JOINT SERVICES

RECOGNITION

Journal



Vol. 22 FEBRUARY 1967 No. 2





LOOKING AHEAD

An artist's impression of the version of the Sikorsky SH-3 Sea King being built by Westland Aircraft at Yeovil for the Royal Navy.

A model of the Grumman TC-4C flying classroom; nine have been ordered for the U.S. Navy to train bombardiers and navigators for the A-6A Intruder.

Testing one of the two UH-2C Seasprite prototypes. It is expected that the earlier single-engined UH-2A/B models in U.S. Navy service will be converted to this twin-engined UH-2C standard.



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* *Identification Lessons*

COMMANDS OF THE R A F — BOMBER COMMAND

Since its formation as a Command thirty-one years ago, Royal Air Force Bomber Command has been welded into a military force of an effectiveness and power without parallel in British military history and now maintains Britain's nuclear deterrent capability at a representative cost of only 2% of the national Defence Budget.

The Command is equipped mainly with Vulcan B.2 and Victor B.2 bombers which are colloquially known as the V-Force. A proportion of these are armed with the Blue Steel stand-off bomb. This British-built air-to-ground weapon, with a nuclear warhead in the megaton range, can be launched at high or low level and is guided to the target by a contained navigational system, enabling the bombers to deliver attacks without having to penetrate close defence zones. In addition, some squadrons, not equipped with the stand-off bomb, are receiving a new nuclear weapon which can be delivered with great accuracy from a low level. The Force also has a powerful conventional bomber capacity for which it is equipped and trained to play its part in limited war anywhere in the world should the need arise. By flight refuelling a V-bomber could reach R.A.F. Far Eastern stations in 16 hours and thus no longer should aircraft of the Force be considered "home-only" for identification training.



The Blue Steel weapon recessed into the bomb-bay of a Vulcan B.2

The Command expect to take delivery of the first of their F-111K multi-purpose aircraft next year.

Headquarters of the Command at High Wycombe controls two Group Headquarters and the Headquarters of the Central Reconnaissance Establishment at Brampton. No. 1 Group Headquarters at Bawtry, Yorks, controls the Vulcan stations and squadrons plus No. 230 Operational Conversion Unit at Finningley and the Bombing and Navigation School at Lindhome. No. 3 Group Headquarters at Mildenhall controls the Victor bomber and tanker units. The tankers' duties are primarily to support Fighter Command's overseas reinforcement commitments, but also provide an added mobility and flexibility to most of the front-line aircraft. This Group also controls No. 231 Operational Conversion Unit at Bassingborne where Canberras are the main equipment.

The Central Reconnaissance Establishment controls the Victor B/SR.2 strategic reconnaissance bombers at Wyton; special radar equipment on these aircraft enables each to cover 400,000 square miles irrespective of the prevailing conditions of light or weather.

For those that might query why Group Nos. 1 and 3, but no No. 2, the answer is that these are the traditional Group numbers used throughout the war. No. 2 was a day-bomber which eventually merged into the 2nd Tactical Air Force. Nos. 1 and 3 Groups as former night-bomber formations operating Wellingtons, Stirlings, Lancasters and then Lincolns, became the V-bomber Groups of today.

F-4 PHANTOM

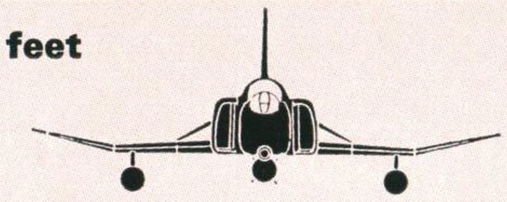
A U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter scheduled for Royal Air Force and Royal Navy service, the versatile Phantom is used as an all-weather fighter armed with Sparrow or Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, as a tactical fighter carrying up to a 16,000 lb. load of nuclear or conventional weapons and as a reconnaissance aircraft with terrain-picture radar, and infra-red detection equipment for night operations.

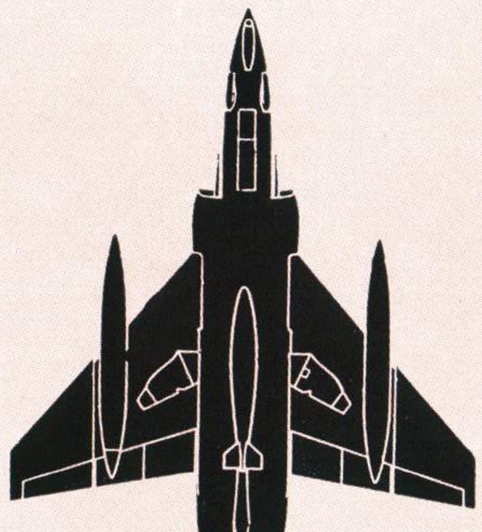
There are some ten different versions including the F-4K and F-4M for the R.N. and R.A.F. respectively, with three main differences in nose length and shape. However, the characteristic fuselage, wing and tail shape provides a positive identification feature, particularly the "drooping" tailplane but do not rely on these features.

Use the instructions on page 48 and report these targets as Phantoms or otherwise if jokers. The original name Phantom II, to avoid confusion with the earlier U.S. Navy jet fighter of the name, can be dropped for just "Phantom" since none of the earlier aircraft are now flying. *Solutions on the cover*

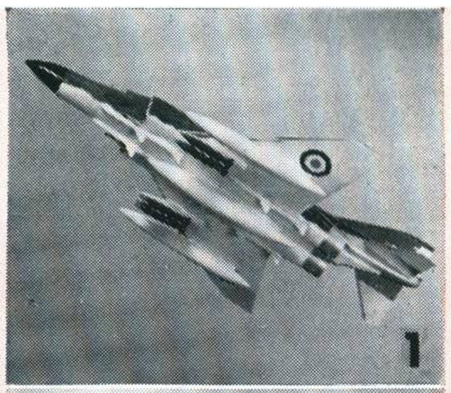


Span 38 feet



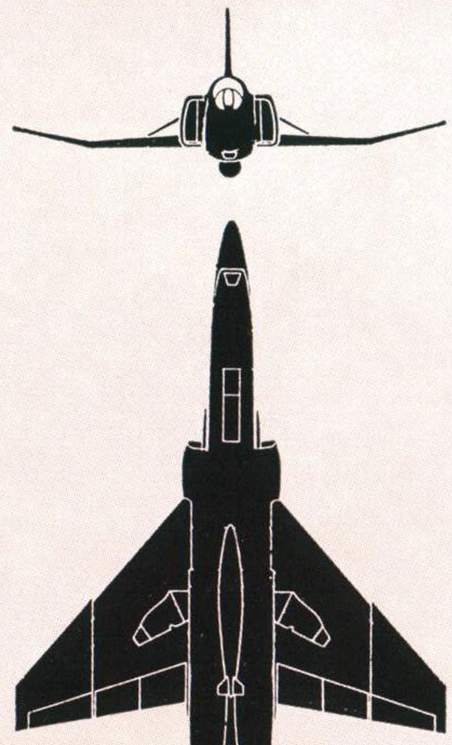


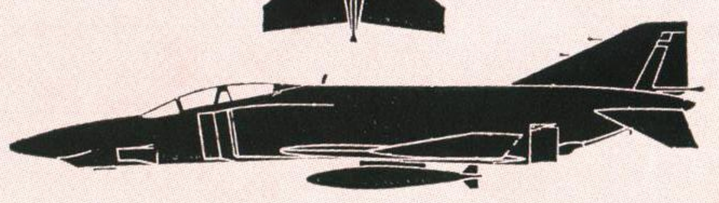






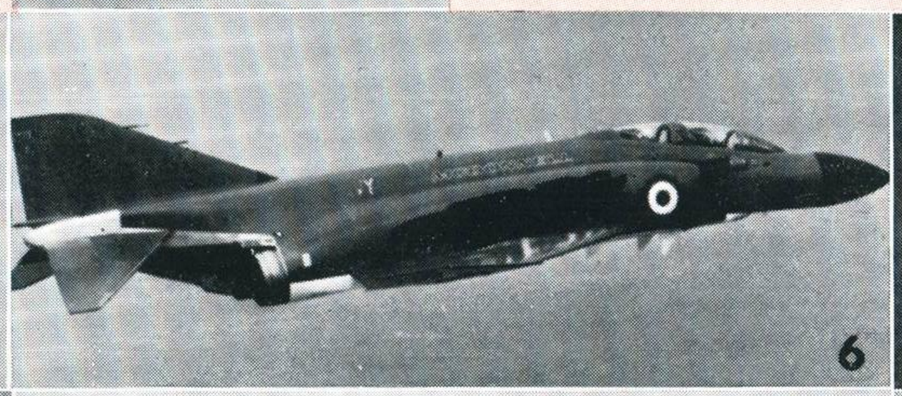


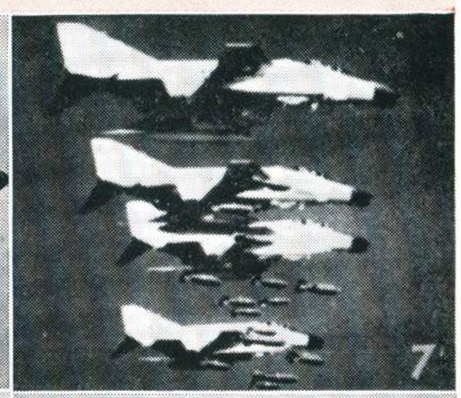




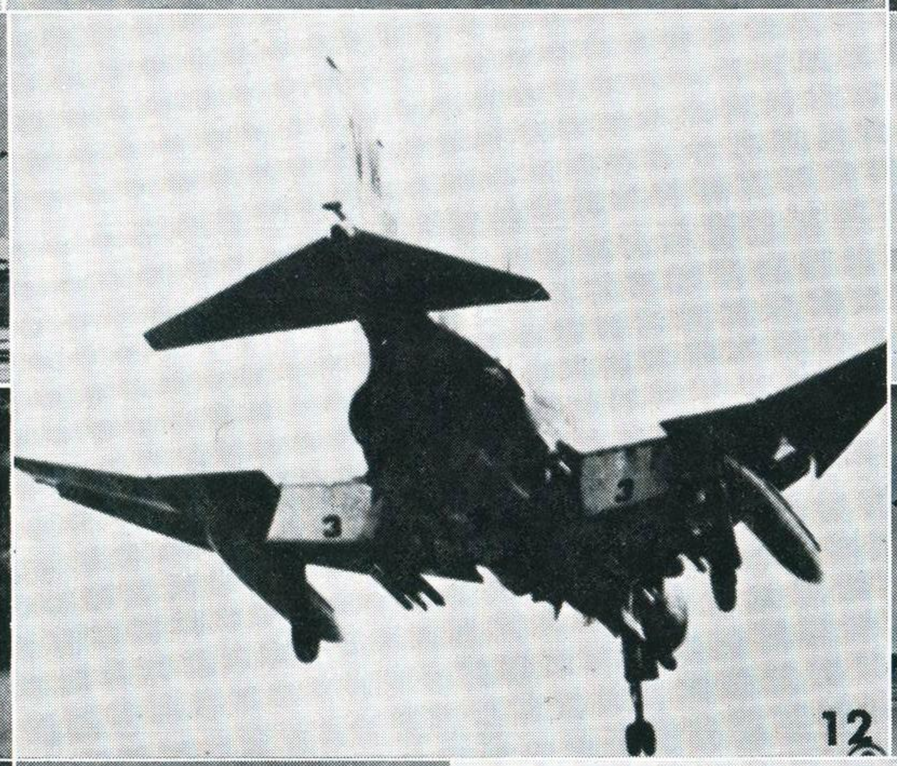






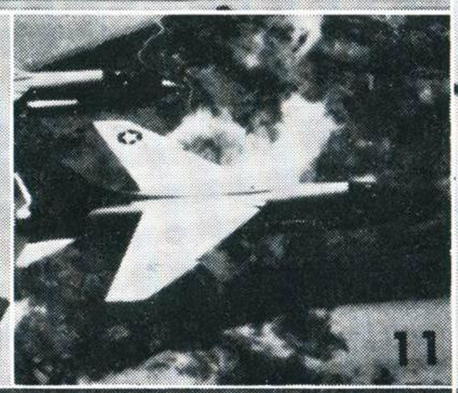






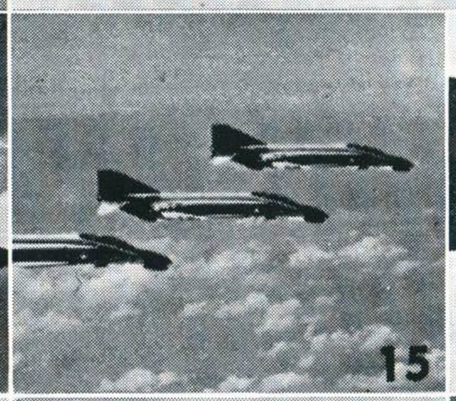


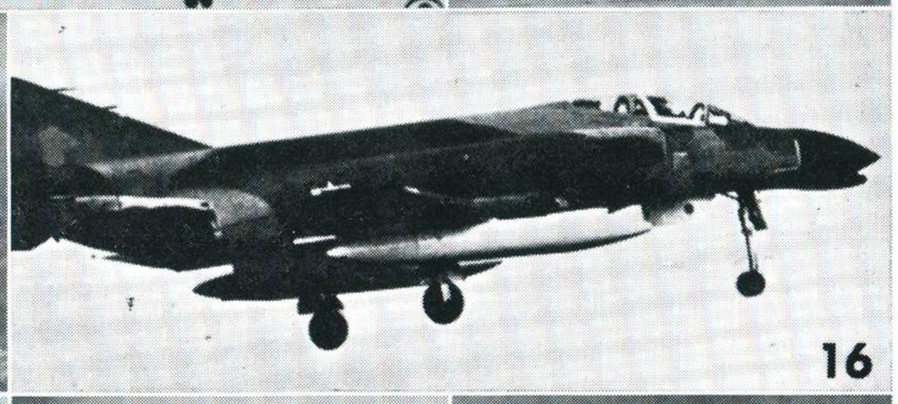


















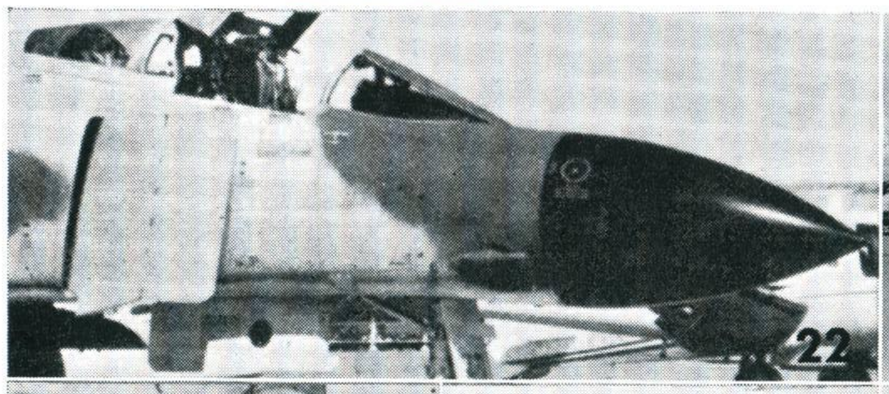




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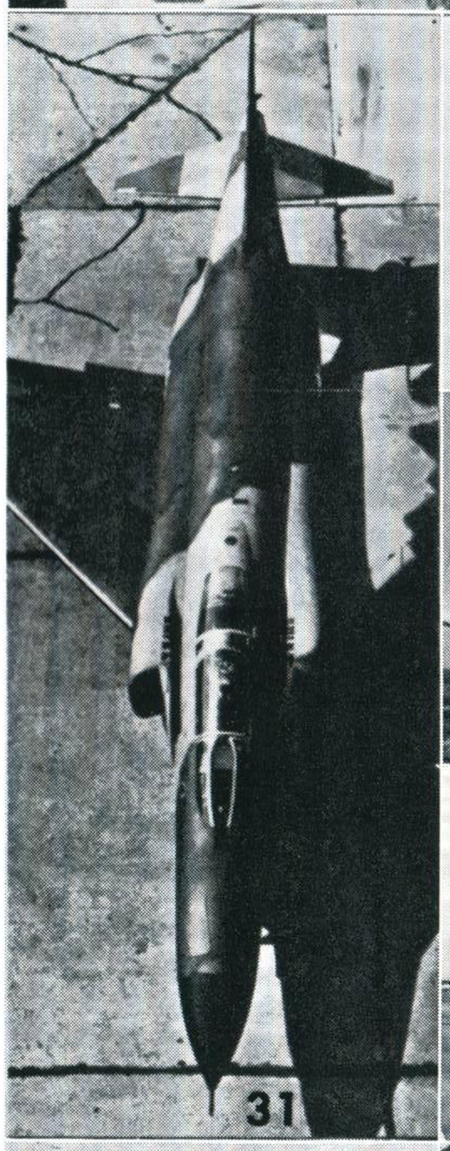
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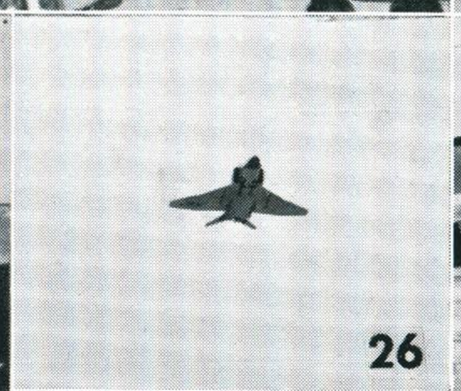

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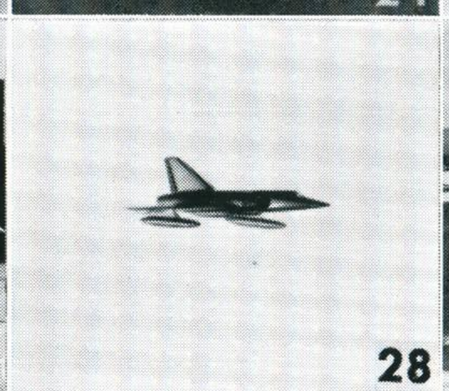

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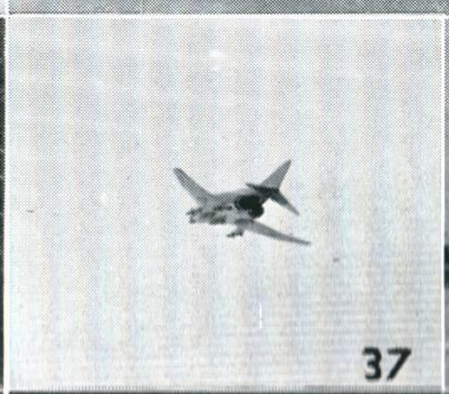
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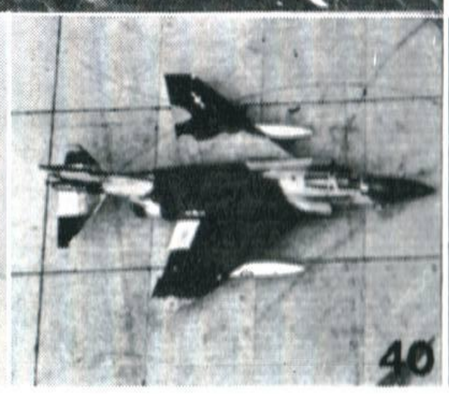
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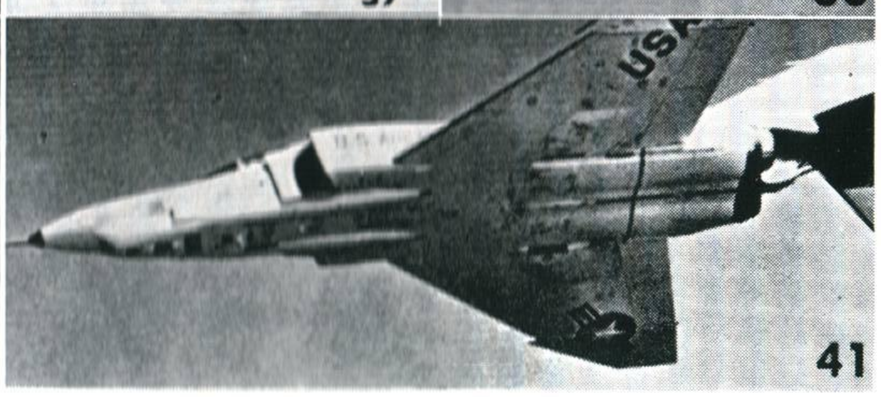

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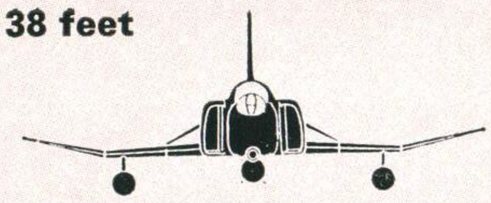
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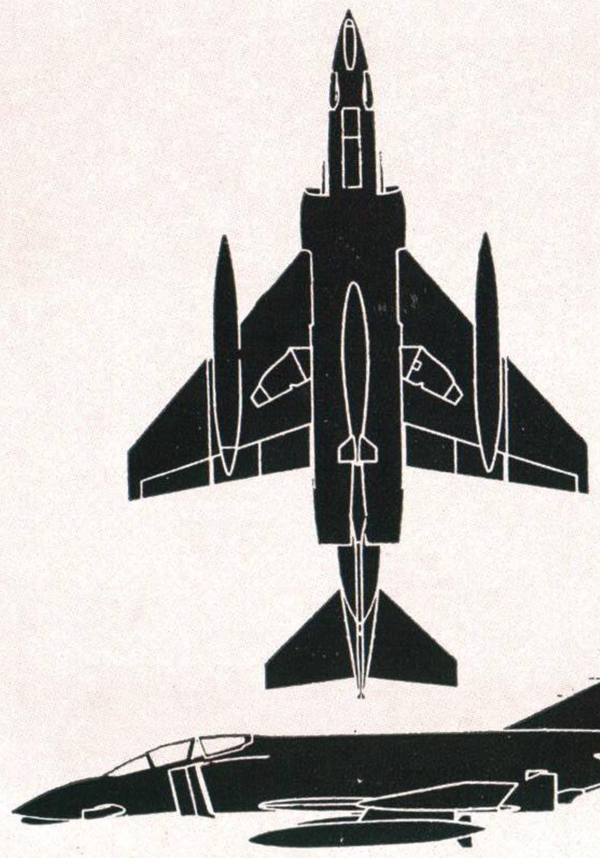

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Span 38 feet



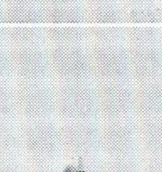




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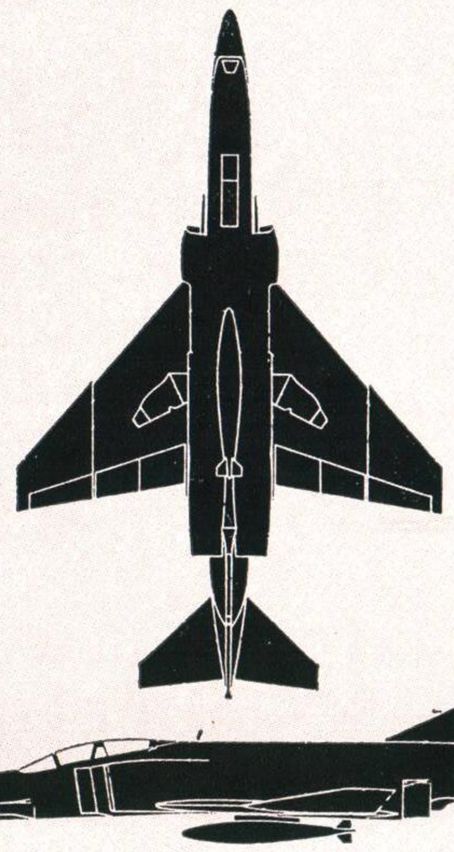


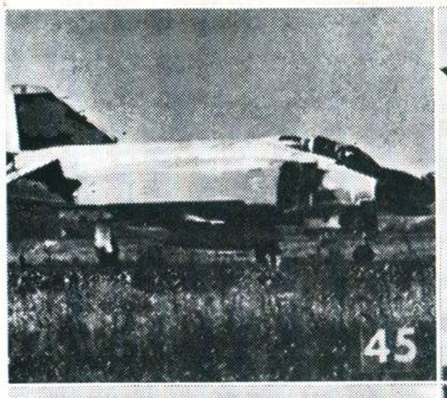
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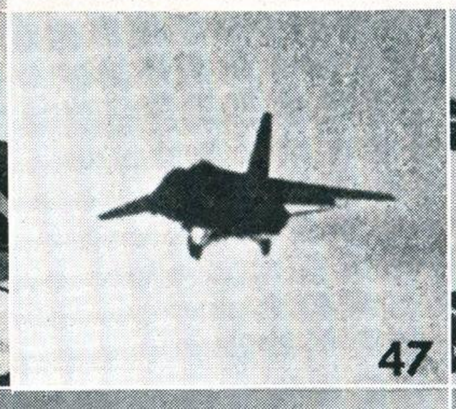




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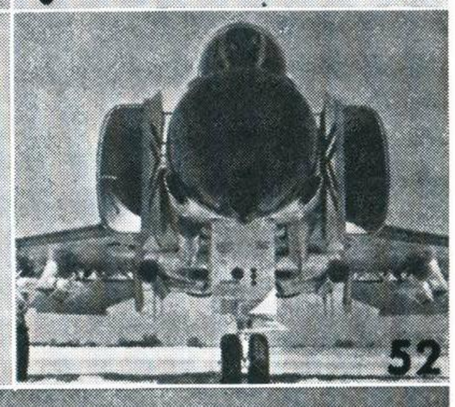
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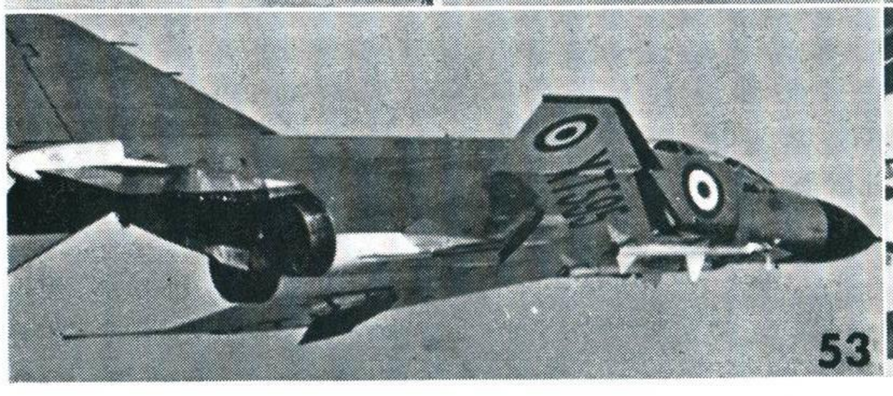
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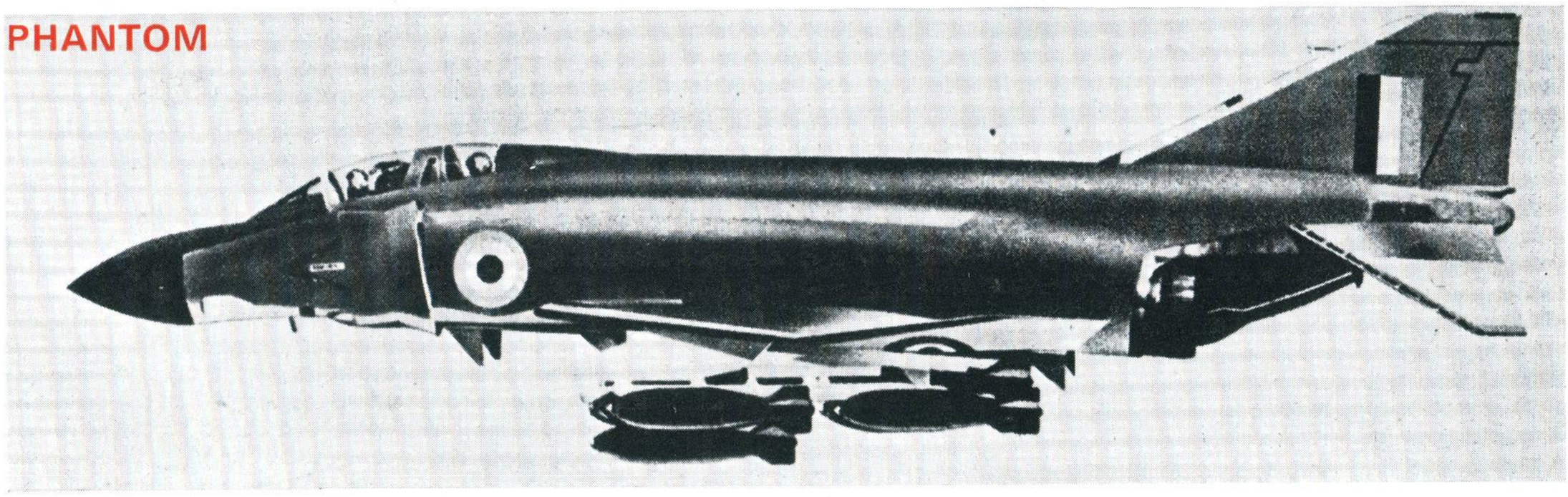


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PHANTOM

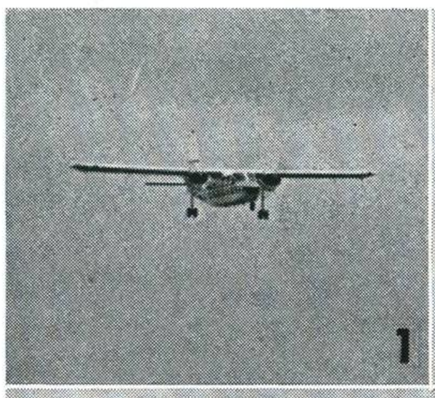


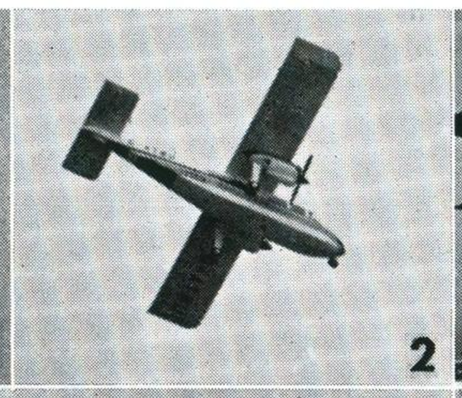
ISLANDER

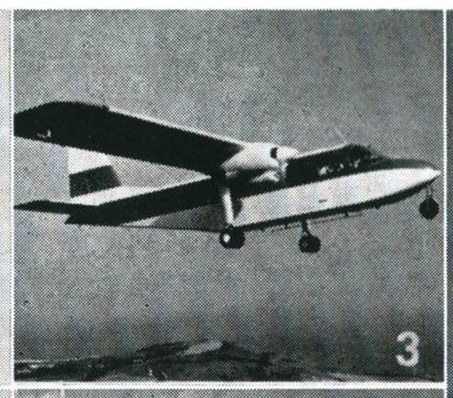
Appropriately, this aircraft built on the Isle of Wight has been named the Islander, it is produced by Britten-Norman of Bembridge Airport, I.O.W. as their BN2 design.

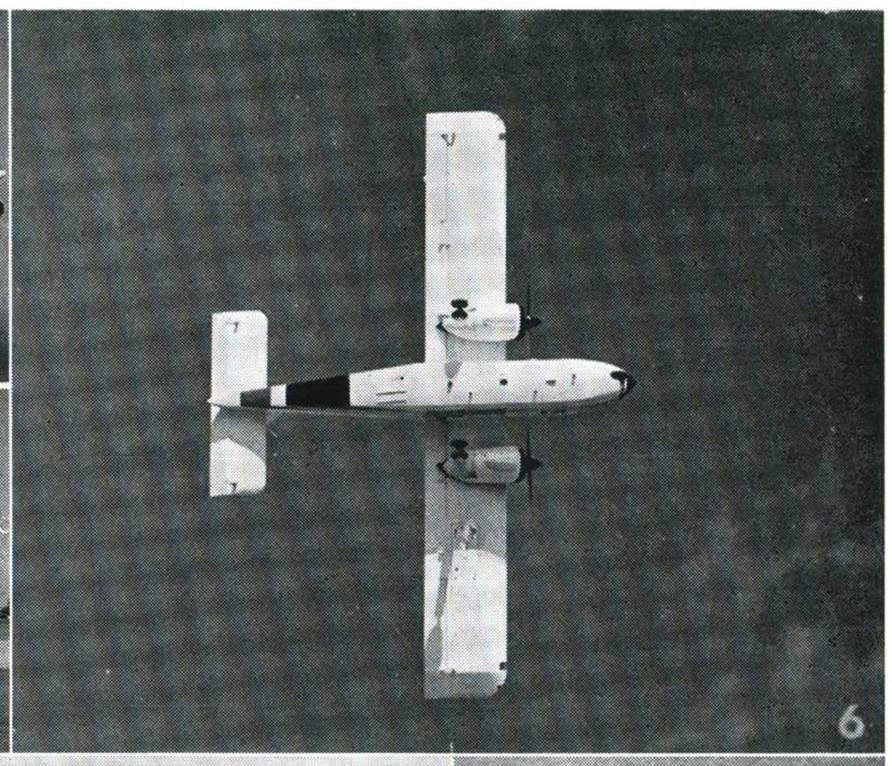
This feeder-line aircraft can carry up to ten passengers or operate as a freighter or ambulance. Maximum speed is around 170 m.p.h. and it has a range of 800 miles.

The wings of the first prototype were extended by four feet and in this form the aircraft is now in production. Work to instructions on page 48. Solutions on cover.


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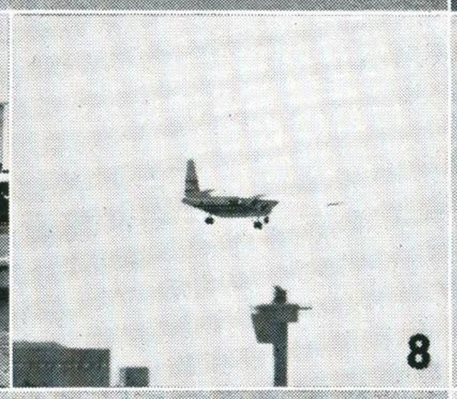

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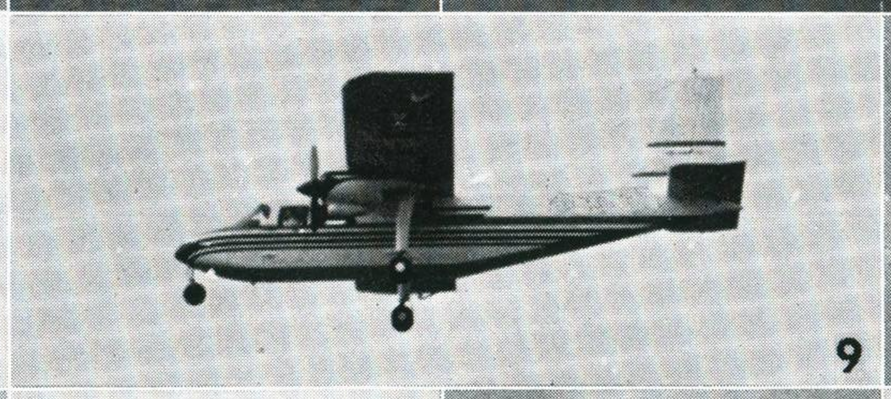


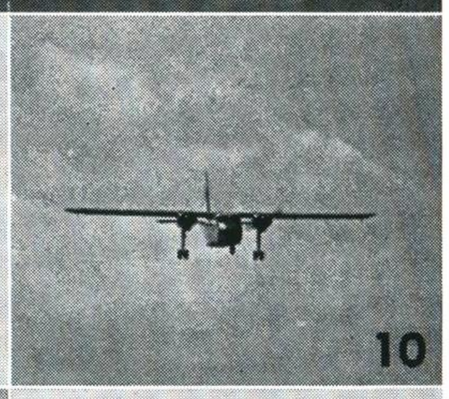
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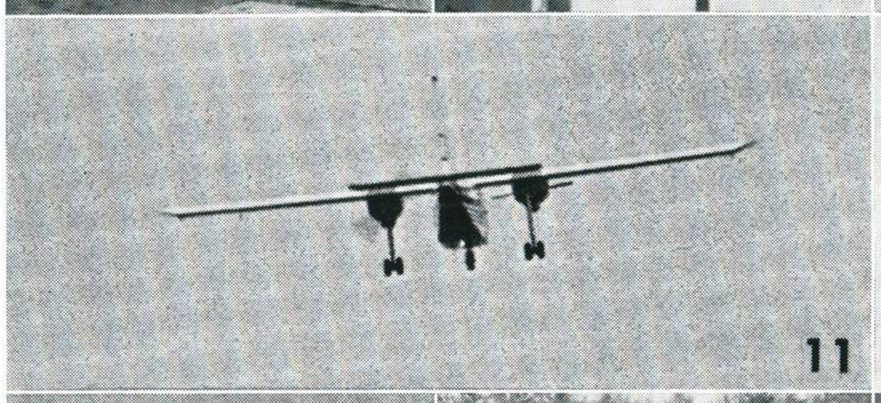

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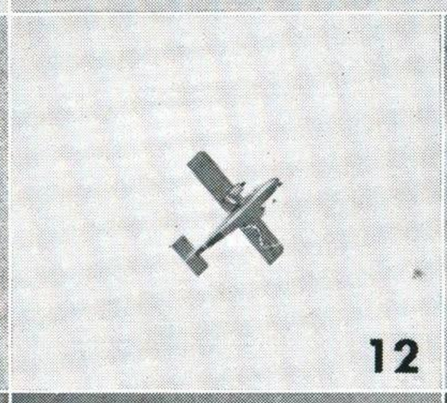

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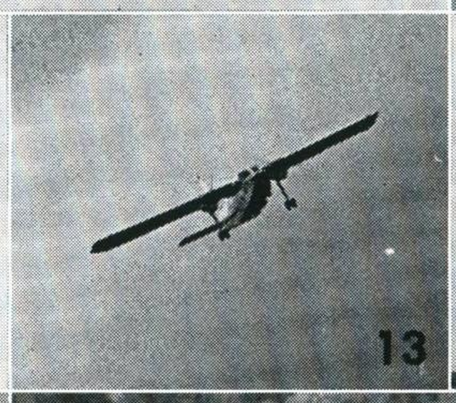

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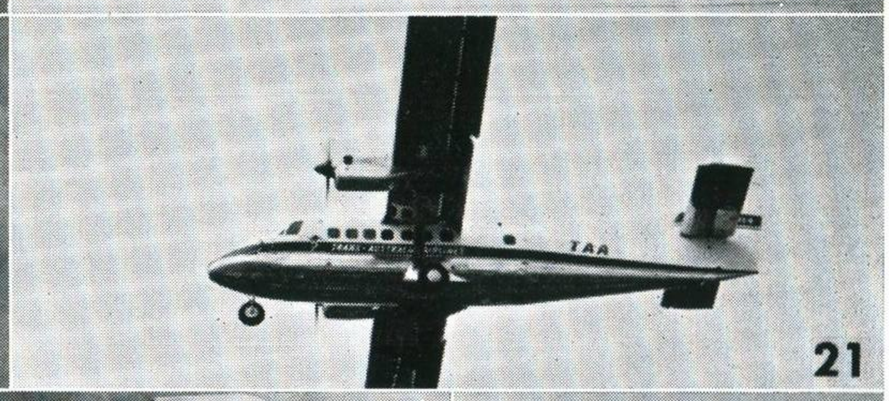

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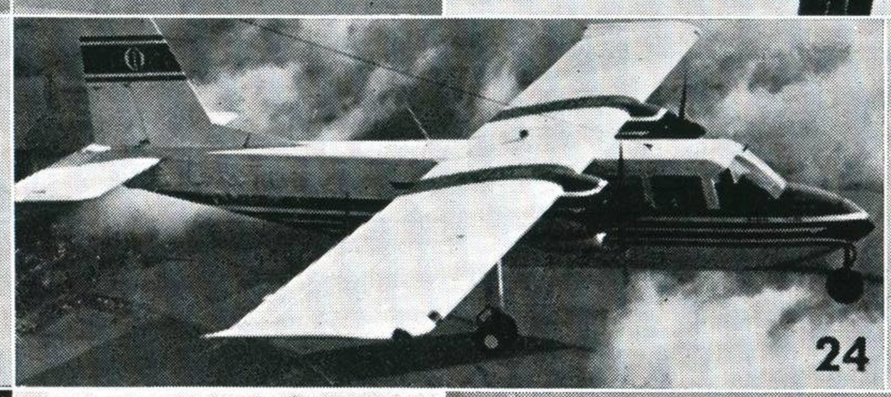

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CHINOOK

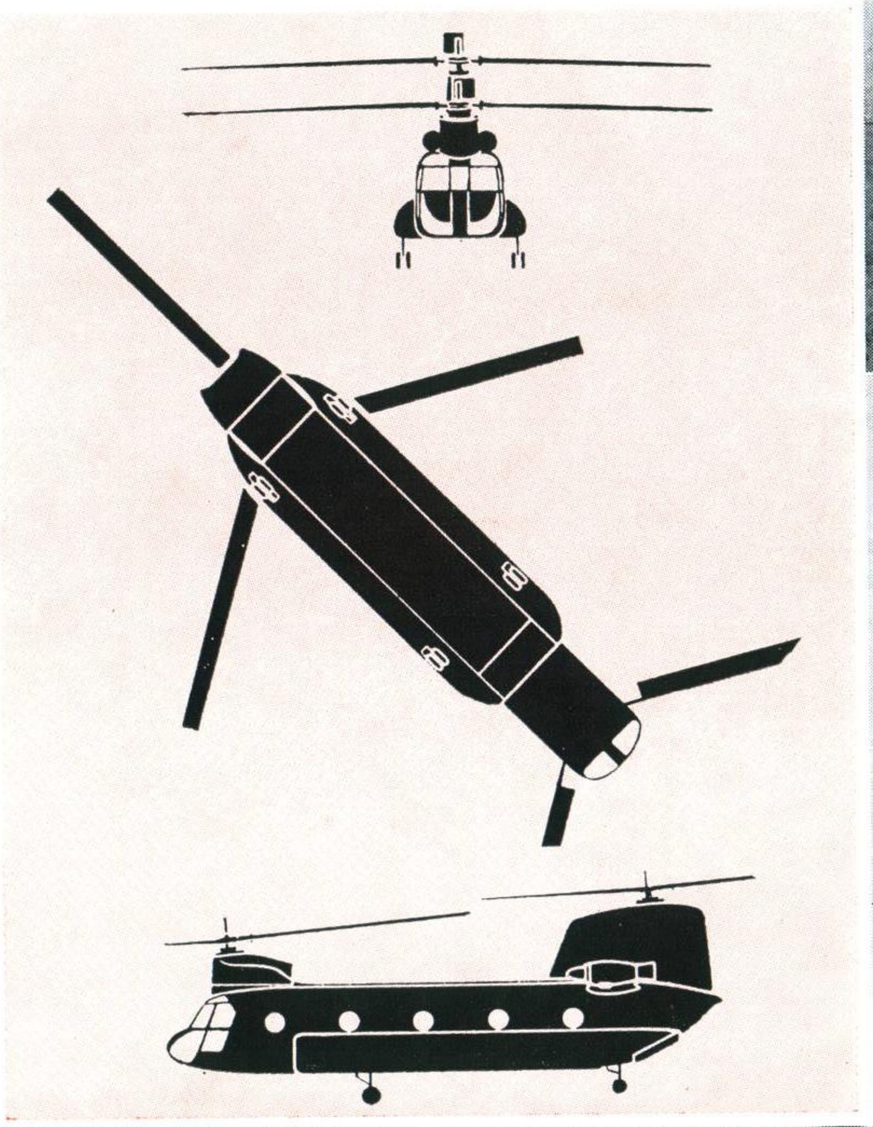
Not many twin-rotor helicopter types are in service, Britain has the Belvedere and Russia the Horse, while the United States has some five types of which the Chinook is the latest to enter service.

The Chinook is Boeing-Vertol Model 114 for the U.S. Army as their CH-47A. Well over a hundred are operating in Vietnam where it is used as a troop carrier and although 44 is the maximum approved troop accommodation, a Chinook on an evacuation mission carried 127 refugees. In the course of operations Chinooks have been credited with the recovery of over 300 aircraft. Chinooks may be seen carrying various underslung loads, or armed with a grenade launcher under the nose and rocket pods, carried externally, on fuselage sides.

It should be appreciated that the camera can show rotor blades which the eye does not see, so the rotor blades in the flying shots have a false clarity. The twin rotor heads nevertheless provide a prominent identification feature of Vertol helicopters and the long bulged fairing at the bottom of the fuselage, to give buoyancy on water, differentiates the Chinook (Vertol Model 114) from the earlier Vertol Model 107 Sea Knight of somewhat similar basic configuration. To be certain of the Chinook, conduct this lesson to the instructions on page 48.

Length of fuselage 51 feet







1



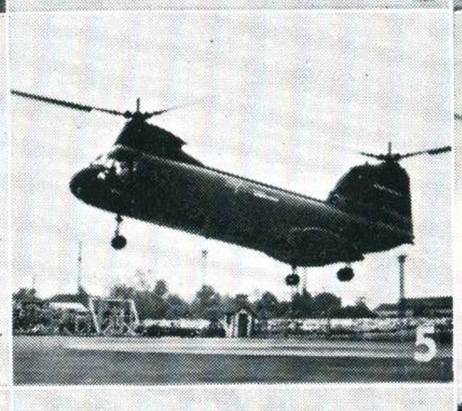
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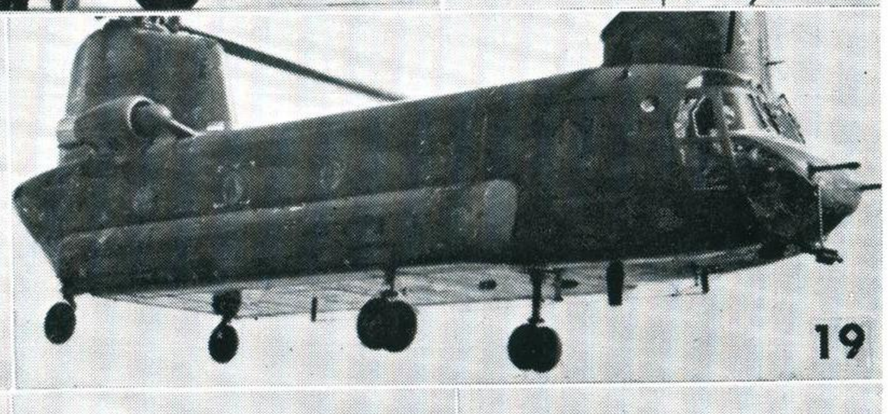
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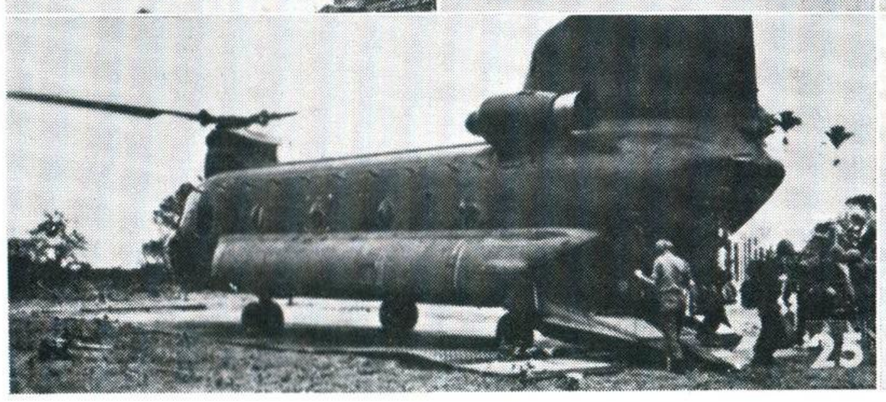
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27



CRATE

The Soviet Il-14 Crate has been progressively developed, built in Czechoslovakia and East Germany as well as in the Soviet Union, supplied in civil and military versions and is in service with various airlines as well as in military service in Cuba, India, Indonesia and certain Soviet satellite and Arab countries.

A complication in Crate identification, but one that can be overcome by adherence to the instructions on page 48, is that there are two different planforms according to the various versions which vary in fuselage length.

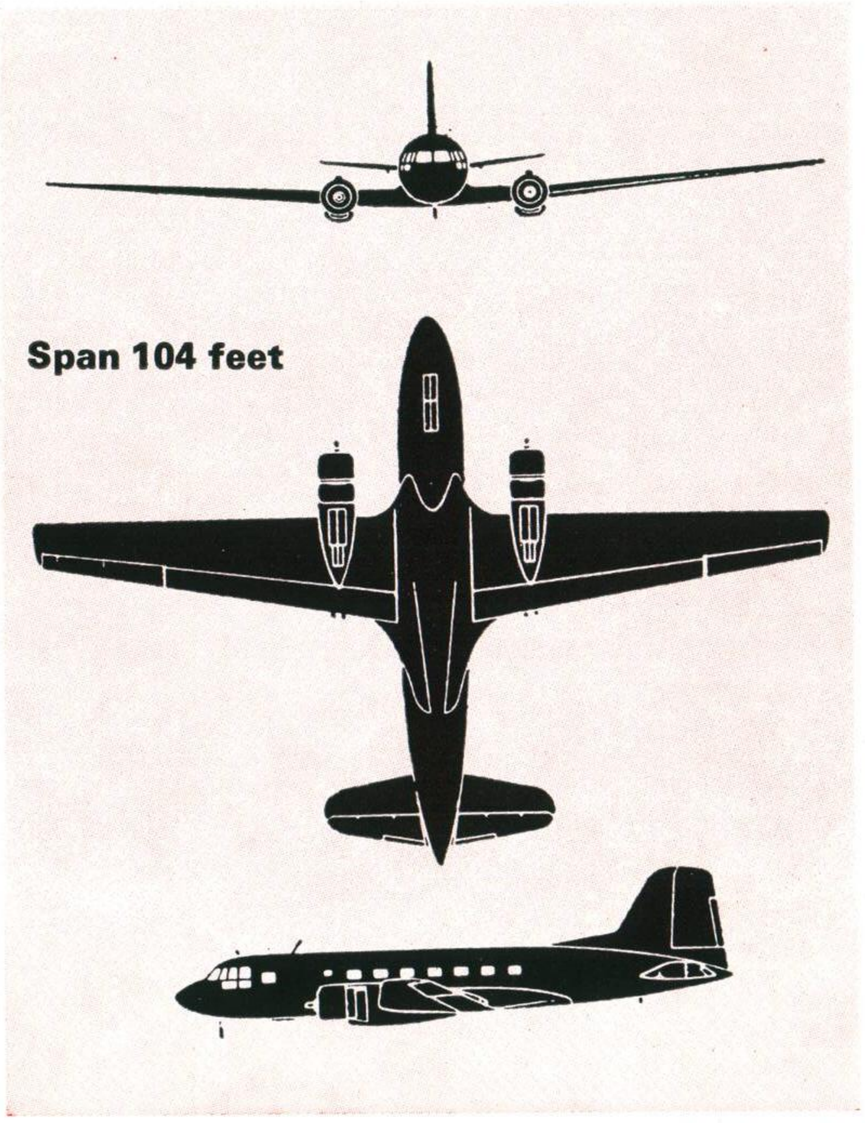
The passenger-carrying capacity of the Crates vary from 18 to 32 according to version.

Solutions on cover



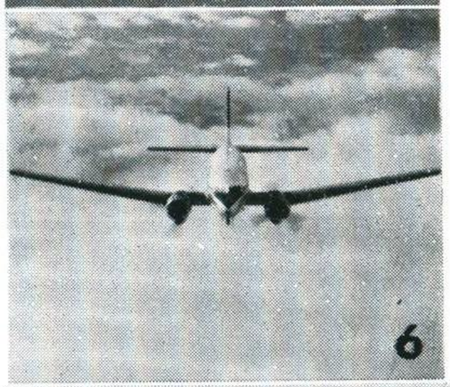


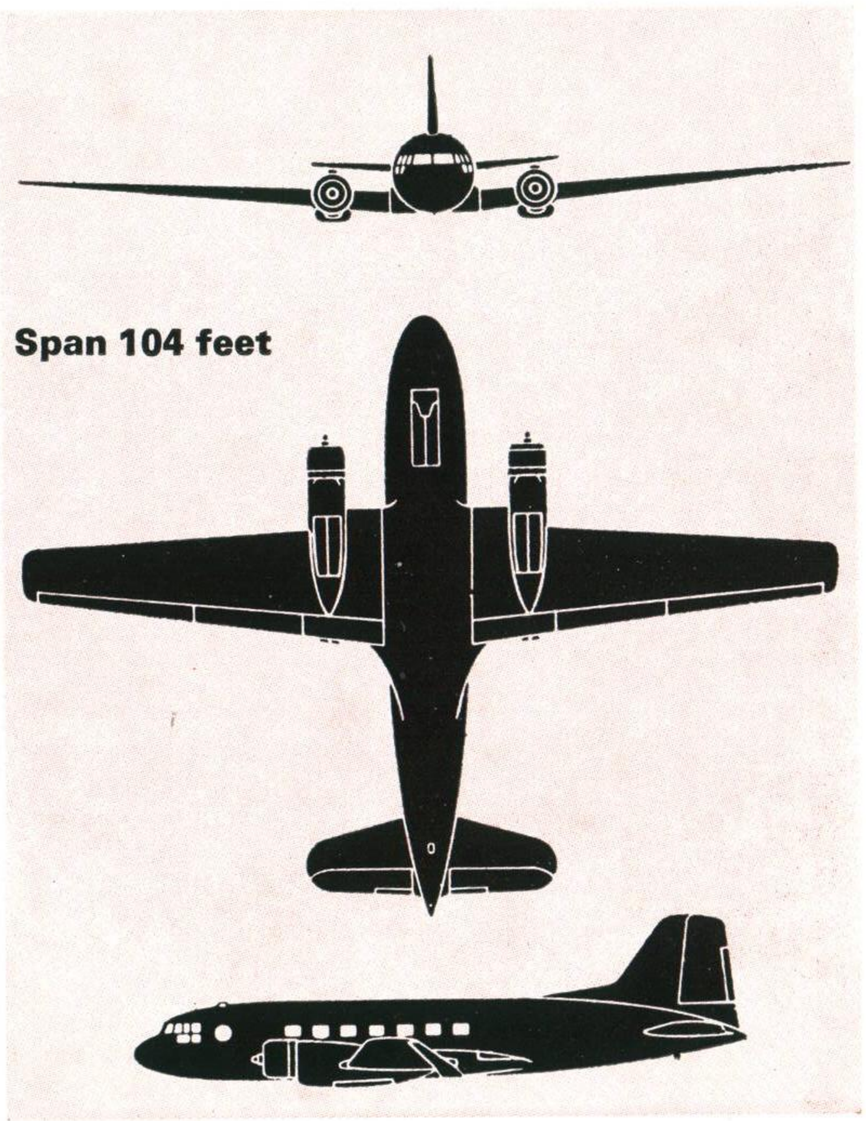
continued overleaf

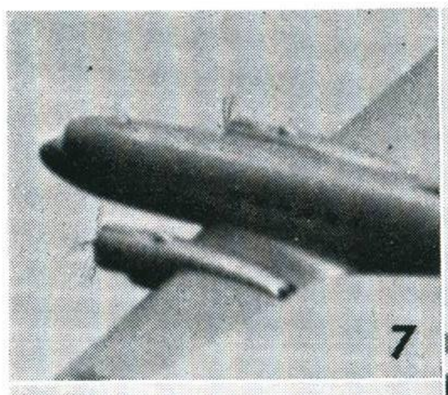



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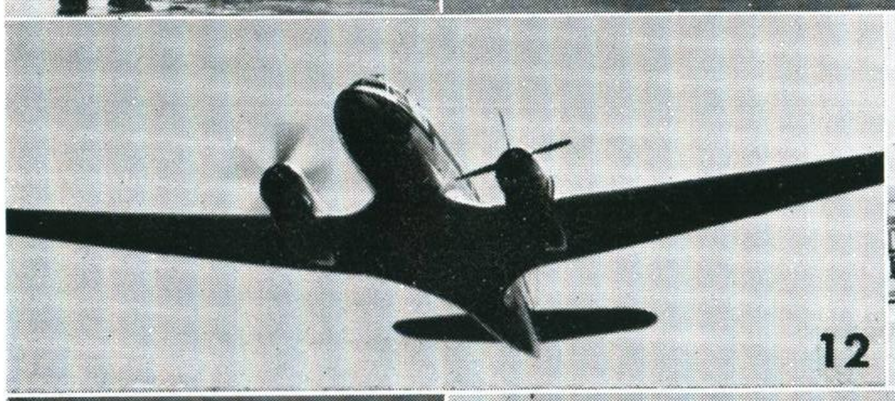

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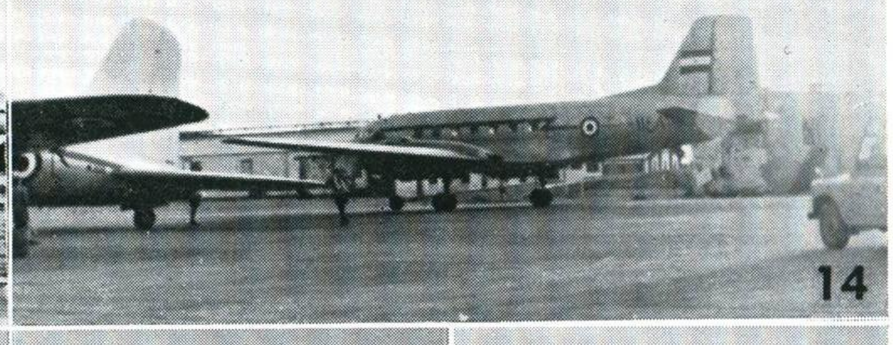

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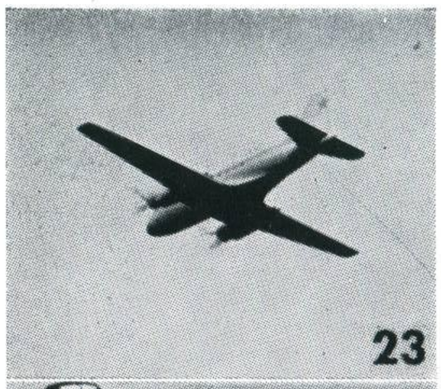

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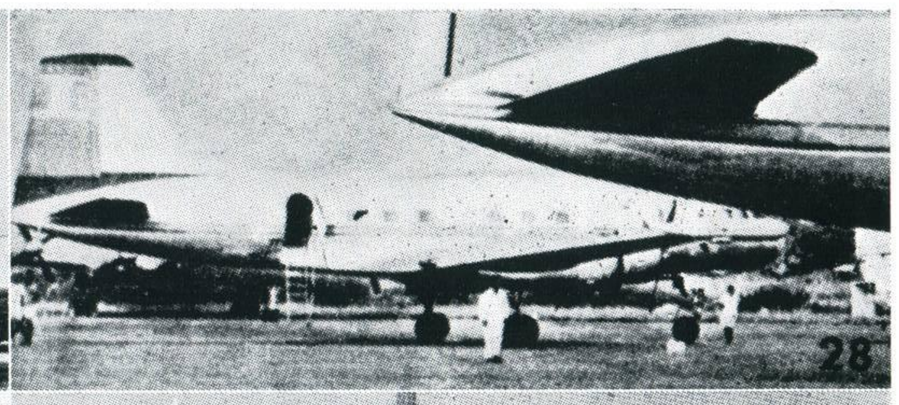

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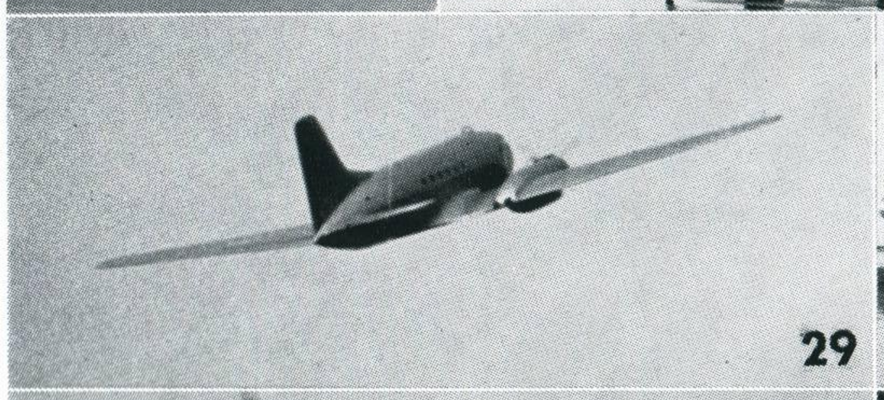

CK-LCA

CRATE continued


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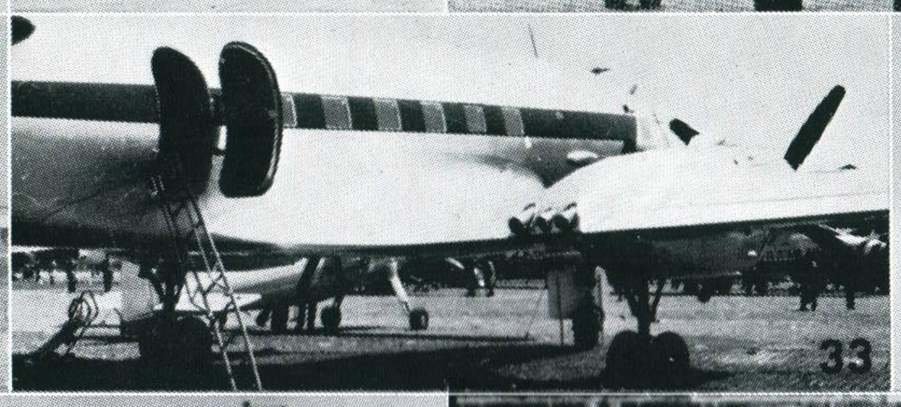

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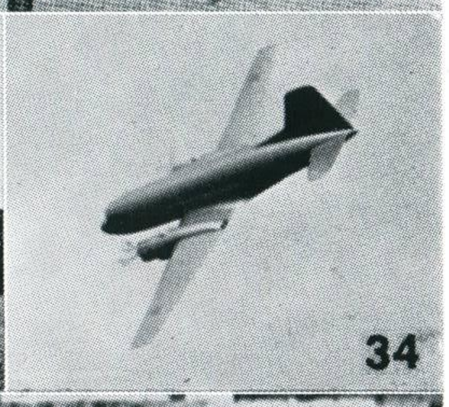

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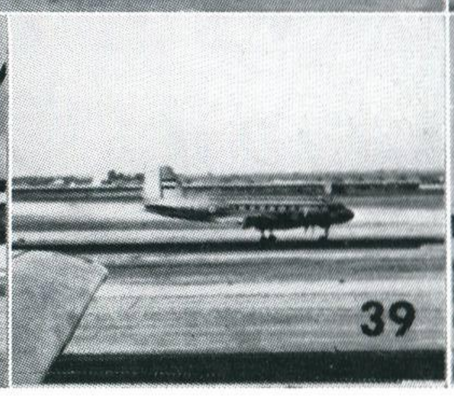

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U S Designation / Popular Names — Check List





A British Service aircraft type is known throughout our own services by a name, but in the US Services the designation number is its correct type identity with a popular name merely associated.

To many of our British and Commonwealth readers references to, say U-6s and V-2s in Vietnam, may not evoke the names Beaver and Caribou in that area. Hence this guide reference check list of American basic designations with British reporting names.

All types listed are still flying, but not necessarily in the US Service, e.g. the B-17 went out of USAF service many years ago but a few are still used by Brazil.

A-1	Skyraider
A-3	Skywarrier
A-4	Skyhawk
A-5	Vigilante
A-6	Intruder
A-7	Corsair

B-17	Fortress
B-24	Liberator
B-25	Mitchell
B-26	Invader
B-29	Superfortress
B-47	Stratojet
B-50	Superfortress
B-52	Stratofortress
B-57	Martin-built Canberra
B-58	Hustler
B-66	Destroyer *(similar to A-3)*
B-70	Valkyrie

C-1	Trader
C-2	Hawkeye
C-45	Expediter *(Beech 18)*
C-46	Commando
C-47	DC-3 Dakota
C-54	DC-4 Skymaster
C-82	Packet or Boxcar
C-97	Stratofreighter
C-117	Super Dakota
C-118	DC-6 Liftmaster
C-119	Packet or Boxcar
C-121	Super Constellation *(in some cases Warning Star)*
C-123	Provider
C-124	Globemaster
C-130	Hercules
C-131	Convair 240/340 *or Convair Liner*
C-133	Cargomaster
C-135	Stratolifter or *Stratotanker according to role*
C-137	Stratoliner *(basic Boeing 707)*
C-140	Jet Star
C-141	Starlifter

E-1	Tracer
E-2	Hawkeye

F-1	Fury
F-3	Demon
F-4	Phantom
F-5	Freedom Fighter
F-6	Skyray
F-8	Crusader
F-9	Cougar
F-10	Skyknight
F-11	Tiger
F-47	Thunderbolt
F-51	Mustang
F-84	F-84A-E Thunderjet F-84F Thunderstreak RF-84F Thunderflash F-84G Thunderjet
F-86	Sabre
F-100	Super Sabre
F-101	Voodoo
F-102	Delta Dagger
F-104	Starfighter
F-105	Thunderchief
F-106	Delta Dart
F-111	No other name

H-1	Iroquois
H-2	Seasprite
H-3	Sikorsky S-61/Sea King
H-6	Hughes 369
H-13	Sioux
H-19	Sikorsky S-55 Chickasaw *(Westland-built as Whirlwind)*
H-21	Shawnee/Workhorse
H-23	Hiller UH-12/Raven
H-25	Army Mule
H-34	Sikorsky S-58 Choctaw/Seahorse *(Westland-built as Wessex)*
H-37	Mojave
H-43	Huskie
H-46	Sea Knight
H-47	Chinook
H-50	Dash

O-1	Bird Dog

P-2	Neptune
P-3	Orion
P-5	Marlin

S-2	Tracker

T-1	Seastar
T-2	Buckeye
T-6	Texan/Harvard
T-28	Trojan
T-29	Convair 240
T-33	Shooting Star/Silver Star
T-34	Mentor
T-37	Cessna
T-38	Talon
T-39	Sabreliner
T-40	Jetstar

U-1	Otter
U-2	Lockheed U-2 *(no popular name)*
U-3	Cessna 310
U-4	Aero Commander
U-5	Helio Twin
U-6	Beaver
U-8	Seminole
U-9	Aero Commander
U-10	Helio
U-11	Aztec
U-16	Albatross

V-1	Mohawk
V-2	Caribou
V-6	Kestrel
V-7	Buffalo

TEST PAPERS

Fashion a grid to the pattern of each paper and mark with a cross those that do not conform with the subject. Solutions on the cover.

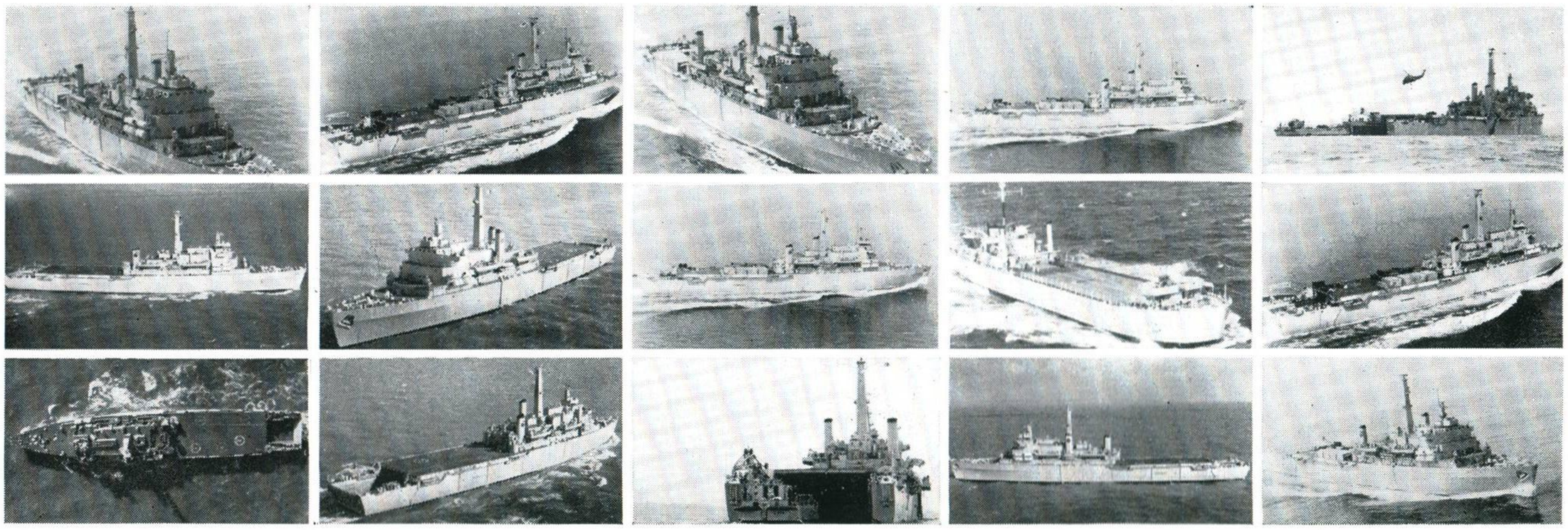
VISCOUNT ?



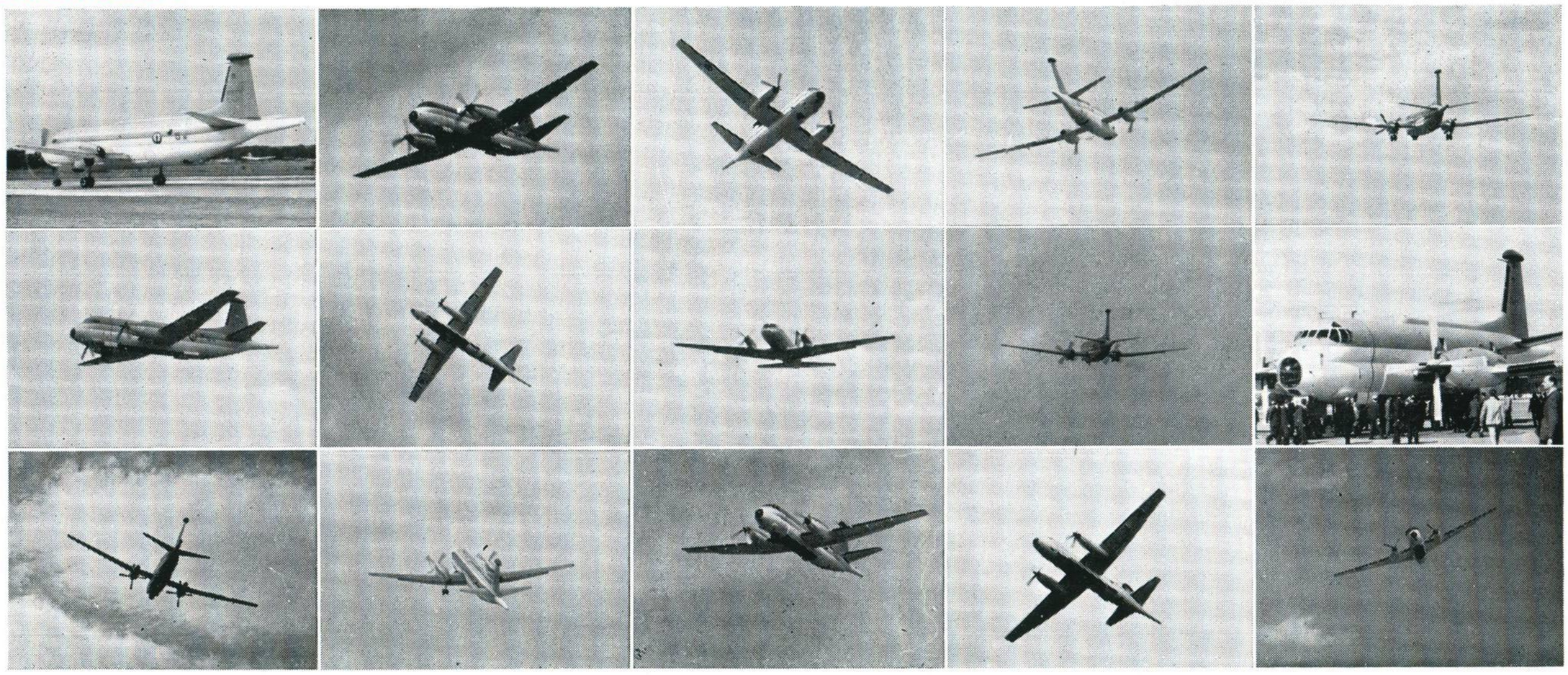
M-113 ?



H.M.S. FEARLESS ?



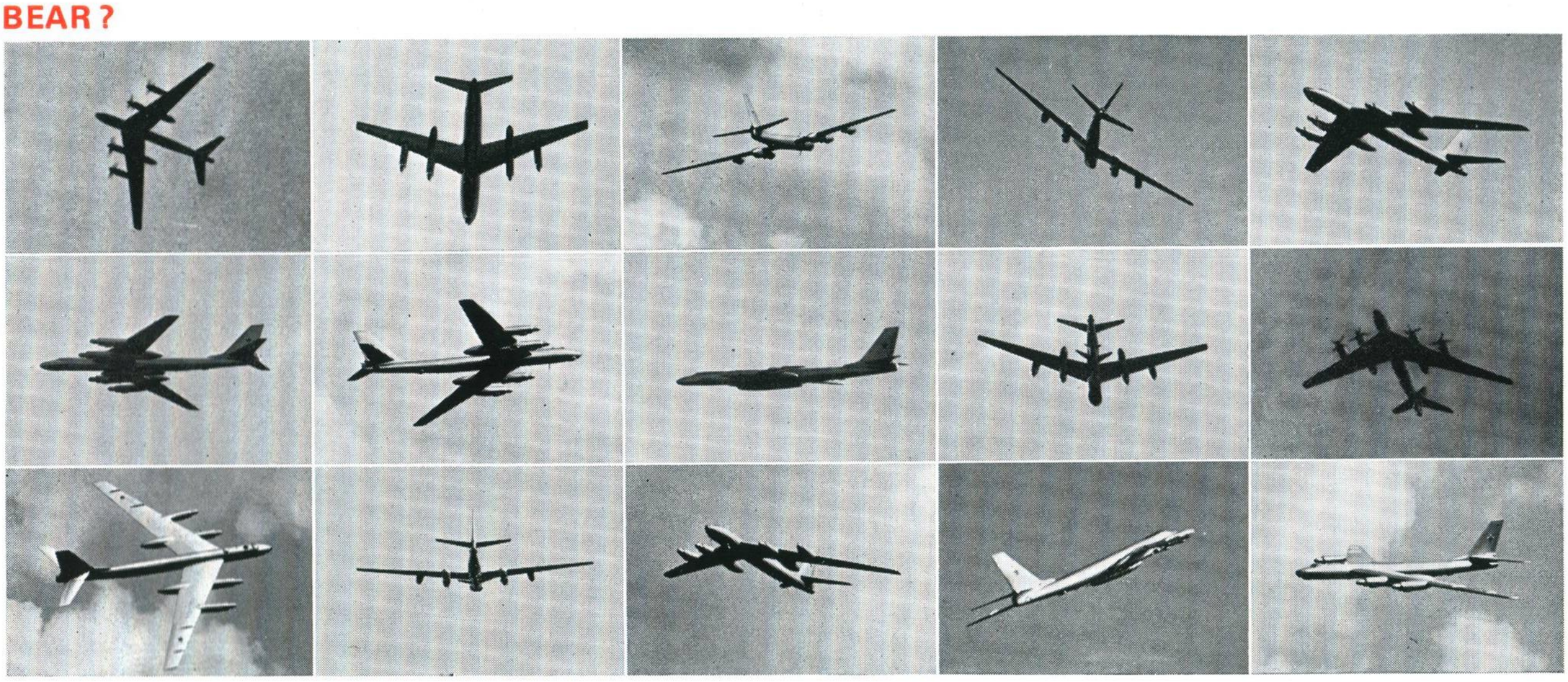
ATLANTIC ?



DOMINIE ?



BEAR ?



AFV test

For identification by type, function and nationality. Solutions on the cover.


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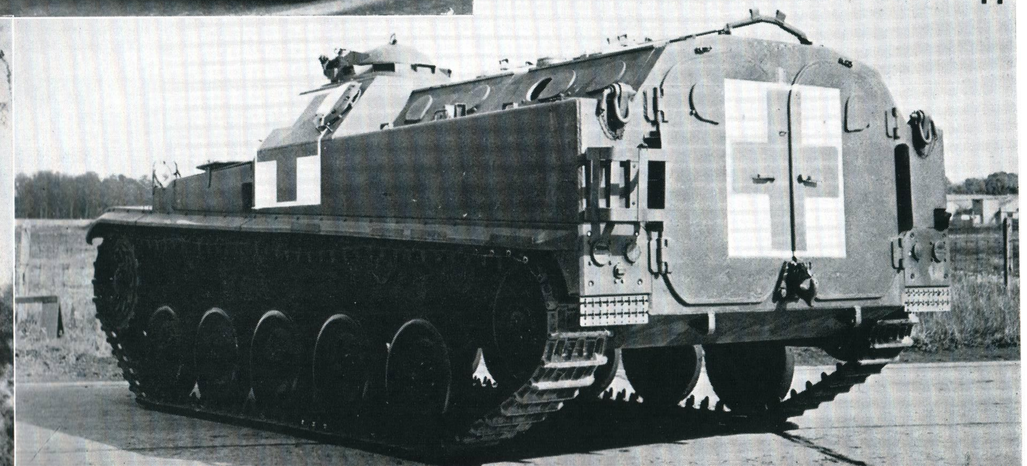

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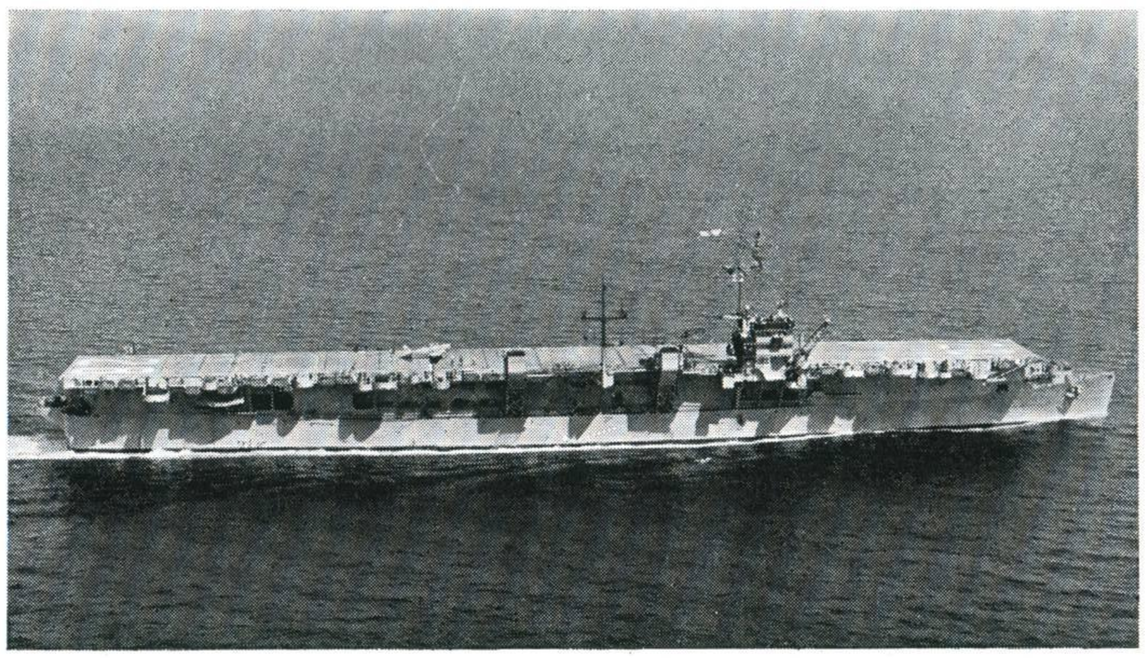

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IN PASSING



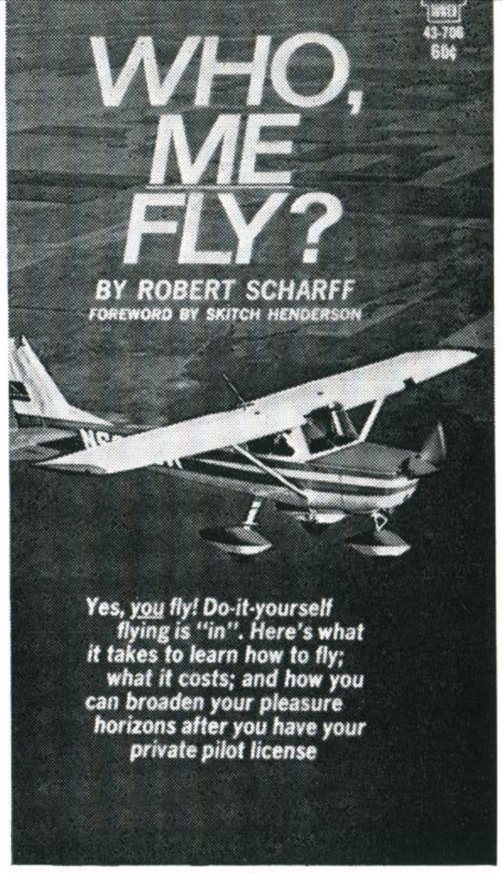
CARRIER COUNT

Spain, by the recent purchase of the U.S.S. *Cabot* shown above, becomes one of the ten nations of the world to possess the class of warship now regarded as the capital ship. World carrier strength by countries is now:

United States:	57	(27 attack and support, 8 amphibious assault, 7 auxiliary aircraft transports and 15 aircraft ferry ships)
United Kingdom:	7	(*Ark Royal*, *Centaur*, *Eagle*, *Hermes*, *Victorious* and the two Commando Carriers *Albion* and *Bulwark*)
France:	3	(Two Clemenceau Class (*Clemenceau* and *Foch*), the ex-British *Colossus* serving as the *Arromanches* and the cruiser helicopter carrier *Jeanne D'Arc*)
Australia:	2	(*Melbourne* and *Sydney* both ex-Majestic Class of which the former has been considerably modified)
Canada:	1	(*Bonaventure*, modified Majestic Class) now undergoing a major refit and modernisation.
India:	1	(*Vikrant*, ex-Majestic Class)
Netherlands:	1	(*Karel Doorman* ex-British Colossus Class)
Argentina:	1	(*Independencia*, ex-British Colossus Class)
Brazil:	1	(*Minas Gerais*, ex-British Colossus Class)
Spain:	1	(ex-U.S.S. *Cabot* an auxiliary aircraft transport presumably for use as a helicopter ship)

BOOK REVIEW

"Who, Me Fly?" by Robert Scharff. Published by Tower Books, 185 Madison Avenue, New York. Price 60 cents



"You're all tied up in a bumper-to-bumper highway traffic jam and suddenly, through the window of your car, you notice a 'little' airplane moving peacefully through the sky overhead. There comes a twinge of envy. . . ." So starts this attractive little American paperback with a dozen coupons in each copy assuring the holder that presentation of the coupon and $5 will put them at the controls of a Cessna 150 as their first flying lesson. In fact, a new drive for private plane ownership in the United States which still has wide open spaces. I've got that twinge of envy! B.R.



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.**

Gebrauchsanweisung für die Typenlehre

Um den größten Nutzen aus den Übungsbildern, die in diesem Heft veröffentlicht werden, zu ziehen, sollte wie folgt verfahren werden.

1. **Den zur Lehre gehörigen Text lesen.**
2. **Eine numerierte Typenliste vorbreiten, in der angesprochene Typen in eine gewisse Ordnung gebracht werden können.**
3. **Typen ansprechen durch Vergleich mit den Hauptansichten (von oben, von unten, von vorne, von hinten und von der Seite). Anfangen mit den einfachen Bildern, um Erfahrung zu bekommen. Die angesprochenen Typen zur Ansprache der schwierigeren benutzen.**
4. **Wichtig: Sobald ein bestimmtes Flugzeugheit richtig angesprochen ist, sofort die Typenbezeichnung in die entsprechende Stelle der Liste eintragen.**
5. **Bei der Übung nicht beeilen oder eine zeitliche Begrenzung festlegen. Für Anfänger ist es wichtiger, richtig anzusprechen als schnell.**
6. **Nicht mit Einzelheiten, Umrissen, Namen aufhalten.**

FAR EASTERN MISCELLANY

Aircraft photographed on airfields at Singapore and Hong Kong for identification. Solutions on the cover.


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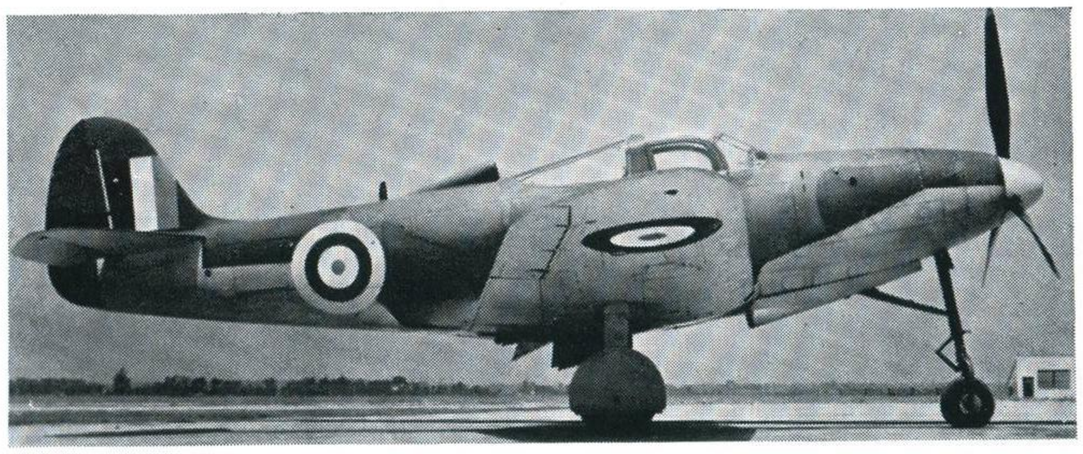
Consolidated Index of Current Aircraft Identification Lessons

Back numbers of the *Journal* are available through normal publications channels to A.P.F.S. where stocks dating back to January 1960 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.

Aero Commander (lesson)	August 1966
Agusta Bell 204 (lesson)	September 1965
Aiglet (refresher)	August 1960
Albatross (lesson)	July 1963
Alizé (lesson)	October 1962
Alouette II (lesson)	June 1964
Alouette III (lesson)	July 1964
Andover (lesson)	December 1966
Argosy (lesson)	May 1962
Argus (lesson)	April 1965
Atlantic (lesson)	January 1967
Auster A.O.P.9 (lesson)	May 1963
Badger (lesson)	August 1963
Basset (lesson)	June 1965
Beagle (lesson)	December 1965
Beagle (highlight lesson)	May 1962
Bear A and B (lesson)	December 1965
Bear A (end-on)	March 1962
Beaver (lesson)	October 1962
Belfast (lesson)	May 1965
Belvedere H.C. 1 (lesson)	February 1962
Beverley (lesson)	March 1966
Bies (feature)	July 1964
Bird Dog (lesson)	April 1963
Bison (lesson)	August 1962
Blinder (lesson)	December 1965
Boeing 707 (comparison with DC-8, Convair 880)	November 1962
Boeing 707 (general)	July 1961
Boeing 727 (lesson)	May 1966
Bomarc (lesson)	September 1961
Brewer (lesson)	May 1966
Brigadyr (lesson)	June 1963
Bristol 170 (see Freighter)	
Britannia (lesson)	April 1965
Broussard (lesson)	July 1962
Buccaneer (lesson)	June 1966
Buckeye (lesson)	July 1961
Camel (lesson)	December 1965
Camel (end-on views)	February 1962
Camp (lesson)	February 1961
Canadair Forty-Four (lesson)	April 1965
Caravelle (lesson)	July 1966
Cargomaster (lesson)	January 1961
Cargomaster (refresher)	March 1962
Cargomaster (highlight lesson)	May 1960
Caribou (lesson)	April 1966
Cat (lesson)	January 1961
Cessna 180 (feature)	May 1965
Cessna 310 (U-3) (refresher)	April 1960
Cessna T-37 (lesson)	May 1965
CF-100 (lesson)	July 1960
Chinook (lesson)	February 1966
Chipmunk (refresher)	June 1962
Classic (lesson)	July 1966
Cleat (refresher)	December 1965
Cleat (end-on views)	April 1962
Clod (feature)	June 1964
Cmelak (lesson)	May 1966
Coach (refresher)	April 1962
Coke (lesson)	May 1966
Colt (lesson)	May 1962
Comet 2 (refresher)	December 1962
Comet 4 (lesson)	October 1960
Comet 4 (refresher)	June 1964
Commando (lesson)	April 1960
Constellation (Super Constellation)	October 1962
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 (highlight and end-on)	December 1960
Cougar (lesson)	October 1961
Crate (refresher)	July 1962
Creek (lesson)	July 1963
Crusader (lesson)	November 1966
Crusty (lesson)	May 1966
Cub (lesson)	December 1963
Dakota (lesson)	August 1966
DC-6/DC-7 refresher	April 1960
DC-8 (lesson)	April 1962
DC-8 (comparison with Boeing 707 and Convair 880)	November 1962
Delfin see Maya	
Delta Dagger (lesson)	November 1966
Destroyer (lesson)	January 1963
Djinn (lesson)	November 1961
Dominie	September 1965
Dornier Do 27 (lesson)	July 1962
Dornier Do 28 (lesson)	January 1964
Dove/Devon (lesson)	June 1966
Draken (lesson)	October 1961
Étendard IV (lesson)	January 1964
Fagot (lesson)	November 1965
Falcon (lesson)	July 1966
Farmer (lesson)	November 1965
Fiat G91 (lesson)	March 1962
Fiddler (lesson)	November 1965
Firebar (lesson)	August 1963
Fishbed (lesson)	November 1965
Fishbed (highlight lesson)	July 1964
Fishbed (lesson)	October 1966
Fitter (lesson)	March 1964
Flashlight (lesson)	August 1960
Flipper (lesson)	January 1964
Flipper (highlight lesson)	July 1964
Fokker S14 (lesson)	September 1961
Freedom Fighter (lesson)	February 1966
Freighter (end-on views)	November 1960
Fresco (lesson)	January 1963
Friendship (lesson)	September 1966
Galeb (feature)	September 1964
Gannet AEW.3 (lessons)	May and December 1960
Gannet A.S. and T. Types (lessons)	October/November 1962
Gawron (feature)	May 1964
Globemaster II (lesson)	July 1960
Globemaster II (refresher)	August 1961
Gnat (lesson)	January 1966
Gulfstream (lesson)	August 1962
Hare (lesson)	May 1965
Harke (lesson)	April 1965
Hawkeye (lesson)	August 1963
Herald (lesson)	May 1963
Hercules (lesson)	July 1962
Heron (lesson)	October 1965
Hiller Helicopters (lesson)	July 1964
Hip (lesson)	March 1966
Hook (lesson)	May 1964
Hound (lesson)	June 1961
Hound (refresher)	December 1965
Hunter (lesson)	August 1963
Hunter T.7 (lesson)	June 1960
Huskie (lesson)	December 1961
Hustler (lessons)	July 1963/January 1962

Intruder (lesson)	August 1961
Invader (lesson)	February 1964
Iroquois (lesson)	April 1963
Islander (lesson)	February 1966
Javelin (lesson)	July 1965
Jet Provost (lesson)	March 1964
Jetstar (lesson)	July 1963
Junak (lesson)	February 1966
Junkers Ju 52/3m (mini-lesson)	February 1962
Kestrel (lesson)	June 1963
Lansen (lesson)	June 1963
Lightning (lesson)	August 1964
Lockheed U-2 (lesson)	February 1964
Lockheed YF-12A (A11) (feature)	July 1965
Macchi MB 326 (lesson)	June 1963
Mach Trainer (lesson)	September 1961
Madge (lesson)	May 1966
Magister (lesson)	March 1964
Mallow (lesson)	October 1965
Mandrake (lesson)	March 1965
Marlin (lesson)	September 1966
Maruta (feature)	June 1965
Max (lesson)	April 1965
Maya (lesson)	March 1966
Mentor (lesson)	November 1963
Mirage III (lesson)	November 1963
Mirage IV (lesson)	September 1966
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 (lesson)	July 1966
Packet (lesson)	March 1961
Packet (refresher)	April 1962
Paris (lesson)	March 1960
Pembroke (refresher)	March 1960
Phantom (lesson)	February 1966
Piaggio P.166 (lesson)	August 1962
Piper Club (lesson)	September 1965
Porter (lesson)	August 1965
Portofino (lesson)	April 1965
Provence (lesson)	September 1961
Ranger (lesson)	May 1961
Retriever (refresher)	November 1961
Saab J-29 (refresher)	July 1961
Saab 105 (lesson)	October 1966
Sabre D (lesson)	April 1963
Sabreliner (lesson)	March 1962
Saeta (lesson)	September 1966
Safir (lesson)	March 1967
Sahara (lesson)	September 1961
Scimitar (lesson)	February 1962
Scout (lesson)	November 1964
Sea Hawk (refresher)	March 1961
Sea King (lesson)	May 1965
Seasprite (lesson)	August 1965
Sea Vixen (lesson)	October 1965
Shackleton M.R.2, M.R.3, T.4 (lesson)	March 1965
Shawnee (refresher)	November 1961
Sikorsky S.62 (lesson)	August 1965
Sioux	December 1966
Skeeter (lesson)	June 1962
Skycrane (lesson)	July 1965
Skyhawk (lesson)	December 1966
Skyraider (lesson)	April 1966
Skyray (lesson)	November 1962
Skyvan (lesson)	January 1966
Skywarrior (lesson)	January 1963
Skywarrior (highlights)	February 1963
Starfighter (lesson)	October 1962
Starlifter (lesson)	February 1966
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 Frelon (lesson)	August 1966
Super Mystère (lesson)	December 1960
Super Sabre (lesson)	May 1963
Talon (lesson)	December 1962
Thunderchief (lesson)	March 1967
Thunderjet (lesson)	March 1966
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)	
Tutor (lesson)	April 1966
Twin Pioneer (lesson)	May 1963
Vampire T.11 (lesson)	December 1960
Vanguard (lesson)	August 1961
Varsity (refresher)	October 1960
Vautour (lesson)	July 1963
VC 10 (lesson)	March 1963
Vertol 44 (refresher)	November 1961
Vertol 107 (lesson)	March 1967
Victor (lesson)	November 1962
Vigilante (lesson)	December 1962
Viscount (refresher)	April 1960
Voodoo (refresher)	July 1961
Vulcan (lesson)	August 1965
Wasp (lesson)	November 1964
Wessex (lesson)	April 1964
Whirlwind (lesson)	August 1964
Yukon (lesson)	April 1965
Zephyr (lesson)	December 1961

WHAT WAS IT?



A famous fighter of W.W.2 used in its thousands, but not perhaps particularly famous in the R.A.F. although it did go into squadron service. What was it? Last month **DC-4 Skymaster**, a type still flying in numbers.

BRITISH COMMANDO CARRIERS

H M S ALBION

H M S BULWARK

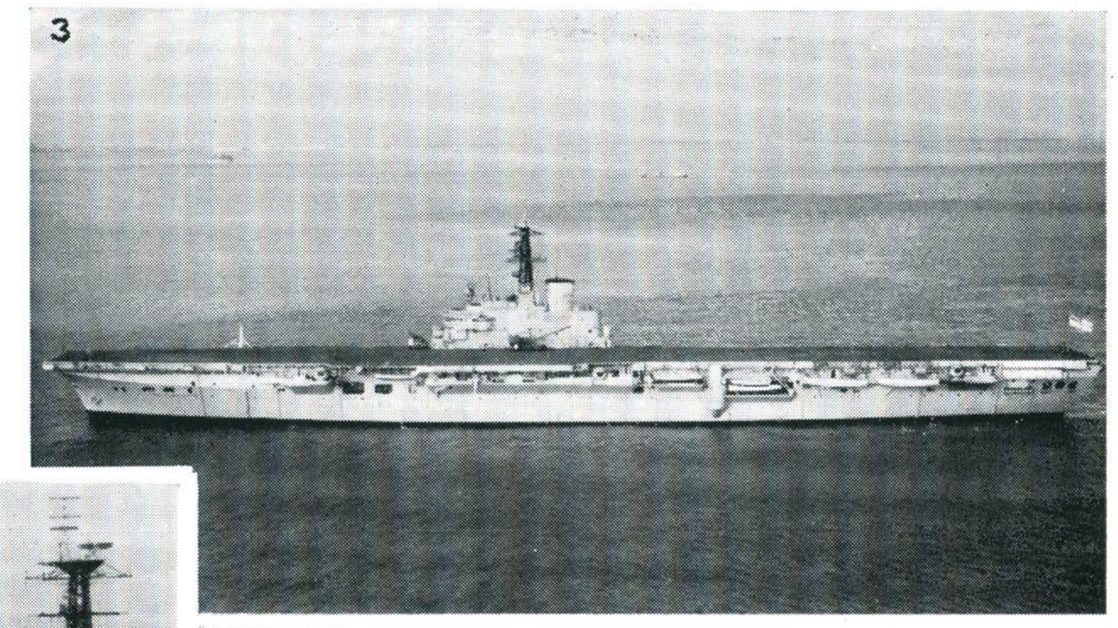
H.M.S. BULWARK

The British Commando Carriers, *Albion* and *Bulwark* are so similar that while it may not be possible to give each one the correct name, they can both be identified as of a single class. They were sister-ships of H.M.S. *Centaur*, but since conversion to their present form have been known as Modified Centaur Class. Since this is a long and possibly confusing name for reporting purposes, the term Commando Carrier is used.

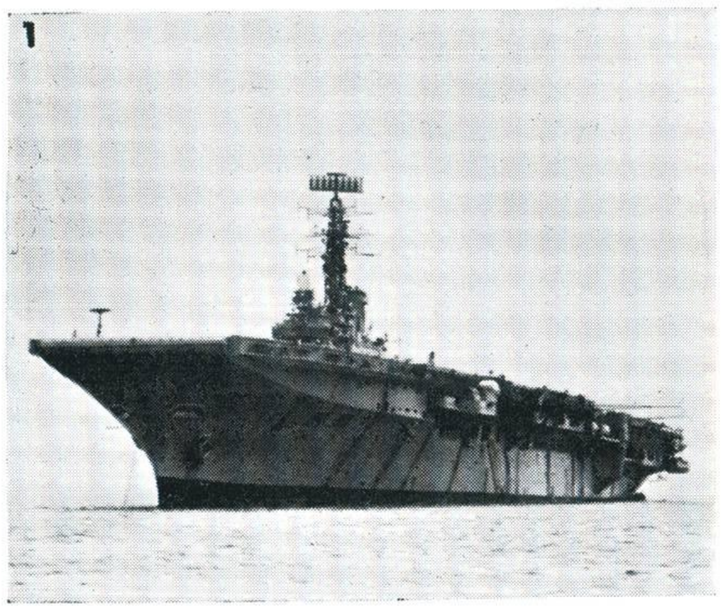
These carriers are of 23,300 tons standard displacement and are 737 feet long overall. A Royal Marine Commando and troops to a total of 900 can be accommodated in addition to the normal complement of over 1,000 officers and men. The normal aircraft complement is 16 Wessex helicopters.

Report these carriers as Commando Carriers or otherwise in accordance with the instructions on page 48.

3



1



2





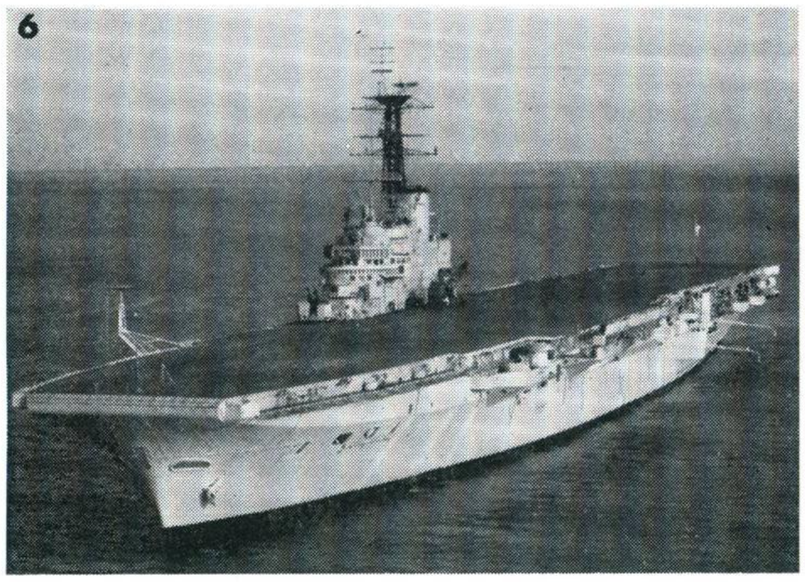
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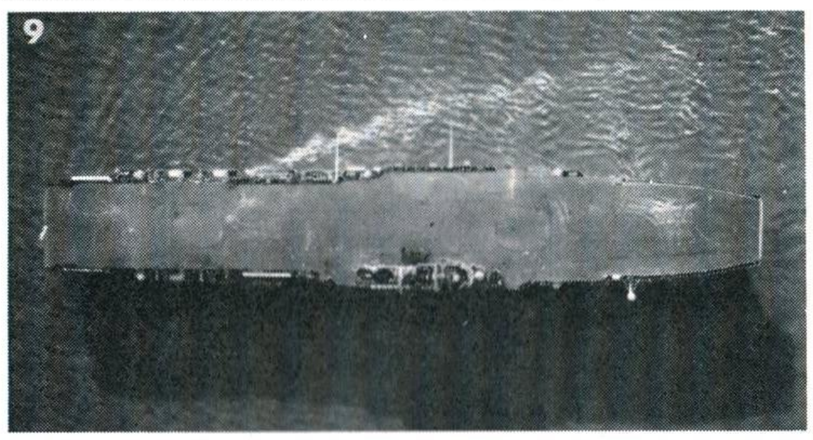
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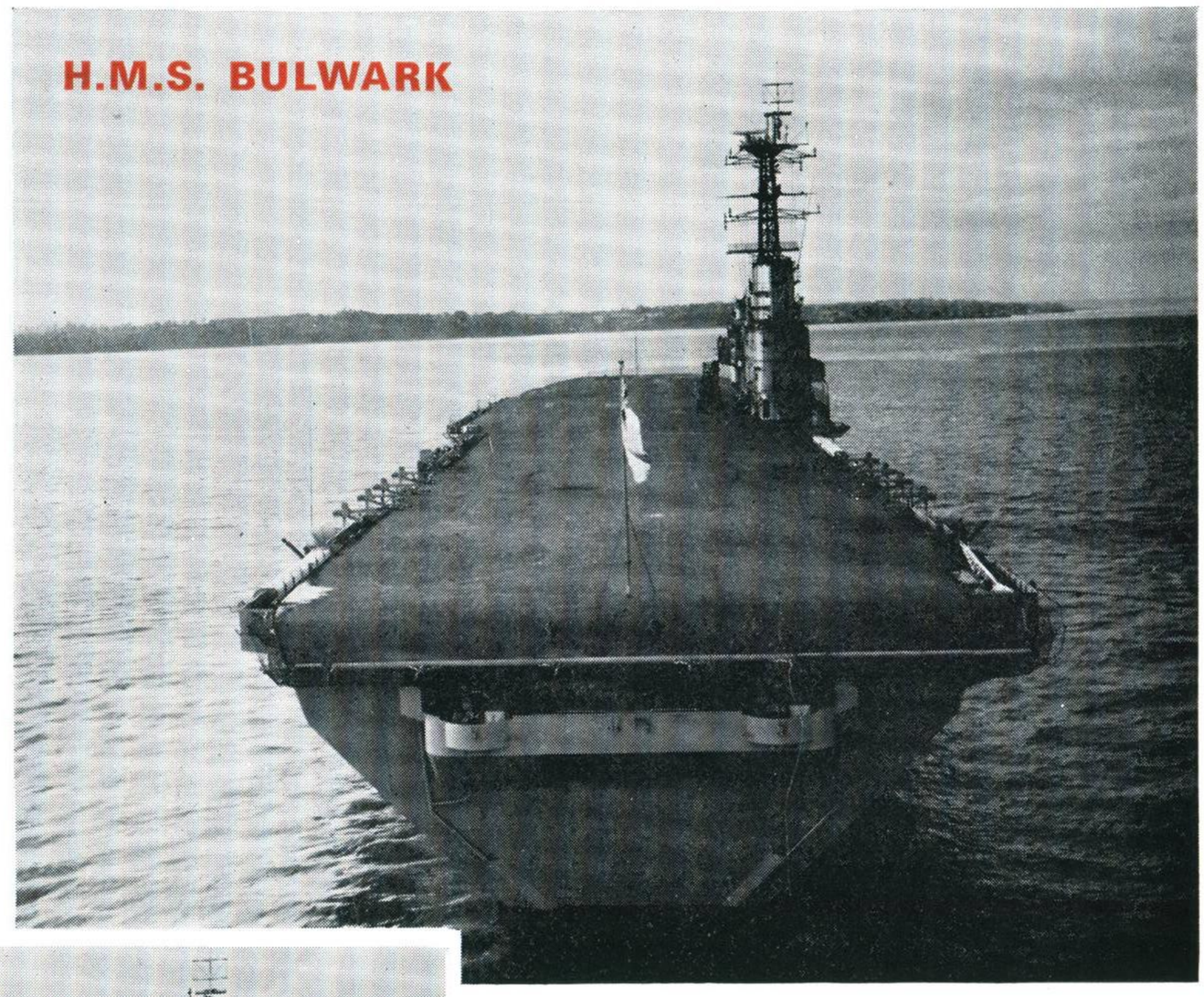
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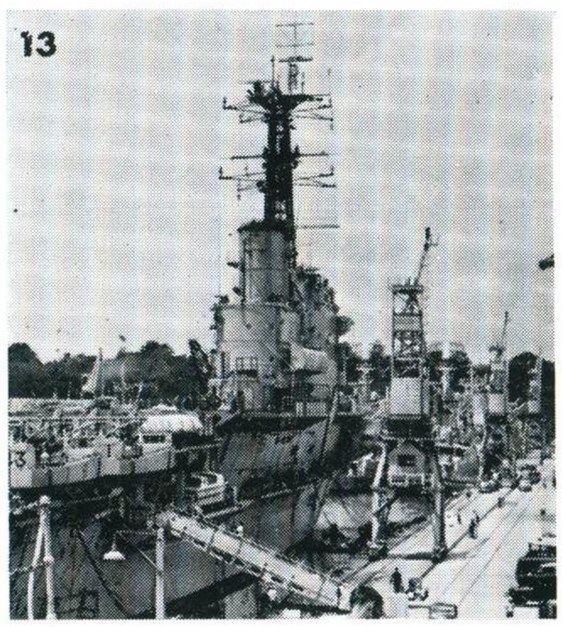
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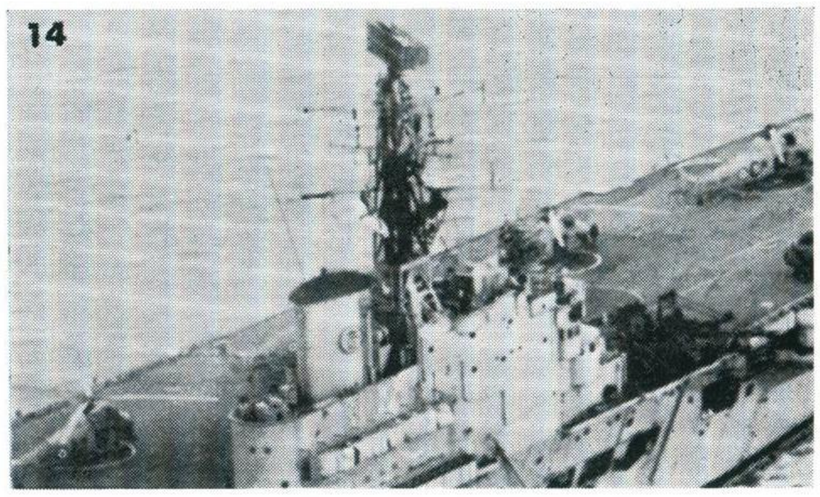
H.M.S. BULWARK



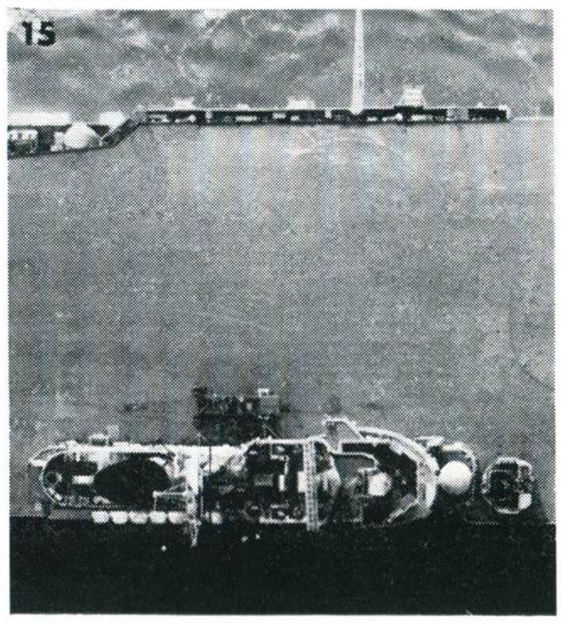
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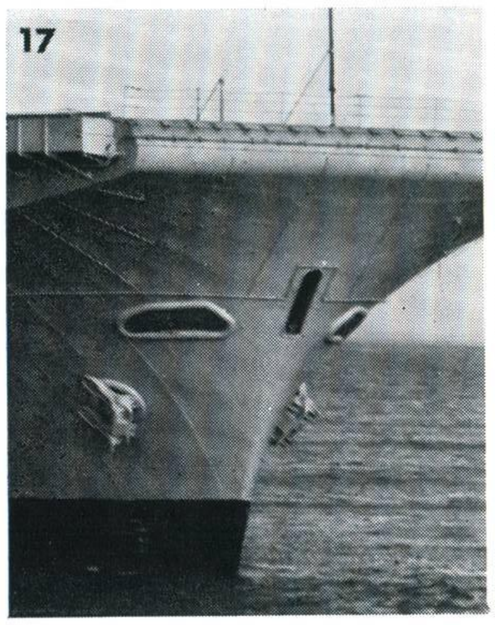


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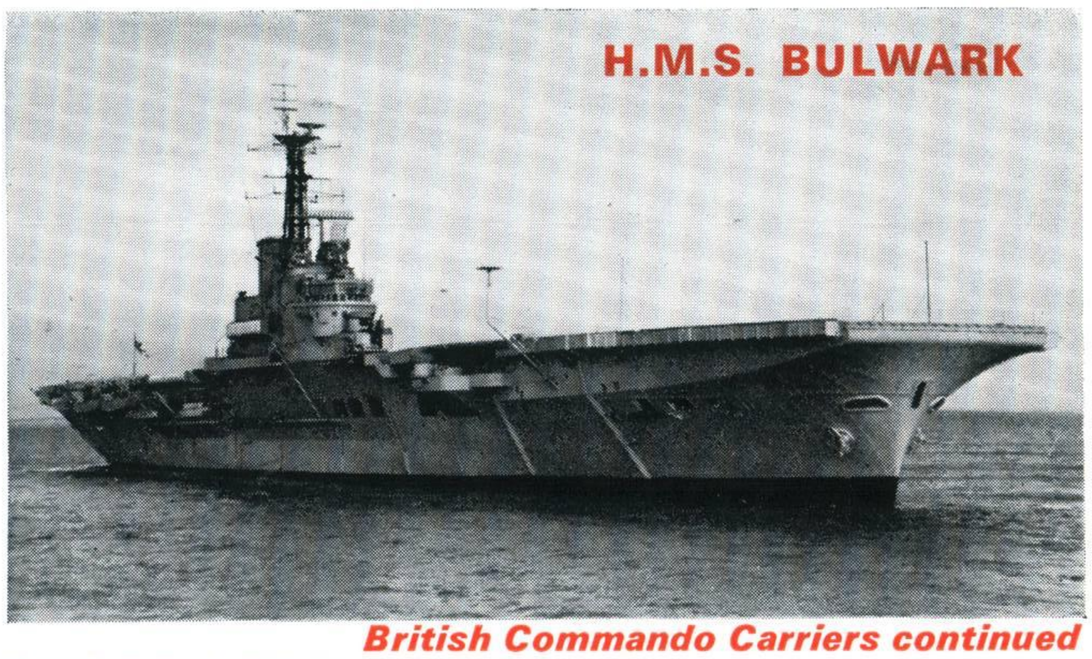
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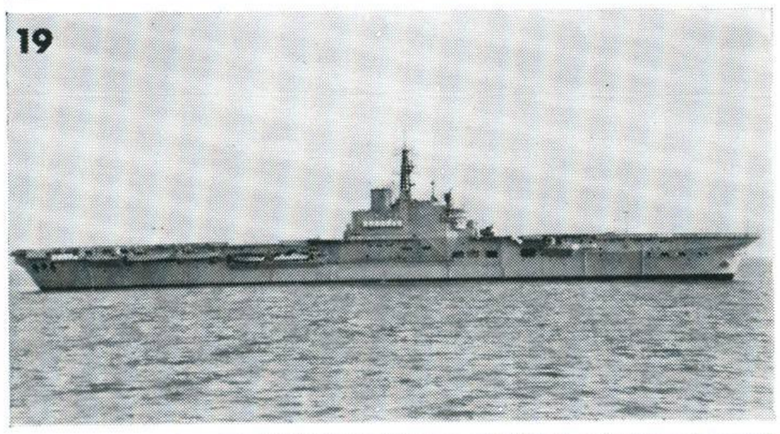


H.M.S. BULWARK

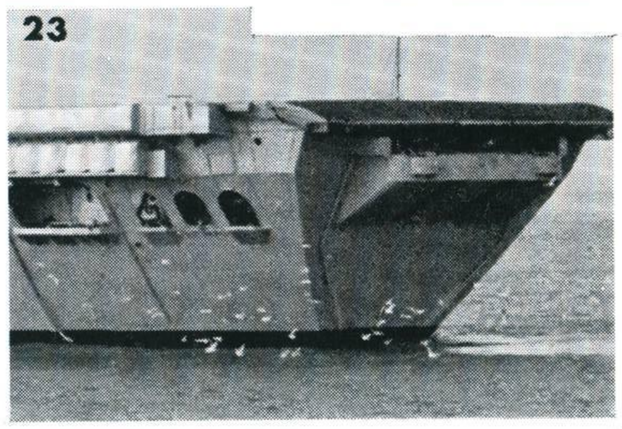


British Commando Carriers continued

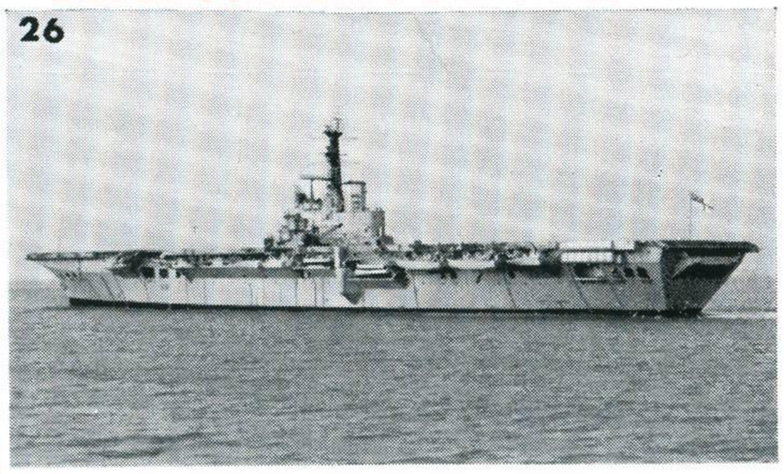
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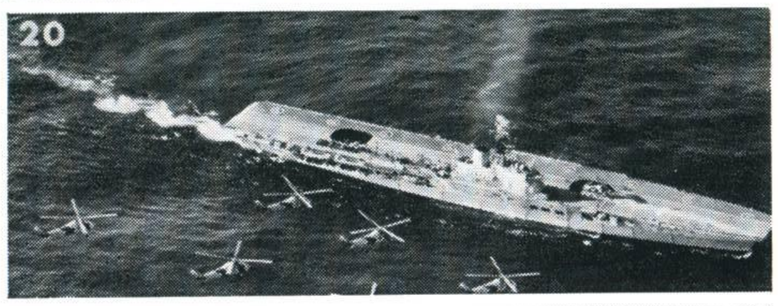
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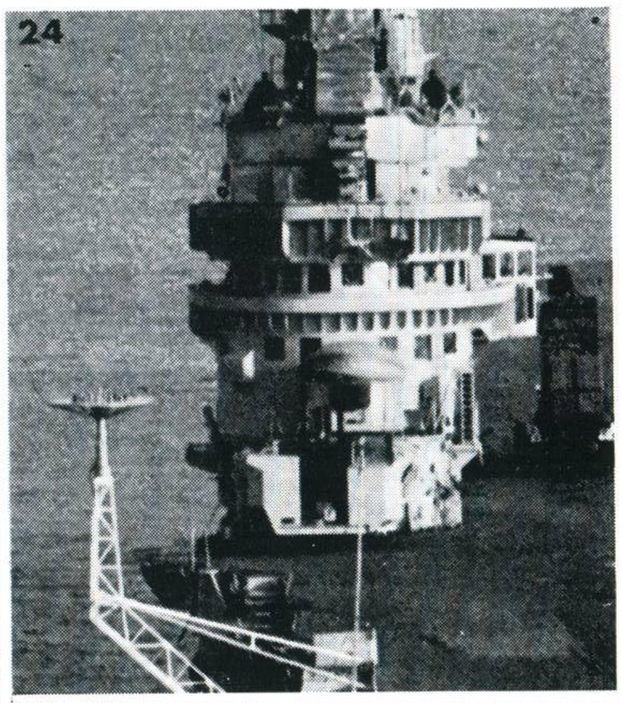
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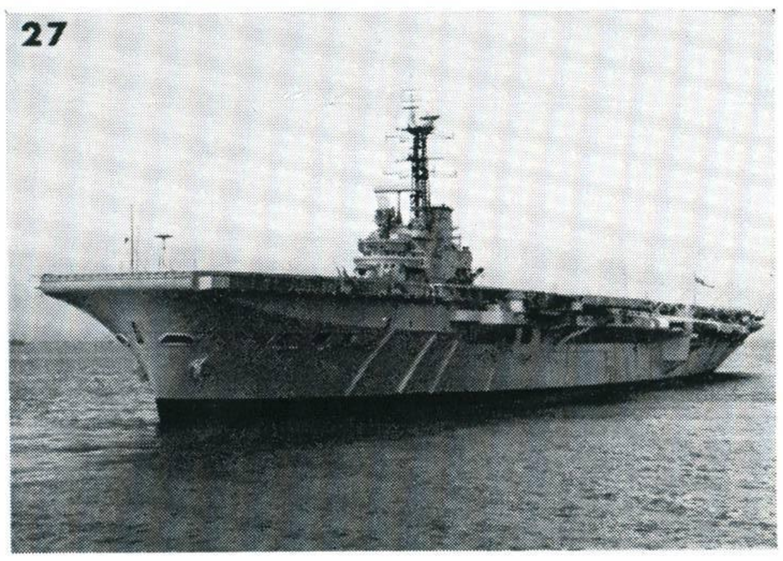
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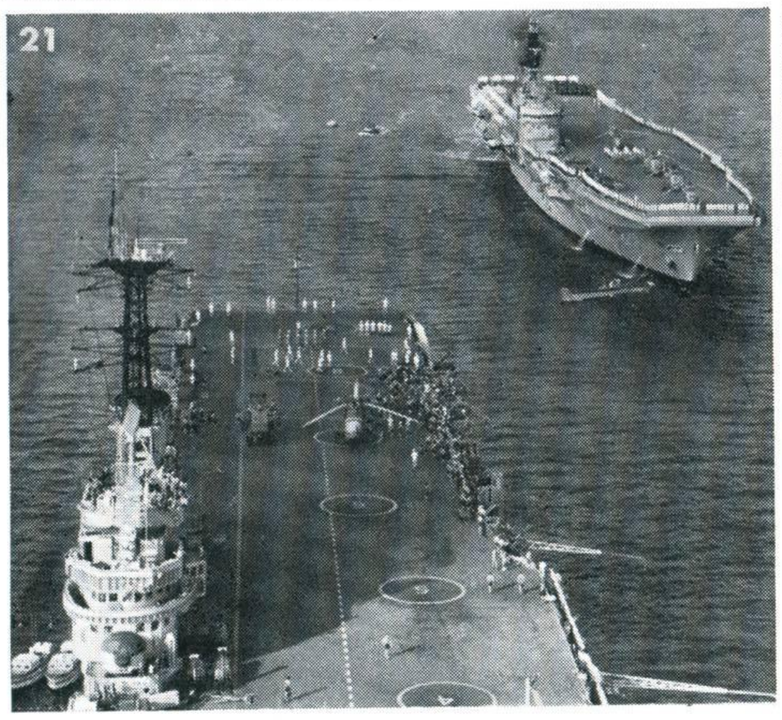
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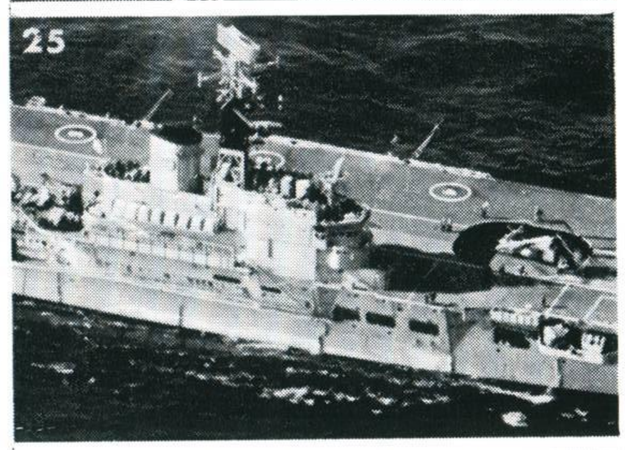
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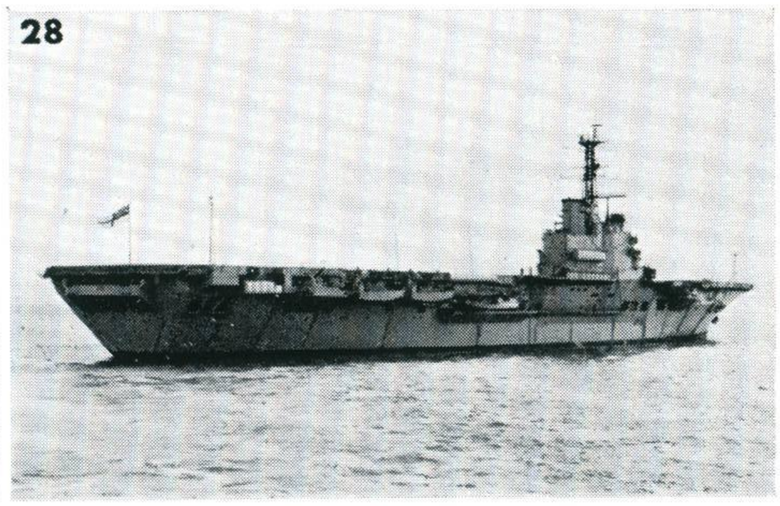
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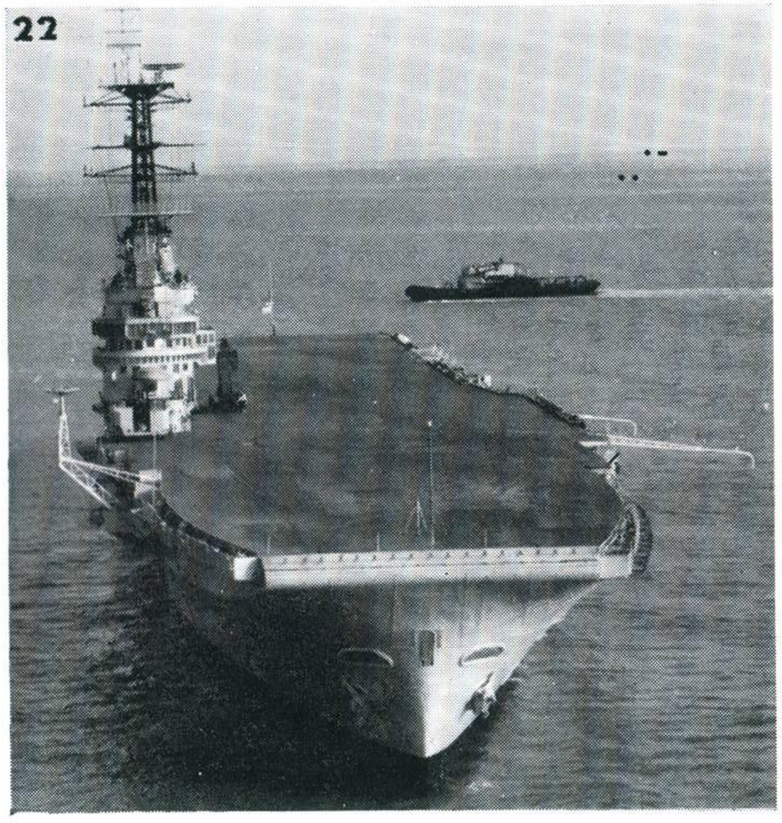
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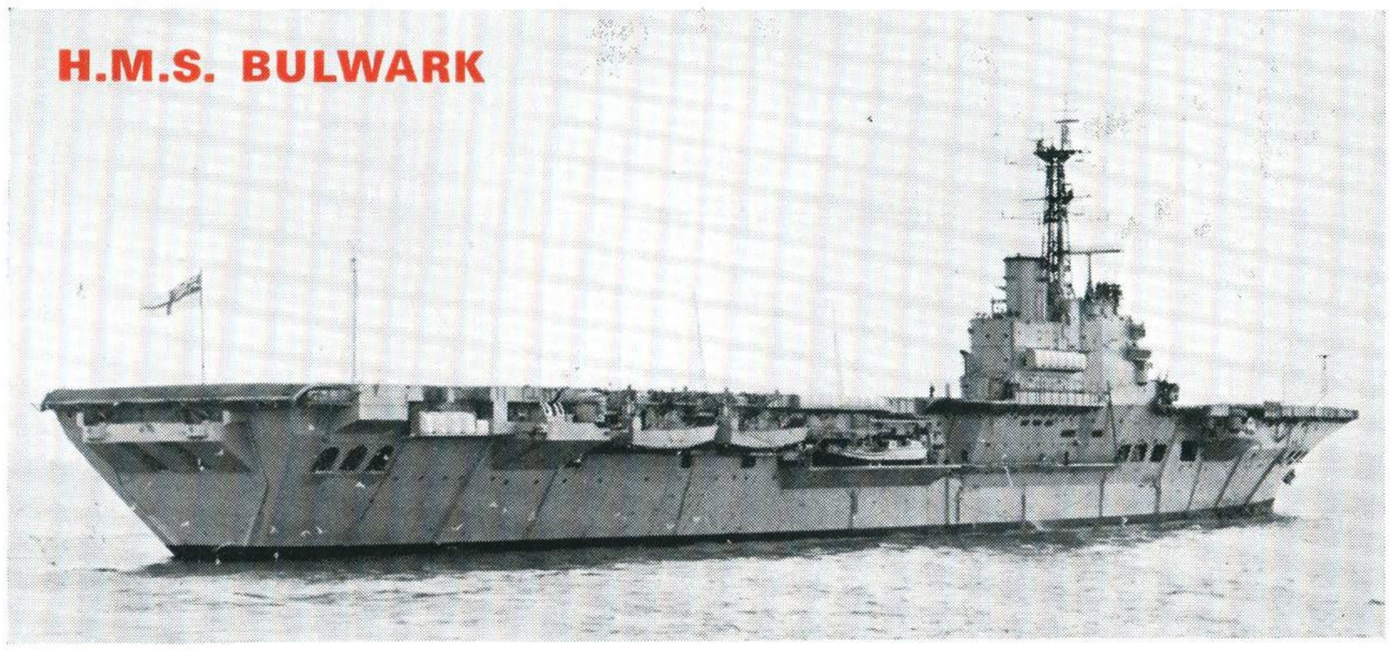






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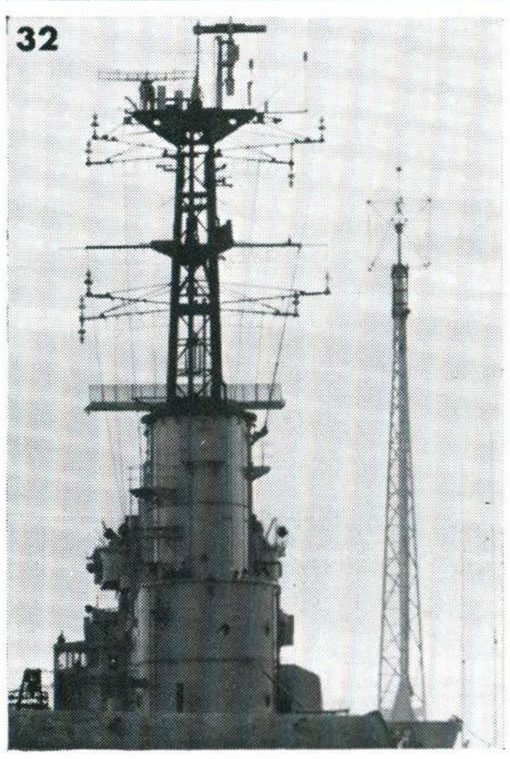




H.M.S. BULWARK

Solutions on the cover

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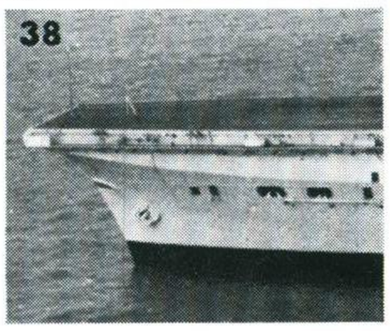
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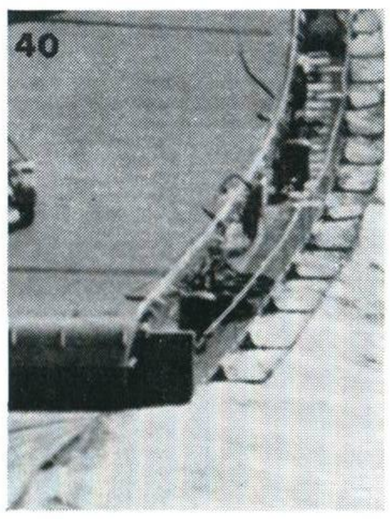
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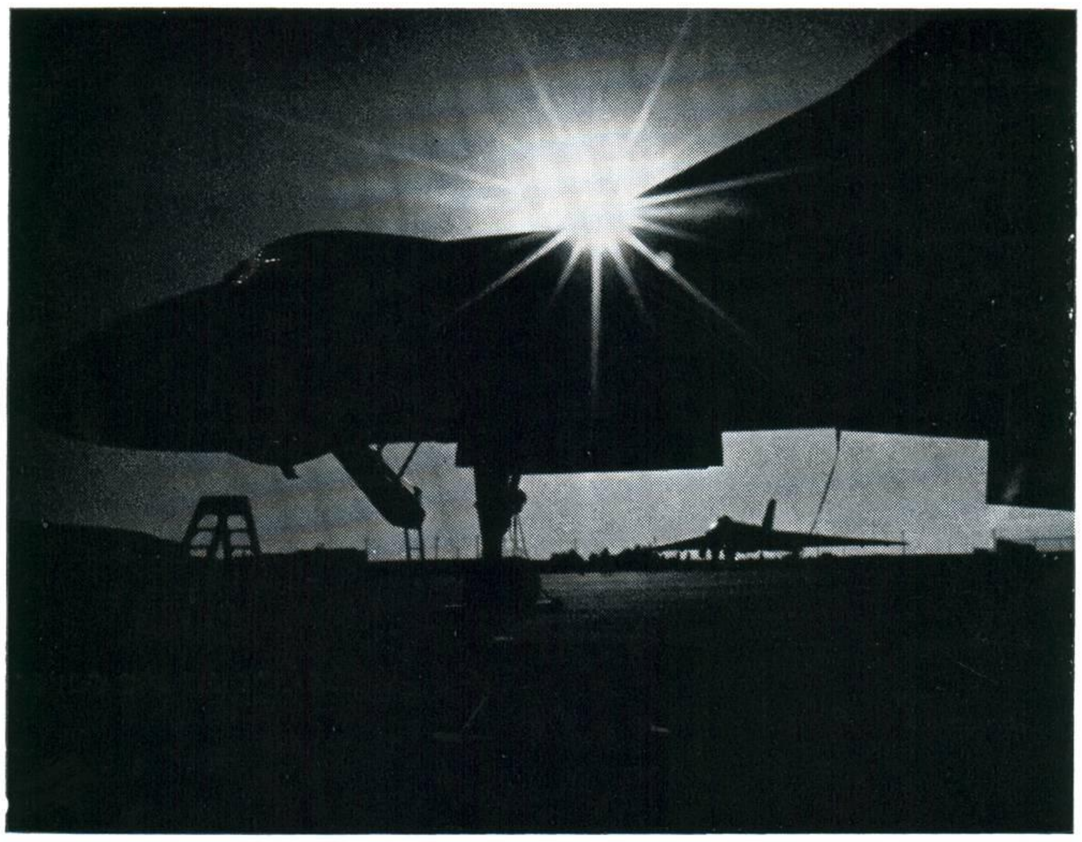
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H.M.S. ALBION







Cover Photo: Vulcans of the R.A.F. photographed at Fairchild Air Force Base near Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.

SOLUTIONS TO TESTS AND EXERCISES

Page 32

PHANTOM

All targets are of **Phantoms** except Nos 11 and 47 which are **Crusaders** and No. 28 which is a **Mirage IV**. N.B. A **Stratotanker** is included on No. 34.

Page 36

ISLANDER

All targets are of **Islanders** except No. 21 which is a **Twin Otter**.

Page 38

CHINOOK

All targets are of **Chinooks** except No. 5 which is a **Vertol 107** and No. 14 which is a **Retriever**.

Page 40

CRATE

All targets are of **Crates** except as follows: No. 6 **Super DC-3 Dakota**, No. 15 **Convair Liner**, Nos. 35 and 40 **Coach**.

Page 46

AFV TEST

No.	Type	Function	Nationality
1	BTR-60	Armoured Personnel Carrier	Russian
2	Abbot	105-mm Self Propelled Gun	British
3	T-54	Medium Tank	Russian
4	S-Tank	Battle Tank	Swedish
5	BTR-152	Armoured Personnel Carrier	Russian
6	EBR	Armoured Car	French
7	T-54	Medium Tank	Russian
8	PT-76	Reconnaissance Tank	Russian
9	ZSU 2-57	Self-propelled Anti-aircraft Gun	Russian
10	T-54	Medium Tank	Russian
11	AMX-VTT	Armoured Personnel Carrier (Ambulance Version)	French

Page 49

FAR-EASTERN MISCELLANY

1 C-130E Hercules (Royal Australian Air Force)
2 Pioneers (left) and Twin Pioneer (right) of R.A.F.
3 DC-6 (Royal New Zealand Air Force) and DC-3 Dakota (Indonesian civil)
4 Devon (Royal Malaysian Air Force) in front of Comet C.4 (R.A.F.)
5 Britannia C.1, DC-7 and Britannia (civil) in background, left to right, and C-130 Hercules in foreground
6 Freighter (Royal New Zealand Air Force)
7 C-121J Super Constellation (United States Navy)
8 Sea Vixen F.A.W.1 (Royal Navy)
9 Twin Pioneer and Britannia (both civil)
10 Gannet A.E.W.3s (Royal Navy)
11 Herald (Royal Malaysian Air Force)
12 Herald (Royal Malaysian Air Force) left and civil DC-4 Skymaster right
13 Skymaster, DC-7 and Comet all civil
14 Background, left to right, Varsity, Hercules and Britannia and in foreground two C-123 Providers of the United States Air Force
15 Canberra B.20 (Royal Australian Air Force) front and Hastings rear
16 Electra
17 Comet 4

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BRITISH COMMANDO CARRIERS—H.M.S. ALBION AND H.M.S. BULWARK

All targets are of **Commando Carriers** except No. 7 which is of **H.M.S. Hermes** and No. 12 which is of the **Jeanne d'Arc**. The full list by individual ships where known, for those interested, is as follows:

1 H.M.S. Bulwark
2 H.M.S. Bulwark
3 H.M.S. Bulwark
4 H.M.S. Albion
5 H.M.S. Albion
6 H.M.S. Bulwark
7 H.M.S. Hermes (joker)
8 H.M.S. Bulwark
9 H.M.S. Bulwark
10 H.M.S. Albion
11 H.M.S. Bulwark
12 Jeanne d'Arc (joker)
13 H.M.S. Albion
14 H.M.S. Albion
15 H.M.S. Bulwark
16 H.M.S. Bulwark
17 H.M.S. Bulwark
18 H.M.S. Bulwark
19 H.M.S. Bulwark
20 H.M.S. Albion
21 H.M.S. Bulwark (left) and H.M.S. Albion (right)
22 H.M.S. Bulwark
23 H.M.S. Bulwark
24 H.M.S. Bulwark
25 H.M.S. Albion
26 H.M.S. Bulwark
27 H.M.S. Bulwark
28 H.M.S. Bulwark
29 Commando Carrier
30 H.M.S. Albion
31 H.M.S. Bulwark
32 Commando Carrier
33 H.M.S. Bulwark
34 H.M.S. Albion
35 H.M.S. Bulwark
36 H.M.S. Bulwark
37 H.M.S. Bulwark
38 Commando Carrier
39 Commando Carrier
40 H.M.S. Albion
41 H.M.S. Bulwark
42 H.M.S. Bulwark
43 H.M.S. Bulwark

Page 44

TEST PAPERS

VISCOUNT?

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M-113?

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H.M.S. FEARLESS?

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ATLANTIC?

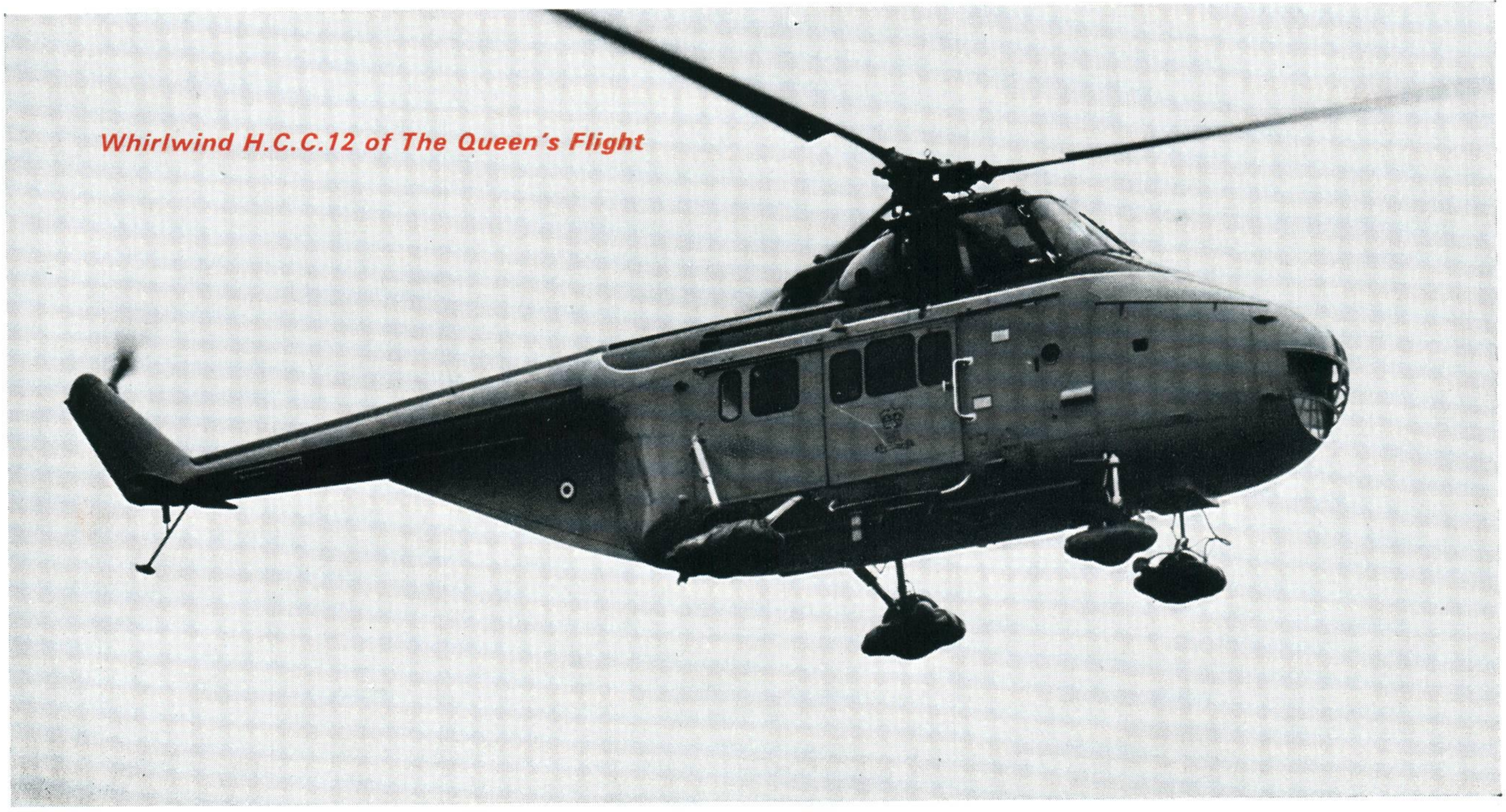
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DOMINIE?

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BEAR?

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Whirlwind H.C.C.12 of The Queen's Flight

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