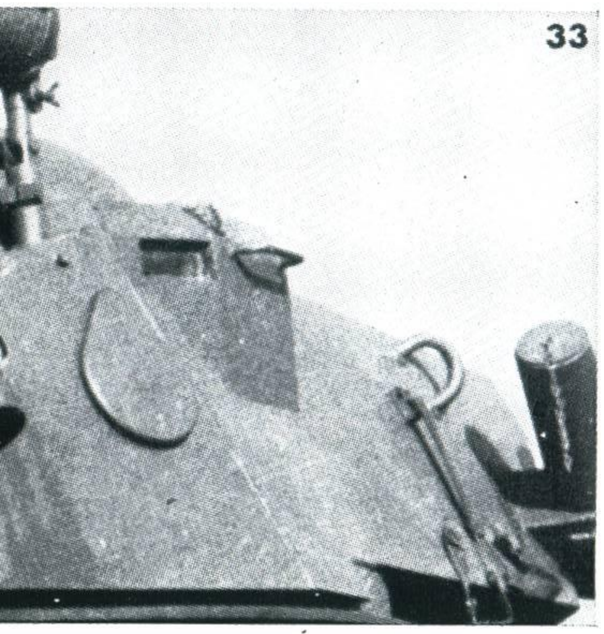


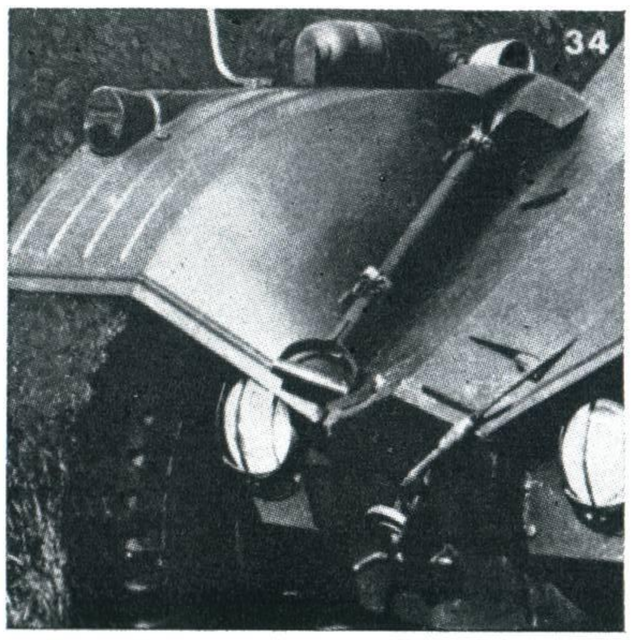


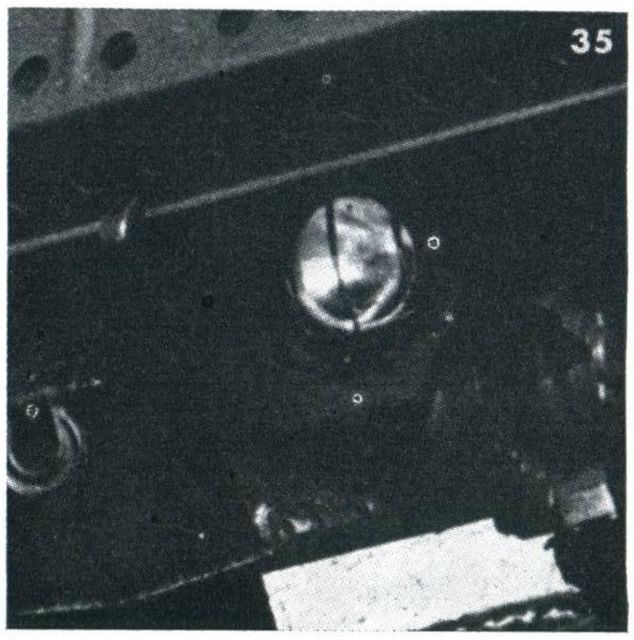


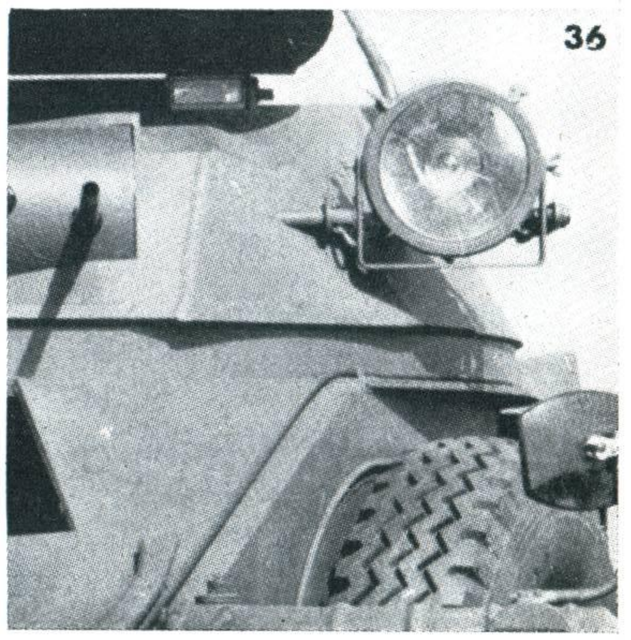


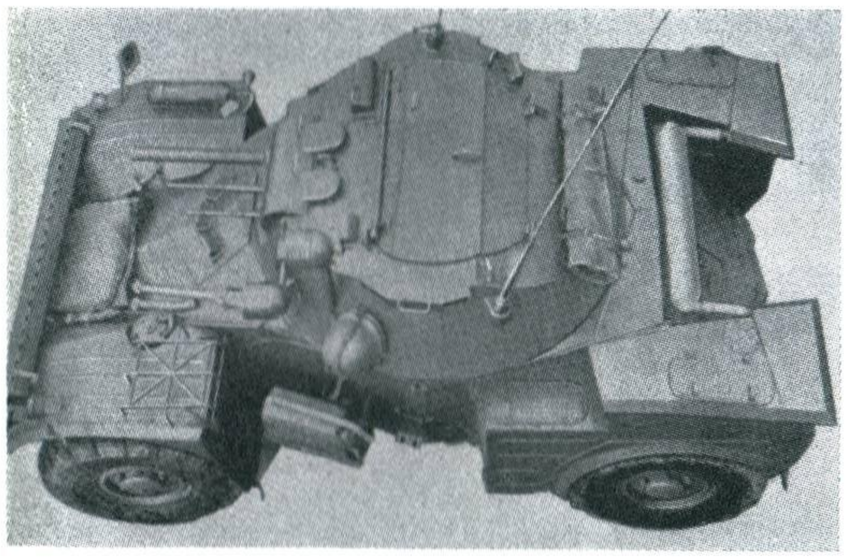




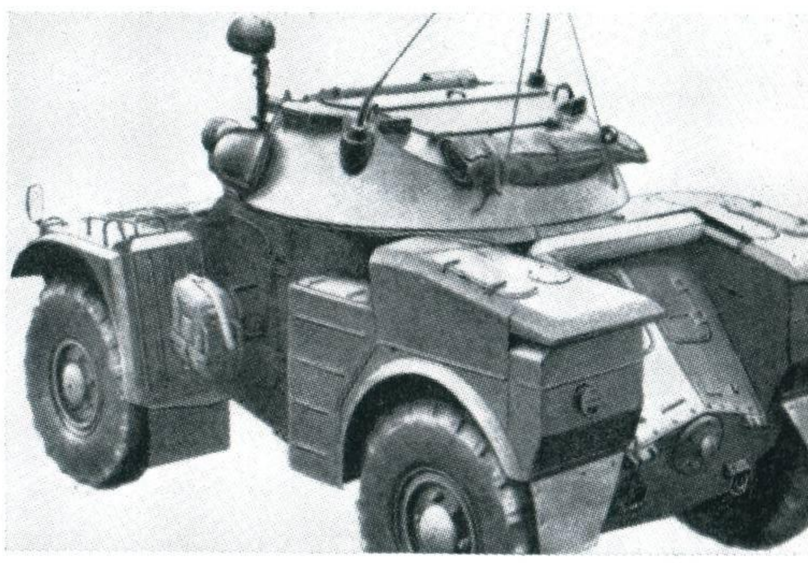












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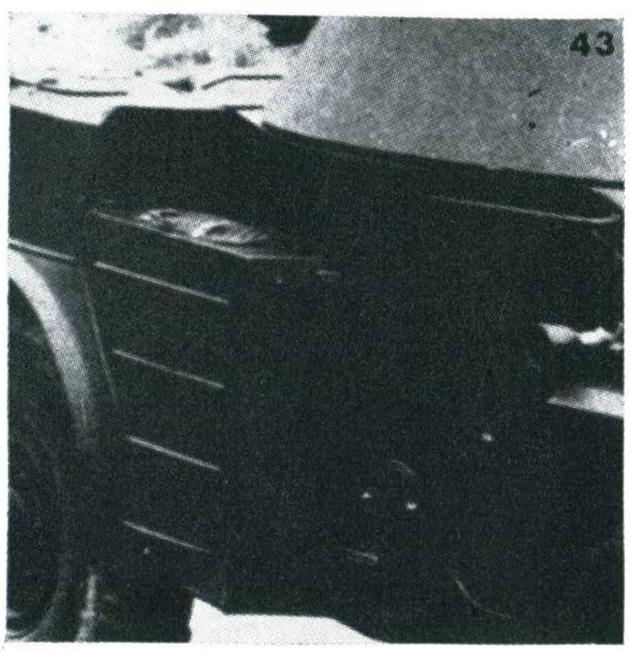
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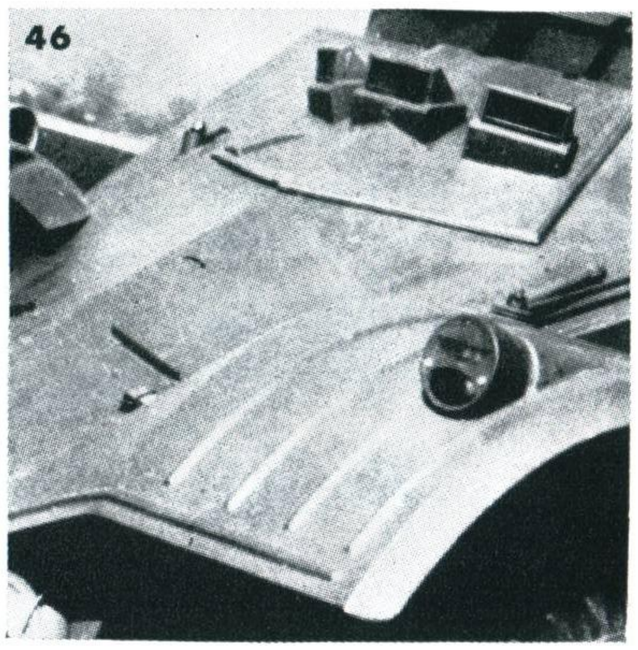
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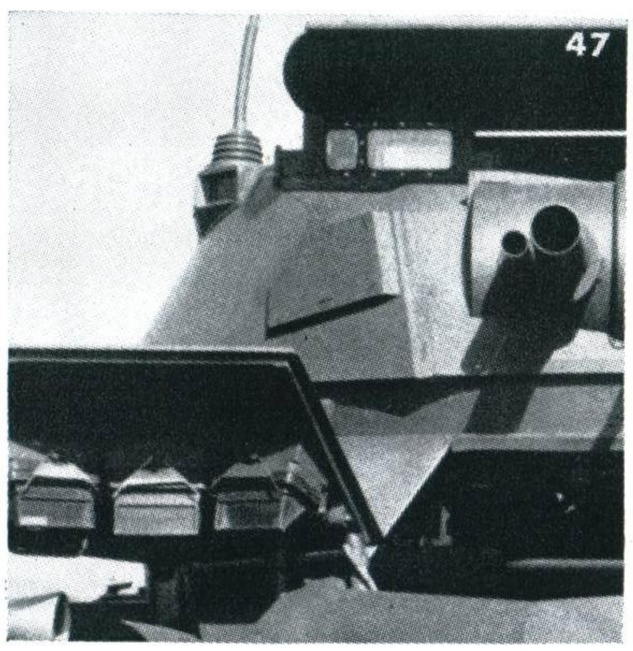
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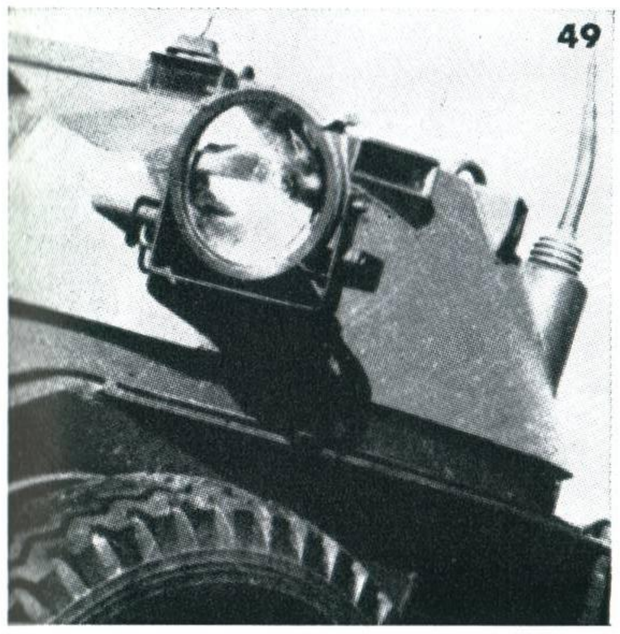
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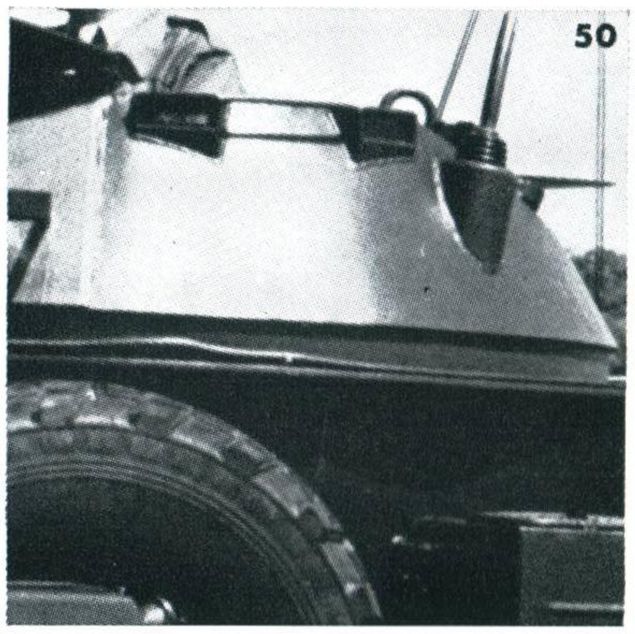
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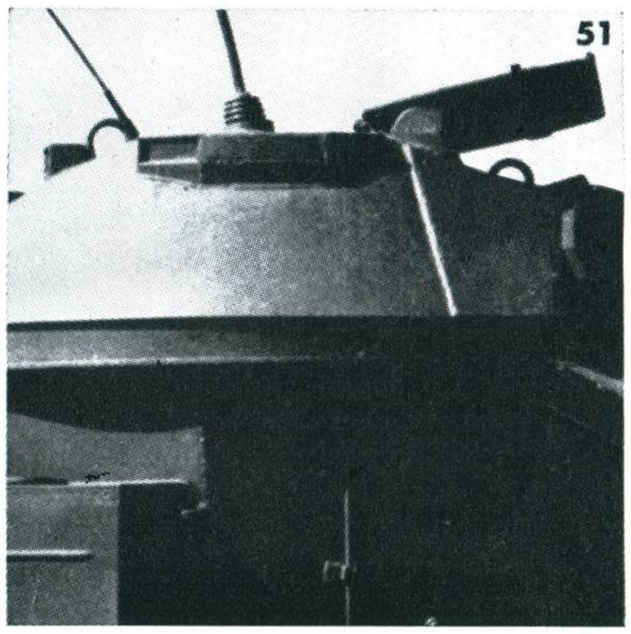
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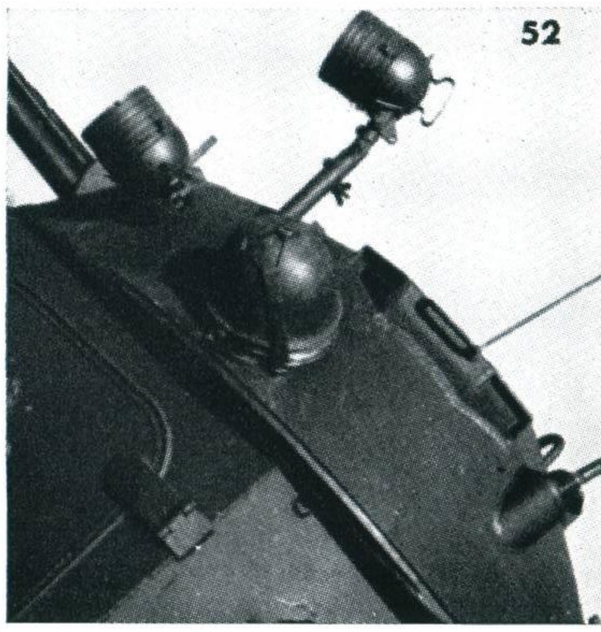
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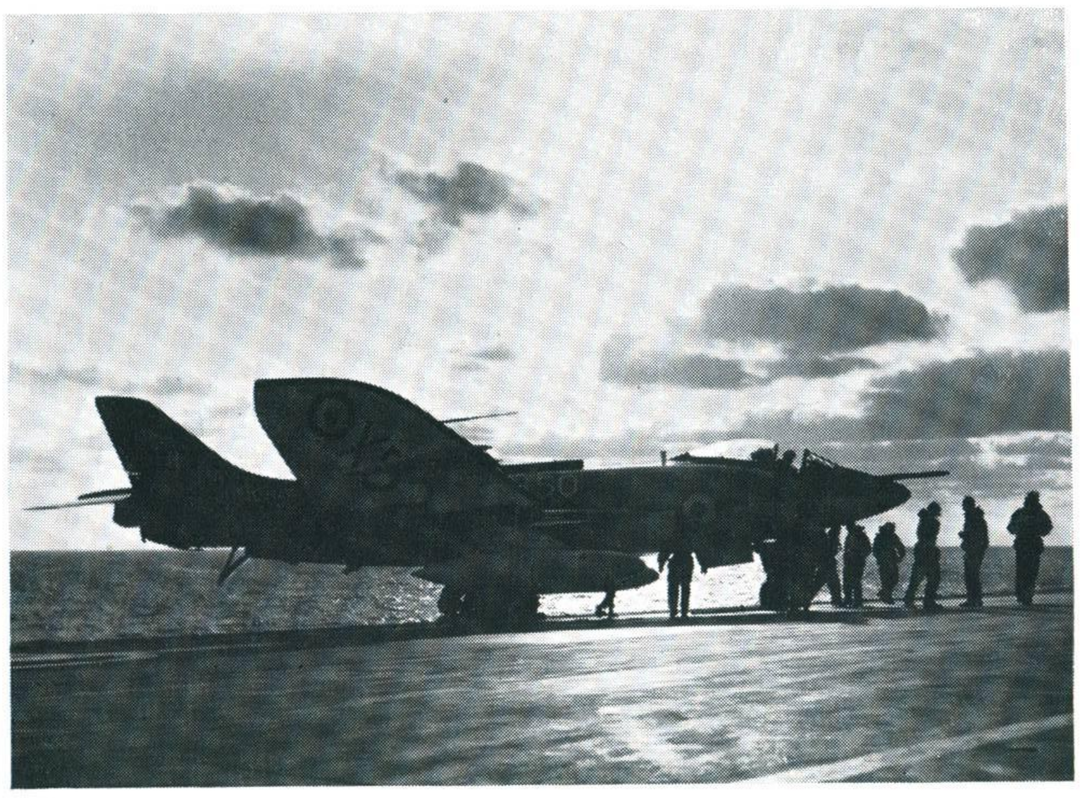
51



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Solutions on the cover



Cover Photo: A Scimitar of No. 803 Squadron on H.M.S. *Ark Royal* photographed in March this year.

Centre-spread, pages 182–183: A Lightning F.3 of No. 23 Squadron. This constitutes an F.3 key picture for the August 1964 lesson when a suitable key was not available.

Page 172

SKYCRANE

All targets are of **Skycranes** except No. 12 which is a **Sikorsky S-61** and No. 24 which is a **Harke.**

SOLUTIONS TO TESTS AND EXERCISES

Page 176

JAVELIN F.A.W.9

All targets are of **Javelins** except No. 16 which is a **Vulcan** and No. 19 which is a **Buccaneer.**

Page 178

WARSHIPS OF THE USSR—No. 8

Kashin Class Destroyers

All targets are of **Kashin Class Guided Missile Destroyers** except Nos. 14 (**Lynx Class Anti-Submarine Frigate**), 17 (**Kotlin Class Destroyer**), 23 (**Kynda Class Guided Missile Destroyer**), 32 (**Salisbury Class Frigate**), 37 (**Kotlin Class Destroyer**) and 49 (**Kynda Class Guided Missile Destroyer**).

Page 184

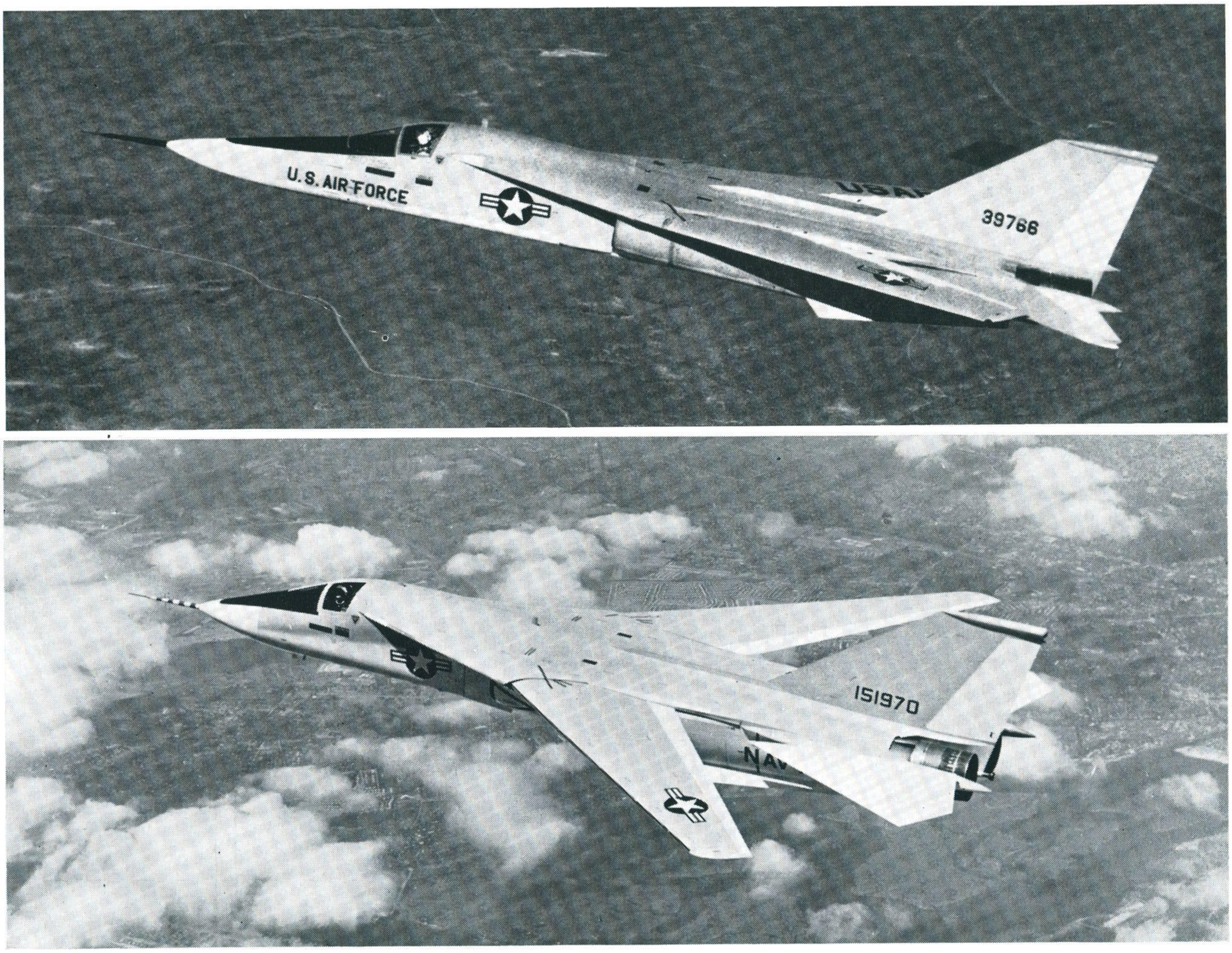
TESTING TIME

1 Fitter
2 Scout
3 Badger
4 Belvedere
5 B-52 Stratofortress
6 Coot
7 Buccaneer
8 Fishbed
9 F-105 Thunderchiefs
10 Caravelle
11 Mirage IIICs
12 Argosy
13 Wessex
14 Blinder
15 Beverley
16 Fiat G 91
17 Cub
18 Bear
19 Cleat
20 Caribou
21 Mirage IIICs
22 C-133 Cargomaster
23 Buccaneer
24 Draken
25 Hercules
26 Dominie/HS125
27 Gannet A.E.W.3
28 Vanguard
29 F-8 Crusader
30 Avro 748 (Andover)

Page 190

PANHARD A.M.L.

All targets are of **Panhard A.M.L.s** except Nos. 19, 23 and 42 which are Ferrets.



Shapes To Come. The new United States F-111 bi-Service fighter with a variable sweep wing, 16 degrees swept-back at take-off swinging back to an ultra-sharp 72½ degrees in supersonic flight. The F-111A version (top) is for the U.S. Air Force and the F-111B version (bottom) is for the U.S. Navy. Views taken in flight showing the extent of the changes to the aircraft's configuration will follow.

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