#### H.M.S. EAGLE



M.S Eagle, the twenty-first ship of her name to serve in the Royal Navy, was launched by the then Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth on March 19th, 1946. The ship took forty-five seconds to glide into the water after the Princess broke a bottle of Empire wine against her bow.

A four shaft arrangement of geared turbine machinery of the latest type gives the ship a high speed and ensures that degree of special mobility required by an aircraft carrier. A large evaporating and distilling plant supplies the fresh water, approaching 200 tons daily, required for washing and cooking.

The electrical generating plant, which includes both turbo-driven and diesel-driven units, is dispersed and arranged so that heavy damage will not incapacitate all the units. When in full operation a small town could be supplied by the ship's generators.

The ship is, in effect, a small town of more than 2,000 inhabitants (her full peacetime complement is 2,000 officers and men) and contains the necessities and amenities for this population to live in arctic or tropical climates. The forced ventilation system is unique in its scope and complication and many spaces are capable of receiving cooled or warm air as the climate requires. Large dining halls are supplied from galleys containing the most up-to-date machinery and cooking equipment and the mess-decks are furnished with settees, tubular steel tables and chairs in place of the old broadside mess tables and stools. The refrigerated storage is larger than that in any previous warship. The offices provided to administer the complicated activities of the crew would together fill a small town hall and will carry out functions broadly similar to those of a civic authority.



#### H.M.S. GIRDLE NESS



A Control Room

H.M.S. Girdle Ness, has fired nearly a hundred "Seaslug" missiles and undertaken ex, tensive trials of every part of the system, particularly in the radar field, since she became the Royal Navy's first guided weapons trials ship two years ago.

Commanded by Captain A. M. Lewis, R.N., H.M.S. Girdle Ness, built in Canada during the war as a Landing Craft Maintenance Ship, has a complement of thirty officers, twenty members of the R.N. Scientific Service and 380 men. Representatives of firms collaborating in the design and construction of missiles are also embarked.

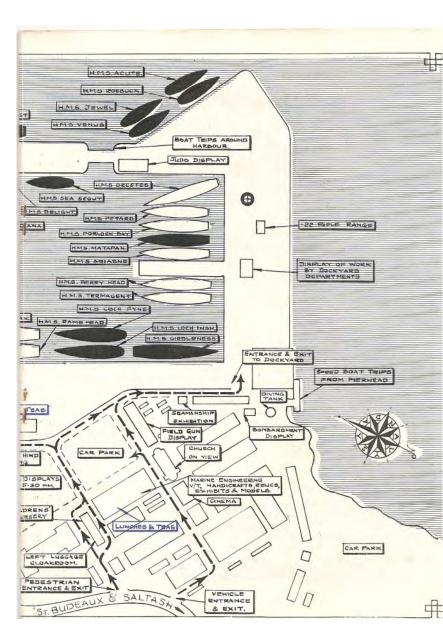
The Girdle Ness was selected for conversion to her present role as she has more space and is more economical to run than an adapted warship. Although not a true warship, she is fitted with the most comprehensive and up-to-date fighting equipment.

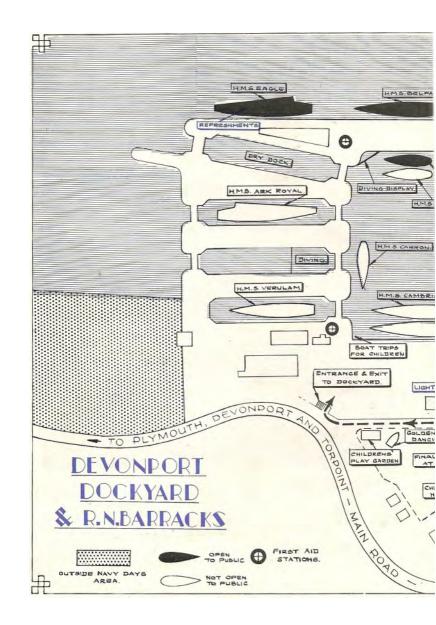
This consists of a number of radars with associated display and communications systems to provide warning of attack, to enable the threat to be accurately assessed, and to pass selected target information to the shipborne radar forming part of the missile system. There are also magazines and handling gear for stowing the missiles and transporting them to the launcher.

The trials undertaken by the ship are planned jointly by the Admiralty and the Ministry of Supply in conjunction with other interested parties. Officers of the R.N. Scientific Service operate the instruments recording the data needed from each trial and process this data for analysis ashore by government research establishments and firms concerned.

The Seaslug system will first be fitted in four ships of the Hampshire class which are due to complete in the early 1960s.

<--- An actual missile being fired from H.M.S. Girdle Ness







H.M.S. Belfast (Captain J. V. Wilkinson, D.S.C., G.M., R.N.)

This is Britain's heaviest cruiser. Originally designed with a displacement of 10,000 tons, subsequent rebuilding and complete modernisation has brought her up to 11,500 tons. H.M.S. Belfast is shown here engaging a shore target in North Korea.



H.M.S. Jewel (Commander D. Williams, R.N.)

An Ocean Minesweeper, H.M.S. jewel is at present serving with the Dartmouth Squadron. Also on view to-day is her sister-ship, H.M.S. Acute (Lieutenant-Commander T. H. E. Baird, R.N.)

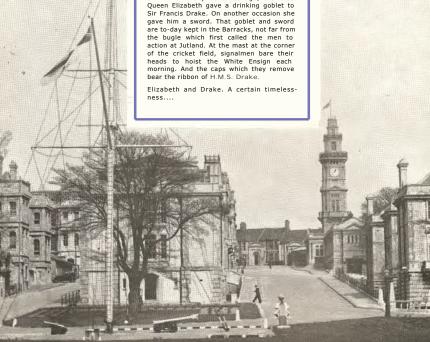


(Commodore T. L. EDDISON, D.S.C.. R.N.)

he architect of the West Country Naval Depot, now known as H.M.S. Drake, was Sir John Jackson. The ground allocated to him was then open country and an early photograph shows a market garden opposite the Main Entrance.

Flanking Drake's famous Prayer on the wall of the Barracks Drillshed are two Rolls of Honour containing the names of Devonport-manned ships sunk in the two World Wars. The second contains three times the number inscribed on the first. Below the Prayer is a Book of Remembrance provided by the men of H.M.S. Drake. It contains the names of 13,837 West Country sailors who sailed from Plymouth Sound as their fathers had done before them and who, like so many of those fathers, never returned to the green hills of Devon.

There is a certain timelessness about H.M. S. Drake. Many centuries ago, the first Queen Elizabeth gave a drinking goblet to



# SECRET MISSION SUBMARINE



The Submarine is admirably suited to undercover work. Approaching a lonely spot on the enemy coast, landing or picking up secret agents, was all in the night's work for many of our submarines during World War is. H.M. Submarine 'Seraph' performed many such operations in the period 1942-1943, under the command of Captain (then Lt.) N. L. A. Jewell, R.N.

Before the landings in North Africa, at a time when the Mediterranean was regarded by Mussolini as his own personal boating lake, the Seraph' took General Mark Clark into Algiers for talks with the French on Operation Torch' and the Tunisian Campaign, which followed

Photograph by courtesy of the Imperial War Museur soon after. A few months later, at Toulon on the French Coast, she picked up the French General Giraud after his audacious escape from Konigstein Castle.

Perhaps her best-known exploit, however, is her part in the story of 'The Man Who Never Was.' Of Huelva in Spain, a body was floated ashore from 'Seraph' in one of the most daring attempts at bluff of the War. The body carried forged papers and plans intended to mislead the Germans on the date and place of the coming invasion of Europe. The ruse succeeded, and it is estimated that tens of thousands of allied lives were saved as a result.

# **VICKERS**

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H.M.S. Delight (Captain P. C. G. Dickens, D.S.O., M.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.)
With a displacement of over 2,600 tons H.M.S. Delight can effectively combine the duties of a
Fleet Destroyer with those of a Light Cruiser.



**H.M.S. Loch Fyne** (Commander C. R. Barrett, R.N.) This class was primarily designed for anti-submarine escort duties.



H.M.S. Matapan

This destroyer is part of Britain's Reserve Fleet—the ladies-in-waiting as these carefully maintained ships have been so aptly termed.

### DISPLAYS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

#### ATOMIC, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE (Drillshed)

The modern Navy must be prepared to withstand attacks with atomic weapons as well as from ordinary bombs, shells, torpedoes and rockets.

Much of this training is secret, but some can now be revealed.

The Display has as its centre-piece a large-scale model showing the effect of an A-bomb bursting over Devonport. Around this exhibit are some of the devices used for measuring radioactivity; the latest equipment used against gas; the most modern fire-fighting appliances, and methods used in controlling and repairing damage to ships.

Specially trained instructors are present to answer the many questions you will want to ask about this dramatic exhibit.

#### COOKERY AND BAKERY (Drillshed)

All the exhibits in this fine display of culinary art are the work of instructors and advancement candidates of the Cookery School. Specimen weekly menu cards for the men of R.N. Barracks are also shown for your inspection.

#### COMMUNICATION DISPLAY (Drillshed)

Some of the things you can see and try out here are:

Working models showing how radio communication is achieved.

How teleprinter messages are transmitted quickly to and from all parts of the world.

On-the-spot voice recordings played back to you immediately.

Visual signalling methods.

You may send a free Radio Telegram to a friend or relation serving in one of H.M. Ships.

For sixpence you may send a special Navy Days Radio Letter Card to the folks at home. You will find full details at the display.

#### DOCKYARD WORK

This very popular exhibition now occupies two buildings (see plan on centre pages).

To the technically minded it is a dream of delight. Here can be seen actual working models illustrating the several Departments' work, and knowledge of same required by the present day mechanic, and technical supervisory officers who build and maintain in constant repair the Royal Navy. Examples of work completed by apprentices are also on exhibition.

Craft apprentices are in attendance to demonstrate the working of the models, not only for your entertainment, but also to answer any questions on "how and why."

If you are considering a career for your son why not ask the Dockyard officers in charge of the exhibtion for information. They will be pleased to tell you of the many opportunities for advancement to those with energy and ambition.

#### ENGINEERING DISPLAY (Drillshed)

The Engineering Branch of the Royal Navy has built its cradle in the Port of Plymouth. Three great training establishments receive new material on all levels of entry and after an intensive period of technical training and general educational progress, they supply the Fleet with qualified men. They are H.M.S. Thunderer, where the future Engineering Officers of the Fleet are trained; H.M.S. Fisgard, home of the Artificer's Apprenticeship; and H.M.S. Raleigh, where newly entered engineering Mechanics are introduced to Service life.

In this display you will see sectional and running engines, model aircraft, a ship's engine-room control platform, and test jobs made by Artificers.

Apart from any general appeal that this exhibition may have to our visitors, it is hoped that any boy who is on the point of choosing a career for himself may find a special interest. For any young man of good spirit with an interest in technical matters, the engineering branch of the Royal Navy offers a first-class career in which every encouragement to develop his full capabilities is given, and in which enterprise can open the way to the higher ranks of the Service.

#### GUNNERY EXHIBITS (CAMBRIDGE HALL)

In the initial stages of a sea-borne landing, naval gunfire and air attacks are used to support the troops until their artillery is ashore. In this thrilling demonstration arranged by H.M. Gunnery School, Devonport, you will see a bombarding ship working with a spotting aircraft to destroy an enemy target.

A Rifle Range is situated in the Dockyard (see Plan on the centre pages). Come ana try your skill with a .22 rifle. A small charge is made to cover ammunition costs.

Other Gunnery exhibits are on view in the Drillshed.

#### HANDICRAFT DISPLAY (Drillshed)

All the articles on show have been made by members of the W.R.N.S. and by patients in the R.N. Hospital at Stonehouse, Plymouth. The Wrens do this work in their spare time, using materials bought from the Handicraft Section of the Education Centre in their Establishments. Advice and assistance is available from Wrens of the Education Branch who have been trained in all handicrafts.

The R.N. Hospital has its own Occupational Therapy Department where the patients may buy their materials, obtain advice and borrow the necessary tools.

#### R.N. MINEWATCHING SERVICE (Drillshed)

This Display illustrates the work of a most important auxiliary service, concerned with the observation of mines dropped in rivers and estuaries.

The Minewatching Service is open to civilian men and women of 26 years and over, who volunteer for whole or part-time service in the event of an emergency.

#### R.M. COMMANDO EQUIPMENT (Drillshed)

Here may be seen a cross-section of the specialised equipment used by this versatile Force. A Commando of the Royal Marines is fully trained in the technique of snow warfare, amphibious landings and cliff assault. He carries out an arduous course at Bickleigh (near Plymouth) at the end of which he is awarded the coveted green beret, the distinguishing head-gear of Commando troops.

#### SAFETY EQUIPMENT (Drillshed)

Shown here are parachute, inflatable suits and dinghies together with many other ingenious items designed to ensure the survival of "ship-wrecked" airmen.

#### SEAMANSHIP (See Centre Plan)

No matter what new scientific techniques in sea-warfare are developed, good seamanship will always be a basic requirement. In the Seamanship room you can see much of the equipment, both old and new, that has helped to train the finest seamen in the world.

#### TORPEDO AND ANTI-SUBMARINE DISPLAY (Drillshed)

Here you may see mines and torpedoes--some sectionised—and an Instructor will describe the work of this fascinating department of naval warfare.

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