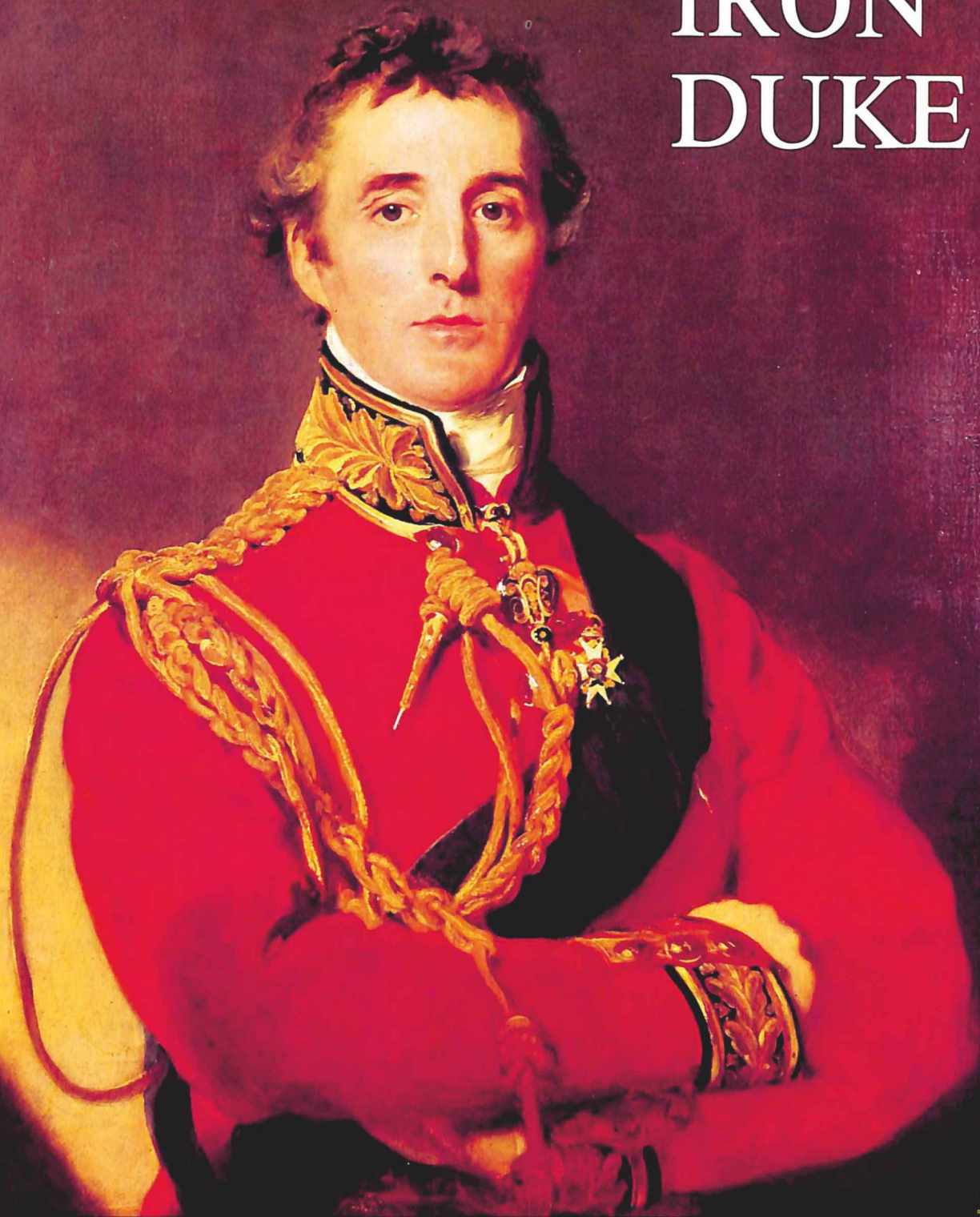


No.199 December 1985

THE  
IRON  
DUKE



# THE IRON DUKE

*The Regimental Journal of*

## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

(WEST RIDING)

Dettingen  
Mysore  
Seringapatam  
Ally Ghur  
Delhi 1803  
Leswarree  
Deig  
Corunna  
Nive  
Peninsula  
Waterloo  
Alma  
Inkerman  
Sebastopol  
Abyssinia  
Relief of Kimberley  
Paardeberg  
South Africa 1900-02  
Mons 1914  
Marne 1914, '18  
Ypres 1914, '15, '17



Hill 60  
Somme 1916, '18  
Arras 1917, '18  
Cambrai 1917, '18  
Lys  
Piave 1918  
Landing at Suvla  
Afghanistan 1919  
North-West Europe  
1940, 1944-45  
Dunkirk 1940  
St Valery-en-Caux  
Fontenay-le-Pesnil  
Djeboul Bou Aoukaz 1943  
Anzio  
Monte Ceco  
Burma 1942, '43, '44  
Sitang 1942  
Chindits 1944  
The Hook 1953  
Korea 1952-53

Vol. LV

DECEMBER 1985

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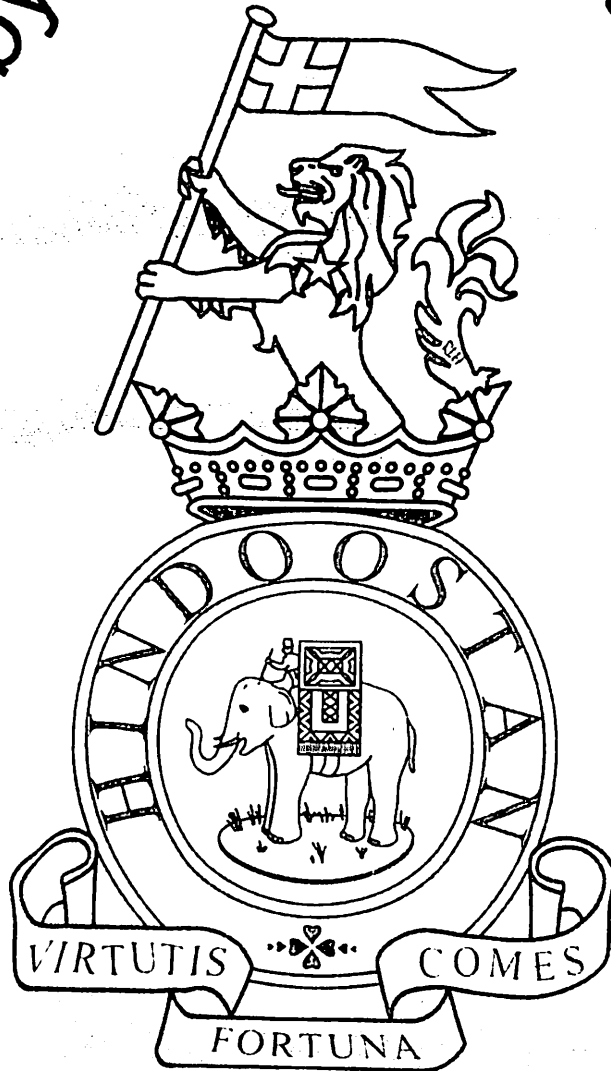
### Acknowledgement

The portrait of The Duke by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. (Canvas 1814), is reproduced on our cover, without fee, by kind permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum (Crown Copyright).

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# THE REGIMENT

## *Colonel-in-Chief*

BRIGADIER HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, MVO, OBE, MC, BA

## *Colonel of the Regiment*

Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable, KCB, CBE  
*Ford House, Ford, Salisbury, Wilts SP4 6BL*

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Assistant Regimental Secretary: Captain T. Pickersgill

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RSM: B. W. Sykes MBE

## TERRITORIAL & ARMY VOLUNTEER RESERVE

“C” (THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON’S REGIMENT) COMPANY  
1st BATTALION YORKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS  
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(The Duke of Wellington’s Regiment)

WELLESLEY COMPANY

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CO: Major N. J. Mussett

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL CCF

*Leeds Grammar School, Moorlands Road, Leeds LS6 1AN*

CO: Sqn Ldr C. Templeman

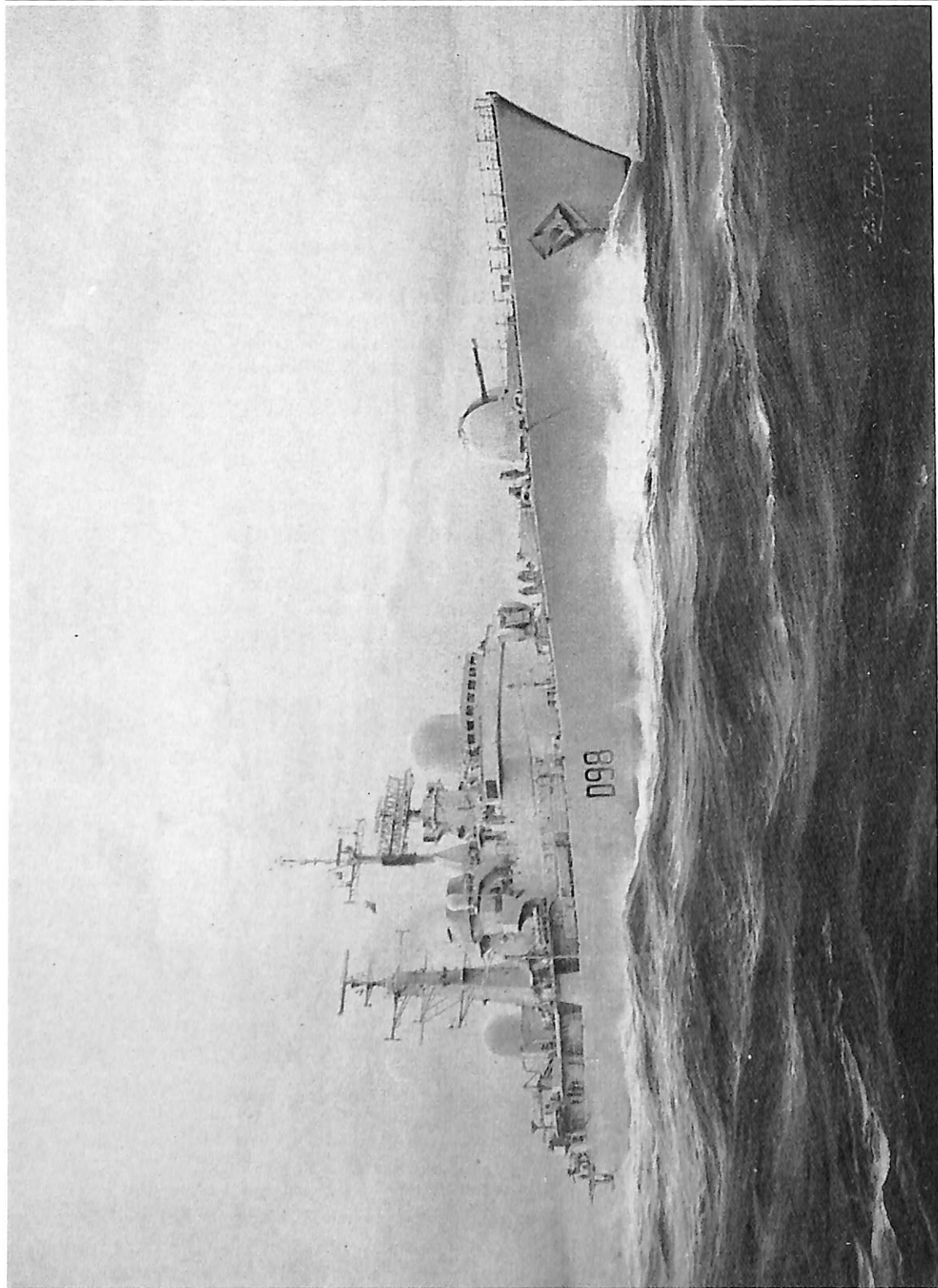
## THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

Patron: Brigadier His Grace The Duke of Wellington, MVO, OBE, MC, BA

President: Lieut-General Sir Charles Huxtable, KCB, CBE

Vice-President: Brig. D. W. Shuttleworth, OBE

General Secretary: Mr. J. Russell, *Wellesley Park, Halifax HX2 0BA*



H.M.S. "York"

# Regimental Headquarters

## Regimental Notes

### The Colonel of the Regiment

Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE is to be appointed Quartermaster General in October 1986.

All members of the Regiment will wish to congratulate the Colonel of the Regiment on his new appointment and wish him every success in it.

### Commissioning of HMS "York"

HMS "York", one of the new 'stretched' Type 42 destroyers, to which the Regiment is now affiliated, was commissioned in an impressive ceremony at Rosyth Naval Base on the 9th August 1985. The Guest of Honour was Lady Gosling who launched the ship at Swan Hunters on Tyneside in 1982. The one thousand other guests included Sir Donald Gosling (Vice President of the White Ensign Association), Admiral of the Fleet Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse, Vice Admiral G. M. F. Vallings (Flag Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland) and Mrs. Vallings, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. Burgess, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, the Sheriff of York, Mr. C. Gregory, MP for York, and Mrs. Gregory. The Regiment was represented by Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins, Major A. D. M. Palmer and Major J. R. A. Ward. Taking part in the service of dedication were Chaplain of the Fleet, the Rev N. D. Jones, the Rev D. F. Huie, the Rev M. N. Morrissey and the Dean of York the Very Revd John Southgate. Music was provided by the Rowntree Mackintosh Band from York. During the ceremony four Phantoms of 74 Squadron RAF, which is also affiliated to the ship, made a couple of very low and very noisy passes overhead.

Two decorated commission cakes had been baked on board for HMS "York" and her Royal Naval Air Service Flight. The Ship's cake was cut with due ceremony by Mrs. Joanna Bonner, wife of the Captain, Commander Colin Bonner, assisted by the youngest sailor on board. The Flight's Cake was cut by Mrs. Rosalie Steel, wife of the Flight Commander, assisted by a junior member of the flight.

After the commissioning ceremony service guests were entertained to drinks, followed by lunch. Conducted tours of the ship were arranged and visitors were able to see something of the latest very technical and complex weaponry and equipment on board. Members of the Regiment who may in the future be lucky enough to visit HMS "York" can look forward to an interesting and entertaining experience.

### The V.C. of Sergeant H. V. Turner

The Victoria Cross of Sergeant H. V. Turner is to be sold by auction in November. Sergeant Turner, whose father Sergeant James Turner served in the Duke's from 1904-1920, enlisted in 1940. He won his

posthumous V.C. while serving with 1st Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment in Burma, on 6th June 1944.

It is anticipated the VC will fetch up to £20,000; a sum well in excess of anything the Regiment or the Prince of Wales Own Regiment of Yorkshire (successors to the West Yorks) can afford. An appeal has been launched by a group of Calderdale Councillors which, it is hoped, will raise sufficient money to ensure that the VC can be purchased for the town of Halifax. The Regiment has pledged £500 to the appeal.

#### *After note*

The VC awarded to Sergeant Turner was purchased for the town of Halifax for the sum of £17,290.00.

### Another 'NO' to a Corps of Infantry

Immediately following the end of World War II a strong case was made for the formation of a Corps of Infantry, which had it been conceded would have abolished the regimental system. The case was mainly based on the considerable difficulties which had been experienced of ensuring that officers, WOs, NCOs and soldiers were posted to their parent regiment. All Dukes' battalions, for instance, had to accept reinforcements from many other regiments in order to keep up their fighting establishments. However, whatever their original regiment, all soon became Dukes'. For those regiments fighting furthest away from the UK the situation was, if anything, even more difficult. The Seaforth Highlanders, for instance, fighting in Burma, was unofficially retitled the "London, Midland and Scottish" on account of the great number of different regiments represented within its ranks.

Happily the proposal was eventually dropped because it was recognised that the merits of the regimental system far outweighed any difficulties that might arise from time to time.

Perhaps the final seal of approval on one of Britain's greatest contributions to military organisation, the infantry regimental system, has now been given by the US Army. Since 1983 that Army has been progressively moving towards a similar system. Phase I, involving the formation of 15 regiments, was completed in August 1984, and Phase II, involving still more regiments is to begin in January next year. In announcing the commencement of Phase II the US Army deputy chief of staff for personnel drew attention to the merits of the system using such phrases as . . . the greater sense of belonging and unit identity . . . and . . . the continued emphasis on the distinguished histories and traditions of the regiment . . ."

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. In this case it is also, it is to be hoped, the final nail in the concept of a Corps of Infantry.

### Records of Service

There has been a very good response to the request for individuals to complete the Record of Service forms sent out by Regimental Headquarters earlier this year. Already the Records have proved to be most useful. Those who have not yet completed the form are urged to do so. The names and addresses of any ex Dukes' who may not be subscribers to the 'Iron Duke' or otherwise in touch with the Regiment would be welcomed by RHQ, in order that they also may be requested to complete the form.

### Officers appointments

Lieut Colonel W. F. Charlesworth has been appointed DCOS G1/G4, HQ Western District.

Captain R. J. M. Pugh has been appointed ADC to Lieut General Sir Chalres Huxtable vice Captain N. G. Borwell.

### The late Major G. C. Tedd

From the money subscribed towards a retirement present for the late Major Graham Tedd a silver salver was purchased, on which was engraved the regimental crest and an appropriate inscription. It was the intention to have it presented to him at one of the regimental functions that took place in October and November. However, following the sudden death of Graham Tedd the salver was handed over to his son, Johnathen, by the Regimental Secretary with the condolences of all those who had subscribed.

### Wynberg Girls' High School

In April 1796 the 33rd Regiment sailed for the East Indies. Arthur Wellesley, then commanding the Regiment, did not, however, sail with them as he was ill at the time. Taking passage in a fast frigate he caught up with his regiment at Cape Town, which had been taken over by the British the previous year at the request of the Statholder of the Netherlands to prevent it falling into the hands of the French. The Regiment remained in Cape Town for several months, before sailing for India. During this period it is said that Arthur Wellesley selected the site of the Wynberg Military Camp, the oldest in the town. Since 1884 The Wynberg Girls High School has also been located in the town. Because of Arthur Wellesley's close association with Wynberg the School sought the permission of the fifth Duke of Wellington to use the Duke's crest as the school badge and this was granted in 1938. This shared common distinction came to light as far as the Regiment is concerned, in 1947 when an officer of the Regiment (the late Major Bill Skinner) came across a school girl in Cape Town apparently wearing the regimental cap badge on her blazer. During 1984/85 the Wynberg Girls High School has been celebrating its centenary. Among those invited to take part in the celebrations were the Colonel in Chief and the Duchess of Wellington who visited the School earlier this year.



Wynberg Girls High School: Cape Town  
The Colonel in Chief, The Duchess of Wellington and the Headmistress with House Captains holding House banners

### Regimental Museum and Archives

The Regiment recently purchased an officer's shoulder belt plate of the 76th Regiment for the period 1845–48. Half the cost, £250, was paid for by the Army Museums Ogilby Trust. The Ogilby Trust also assisted the Regiment to purchase the miniature of an officer of the 33rd c1835.

Acquisitions for the Archives include the late Private Alfred Johnson's very interesting account of

his experiences as a despatch rider during the battle of Aubers Ridge in May 1915. Private Johnson was at that time serving in the signals section of the 1st/6th Battalion of the Regiment. The papers were presented by his daughter. The Regiment has also received from Mrs H. M. Martin the photographs, records and a diary of events in 1918 of her father, Captain R. C. Barret, who also served in the 1st/6th Battalion. Captain Barrett died in 1984, aged 89.

## SHOULDER BELT PLATES: 76th REGIMENT

Like so many other military accoutrements, the shoulder belt plate was originally a simple functional item which developed progressively into a pure ornament.

Before 1768 officers and men of the infantry carried their swords and/or bayonets on waist belts. The soldier became more and more encumbered with personal equipment, much of which was suspended from a belt drawn tightly round the waist. Ever resourceful where personal comfort is concerned many soldiers preferred to let out the waist belt to its maximum length so that it could be worn over the shoulder. As the cartridge box was already suspended from the right shoulder the lengthened waist belt had to be accommodated over the left, thus producing 'cross-belts'. To keep the two belts in place a plate was devised which had a stud running through both. Thus was borne the shoulder belt plate, known throughout its existence by the slightly misleading term 'breastplate'. The earliest plates were of simple design: a regimental number, with perhaps a crown above and a laurel spray below was a popular type. However, as the shoulder belt plates of soldiers were the property of the Government, few have survived, as they were usually withdrawn for melting down when a new design was introduced. <sup>(1)</sup>

Officers' plates, on the other hand, were their own property and as they were often of superb design and craftsmanship many have survived to the present day. Originally they were oval in shape in order to avoid unnecessary wear to the belt. However by the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815) a rectangular and larger plate appeared which could accommodate better the battle honours and distinctions which it was then becoming customary to award. As new honours were granted so regiments introduced new designs. Another change in design was made in 1830 when it was ordered that all regular regiments should adopt gold lace, which particularly affected regiments such as the 76th, which had silver lace. The adoption of new equipment and the introduction of the tunic in

the Crimean War (1855) led to the abolition of the sword belt worn over the shoulder and thus the discontinuance of the use of the belt plate.

The 76th had six changes in design of the shoulder plate between 1787 (when the regiment was raised) and 1855.

- 1787 Oval silver plate engraved with Arabic '76' under a crown encircled by laurel leaves.
- 1807 The design was changed to accommodate the 'Elephant' and the word 'Hindoostan'. (figure 1)
- 1816 This change was necessitated by the award of the battle honour 'Peninsular'. The plate was silver with gilt ornaments.
- 1830 A change brought about by the order that all regular regiments would wear gold lace. The plate was therefore gilt with silver ornaments. (figure 2).
- 1845 The award of the battle honour 'Nive' resulted in this change. (This is the plate recently purchased by the Regiment. (figure 3).
- 1848 This plate was brought into use because the officers were dissatisfied with the 1845 pattern. It is a very ornate plate, like so many at that time, and illustrates the plates final divorce from any utilitarian purpose and its elevation to being purely an ornament. (figure 4).

The shoulder plates for the years 1818; 1845 and 1848 are in the Regimental Museum. That for the year 1807 is in the possession of the family of the late Major R. E. Austin ('Iron Duke No 76).

\* \* \*

#### Note 1.

*There is only one 76th cross belt plate in the Regimental collection. It is of the 1806 period, made of brass and very worn.*





(1) 1807



(2) 1830

SHOULDER BELT PLATES : 76th REGIMENT



(3) 1845



(4) 1848

## THE WILKINSON SWORD OF PEACE and OPERATION "STEEP SLOPE"

The award of the prestigious Wilkinson Sword of Peace for the Army in 1984 was announced in June 1985 and the presentation of the sword was made to the Battalion on 5 December 1985. HE The Governor and Commander-in-Chief Gibraltar during our 1983/84 tour of the Rock, Admiral Sir David Williams GCB, received the sword from Mr Christopher Lewinton, Chairman of Wilkinson Sword Group Ltd, and presented it to the Commanding Officer at a battalion parade which was followed by lunch for all ranks of the unit and their wives.

Operation STEEP SLOPE was a battalion project designed to be the main Community Relations effort of our tour of Gibraltar. It was carefully selected and undertaken in an attempt to integrate the battalion with the civil community and to provide a finished product which would be of real and lasting value to Gibraltar and its people. It was very much a part of the Commanding Officer's policy that the Dukes' would become heavily involved with community projects mainly to help Gibraltarians and also to improve the quality of life of the soldiers through integration with the local populace, as well as to enhance the reputation of the battalion.

As part of this policy Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cumberledge appointed Major Donald Palmer to be the Unit Project Officer prior to our arrival on the Rock with a view to identifying and coordinating the battalion effort.

Operation STEEP SLOPE was undertaken in conjunction with the independent company projects, extensive work and charity performances by the Regimental Band and Corps of Drums and periodic unit sponsored fund raising events. It was a combination of all these activities which formed the painstakingly and magnificently prepared citation. Captain Denis Whittaker produced the citation following the recommendation by the Colonel of the Regiment that we should compete for the award. The citation is now retained by the 1st Battalion.

### BACKGROUND

The Gibraltar Museum Committee is a voluntary body which is responsible for maintaining and administering the museum and also for the protection of ancient monuments and buildings listed in the Antiquities Ordinance. In the mid 70's the committee sought to restore the Northern Defences which comprise a unique system of fortifications dating back to the original inhabitation of Gibraltar by the Moors in the early 8th century. The Lines and fortifications have been modified throughout the centuries by Moorish, Spanish and British defenders of the Rock. More recently, gun emplacements and subterranean billets from the last two world wars have been added. As such the defences encapsulate the human

occupation of the Rock providing a unique military and historic monument to Gibraltar's heritage.

In 1978 it was The Governor's intention to open the Lines, which are built on MOD property, to the people of Gibraltar and to tourists. The then Deputy Fortress Commander ordered a report to be completed detailing the allocation of funds for the necessary clearance of the Northern Defences and Lines. The cost was estimated at £37,500. Funds for museum committee projects have historically been hard to come by and unsurprisingly the report lay fallow until August 1982 when the Gibraltar Museum Committee published plans for a 6 phase project intended to restore the Northern Defences. This was to be a pilot scheme as part of a 5 year plan to renovate all the existing military defences. It was over 6 months before work commenced. 1 Staffords assisted by sappers from 1 Fortress Specialist Team RE (1STRE) started clearing some of the undergrowth after a formal request by the museum committee to the then Deputy Fortress Commander.

Again little was achieved due to an ongoing strike by the Public Works Department (PWD) and a change of resident battalion in March 1983. The PWD were required to remove the illegally constructed chicken coops and dog kennels. Special legal approval had to be sought for the army to remove them while the strike continued.

Consequently it was not difficult to identify a major community relations project when we arrived in Gibraltar. In March 1983, Cpl Walker, the assault pioneer platoon commander, looked aghast at the extent of what our predecessors had started with only two weeks to go before leaving the Rock. He reported his findings to Major Palmer and together they conducted the initial survey. The task was daunting in its size and complexity. Much planning and coordinated assistance was required before any commitment was undertaken. This had clearly been omitted from earlier proposals to clear the defences.

Before describing the planning and execution of the operation it is worth summarising the purposeful reasons for embarking on such an ambitious project.

1. The museum committee had for many years been advocating the justifiable and worthwhile restoration of Gibraltar's unique military and historic defences which were in imminent danger of being lost beneath mountains of rubbish, tiers of chicken coops and dense afforestation.
2. Access to the Lines and fortifications while not legally permitted was certainly possible to those with an intimate knowledge of the area. This combined with the generally run-down condition of the defences and poor neighbourhood made it an ideal rendezvous for

drug offenders and social misfits. The area was known locally and by the police as "The Jungle". By clearing the defences "The Jungle" would be removed and with it would go an environmental and social scar.

3. Real estate, perhaps Gibraltar's most valuable asset, is in very short supply. To clear the defences and open the estate on which they are built would be to provide for the people of Gibraltar a magnificent and scenic recreation area.
4. The area of the defences lends itself as a superb tourist attraction with excellent scope for imaginative and profitable enterprise. This at a time when the Government of Gibraltar was earnestly seeking ways of expanding tourism. By clearing the Northern Defences the full tourist potential of the area would be laid open to development.
5. Finally, sufficient funds for the clearance of the defences by civilian contractors were obviously not going to materialise. Volunteer help had to be found to support the Gibraltar Museum Committee.

In very simple terms the Northern Defences for the purpose of this article comprise the following: The Tower of Homage and the walls running from it down to Land Port Gate. These are clearly illustrated in the plan of the defences as depicted in 1627 by Spanish architect Luis Bravo. It was the clearance of the accumulated rubbish, buildings and timber which hid these defences from view that formed the basis for operation STEEP SLOPE.

Within the area are the Lines and Covered Ways which throughout the ages provided access for soldiers moving from billets within the Galleries to the various gun emplacements and batteries. Beneath them and inside the rock are the Galleries, hand tunnelled over the years as were the vertical walls cut into the rock above and below the major Lines. The Galleries are not to be confused with the tunnels, a term applied only to the World War Two excavations which are not linked to the Northern Defences.

To avoid confusion the whole area is referred to as the Moorish Castle Estate. The Defences are built on and cut into the mountainously steep north western slopes of Gibraltar.

### THE PLANNING PHASE

The initial survey of the Moorish Estate confirmed the need for outside assistance in terms of plant and specialist support. However, providing that a "Dukes" workforce could be found on a regular basis the project seemed feasible. Local youth movements had previously volunteered to help with earlier unsuccessful attempts and so it was anticipated at the outset that civilians help could be recruited. The first step was to consult Mr "Paco" Galliano, chairman of the Gibraltar Museum Committee.

He proved to be the guiding light behind the entire

plan and stubbornly refused to submit to the lack of support and despondency created by earlier failures. Major Palmer together with Mr Galliano then got down to the initial planning which, subject to the Commanding Officer's approval, would lay the foundation for coopting outside help and detailed coordination of the battalion operation.

By mid April 1983 the Commanding Officer had approved plans to start the project which it was foreseen could last the full tour. Meetings were organised on site by the project officer with the Chairman of the Museum Committee, the curator of the museum, the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Chief of the Gibraltar Fire Department, the Deputy Chief of Police, members of the Public Services Agency (PSA) and representatives of the Gibraltar Conservation Society.

The Commanding Officer encouraged VIPs to visit the site and the publicity campaign to accompany the project was moved into gentle gear by both the museum committee and ourselves.

The PWD strike showed little signs of ending. Permission was finally granted for us to demolish the several tiers of chicken coops which were built on cemented foundation and onto the walls of the defences. It was agreed that we would use our own vehicles pending availability of the special small vehicles controlled by PWD and PSA for use on the steep and narrow Gibraltarian streets. Full cooperation was immediately forthcoming from the police and fire services.

A combination of the PWD strike and mediterranean "manjana" meant that work did not actually start until 8 June 1985 but at least the planning had been thorough. This was to pay off in the long term.

### THE OPERATION

The way in which the clearance was executed was dictated by the geography of the site. There was only one narrow, very restricted route to the sole access point through the defences onto the Moorish Castle estate. This access from the small car park and cul de sac on the south side of the main defences was the historic tunnel under the thick wall called Castle Communication. It opened to the north of the wall onto the estate immediately beneath the lower tier of chicken coops. Significantly it marked the half way point of the fortifications which were to be restored. Above and below was the real estate which was to be cleared.

The first phase was to demolish the tiers of chicken coops and clear the vast amounts of timber. Disposal of rubbish in Gibraltar is dependent on dumping submersible rubbish into the sea using the one dumping point at the southern tip of the Rock known as the "car chute". Combustibles have to be incinerated at the one and only plant at the opposite end of the Rock. By demolishing the coops we would clear an area in which to collect rubbish cleared from

other parts of the estate including the opening to Kings and Queens Communications which was hidden beneath tons of discarded building rubble. The communications, once cleared would give access to Hannover, Kings and Queens Galleries as well as access to three historic batteries and to Kings Lines.

This clearance of rubbish would form the second and ongoing phase. The car shute was essential to the success of phases one and two. The incinerator, however, was totally unpractical for our purposes. Rubbish had to be burnt on site. The third phase was to be the felling and burning of the trees. Phases one and two had to be completed in order to find sufficient space for the many large fires which would be required for the task. Soldiers are possessed of a natural talent for wanton destruction and pyromania. Unsurprisingly therefore the first phase of demolition and burning of vast quantities of discarded timber on site passed quickly with excellent results. Morale remained high and enthusiasm for the project was encouraging at all levels.

The work involved elements of danger and although willing civilian volunteers were offered by local youth organisations it was mature adult workers that were required. Our hours of work on the project clashed with those of the adult civilian volunteers whose help we sought. It seemed inevitable therefore that the only solution to a joint labour force was to form it at weekends. On the initiative of the Commanding Officer work started on formulating what was to become known as the "Saturday Plan".

Phase two involved a long, laborious and concentrated period of rubbish clearance. Unlike the characteristics which enhanced phase one, area cleaning is a pursuit loathed by most servicemen. Cries of "join the Army and see the world, join the Dukes and clean it" were heard once again.

The chicken coops had gone and the foundations had been broken up as much as possible. There remained however the amassed piles of bird droppings, broken glass, old and new refuse and vast amounts of heavy metal and non combustible litter. This had to be cleared from the steep slopes above and below the critical entrance to Castle Communication. To clear the rubbish from the upper slopes a rubble shute to the Castle Communication entrance had to be built, From the lower slopes pulley systems and rails up which to guide the wheel barrows were required. Improvisation is yet another inherent soldierly skill and so it was that methods were devised to dispose of the rubbish. They were so effective in fact that rubbish was accumulating at the Moorish estate entrance to the Castle Communication tunnel quicker than we could dispose of it. We were unable to pass it through the tunnel to where our vehicles waited with sufficient speed to keep the operation running.

A more sophisticated means of moving rubbish through the tunnel was required. Our vehicles too were showing unacceptable signs of punishment.

Further pleas to PWD supported by pressure from the museum committee together with a foreseeable end to the department's strike brought long awaited help. The special mini-skips and narrow gauged tipper trucks used by PWD to negotiate the steep and narrow streets were made available to us. They were driven by non-English speaking Moroccans with an amazing ability for making independent decisions contrary to our own intentions. Diplomatic control was essential.

To move the skips from one end of the tunnel to the other sappers from 1 STRE built a railway on which was mounted a bogey which could carry the skips. Building the railway took two weeks of hard work moving, levelling and welding heavy metal girders.

It was now August and working conditions were appalling. The sun was at its hottest. The filth, heat, dust and steepness of the site combined to make gruelling work for the soldiers. The fire risk was high. Additional fire precautions had to be sought. We of course had to man the equipment on loan from the fire service. Soldiers were wearing face masks to reduce the effects of dust. Further assistance from the police was needed to give us room to off-load the PWD skips and to park the PWD vehicles in the limited confines of the car park at the entrance to Castle Communications.

Frustrations were increasing. Company training commitments were reducing the numbers of soldiers available to work on the project. At this time local vandals tore up the railway line in Castle Communication. The sappers re-laid it and once more it was torn up. This was a determined attempt to prevent our work because the railway was a substantially built equipment which was not easily sabotaged. The morale of the soldiers understandably took a turn for the worse. There was a need for positive action and a commitment from the local people that operation STEEP SLOPE would be supported and not hindered.

Major Palmer had earlier been coopted onto the Gibraltar Museum Committee at the request of the Chairman. This gave a direct and influential input through the chairman to the government departments. Following the vandalism by a few adolescents disenchanted at the prospect of losing the unhealthy haunts of their fast disappearing "Jungle", operation STEEP SLOPE was halted on orders from the Commanding Officer. Complaints were made through the museum committee and a press release condemning the damage was produced. This resulted in a favourable public response, increased interest in the project and improved publicity.

While it was appreciated that the hostility shown towards us emanated from a minority and public response remained in our favour, the Commanding Officer refused to allow soldiers to clear any more rubbish until a commensurate civilian effort materialised. Work was allowed to continue on more agreeable tasks in order to illustrate our resolve and

to recognise the public response to the earlier vandalism.

We therefore started the third phase: felling and clearance of several acres of overgrown olive plantation. Continuity on the project had been maintained throughout by Major Palmer and the men of the Assault Pioneer Platoon. Now the pioneers, assisted only by a small daily work party from the duty company, commenced work on the tree felling, disposal of the timber and developing an alternative means of rubbish disposal through Castle Communication.

The newly promoted Sgt Walker had found through PSA a small loader which he procured on a self-drive, "permanent" loan. Sgt Walker's "ask no questions - hear no lies" ability to obtain essential equipment was a major contributory factor to the success of the operation. The loader was ideal for removing all manner of objects from the estate to the skips because it could be driven through the narrow Castle Communication tunnel. The loader was also ideal because of its small size for ferrying tools and for pulling down partly felled trees on the estate.

Tree felling itself and disposal of the timber was another problem. The olive trees had been planted some 50 years previously. Originally it had been hoped that they would bear fruit and provide some small revenue. This was not to be the case. Gibraltar is one large block of jurassic limestone. Consequently the olive trees drew water, heavy in calcite, from the slopes of the Moorish Castle estate. This not only precluded the production of fruit but also resulted in a strain of tree, calcified to the extent of being part petrified as it grew. Olive trees are inherently hard. Add limestone and you have a lumberjack's nightmare. They do not burn easily either!

Felling by hand could only supplement a major assault with power saws. Acres of trees and foliage had to be cleared. It was now hoped that our completed work would be rewarded by the illumination of the Northern Defences through the efforts of the electricity department. An enthusiastic approach by a keen department head provided the necessary fillip for the assault pioneers to persevere. We used up power saw chains by the dozen and burnt out several machines. They were difficult to replace. We used our own, those of 1 STRE the DOE and PSA. Sgt Walker even unearthed a water powered machine dependant on equipment from a marine salvage firm. Unfortunately this sturdy equipment could only be used on the lower slopes because of the length of hose required to supply water under sufficient pressure to drive the saw.

The slow supply of replacement chains was in part eased by hand sharpening and some dubious shortening of stretched chains.

This slow, laborious phase kept us in the public eye. The walls of the Northern Defences were now becoming visible not only to locals. As our efforts progressed it was possible to see the historic walls

once again from the Spanish border. As potential results became visible and government departments became increasingly involved, public interest developed. The operation had at this stage absorbed almost 9 months work. We were feeling the need to speed it towards its close if we were not to complete the whole thing on our own.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cumberledge, who had taken a great personal and active role in the operation, continued to press for a joint effort. "The Saturday Plan" developed with associated publicity and planning.

#### THE SATURDAY PLAN

The principle had to be one of compromise. Civilians were keen to help but could work only at weekends. Government departments remained happy to assist during the week but would not work on Saturdays or Sundays. Volunteers from the battalion had to be encouraged initially. Gradually a group of regular regimental volunteers developed both among the supervisors and among the workers. The assault pioneers worked throughout the week.

Large numbers from ten of Gibraltar's youth organisations attended, coordinated by Mr Elio Victor, Principal Youth and Career Officer. Elio Victor helped us enormously with his hard work and enthusiasm. As a key volunteer worker he was to become closely involved in two of the individual company projects as well.

Adult labour came from the Gibraltar Conservation Society whose membership spread to the Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club, Calpe Rowing Club and Gibraltar Football Club. Off-duty policemen, hoteliers, businessmen, firemen and locals from the adjacent housing estate all arrived to help.

Working Saturdays were carefully staged. The assault pioneers prepared sites for large bonfires. Trees were cut and prepared for burning. Areas were taped off for specific tasks which included a renewed attack on rubbish clearance. Arrangements were made with PWD for additional skips to be pre-dumped for filling at weekends which were to be ready for collection on Mondays. Police assistance was sought to keep traffic moving en route to Castle Communication. More fire appliances had to be found. Insurance had to be purchased to cover injury to civilian personnel. First aid measures had to be upscaled.

It had been agreed that mixed groups of soldiers and civilians would work under the supervision of 6 team leaders from the officers and SNCOs of the battalion. The assault pioneers would work independently giving assistance where required. Although much hard physical work was envisaged it was hoped that a convivial atmosphere would accompany the working weekends. To this end a focal point was to be established on the estate with a large and well illustrated information board, PRI tent selling refreshments and a barbecue stand to supplement packed lunches.

The museum committee pursued a concerted effort to procure the refreshments from local victuallers. Food for the barbeque, beverages and cash donations were all forthcoming. VIPs were invited to visit the site by both the Commanding Officer and Chairman of the Museum Committee. The Governor, the Chief Minister and several other senior officers and ministers were enlisted to visit the site on Saturdays. Publicity built up accordingly with good television, radio and press coverage being assured for the lead up to the final phase of the operation as well as for the duration of "The Saturday Plan".

The "Saturday Plan" started on Saturday 21st January 1984. It was assessed that all those who had agreed to work would be back from winter vacations and that members of youth organisations would have completed their school holidays. It was estimated that work would be finished by late March or early April 1984.

At least one hundred people arrived on 21st January. They received an initial briefing from the Projects Officer before being divided into their groups and tackling the task with enlightening vigour. The sun shone. The elevated panoramic views across the isthmus to Spain and the Bay of Algeciras, visible now thanks to our own clearance efforts, were not only appreciated by all the workers but evidenced the value of the operation. The lunch breaks, attendance of TV crews, visitors and the excellent weather lent a festive atmosphere to an otherwise arduous day. The results were most rewarding and as subsequent Saturdays were to prove the event was popular and motivation amongst all concerned was genuine and enthusiastic. During intervening weekends Major Palmer, Sergeant Walker and men of the assault pioneers continued with the task of clearing timber and of opening Kings Lines.

The electricity department started to lay cables and sight spotlights for the illumination of the walls. The PWD continued to give maximum support and both official and unofficial visitors continued to arrive.

Work on Saturdays for the army and civilian volunteers started at 9.30 am and finished at 3 pm. For the project officer and the assault pioneers it started at 7.30 am and rarely finished before 6 pm. Moving equipment to and from the site and extinguishing large fires using vast lengths of hose took time. For 11 consecutive Saturdays the weather

fortunately remained superb. In this three month period the operation was successfully completed due in large part to the "Saturday Plan".

On Saturday 31 March a celebratory barbeque was held for all the workers and many guests. It was made possible by a generous grant from Fortress Headquarters supplemented by further donations from local businesses. The day was a great success and provided a fitting end to the operation. By the way of a finale and just recognition of the efforts of everyone involved the Mayor of Gibraltar threw the switch on the lights which illuminated the defences for the first time in history. This took place on the evening of 1st April 1984, one year after the initial planning had started.

### THE FUTURE

The Commanding Officer and projects officer had, throughout the operation, worked hard on producing realistic ideas for the gradual development of the Moorish Castle estate for tourism. The CO put forward proposals to the chairman of the museum committee and the Minister of Tourism. These led to tours of the lines which had been opened by our clearance efforts. The CO conducted several himself with an enthusiastic response from influential local government officials most of whom were seeing part of Gibraltar's heritage for the first time.

We have since heard that a sophisticated Son et Lumiere production is to be installed this year which will incorporate recordings in 4 languages of the history of Gibraltar. Conducted tours of the Lines have been started for both locals and tourists.

The complete opening of the border has increased the number of Spanish tourist to an area in which their ancestors have been historically involved since the first Spanish occupation of Gibraltar in 1309.

Our work on the defences has therefore been a success not only as an exercise in community relations but also in the long term interests of Gibraltar and her people.

STEEP SLOPE together with the company projects, the charitable performances of the Regimental Band and Corps of Drums and other fund raising events formed the basis for our successful application for the award of the Wilkinson Sword of Peace for the Army.

# 1st Battalion

## COMMANDING OFFICER'S INTRODUCTION

Gibraltar, Bulford and Belize all being behind us we are once again back in Bulford – pro tem – and looking ahead to a spell of training in Kenya in February. Re-organisation of the Battalion (again!), skill at arms meetings, administrative inspections, Wilkinson Sword and rugby football all loom large just now and we are back to the game of keeping any number of balls in the air at the same time!

Belize was a hard tour for the Battalion in an unpleasant part of the world. Perhaps the greatest difficulty was coming to terms with the lack of any visible threat. Unlike Northern Ireland the likelihood of a Guatemalan soldier attacking a Company base was, during our time, negligible largely because the eyes of the Guatemalan Armed Forces were resting solely on their own internal guerrilla problems. Guards and duties were therefore tiresome for the soldiers. This was balanced by the jungle patrolling, which they relished, and the outstanding opportunities for training and R&R.

It would be fair to say that most of us were doing exactly what we joined the Army for and most of us also will look back on the tour as a wholly worthwhile experience. As happens so often our soldiers endeared themselves to the local community throughout the country.

We had our full share of visitors including the Chief of the Defence Staff, a select committee of Tory MPs, 15 general officers from the Royal College of Defence Studies (the new IDC), diverted from Mexico City, and the Yorkshire Press. The most enjoyable visit was from our Colonel and Mary. It was grand to see them both. They all were extremely complimentary about our soldiers and the CBF's comment to Melvyn Briggs of the Huddersfield Examiner ran as follows:

'The Dukes have done a splendid job out here. They've done everything I've asked them to do and more. They have been a compliment to themselves and a credit to the British Army on active service'.

By now the presentation of the Wilkinson Sword will have taken place in Bulford. This is something that has given great pleasure to those in the 1st Battalion and I believe to those Dukes' elsewhere who followed the fortunes of the Battalion in Gibraltar. There is no doubt whatsoever that the work accomplished on Operation STEEP SLOPE and in the company projects was greatly appreciated in Gibraltar and the Sword (replicas of which are now in the Sergeants Mess and the Corporals Mess) will serve to remind us all of the very worthwhile project.

There is another bit of heartening news which I feel is worth recording. Much is written these days of discontent in the Services and about the lack of job satisfaction and that people are leaving in their

droves. An analysis of the situation in The Dukes in the first 10 months of 1985 has shown that 34 soldiers of some 645 in the Battalion have given a years notice to terminate their engagements and 8 have applied to PVR (buy themselves out). Of that total number of 42, 8 have withdrawn their applications, and there is the likelihood of more doing so, and conversely 37 have extended their service or signed on. So the picture is currently looking good. We are undoubtedly lucky with the programme which, overall is an attractive one for most people in the Battalion. To illustrate this, a soldier joining on a 3 year engagement in Gibraltar in August 1984 will have been to Portugal, Morocco, almost certainly Spain, Belize, possibly Mexico or Florida, East Africa and Schleswig-Holstein and, finally, he will have gone on operations to Northern Ireland during his service – this can't be bad and is certainly rather better than doing three years in BAOR.

So, all is well in the 33rd and much that is exciting lies ahead for us. The flavour of the "Iron Duke" this time will inevitably be Belize, which I know several former Dukes' will well recall from 1962–63 – alas, no Bamboo Bay in 1985!



Mrs Sue Walker, wearing the brooch bequested to the Regiment by the late Brigadier B. W. Webb-Carter, with the Commander British Forces Belize, Brigadier David Webb-Carter.

## OFFICERS' MESS

While in Belize there were few chances for the whole Mess to get together, (apart from during major exercises.) In fact the only occasion was when the Colonel of the Regiment and Lady Huxtable visited the Battalion in August, which was marked by a Dinner Night at Airport Camp.

Despite the problems of distance and isolation in Belize (where do you find guests for a party in the heart of the jungle?) each of the four officer's mess locations managed a varied social life, and the stories resulting from dinners and parties at any of the

Messes seemed to travel faster than any of the conventional communications could manage. For instance, at Salamanca the hazards of being a guest quickly became known when two guests returning to their room after lunchtime barbeque found that a large and deadly snake had taken up residence at the end of one of the beds in the 'guest' attap. But despite drawbacks such as these, the Messes generally found friends in their respective areas, whether they were visiting archeologists, American preachers or local Belizeans.



The Colonel of the Regiment and Lady Huxtable with the officers at a Dinner Night held at Airport Camp on 23rd August 1985

## WARRANT OFFICERS' AND SERGEANTS' MESS

In the last issue we covered Airport Camp Mess and in Holdfast Mess. In this issue we concentrate on the Salamanca and Rideau Messes.

### Salamanca Camp Mess

Although Salamanca Camp had the smallest Mess in Belize (9 members), we still did a fair amount of entertaining, both for ourselves and other Mess members. The highlight of the whole tour was Tenko Atkinson's Horse Racing Night, which started with an excellent dinner in the Officer's Mess, followed by drinks in the Sergeant's Mess, and then onto the veranda for the horse racing. The real difference about the race meeting was that real horses were used, which I'm sure Pront Evans will remember for the rest of his life, having been dragged around the course rather than carried. The night ended at dawn, and I'm sure that all who attended had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

We all miss our little Mess in the deep jungle of Belize.



### Hand over of Regimental Sergeant Majors

RSM R Heron hands over to RSM B W Sykes MBE



**Rideau Camp Mess**

The second half of the tour in Belize proved to be very busy. The weekend of the 3rd and 4th of August saw a full Regimental Mess get together, which some of the more pessimistic Mess members said would never happen. A few decided to start on the Friday evening, but the full Mess got together from all locations on the Saturday, after the word got around that, "Unless on Jungle Patrol, be in the Rideau Camp Mess by 1200 hrs". The only Mess Meeting of

the tour took place, and an excellent Regimental Dinner made the day complete. Those who could make it enjoyed a trip to Moho Caye on the Sunday, with a barbeque in the evening.

A farewell dinner to our RA, RE and RAOC friends, and a hello and goodbye to 40 Commando RM social evenings, the latter of which all Dukes "Spliced the Mainbrace", ended our Mess life in Belize. Mess Members will always remember the Mess at Rideau with affection.

**ALMA COMPANY**

|      |                |
|------|----------------|
| OC   | Major TJ Isles |
| CSM  | WO2 Allen      |
| CQMS | Csgt Williams  |

**1 Platoon**

Lieut J C Hill  
Sgt Holliday

**2 Platoon**

2/Lieut AJ Adams  
Sgt Chapman

**3 Platoon**

Lieut H A Kelly  
Sgt Sellars



Sergeant Jackson, Privates Wormley and Bumby of 3 Platoon, 'A' Company, sit on marijuana with a street value of 3 million pounds. Also in the photograph two soldiers of the Belize Defence Force.

Time has gone quickly in Belize. Life in a jungle environment was totally new to most of us and that in itself was a major challenge. Being the Airport Camp Company (APC) also meant that we ran the guardrooms and were generally the 'minders' of the many cap badges working within the not inconsiderable perimeter fence of APC. We had several exercises to ensure the safety and protection of the camp and, had a hurricane hit Belize, we would have been nominated disaster relief agency to assist the civilians in Belize City. Although the Caribbean has produced a number of storms this year all have tracked northwards and none towards Belize. This is just as well as Belize City is built like a pack of cards and the destruction would be enormous.

We also had another role, spending many weeks living in the jungle while monitoring activity along the Guatemalan and Mexican borders. In the jungle it is hot, dirty, sweaty work with the average weight loss on a week's patrol often at least half a stone. However, the jungle also offered plentiful supplies of water, food and the means to building shelters. Much of the Belizean jungle seems unexplored by man,

although rusting relics of failed past ventures are found in the most unexpected places. The wildlife is quite simply beyond words: there are big cats, tapirs, monkeys, snakes, tarantulas and scorpions. The rivers team with fish and crocodiles are not a rare sight. The colourful bird life, too, defies description. England is a poor country compared to the sights of Belize.

To complement our new found jungle expertise, time was spent on the conventional aspects of war. We conducted a major defensive battle in the early stages of the tour and mounted many recce patrols on Mountain Pine Ridge during the Force Field Training Exercise, as well as quite the coldest Battalion attack many can remember. We returned to Mountain Pine Ridge a month later for a very worthwhile field firing exercise with aircraft, guns, mortars, Milan, Wombat, Scorpion et al at our disposal.

Six months away from home is a long time. But tours like Belize, rare as they are, offer so much to a soldier. He has a task to do and being rarely interrupted by outside pressures is able to get on with the job in hand. Few will forget this unique experience.

## BURMA COMPANY

|      |                |
|------|----------------|
| OC   | Major K Best   |
| 2IC  | Lt PM Rumball  |
| CSM  | WOII B Hey     |
| CQMS | CSgt P M Ennis |

**4 Platoon**  
CSgt Smith 55  
Sgt Jones

**5 Platoon**  
2Lt S R Neath  
Sgt Thomas

**6 Platoon**  
2Lt D Harvey  
Sgt Doyle

### What we did on our holidays

Sitting in a centrally-heated office back here in Bulford it seems strange that only 4 weeks ago we were sweating in the 90°(+) heat of the South Belizean jungle. The handover had gone well, it was wonderful to see pale-skinned Marines (our reliefs) sweating even more profusely and we even looked forward to the 13 hour journey up to Belize City on the dreaded P.L. (ancient boat run by the RCT).

Alighting from the VC10 at Brize Norton at 2.0 am having had a 12 hour, unplanned stopover in Charleston, S. Carolina en route, seemed like awaking from some kind of strange dream — one or two might even say, "from a nightmare" —

### BELIZE APR – OCT 85

We came – sorry, we arrived – we saw – and yes, it was just as the S.S.V.C. travel films had shown it to be. There were millions of trees, even more bugs and mosquitoes and it was thunderingly hot and humid.

We eagerly started the essential process of acclimatisation – we all ran around like madmen at 6.0 am every day when it was at least 12%-20% cooler than at any other time of the day or night. A wonderfully illogical exercise.

We couldn't wait to get out to practice all the magic ways of living and surviving in the jungle environment. We spent hours putting up different edifices on which to sleep or to fall off in the middle of the night. After the first 30 or 40 bites one forgot which one was due to be scratched next.

Many had acquired all sorts of fancy items of equipment – either at great personal cost or with even greater cunning – which were all designed to make living in the jungle that much easier. Most of us never did work out how to carry them all or why the natives survived perfectly happily – and had done for centuries – without them. Much time was spent early on, in catching snakes and all manner of creepy-crawlies. The tarantulas were soon discovered to

become quite excited when put in an empty tin and gently warmed over a lighter flame. Tarantula fights sure beat the hell out of playing conkers. Others spent time snorkelling off the Cayes at weekends and while conch shells and lobsters were much sought after, some did better and got crabs.

Those who preferred the more exotic species, caught beef-worms and Leishmaniasis – which is a disease caught from an infected sandfly rather than as a result of being bitten by an ex-CSM in the Battalion. Having got over the minor hurdle of how to survive in the jungle, we had to start thinking of how to survive six months away, with few amenities. All manner of games and competitions were devised: quite the most popular of these was to make up the daily excuse as to why we had to cut the telephone wires in and out of Rideau Camp, yet again. No one up North could understand that it wasn't because we were anti-social but merely that we had enough problems of our own without having to hear about theirs!

Two other games were also popular; a very successful lottery was run throughout the tour as to who would be the next Company 2IC and for how long. The other one was the daily guess as to just how early the Doctor would start sunbathing.

As ever, food was never far from people's minds. The catering organisation used its imagination and imported all kinds of wonderful fruit from different parts of the world. The local produce was 3 times as tasty and a tenth of the price. "Gibnut and Chips" somehow doesn't sound quite right even though it is a dish fit to be put before the Queen.

Our SQMS had a pet Boa-Constrictor which had an

impeccable taste in rats. It did wonders in keeping the rat population down in the cookhouse, but as the snake only ate once every 2-3 days one wondered where the remainder went —.

In common with the other companies, we patrolled and manned observation posts as operational commitments. Soldiers learnt to fall off windsurfers with style whilst adventure training; we fired all our weapons on live firing although the best moving targets were snakes and iguanas in the jungle. Many contributed handsomely to offset the Mexican national debt while on R & R; others paid even more to stay within the confines of Belize. We had B-B-Q's in numerous strange places; we became experts in getting into and out of helicopters in even stranger places. We did what we could to help locals and they did their best to help themselves to whatever they could. There was never a dull moment and every effort was made to keep everyone busy and out of camp.

Southern Belize is pretty remote. As a way of attracting more visitors, the RAF have been co-opted into flying many of them around the area sightseeing. Rideau Camp saw more daily arrivals and departures, by air, than Leeds/Bradford airport and we did our best to make our guests' time interesting, worthwhile and enjoyable.

In truth, there was a tremendous amount that was thoroughly worthwhile during the tour. The experience will be invaluable to all for many, many years; for most it was exactly the stuff that we joined the army for.

## CORUNNA COMPANY

|      |                   |
|------|-------------------|
| OC   | Major A H S Drake |
| 2IC  | Capt S C Newton   |
| CSM  | WO2 T E Cooper    |
| CQMS | CSgt D A Hughes   |

**7 Platoon**  
Lieut M A Lodge  
Sgt R Sellers

**8 Platoon**  
2nd Lieut S D Preston  
Sgt J Barraclough

**9 Platoon**  
Lieut C S T Lehmann  
Sgt S P Conlon

As the tour has progressed, Corunna Company personnel have found Belize to be an almost unique posting. Not only are we isolated from the rest of the Battalion, but we are co-located at Holdfast with artillery, armoured recce troop and infantry supporting elements made up of mortar and anti-tank detachments. This has obvious advantages for the soldiers and commanders of the company, as it allows us to work for, and with, other supporting arms, not only on exercises, but also every day of the week.

The Force exercise in July saw the whole company group deployed to the Baldy Beacons. This enabled the soldiers to work closely with the supporting arms in a war scenario. It proved to be a demanding

exercise, not only because of the awkward terrain, but also because of the "British" weather conditions.

One week in August was set aside for field firing organised by Battalion Headquarters. This enabled everyone to build on what we had learnt from the Force exercise, and to start orientating the company to our UK role. The first three days were spent with low-level individual and section tactics, before moving up to platoon and company manoeuvres. The Gunners also took part in these activities, splitting down into sections and being put through live firing attacks. The week finished with a two day exercise incorporating all the skills we had previously practised, the climax of which was a live Company



Lance Corporal Falcus, Corunna Company, at Arenal OP with a small local boy - his interpreter.

attack. With the artillery and mortars providing suppressive fire, and the armoured recce troop acting as intimate support, it proved a fitting finale to a week of excellent training.

The time between these two major exercises has been taken up with routine work, patrolling, OPs, stand-by and duties. The platoons are now "veterans" in jungle patrolling, which has become the most popular of the weekly activities. The Northern patrols have been inserted by 4-tonners, while the Southern patrol are ferried in by Puma. Both North and South patrols have been out for seven days at a time.

While we've been in Holdfast Camp, several new developments have been completed. Two new blocks have been built by the Sappers and have been occupied by 8 and 9 platoons, which relieved some of the accommodation problems with the Nissen huts. This shifting of soldiers allowed the Corporal's Mess to be formed from a vacated hut. This was an All Arms Mess, and has proved both highly successful and very popular. It was not long before games nights were being arranged between the Corporals and Sergeants Messes.

It has not been all work and no play at Holdfast. The Battalion half-marathon saw the Company send a sizeable contingent to Airport Camp for a "quick" 13 miler. Notable performances came from Ptes Tranter and Elliott and CSM Cooper who all finished in the top fifty places. Throughout the tour, various competitions have been run for the Company Group, including volleyball, seven-a-side rugby (won by 8 Platoon), and occasional football matches. All have been played with great spirit and determination. The "Strongest Man in Holdfast" competition proved to be no different, with events such as the 3/4-Ton Landrover pull, the wheelbarrow run and the tyre throwing, all producing close finishes.

All the Company have now completed their two weeks R & R. The most popular R & R haunts were Cancun (Mexico) and Florida, with San Pedro close behind. All of these places proved very accessible.

The tour is now at an end. Probably one of the most valuable lessons learnt in Belize, must be the way in which we have worked with other arms. We have shared the Naafi, Corporals', Sergeants' and Officers' Messes with them and formed an excellent rapport which lasted throughout the whole tour.

### DETTINGEN COMPANY

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| OC   | Major A J Pitchers |
| 2IC  | Capt R M Pugh      |
| CSM  | WO2 Hepworth       |
| CQMS | CSgt Walker        |

#### 10 Platoon

Lt A J McNeilis  
Pl Sgt Sgt Chapman

#### 11 Platoon

Sgt Smith 55  
Pl Sgt Cpl Gale

#### Recce Platoon

Lt J C Preston  
Pl Sgt CSgt Campbell

For those who served in Dettingen Coy, Belize has been an interesting and worthwhile experience which the majority have thoroughly enjoyed. However there was no doubt that by September minds were firmly fixed on the return to UK, the cold weather and a good pint of beer. The first Green Berets to arrive at "The End of the Line" were given a joyful reception!!

However much was gained by all during the 6 months, especially the young soldiers through the opportunity to operate in a strange, hostile

environment, hopefully with some confidence, and the chance to see a way of life and culture which they are unlikely to see again.

The platoons covered most aspects of jungle warfare from 'hearts and minds' in the more remote villages to live ambushes during jungle camp. All have taken part in the tedious aspects of life such as manning the OP and camp guard and all have had to help Alma Coy out with their duties at Airport Camp!! But also each platoon spent a week on St Georges Caye taking part in various adventure

training courses and everybody took advantage of two weeks R and R with journeys ranging from Belize City to as far afield as Canada and Jamaica.

The Recce Platoon ran a very good selection cadre which apart from the routine physical aspects also included some novel water sports and a small survival course at the end. The latter proved rather easy as they managed to shoot a 12ft boa constrictor on the first day – snake meat is quite tasty barbecued!! Salamanca received numerous visitors, normally at lunch time. One lunch was in fact cooked and prepared by Capt Pugh and some members of 10

Platoon. In honour of an American General and his staff it was decided to put on a survival lunch and such delicacies as snake, iguana and various roots and nuts were collected and cooked. Needless to say neither the Americans nor the accompanying Brits ate too much or with great relish. Luckily – for them – more usual food was eventually made available.

Thus with Dettingen going to the graveyard yet again I would like to thank all those involved for their effort over the last six months and wish them well in their new Coys. When will Dettingen rise again?



Dettingen Company patrol at the helicopter pad

## HOOK COMPANY

Hook Company, spread over all of Belize for the whole tour, looks back through the eyes of two soldiers at that most attractive of subjects Rest and Recuperation (R&R). The possibilities of travel in that part of the world, were unparalleled.

### 'New York, New York' – Corporal Casey and family

A memorable and certainly different R&R was enjoyed in New York by myself and family under the guidance of multivariuous relations; all expatriate Brits. Based in Brooklyn trips were taken to all the usual tourist sites. The twin towers of the World Trade Centre which dwarfs the Empire State Building and is the second highest building in the world; St Patrick's Cathedral; Central Park; 5th Avenue; the Statue of Liberty (unfortunately closed); Coney Island, Radio City Music Hall; Greenwich Village and the American Museum of Natural History will not be forgotten in a hurry.

Neither will Times Square at night; the Harlem end of Central Park and most subways. To be fair to New York's subways the actual trains are probably the safest places in the city, but the corridors leading to them from street level have the same laxative effect as the Falls Road at closing time Saturday night. Americans, or certainly New Yorkers, are far more aggressive than the average Brit and it would take time to become acclimatised to their way of asserting themselves; demanding forcefully one minute and killing you with kindness the next. Also a more cosmopolitan society would be hard to find anywhere in the world. Countries like Latvia and Armenia, which no longer topographically exist, have thriving enclaves in New York; as do all other countries. It is difficult to find a native American.

### Caye Caulker/San Pedro – Sergeant Beck and Group

During the month of June '85 we spent a week of our R & R on Caye Caulker/San Pedro.

Three days were spent on Caye Caulker, a pleasant, not too commercialised island approx 15 miles south of San Pedro (Ambergris Cayes). During this period our group organised a barbecue and invited a few Americans along (they had the rum). A lot of our time on Caye Caulker was spent on the Barrier Reef snorkelling where we sighted a Nurse Shark and occasionally Barracuda – both of which steered clear while we were in the water.

Leaving Caye Caulker we went by water taxi (never again) to San Pedro. This was the worst trip we had ever undertaken on a water taxi. We returned to Belize by TACA (Take a chance Airways). On

arrival in San Pedro, soaked and shaken, we made our way to the Barrier Reef Hotel, the proprietor 'George' who used to be a Sergeant Major couldn't put us up, but took us and our baggage in his pick-up to Lilly's Hotel where incidentally the rooms cost approx 50 dollars each. He secured rooms for us at the same price as he would have charged at his hotel – 15 dollars each. During our stay we visited the 'Tackle Box' where there is a large pool with sharks and sea turtles and again spent a lot of our time snorkelling. San Pedro is quite a large commercial Caye with approx 20 hotels and is situated approx 1 mile from the Barrier Reef.

### TRAINING NEWS : TRAINING FOR UKMF

Having reorganised into our orbat for the United Kingdom Mobile Force (UKMF), a good deal of training is now underway.

The Battalion Skill at Arms Camp took place in mid November and at the end of the month we took part in Exercise Chequered Flag. This was a most useful Brigade training week on Salisbury Plain, which included Air and Artillery Fire Power demonstration, a Company in Defence demonstration, Helicopter and Pioneer training and a Command Post Exercise for the Battalion HQ. At the same time the newly formed Machine Gun Platoon took part in the District GPMG (SF) concentration.

There then followed a period of Specialist Cadres which will continue into 1986, for the Mortar, Machine Gun, Milan and Close Recce Platoon (the later being equipped with the Fox armoured recce vehicle fitted with a 30mm Rarden Cannon). In the

early part of 1986 a Junior Potential NCO's Cadre will be conducted. As well as these centralised training activities, companies will all be working hard at their Operational role and improving their skills in those areas that were little used in Belize and Gibraltar, such as NBC protection, AFV and Aircraft recognition, casualty evacuation and counter surveillance as well as further improving the many other individual skills required by an infantry soldier.

Collective training will be the main feature of Exercise Strident Call, an Exercise in Kenya from 14 February to 4 April. This exercise will also provide a further opportunity to build upon the Live Firing Training of Belize and develop this from Company to Battalion level.

Following Kenya a series of training events and exercises are planned over the summer for our role with UKMF before we begin to turn our attention to Northern Ireland training.

### RUGBY

At long last the Dukes are back in England, with green pitches, good competition and above all a clear run at winning the Army Cup.

Despite being closer to the equator than most rugby players dare to venture, Belize wasn't without the occasional chance of a match. All locations had rugby pitches and trained regularly, and if the other units in Belize weren't able to play to our battalion standard, with the battalion talent spread through the companys, they were able to make reasonable challenges at our reputation at company level, needless to say without success. In September, with the temperature and humidity in the hundreds, sides from Battlegroup South, North, the RAF and the Engineers battled in a four cornered tournament for the somewhat primitive 'Belikin Brewery' Trophy. The trophy itself, probably designed by a brewery taster in one of his less lucid moments, had some curiosity value, but nevertheless the competition was hard, resulting in a narrow win to Battle Group North.

Fitness training in the heat paid off, and so when

the rugby squad returned to England as part of the advance party, they were quickly able to find match fitness, albeit already slightly into the English season. To date the end of October, the 1st XV remains unbeaten, with only one try conceded and few other points. With a bye in the Preliminary round of the Army Cup, the first round saw them win 25 to nil against the School of Electrical & Mechanical Engineering from Borden. The second XV also have yet to lose, and the depth of talent is such that many second XV players are worthy of a first team place.

As far as representative rugby is concerned, CSgt 'Willie' Williams and Capt Chris Harvey are currently representing the Army and the Combined Services; Lieut Hugh Kelly joins them for the Army game against the New Zealand Combined Services and Capt Simon Dixon, Lieut Craig Preston and Sgt Taff Shaw are all in the squad.

*After note*

UK Army Rugby Cup.

2nd Round: Won. 1DWR 13 v SME Chatham 6

¼ Final: Lost. 1DWR 6 v 7RHA 14

### 16 FIELD BATTERY (Sandham's Company) ROYAL ARTILLERY

The Battery, commanded by Major J. D. Lang RA, was deployed to Belize from April to October in direct support of 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellingtons Regiment (West Riding). The Battery was split into BHQ at Airport Camp, A Troop at Holdfast Camp and B Troop at Rideau Camp. The troops at each location integrated into the training cycle of their parent company group. We enjoyed meeting and working alongside the Dukes'. We have had a good social and sporting life taking part in the leagues and other events. In the APC half marathon the BC came 1st in the 35 to 40 yrs age group. Capt A M Johnston RA ran and administered a highly successful 'Its a knock out' competition at Esso Landing early on in the tour. Burma Coy were the winners. On Waterloo Day teams from B Troop took first and second places in the 5 a side football competition.

Gunnery has been different in Belize mainly due to terrain and access to gun positions. The light gun is the fourth equipment the Battery has worked on in 4 years. Our crews have adapted well and have achieved good progress and responses to calls for fire.

They have been involved in fireplans and have fired in concert with the Naval guns and Harriers. The light gun is a good reliable system and the Battery will miss it when we return to 155mm FH70s.

The field firings period on Baldy Beacon was used as a Battery camp. We fired section weapons and threw grenades as well as using section attack and CQB ranges. A Troop then went on as a platoon during Corunna Company's platoon attack day which they enjoyed. The full Battery managed to be together for a barbeque and sketches over the weekend at the middle of the field firings period.

Sandham's has benefited considerably from the tour. Not only are we fitter but the soldiers have seen how artillery fits into the overall picture on operations. We would like to say 'thank you' to the Battalion for helping us in training and all departments involved in our administrative needs. It has been a worthwhile experience working and socialising with the 'Dukes' and we look forward to renewing acquaintances with the Battalion in Kenya in Mar/Apr 1986.

### THE JUNIOR INFANTRY BATTALION (Scottish and King's Division)

A Junior Infantry Battalion has been formed at Ouston, near Newcastle on Tyne, for the training of junior soldiers of the Scottish and King's Divisions. The JIB has taken over the training of juniors for the Kings Division previously carried out at JIB Shornecliffe and at the Divisional Depot at Strensall. There are so many Dukes' on the staff, others believe that the formation of JIB was only a device to reform the 2nd Battalion. They include Major Guy Shuttleworth (OC King's Division Junior Leaders'

Company) Major Paul Bailey (OC Junior Soldiers' Company) with Lieuts Richard Chadwick and Mark Tinsley as Platoon Commanders; Captain Peter Harvey and Lieut Mark Twelftree in the HQ Company and CQMS Sam O'Garro in the External Leadership Wing. All are adjusting, as best they can, to the climate of Northumbria – so different to that of Gibraltar and Belize. The first intake included 9 junior leaders and 15 junior soldiers all of whom, it is hoped, will, before long, become fully fledged Dukes'.

## 'C' (DWR) COMPANY

### 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Volunteers

Our exchange trip with the 7th Battalion 105 New York National Guard (forecast in our last notes in August 1984) took place in June last year and included a very enjoyable exercise on the Fort Drum training area, where we exchanged ideas and views on infantry tactics. The average age of the 105 infantry soldier was 19 and he did not really have a clue what was going on!! During the exercise a 'C' Company patrol team won the coveted "Best Rifle squad - Annual Training 1984" trophy, which is such a garish plastic eyesore that it is confined to the Company Commander's office. For the rest of our stay we went sightseeing in New York.

Since our return Captain (now Major) Beaumont has assumed command of the Company. Captain Croft is our new 2i/c and Captain Bruce Melia, from the Royal Pioneer Corps, has replaced Captain "Uncle Bill" Bailey as our Permanent Staff Administrative Officer. We have had a high turnover problem in the Company since the USA, but we now have the strength and depth to run three rifle platoons, a recruit platoon and a company headquarters element.

Last years training concentrated on patrolling, which culminated in a 'C' Company patrol winning the Battalion patrol competition, and KP and GDA

training in preparation for exercise "Brave Defender". In that exercise 'C' Company was deployed to Ripon as TAOR reserve under the Brigadier's command, and from where we were ferried by helicopter to various trouble spots. At the end of "Brave Defender" 'C' Company was picked to take part in "Operation Saviour" alongside regular

units and civil authorities. The object of that exercise was to show government officials and VIPs how the TA could assist in emergency situations. After that the Battalion deployed to Otterburn for field firing, recruit training and technical cadres. Since Camp we have begun our annual training tests and patrol training.

## "THE PATTERN"

*"... soon after this I was appointed . . . to a Lieutenancy in the 33rd, at that time denominated the Pattern, or Lord Cornwallis's Corps"  
'Stations Gentleman' by James Gatiff*

There is no doubt that during the period of the Colonelcy of Marquis Cornwallis the 33rd achieved a level of excellence that fully justified its nickname of 'The Pattern'. However, two questions arise: how good was the Regiment when he assumed the Colonelcy in 1766 and for how long was the Regiment's reputation for excellence maintained after his death in 1805? To try and find the answers it is proposed to examine not only the qualities of the Colonels who preceded and followed Cornwallis; but also those of the Lieut Colonels who all must have played their part in establishing the high levels of training, discipline and interior economy for which the 33rd was for so long recognised.

### THE PRE CORNWALLIS PERIOD

#### The Colonelcy of Lieut General John Johnson : 1739-1753

The commencement of the colonelcy of John Johnson coincided with the end of a long period of comparative peace, which came to an end in 1739 with the War of Jenkins Ear and was followed by the outbreak of the War of Austrian Succession in 1742. By the end of that year the 33rd was in Flanders and in the following year gained its first battle honour, at Dettingen, incidentally, losing more officers than any other regiment engaged. In 1745 they took part in the Battle of Fontenoy. Although the British and their Allies were defeated it has been said that 'as an example of the prowess of the British Infantry, Fontenoy stands almost without parallel in its history.' After a brief period in England, at the time of the '45 Rebellion, the 33rd returned to Flanders where it were engaged at Tongres (1746) and Lauffeld (1747). At the former, according to The London Gazette Extraordinary, Johnson's regiment "petitioned to attack the enemy and did it with so good a countenance that they got a great reputation." Maybe it was at Tongres that the 33rd's subsequent excellence was born. Be that as it may, General Johnson does not seem to have been in any way an outstanding soldier, though the nickname of the 33rd at that time, was 'Johnson's Jolly Dogs'. The

Commanding Officers during his period of Colonelcy were;

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Hugh, Viscount Primrose; | 1738-41 (1) |
| Robert Sampson;          | 1741-44     |
| Henry Clements;          | 1744-45     |
| George Mure;             | 1745-47     |

The most outstanding was Henry Clements, who was killed at Fontenoy, who had been marked out for rapid promotion. Nothing is known of the military skills of the other three. None of them achieved high rank - Viscount Primrose died in 1741 and Sampson and Mure retired in 1744 and 1747, respectively.

#### The Colonelcy of Major General Lord Charley Hay: 1753-1760

Lord Charles Hay, the third son of the 3rd Marquis Tweeddale, was commissioned into the First Guards and it was with that regiment that he particularly distinguished himself at Fontenoy (1745). He led his company within 50 yards of the French, stepped forward with a flask in his hand, doffed his hat and drank to his enemies. "I hope gentlemen" he shouted, "that you are going to wait for us to-day and not swim the Scheldt as you did the Main at Dettingen". It is on that incident that his fame chiefly rests.

The Seven Years War commenced in 1758 and the 33rd took part in two brief expeditions to the coast of northern France before being sent to Germany in 1760. Most of the action fell to the grenadier company. It was one of 12 grenadier companies which were formed into two grenadier battalions, one of which was commanded first by Major Peter Daulhat of the 33rd and then by Lord George Lennox also of the 33rd The Commanding Officers during the Colonelcy of Lord Charles Hay were;

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Sir James Lockhart-Ross Bt; | 1747-56 (2) |
| Charles, Duke of Richmond;  | 1756-58     |
| Lord George Lennox;         | 1758-62     |

Sir James Lockhart-Ross retired from the army when he gave up command of the 33rd in 1756. However the Duke of Richmond and his younger brother, Lord G. H. Lennox, both became distinguished soldiers, one a Field Marshal and the



other a General. Lord George Lennox on leaving the 33rd, became Colonel of the 25th Foot which was later described as "the best we have since Cornwallis's went to America".

#### **The Colonelcy of Field Marshal Sir John Griffin-Griffin, 4th Lord Howard de Walden 1760-1766**

Sir John Griffin-Griffin served with distinction in the Netherlands in the war of Austrian Succession and in Germany during the Seven Years war. During the latter campaign he was twice wounded, the first time by one of his own men who bayoneted him in the dark. In 1749 he had inherited a large fortune from his aunt, Lady Portsmouth. During his period as Colonel Lord G. H. Lennox was succeeded in command of the 33rd by;

Hildebrand Oakes; 1762-1774

He seems to have had a good effect on the 33rd, according to one of his officers' who wrote from Minorca in 1768,

"... I am in a Corps remarkable for genteelness, sobriety and amity... I suppose there is not a more friendly Corps in the army which Colonel Oakes has been the means of making by great attention in promoting Society and Unanimity and smothering all caballing and parties by which we are all on the most amicable footing".

Lieut Colonel Oakes retired from the army when he ceased to command in 1774. He had two sons. The elder, also named Hildebrand, served in the 33rd during the American War of Independence and in due course became General Sir Hildebrand Oakes 1st Bt. The second son became a Lieut General.

#### **The pre Cornwallis period summed up**

Throughout the 18th century and well into the 19th century the most powerful influence on a regiment was its Colonel. He brought his influence to bear by his professional competence and therefore the standards he demanded; by his political and other connections and the resultant 'interest' he could exert, and by his wealth.

By those criteria it seems clear that the influence of the Colonels (and Lieut Colonels) steadily increased throughout the period 1739 to 1766. In this connection it is relevant to note that Lord Charles Hay was elected an MP in 1741, Sir John Griffin-Griffin in 1749 and Lord G. H. Lennox in 1761.

There is little written evidence for this period, but it seems fair to conclude that in 1766 when Cornwallis became Colonel, the 33rd was of a different quality to that which Johnson had inherited in 1739. Cornwallis, in short, was not starting from scratch.

#### **The Colonelcy of General Charles Cornwallis 1st Marquess Cornwallis: 1766-1805**

Cornwallis was only 28 when he was appointed Colonel of the 33rd; but within a very short time comments were made on the excellence of his regiment. The author of a recent book (1983) expressed the view that for 30 years, from 1765, the

33rd was unquestionably the best trained regiment in the British Army. Although Cornwallis' reputation as a general suffered through his surrender at Yorktown in 1781, he was in fact the only British general in America who proved to be a bold commander in the field. He was held in high regard by the Army. As one commentator expressed it at the time, "Deservedly the favourite of every person of every rank under his command". His commanding officers, after Hildebrand Oakes retirement in 1774, were;

James Webster 1774-1781

John Yorke 1781-1793

Arthur Wellesley 1793-1802

James Webster, a cousin of James Boswell, commanded the 33rd throughout the American War of Independence from his arrival in the country in 1776 until his death from wounds received at the Battle of Guilford Court House, in March 1781. Hearing of his death Cornwallis is reputed to have said "I have lost my scabbard". He was undoubtedly an exceptional Commanding Officer, which was acknowledged by Fortescue in 'The history of the British Army'. He states that "his skill as a commander and his bravery as a soldier was scarcely equalled among his contemporaries".

John Yorke saw active service with the 33rd in America and was in command of a Brigade when the British army surrendered at Yorktown. Gatliff reported being received by Colonel Yorke "with a cordiality that displayed far less of the courtier than the soldier", which implies that he took his profession seriously. After he left the army in 1793 he became Lieutenant Governor of the Tower succeeding another officer of the 33rd, John Gore. His son, Charles Yorke, became a Field Marshall and was Colonel of the 33rd from 1855-1863.

Arthur Wellesley's career is too well known to be repeated here. But, relevant to his period in Command, there is an interesting letter written by him which gives an indication how the 33rd was kept in a high state of efficiency. It was written to his successor, Arthur Gore, when he left India in 1805:—

"It has been my uniform object to maintain the system of discipline, subordination and interior economy which I found established in the Regiment by the Marquess Cornwallis, our Colonel." After conveying his thanks to the officers of the Regiment for their support and assistance thereby making "my duties as Lieut Colonel a pleasing occupation", he returns to his theme by adding, "I have only to recommend to them to adhere to the system of discipline, subordination and interior economy which they have found established in the Regiment."

The 'system' was clearly important as far as Arthur Wellesley was concerned. Cornwallis's first choice to succeed Wellesley would have been John Sherbrooke, who was Wellesley's 2nd Lieut Colonel (each regiment had two at that time). However Sherbrooke was in ill health and had to return to England. In 1802 Cornwallis wrote to him:—

"Since it was necessary that I should lose you it

gave me great pleasure to get the succession for Gore, and I trust you will encourage him to maintain the old system of the 33rd”.

### THE POST CORNWALLIS PERIOD

#### The Colonelcy of Field Marshal Sir Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington: 1806–1813.

For a regiment to have in succession two Colonels of the calibre of Cornwallis and Wellington is almost certainly unique in the annals of the British army and can have done nothing but good to the reputation of the 33rd.

Throughout Wellington's period as Colonel the Lieut Colonel was:

Arthur Gore 1802–1813

By the time Gore had assumed command the campaigning in India was over, as far as the 33rd was concerned. In 1806 the Regiment was sent to Hyderabad. When it left in 1810, the Resident wrote to the Governor General, Lord Minto, commending the behaviour of the 33rd:

“... great jealousy and fear were felt at this Court at the prospect of so large a body of European soldiers being stationed in the immediate vicinity of the capital; it was of much importance therefore . . . that the conduct of the regiment first stationed near Hyderabad should be such as to dispel the jealousies and prejudices of the Court . . .

I am happy to assure your Lordship that these desirable objects have been obtained by the deportment and behaviour of HM's 33rd Regiment, whose conduct for a period of four years has uniformly calculated to inspire the inhabitants of these territories with perfect confidence, and with the most favourable opinion of the discipline, regularity, and subordination of British soldiers.”

The 33rd returned to England in 1812 and in the following year were sent to the Netherlands. Meanwhile Arthur Gore had been promoted to Brigadier. He was killed at the storming of the fortress at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814.

In 1798 Arthur Wellesley had issued Standing Orders for the 33rd. In 1813, shortly before he gave up command, Colonel Gore revised and updated the Orders thereby proclaiming his own commitment to the system of discipline and interior economy in the Regiment, upon which Cornwallis and Wellington (4) had placed such emphasis.

#### The Colonelcy of General Sir John Sherbrooke: 1813–1830

Sherbrooke was promoted Major in the 33rd on the same day as Arthur Wellesley assumed command. He saw active service with the Regiment in the Netherlands in 1794 and again in Mysore in 1799. At the storming of Seringapatam he commanded one of the attacking columns and afterwards was particularly singled out for praise by the Force commander. In 1809 he was second in command to Wellington in the Peninsular and greatly

distinguished himself commanding a Division at the battle of Talevera. Wellington said of him “Sherbrooke was a very good officer, but the most passionate man, I think, I ever knew”

The commanding officers during his colonelcy were:

William Keith Elphinstone 1813–1821  
Samual Moffat 1821–1830

William Elphinstone came to the 33rd from the 15th Light Dragoons, one of the many regiments in which he served as he purchased his ranks in the army. In 1814 he led the 33rd in the unsuccessful assault on Bergen-op-Zoom, where he was wounded. He re-assumed command in the following year. Just before Waterloo, in January 1815, the Regiment was inspected by Lieut General Sir Henry Clinton Inspector General of the Infantry. He concluded his subsequent report, “. . . Upon the whole I consider this Battalion to be in the most advanced state of any in the Army”, Elphinstone commanded the 33rd at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo. Following the conclusion of hostilities the Regiment returned to the UK and was then constantly on the move – Hull – Sunderland – Guernsey – Portsmouth – Stirling – Glasgow; all in the space of four years. Everywhere it was favourably reported on. The following order issued by the GOC in Glasgow in 1820 is typical:

“In proportion as Major General Reynell has just cause to admire and approve of the appearance, system and discipline of the 33rd Regiment, so must he feel unfeigned regret at losing so good and so distinguished a Corps from under his command. . .”

In due course Elphinstone became a Major General. Although in poor health he was given command of the British Army of Occupation in Afghanistan. He died in Kabul. His force was massacred in the retreat from Kabul and it is for this which he is remembered.

Samuel Moffat also came from another regiment – The 1st Ceylon Regiment. Throughout his period of command the 33rd were stationed in the West Indies. As in the past they continued to receive excellent reports. Thus in 1828 the DAG in Jamaica wrote; “I am directed to convey to you Major General Sir Jon Keane's very great satisfaction and approbation of the state and appearance of the 33rd Regiment under your command, at the inspection yesterday . . .” (4)

Little is known about Samuel Moffat beyond some comments made by his Adjutant (William Thain). In a letter to his father he wrote: “. . . our Colonel is looked up to by all on the staff here and is popular above all other commanding officers in Jamaica . . . he possesses every good quality of an honest heart and a noble upbringing”. He retired from the army in 1830, following a serious accident.

#### The Colonelcy of General Sir Charles Wale: 1831–1845

General Lord Charles Somerset succeeded Sherbrooke as Colonel in 1830; but as he died within

a year of his appointment during the whole of which the 33rd were in the West Indies, he probably had little influence on the Regiment one way or another.

General Wale, like so many other officers at that time, served in several regiments before getting command of the 67th Foot. He saw active service in the West Indies (twice), the Netherlands and Gibraltar. The Lieut Colonel throughout his period as Colonel was;

Charles Knight 1830-1841

In 1832 the Regiment left the West Indies and returned to England, where it remained until 1835 when it was sent to Ireland. By 1837 it was in Gibraltar where it stayed for four years before once again being sent to the West Indies.

When the Regiment left Gibraltar the GOC published a Garrison order in which he said ". . . takes leave of the Regiment with great regret. During the whole period of its service in this Garrison its soldierlike conduct and good example have merited his warmest commendations. The Lieut General has not failed to report his opinion of the efficient state the 33rd Regiment has attained under Lieut Colonel Knight . . ."

The opinion of the GOC Gibraltar regarding the efficient state of the 33rd was endorsed by the GOC Windward and Leeward Islands who, on 14th May 1841, issued the following Order: "The Lieut General has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the state and soldierlike appearance of the 33rd Regiment at his inspection on the 12th inst.

The strict attention to Her Majesty's regulations evinced in the interior economy of the Regiment, their steadiness under arms and the correctness of their movements in the Field, reflect great credit not only on Lieut Col Knight but on the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Corps."

Just two months later Colonel Knight died. Soon after one of the officers of the regiment wrote "with poor Knight we seem to have lost the good system which kept us in such beautiful order". Such proved to be the case. The Digest of Service does not again record a laudatory report until 1882 - by which time the 33rd, as such, no longer existed.

## CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that for a very long period the

33rd maintained a very high standard of training, discipline, behaviour and interior economy. It is also clear that the detailed attention to these matters was the essence of the "System", which was so often favourably commented upon. The fact that the 33rd had only four Colonels (excluding the brief tenure of Lord Charles Somerset) in the 80 years from the commencement of Cornwallis's Colonelcy and only eight Lieut Colonels in the same period, must have added a high degree of continuity and stability to the affairs of the Regiment.

This account has concentrated on the influence of the Colonels and Lieut Colonels. However the account would be incomplete without reference to the part played by the very many men from the West Riding who served in the 33rd and who contributed so much to its reputation. The last words are those of the Duke who, in 1802, wrote:—

"I have commanded them now for nearly ten years, during nine of which I have scarcely been away from them and I have always found them to be the quietest and best behaved body of men in the army". A.C.S.S.

## NOTES

1. **Viscount Primrose** *Third Viscount*. It has not previously been recorded that he commanded the 33rd.  
*Source of information: Research records of Dr. James Hayes*
2. **Sir James Lockhart-Ross Bt**  
*In the 'History of the 33rd Foot' Lt. Col James Lockhart is shown as being succeeded by Lt. Col James Ross. They are the same person. In 1754 Lt. Col Lockhart added the name Ross when he succeeded to the estates of his cousin the 14th Lord Ross of Halkhead.*  
*Source of information: Research records of Dr James Hayes.*
3. "The interior economy of the 33rd under Wellington was remarkably good."  
— extract from an article on Wellington's Peninsular War logistics. *Journal of The Society for Army Historical Research* No 172.
4. **Sir John Keane** was a great admirer of the 33rd. His son, E. A. W. Keane, was commissioned into the 33rd in 1833.

## Soldiering on . . . Here, There and Everywhere

Fifty years ago, as the newly trained Arras Squad marched out of the gates at Wellesley Barracks, a photograph was taken which appeared in the Evening Courier over the caption "Setting off on a Great Adventure".

My own adventure took me to Kings Cross station, across London by coach to Waterloo, by boat train to Southampton and the SS "Hobsons

Bay", down the Solent, out into the Channel, across the Bay of Biscay, through the Straits of Gibraltar, on to Malta's Grand Harbour.

Next stop was Alexandria, then down the Suez Canal, out into the Red Sea to Aden, across the Indian Ocean to Karachi, from there by rail to Nowshera - a 60 hour journey.

Later that year the Battalion moved to Multan

on the Sind Desert, then to Delhi Cantonments, with a detachment at Delhi Fort. The war in Europe had broken out and I was posted to the IACC, so moved via Moradabad to Naini Tal, later down onto the plains at Barielly. After a short time I found myself at Rawalpindi District. Things really got under way now. Following a six day journey to Poona I was on my way to Bombay, destination unknown . . . SS "Jalma" sailed and as we travelled up the Persian Gulf we noticed that it was heading for Basra. I was with British Headquarters in Iraq, Baghdad, Kermanshal, along again to Hamadam and Tehran and return to Musselberg in North Iraq. On hearing that I would be repatriated I proceeded to Basra, only to be told that my name was not on the boat roll. So I moved back up country to Musselberg. From there I made a sly trip to Baghdad, where I was told that I should be on my way home. A telegram had been sent

and I was off again to Basra, where I boarded the "Jalma" for Bombay. Afghan Camp for three weeks before I boarded the "Strathmore" for Durban. A transfer to the "Ile de France" to sail from Durban to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Back to Freetown, and finally to Greenock, June 1943 . . .

I joined the 10th Battalion at Hastings and took part in the pre-invasion exercise that year. Then the Battalion moved to Northern Ireland. From there I was posted as a reinforcement to France – eventually to the same division as the 2/6 DWR. It was with them I reached Berlin, before returning to Osnabruck. Would I do it again? You can bet your life I would – it was a great adventure. I still wear my cap badge with pride in the Huddersfield Army Veterans Association.

H. Haldenby

### “Korean Contact”

*(To the Infantry whom we had the honour to support)*

Night, blinding source of sightless fear.  
Night, hideous with trumpets bayonet near.  
Whistles and flares, ear piercing shrieks.  
Night moving, ghoulis, fanatical freaks.

If these were human, then what were you?  
Some who there bade their lives adieu  
Or still have scars; yours no lust to kill.  
But spurred by our unwavering will.

You were no less keen than they to fight.  
They with owl-like night adapted sight.  
Soon hand to hand in bloodied close embrace  
So close, no night could hide a face.

Strange are humans, animals when they must,  
Like predators who stalk their prey at dusk  
In packs, more cruel than alone  
Coarsened by contact with their own.

The snarling whine of a spinning shell,  
Imprisoned each in a private hell.  
You were paid in peace by the alphabet,  
It might not have your name on, yet.

So you gathered your guts and gritted your teeth  
It was either a medal or a wreath,  
A wound to twinge the memory in age  
Or the naked impotence of a cage.

Don't think we didn't see my friends, or feel  
Or fear for you, behind our walls of steel.  
For us in you, a warm and glowing pride.  
Who lesser numbered, Mongol hordes defied.

In those dark days each gave a better best.  
But matching yours was the ultimate test.  
So we remember, and this rule we apply  
'Forefinger one inch above the right eye!'

*Edward Body, RSM  
1 R Tks. Korea 1952/3*

## THE OFFICERS' DINNER CLUB 1985

The Officers' Dinner took place at the Viking Hotel, York, on Friday the 15th November 1985. The Colonel of the Regiment presided. The Colonel in Chief, Brigadier His Grace The Duke of Wellington, and 107 officers were present. The guests were Lord Ingrow, H. M. Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire, Brigadier M. H. Sharpe, Divisional Brigadier and Colonel C. J. Tattersall, Regimental Colonel Yorkshire Volunteers. In introducing the guests, Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable said he was

conscious of a tendency for the TA Battalions to grow apart now that they do not share the same title. He was, therefore, working with Colonel Tattersall to ensure a closer relationship with the Regiment. It had been hoped that Commander Bonner RN, Captain of HMS 'York' would also have been able to attend the Dinner, but his duties had prevented him from doing so. The Colonel, having welcomed the guests and all those present, said that the 1st Battalion had offered to host next years function at Bulford. It was intended

that it would be a mixed occasion and would probably be a dance. The date had not been settled, but it would be either on Friday 20th June or later in the year, in November, depending on the Battalion's programme. A regimental event would take place at Halifax on 17th May 1986 when the Colonel in Chief would officially re-open the refurbished Regimental Museum. The date had been selected to coincide with a tour of the West Riding by the 1st Battalion. The Colonel then referred to the great honour the Battalion had gained in winning the Wilkinson Sword of Peace. It was a matter of great credit to all who had served in Gibraltar and in particular to Colonel Charles Cumberledge and Lieut Colonel Johnnie Walker. Concluding, he stated that the Battalion would be going to Kenya in February 1986, which would be followed by an exercise in Denmark later in the year. Early in 1987 the Battalion was due to go to Northern Ireland for a two year tour.

Attending the Dinner were: Brigadier His Grace The Duke of Wellington, Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable, Major General D. E. Isles; Major General G. F. Upton;

**Brigadiers:** A. D. Firth, J. B. K. Greenway, W. R. Mundell, D. W. Shuttleworth, **Colonels:** C. R. Cumberledge, C. R. T. Cumberledge, R. M. Harms, W. A. Waller, J. Davidson, **Lieutenant Colonels:** P.

D. D. J. Andrews, W. F. Charlesworth, J. Howarth, A. B. M. Kavanagh, H. S. Le Messurier, S. J. Nash, J. E. Pell, J. F. B. Power, A. D. Roberts, W. Robins, T. D. Tetlow, E. J. W. Walker. **Majors:** W. Blakey, M. P. C. Bray, K. Best, J. D. P. Cowen, R. C. Curry, J. H. Davis. A H S Drake, E. J. P. Emmett, P. D. Gardner, C. F. Grieve, D. J. L. Harrap, T. W. Hibbert, P. B. L. Hoppe, R. H. Ince, T. J. Isles, R. H. Jago, C. C. Kenchington, S. H. Kirk, R. I. J. Matthews, D. G. Massey, K. M. McDonald, P. J. Mellor, J. S. Milligan, C. D. d'E. Miller, S. J. N. Morgan, F. B. Murgatroyd, J. M. Newton, D. M. Pugh, D. C. Roberts, A. C. S Savory, M. S. Sherlock, G. D. Shuttleworth, J. L. Streatfield, J. R. A. Ward, D. H. Wood. **Captains:** A. J. Brear; N. G. Borwell, T. Briggs, R. D. Campbell-Lamerton, B. Coll, M. Carter, R. M. L. Colville, J. W. Wood, S. H. Dixon, C. A. Harvey, R. Heron, D. Hughes, J. A. C. Kilbrun, S. C. Newton, E. D. Mackie, T. Pickersgill, P. Robinson, The Lord Savile, M. G. Tuley, T. D. Sugden, M. W. Summers **Subalterns:** A. J. Adams, G. C. W. Allen, R. N. Chadwick, J. P. B. Golding, M. J. Granger, D. Harvey, H. A. Kelly, M. A. Lodge, C. S. T. Lehman, J. A. C. Preston, S. D. Preston, P. M. Rumball, J. A. C. Shenton, R. C. Stark, M. Tinsley, A. J. McNeilis, S. C. Wood.

## Regimental Association

### TRUSTEES OF THE REGIMENTAL BENEVOLENT FUNDS

A meeting of the Trustees took place at Halifax on Thursday 3rd October 1985. Present were: Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE, Colonel of the Regiment, Major General D. E. Isles CB, OBE, Mr. T. Briggs MC, LLB, DL, Brigadier W. R. Mundell OBE, Lieut Colonel W. Robins OBE, Major K. M. McDonald TD, JP, BA, Major F. B. Murgatroyd and Major A. C. S. Savory MBE. Captain T. Pickersgill and Mr J. Russell were in attendance. Brigadier D. W. Shuttleworth OBE was unable to be present. In opening the meeting the Colonel of the Regiment placed on record the Trustees appreciation of the services rendered to the Regiment by the late Major G. C. Tedd.

### The accounts for the year ended 31st March 1985

The audited accounts were examined and approved.

### Investments

The investments made during the year by the Investment sub committee were discussed. It was noted that since the end of the accounting period a sum of £10,000 had been invested in a Unit Trust specifically designed to meet the needs of Charitable funds and which offered scope for capital growth.

### Donations and Grants

The following donations/grants were approved:—

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| The Army Benevolent Fund  | £1500 |
| The Royal British Legion  | 200   |
| Salvation Army, Halifax   | 50    |
| British Limbless Ex-Servicemens Assn                            | 50    |
| Huddersfield and District Veterans Association                  | 100   |
| Lord Kitchener's Memorial Home to meet costs of holidays, up to | 500   |
| York Minister, for upkeep of Regimental Chapel                  | 30    |
| Halifax Parish Church ,, ,, ,, ,,                               | 50    |

The cost of the provision of a Banner for the York branch was approved.

The following payments had been approved during the year:

£25 towards the maintenance of Barbados Military Cemetery, which contains the graves of a number of soldiers of the 33rd.

£40 towards the maintenance of the NE Railway War Memorial, which bears the names of 20 soldiers of the Regiment killed in the Great War.

£610 towards the cost of the 1/7th Battalion veterans visit to Holland for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of that country.

### The 'Iron Duke'

A detailed examination of the finances of the 'Iron Duke' was made in view of the forecast of an excess of expenditure over income of £1225 in the year ending 31st December 1985. The Trustees had before them an estimate from a Halifax firm of printers which showed a substantial savings over present printing costs. It was decided to accept the estimate. Thus savings thus to be achieved, together with other economies, will mean that it will not be necessary to raise subscriptions or reduce the number of issues per annum. It was also decided that normally there would be two issues of 40 pages (April and August) and one of 44 pages (December).

A grant of £1200 was approved to meet the shortfall in the account in 1985.

### Regimental Association Rules

A number of matters arising from a re-write of the Rules of the Association were considered and in particular the draft rules relating to Association membership and the proposed subscription rates. The draft rules will be circulated to Branches in due course.

In order that the Management Committee might be in a position to help with the financing of all the Association activities and social functions, instead of only some as at present, it was decided to increase the grant to the Management Fund from £400 to £500.

It was also agreed that there should in future be a General Purposes fund in order to better identify the operating costs of the Benevolent funds.

The authority of the Case Committee to make grants without reference to the Finance Committee was increased from £100 to £150.

### New Trust Deed

Correspondence from the Charity Commission indicated that they would be prepared to consider the widening of the scope of the existing Trust deeds, thereby enabling the Trustees to exercise more discretion in the type of payments they may authorise. It was decided to ask the Charity Commission to draw up a scheme on the lines they had indicated, subject to clarification of some of the Commissions suggestions.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General meeting of the Regimental Association was held at Wellington Hall, Halifax on 19th October 1985. The Colonel of the Regiment in opening the meeting referred to the sudden death of Major G. C. Tedd and placed on record the Association's appreciation of the faithful service he had given to the Association during his period as Regimental Secretary.

### 1. Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from Lieut Col J. H. Dalrymple, Major J. H. Davis, Major F. B. Murgatroyd, RSM Goddard, Corporal E. H. Bennett and Messrs J. E. Horne; S. E. J. Raine, R. Temple and G. Corke.

### 2. Minutes of the last Meeting

The minutes of the last meeting, held on 20th October 1984, were read, approved as a true record and signed by the Colonel.

### 3. Matters arising

The Colonel informed the meeting that progress had been made in increasing the number of members of the Halifax Branch and expressed the hope that the numbers would increase still further.

### 4. General Secretary's Report

The General Secretary, Mr Jack Russell, gave his report for the year ending 31st March 1985.

"The Dinner has been a 'sell out' this year, which was very satisfactory in view of the fact that there were two other regimental functions taking place that night at Huddersfield and Skipton.

### Financial assistance

Grants totalling £3,938 had been made to 58 cases during the year.

Five persons were in receipt of the OCA Special Allowance. Three had died during the year and two widows had continued in receipt of the allowance. Sadly one of them had also died during the year.

No personal grants had been made from the War Memorial Fund.

Seven ex Dukes' had been helped to go on a two weeks holiday at the Lord Kitchener Memorial Holiday Centre at Lowestoft. The aim was to send two deserving cases from each branch each year, though for one reason or another this was not always possible of achievement.

### Activities

Thanks were due to Mr Cliff Frear for organising last year's trip to the London Dinner. He is again organising a bus for the 1986 Dinner with accommodation, it is hoped, at the Victory Club. Depending on numbers it is anticipated that the cost will be about £50 per head (exclusive of the cost of the Dinner ticket).

All Branches are at present functioning well, though as always they would all be pleased to be able to recruit more members. The Halifax branch is again firmly established and would be presented with their Branch Standard after the meeting."

### 5. Accounts

Copies of the audited accounts were available for inspection. The Colonel reported that the accounts had been examined and approved by the Finance Committee and by the Trustees. He also drew

attention to the fact that approximately half of the income was derived from the Day Pay Scheme. Thanks to the good efforts of the 1st Battalion there were currently nearly 600 subscribers under the Scheme.

#### 6. New Trust Deed

The Colonel informed the meeting that the Trustees had approached the Charity Commissioners with a view to the formation of a new Trust which in addition to embracing the objects of the existing Trust, would give added flexibility as to how the funds could be distributed. Negotiations were continuing with the Charity Commissioners the results of which would be reported at the next AGM.

#### 7. Regimental Association Rules

The Colonel explained that there had been no updating of the Association Rules since 1953. At his request the late Major Tedd had drawn up new rules and these were now in their second draft. There were two matters in particular on which he wished to obtain the views of the meeting. These related to membership and subscriptions. It was proposed that in future there should be three types of membership: Full; Associate and Honorary. He also stated that it was intended that DWR soldiers of the TA, without full time service in the Regiment, would be eligible for full membership but with eligibility for benefit from the benevolent funds at the discretion of the Case Committee. Concerning subscriptions it was considered that £1.00 for Life Membership was too low. It was therefore intended that it should be raised to £10. Associate members and Senior Citizens would pay half that rate. Serving soldiers who contributed to the Days Pay Scheme would continue to automatically become Life Members. After discussion the proposals were approved by the meeting. It was agreed that if any member had difficulty making a single payment, a system of instalments could be arranged.

In response to an enquiry regarding TA membership of the Association, the Colonel stated that it would only apply to TA soldiers who had been in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. It would not apply, for instance, to members of the Yorkshire Volunteers.

#### ANNUAL DINNER

Following the AGM 286 members and their guests sat down to dinner. The numbers attending was very satisfactory, comparing favourably with the 250 who attended last year and the 167 who attended the dinner in 1983. The decision of the Trustees to subsidise the cost of the function has, no doubt, played a part in the increase in the numbers attending and is confirmation, if confirmation is needed, that the decisions of the Trustees has been much appreciated. Two innovations were made this year. First, those attending were asked to wear name badges. The passing of the years does not, in all cases,

make instant recognition easy and the provision of the name badges was a great help. The other innovation was the display of a number of regimental photographs. It was arranged by Mr Bill Norman and, judged by comments, was considered to be a great success.

The toast to 'The Regiment' was proposed by Mr Bill Holt to which the Colonel of the Regiment responded.

#### 8th BATTALION DWR/145 REGIMENT RAC

The 41st Officers' Reunion and Dinner took place on 19th October 1985 at St Ermins Hotel. Lieut Colonel L. Lusted presided. Major F. B. Murgatroyd proposed the toast 'The Regiment' and Captain F. E. Rowan responded. Tributes were paid to Major T. Marshall who has organised the reunion for several years and to Canon T. H. Higgins, some time Padre of the Regiment, on celebrating his Golden Jubilee as a Priest. Following his recent operation, Major J. F. Reynolds was very much in the thoughts of all those present.

Captain A. Duncan has taken over as organiser of the reunion, which next year will be on Saturday 18th October.

#### BRANCH NOTES

##### London

The major branch event since our last notes has been our Annual General Meeting. This year it was decided to hold the meeting at mid-day on a Sunday and this we duly did at the Park Court Hotel, London on Sunday, 29 September. The meeting was attended by nineteen members of the Branch and after the meeting there was a very good buffet lunch. In the afternoon most of those who attended the meeting walked across Hyde Park and visited Apsley House. The minutes of the AGM will be sent to all members of the Branch. Major Miller and Mr Owers were re-elected to the posts of Chairman and Secretary/Treasurer respectively.

It is with great regret that we learned of the death of In-pensioner J. C. Jones. Although Mr Jones served almost all of the second half of his service with RAOC, he was still very much a "Duke" and immensely proud of it. Major Pat Connolly represented the Regiment at Mr Jones' funeral.

We are very pleased to welcome Mr G Roberts and his wife as new members of our Branch. Mr Roberts served with the 6th Battalion in Normandy where he was wounded. His Company Commander at that time was another of our branch members, Lt Col "Bullet" Johnson.

We have had to change the date of our Annual Dinner and Dance. It will now be on Saturday, 26 April 1986 at the Park Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate. This hotel is a mile from the Victory Services Club. The price of tickets will be £9.50 each.

We most sincerely hope that the Yorkshire Branches will support us again next year, as they did this. We very much appreciate their presence.

It is hoped to be able to compile a quarterly newsletter for distribution to all Branch members. If anyone has any item they wish to have included in the newsletter would they please send it to the Chairman or Secretary. Our monthly meetings take place on the last Monday of each month at 20.00 hours at Flat 316, Vivian Court, 128-134 Maida Vale, London W9.

### Mossley

We deeply regret to report the deaths of two of our longest serving members. Mr. Harold Maude, founder member and Vice Chairman of the Branch, died on 21 May 1985 aged 69. Mr. Joe Quest, MM, a founder and Committee Member died on 9 September 1985 aged 64. Both served throughout the War in the 7th Battalion. Joe continued his service with the Regiment and completed 22 years service. In June we received a visit from Monsieur Henri Ciry, Vice President of Les Anciens Combattants d'Hem, bearing a commemorative plaque in respect of Mr. Harold Maude. After Morning Service on Sunday 30 June members accompanied M. Ciry to the cemetery where he presented the plaque to members of Mr. Maude's family for addition to the headstone in due course. This kind and thoughtful gesture by our friends in Hem is much appreciated.

On Friday 4 October some ten members and wives of Les Anciens Combattants arrived in Mossley for their 14th annual visit. On Saturday our visitors and ourselves were received by the Mayor of Tameside, Councillor T. Marsden, in his Parlour at the Town Hall in Ashton under Lyne. After a conducted tour of the premises the party was invited to take drinks with the Mayor. We are most grateful to the Mayor, the Mayoress and the Deputy Mayor for their kindness and hospitality. In the evening we entertained our friends to dinner at the Coach and Horses Hotel on Standedge Pass. Sunday saw Church Parade at St. Joseph's Church, Mossley followed by a short Service of Remembrance and wreath laying ceremony at Mossley Cenotaph. Lunch followed at the George Lawton Hall and in the evening a buffet supper was held at our HQ to which we were delighted to welcome Mr. & Mrs. Jackie Horne. Our friends departed early on a glorious Monday morning on their journey home to Hem. We are due to visit Hem on 8 November.

Mr. Jack Powell has retired after 15½ years as Chairman of the Branch. He has given great service to the Branch not only in promoting its best interests, but also in welding the friendship with our French friends which has given much pleasure to members on both sides of the Channel/La Manche over some 14 years. Mr Jack Wood our Honorary Treasurer since the formation of the Branch in 1965 has taken over the Chair. The position of Honorary Treasurer has been filled by Mr. Bill Middleton who is also our official Standard Bearer.

### KEEPING IN TOUCH . . .

Mr. 'Jackie' Horne MBE was earlier this year

named as Huddersfield's top pensioner in a Golden Years Award sponsored by the Legal and General. The award was a recognition for all the voluntary work he does in the community, particularly in respect of ex-service groups. Jackie has been president of the Huddersfield branch of the British Limbless ex-servicemens Association for 19 years; on the Committee of the Huddersfield and District Army Veterans Association and a member of the Combined Services Colne Valley branch. He is also a founder member of the Huddersfield branch of the Regimental Association. Jackie went to India when



Mr 'Jackie' Horn

he was two years old to join his father, then serving in the 1st Battalion. He himself joined up two days after his 14th birthday and served in the 1st Battalion in Afghanistan. He eventually became a Sergeant Major. In World War II he was in Normandy in June 1944 and it was there that he lost his right arm and left eye. It was his experiences while recovering from his wounds that led him into voluntary work. Jackie, who is 82, and his wife Rose, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in November.

Jackie's motto is "Don't look up the hill. Climb it."

His address is: 9 New Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield HOJ7 5AB.

**Ex Sergeant Robert Peel** was admitted to the Royal Hospital Chelsea as an In Pensioner on 16 September, 1985.

Sergeant Peel enlisted in the Dukes' in 1938 and was transferred to RAOC in 1941. Following the formation of the REME he was transferred to that Corps in 1942 and was released at the end of the War in 1946. He re-enlisted in the REME in 1948 and served until 1959.



**Mrs Connie Robitaille**, the daughter of the late CSM(A/RSM) Bolton-Earle who served in the Regiment during and after World War 1, was a recent visitor to RHQ. Married to a French Canadian and on holiday from Canada, she decided to do some research on her father, who died in 1925. During the visit it was established that, as a young girl, she had, while in Egypt, taken care of a five year old toddler by the name of Bill Norman.

**Major Jeff Reynolds**, earlier this year, had to have his left leg amputated. The following is his own description as to why an operation of such drastic nature became necessary:

"I had the operation on the 1st April (a rum day anyway) to have the tibia and fibula of my left leg (which was increasingly bowing outwards) merged at the knee joint to straighten the leg and remove the pain. Straight forward. – Sepsis got into the knee area (though I wasn't told) and I had two further ops to remove the poison, without success. Three months later I was told there was only one option and that was to have the leg amputated above the knee. That was on 5th July and I left the Nursing Home on 29th July – 4 months after admission. It really was a b . . . disgrace and neglect.

I have my initial limb and can just walk a short distance with a stick. The final prothesis is fitted next January. I go to a Physiotherapy Clinic twice a week. My wife, Marjorie has been wonderful throughout – Every day for four months taking the suburban train from Rosebank to town, then bus to the Nursing Home and returning the same way."

Elsewhere in his letter Major Reynolds mentions that just before he went into the Nursing Home he called on Miss Joan Urie, the Headmistress of Wynberg Girls High School, and had a most interesting chat about the School and the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

Major Reynolds address is; 3 Park Lane, Highfield Road, Rosebank 7700. Cape. RSA.

**Sergeant D. Tooley** has written from Norway, where he is on the staff of the British Outward Bound Centre.

"Mary and I have settled down here in Evje. Mary has a job in the local Hotel and we have been lucky enough to find a nice house.

The courses have been coming thick and fast this summer. We have catered with everything from Special Expeditions to Canoe, J.S.M.E.L., and Climbing Courses. The first winter course will be in November and will be the Race Training Course called "Viking Hope".

After the Christmas break we hold basic Nordic Ski Touring Courses. These courses consist of skiing around the local area, mastering the basic ski techniques, before the final two day expedition which is spent further North and consists of one night spent



The Tooley family at Evøe, Norway

in a snow hole and one night in a Hut (these huts contain everything from spoons to beds and are run on a pay as you use system, all on complete trust).

Finally, at the end of the winter season, we hold Ex. B.A.M.S.E. (which was the subject of my article in the 'Iron Duke' two years ago). It is an opportunity not to be missed and consists of skiing for ten days, stopping over night at one of the Huts. If you get a chance to do BAMSE, take it."

Sergeant Tooley's address is:-Postboks 213, Evje 4660, Norway.

#### Change of Address

Colonel P. G. L. Cousens, CBE., Garth House, The Green, Newick, East Sussex BN8 4LA. Tel: Newick (082-572) 3240.

#### Regimental Association: Price List

The following articles may be purchased from the General Secretary of the Regimental Association at RHQ.

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Regimental tie  | £2.50                   |
| Navy blue jersey, with combined regimental badge on left breast | £13.50 plus 50p for p&p |
| Black jersey, with combined regimental cap badge on left breast | £13.50 plus 50p for p&p |
| Blazer badge (combined badge)                                   | £7.00                   |
| Blazer buttons (small)  | 65p each                |
| Blazer buttons (medium)   | 35p each                |
| Lapel badge (stick pin)   | £1.00                   |
| Lapel badge (clasp)   | £1.00                   |
| Wall plaque (combined badge)                                    | £8.50 plus 50p for p&p  |

## REGIMENTAL BENEVOLENT FUNDS

## MANAGEMENT FUND

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1985

| EXPENDITURE |   | INCOME |  |
|-------------|---|--------|--|
| £           | £   | £      | £                                      |
| 199         | Regimental Service .. .. .                | 400    | Transfer: R. A. Account .. .. .        |
| 71          | Branch Expenses .. .. .                   | —      | do .. .. .                             |
| —           | Refreshments .. .. .                      | —      | Regimental Dinner Subsidy .. .. .      |
| 20          | Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. .            | 4      | Donations .. .. .                      |
| 63          | Regimental Dinner (Deficiency) .. .. .    | 31     | Proceeds of Raffle (Regimental Dinner) |
| 82          | Excess of Income Over Expenditure .. .. . |        |  |
| 435         |   | 435    |  |
|             | 175.00                                    |        | 400.00                                 |
|             | 97.47                                     |        | 455.94                                 |
|             | 63.35                                     |        | 10.00                                  |
|             | 30.05                                     |        | 43.00                                  |
|             | 533.94                                    |        |  |
|             | 9.13                                      |        |  |
|             | 908.94                                    |        | 908.94                                 |

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1985

|     |  |        |     |                      |        |
|-----|--|--------|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 420 | GENERAL FUND .. .. .                   | 419.76 | 404 | Cash at Bank .. .. . | 396.14 |
|     | ADD: Excess of Income Over Expenditure | 9.13   | 16  | Cash in Hand .. .. . | 32.75  |
|     |  | 428.89 |     |                      |        |
| 420 |  | 428.89 | 420 |                      | 428.89 |

## OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION (1st &amp; 2nd Battalion DWR) FUND

## INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1985

| EXPENDITURE: |   | INCOME: |   |
|--------------|---|---------|---|
| £            | £   | £       | £                                       |
| 380          | Pensions & Special Allowances .. .. .     | 1,421   | Interest on Investments (Gross) .. .. . |
| 30           | Trustees Expenses .. .. .                 | 17      | Bank Interest .. .. .                   |
| 40           | Accountancy .. .. .                       | 6       | Subscriptions .. .. .                   |
| 5            | UST Charges .. .. .                       | —       | Donation - T. Carter .. .. .            |
|              | Donations                                 |         |   |
| 200          | Royal British legion .. .. .              |         |   |
| 30           | Iron Duke .. .. .                         |         |   |
| —            | Grant - H. Metcalfe .. .. .               |         |   |
| 759          | Excess of Income Over Expenditure .. .. . |         |   |
| 1,444        |   | 1,444   |   |
|              | 540.00                                    |         | 1,630.69                                |
|              | 60.00                                     |         | 33.92                                   |
|              | 45.00                                     |         | 6.25                                    |
|              | 1.84                                      |         | 10.00                                   |
|              | —   |         |   |
|              | —   |         |   |
|              | 11.25                                     |         |   |
|              | 1,022.77                                  |         |   |
|              | 1,680.86                                  |         | 1,680.86                                |

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1985

|         |                               |           |   |           |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 12,078  | CAPITAL ACCOUNT .. .. .       | 12,078.48 | INVESTMENTS (At Cast)                       |           |
| 8,255.2 | INCOME ACCOUNT .. .. .        | 8,251.59  | £4,225.99 Treasury 9% Stock 1994 .. .. .    | 4,263.23  |
|         | ADD: Excess of Income .. .. . | 1,022.77  | 250 Shares Thos. Tilling Ltd 5¼% .. .. .    | 250.00    |
|         |                               | 9,274.36  | Cum. Pref. Shares .. .. .                   | 4,018.79  |
|         |                               |           | £9,075.30 Consols. 2½% Stock .. .. .        | 3,581.08  |
|         |                               |           | £3,613.53 3½% War Stock .. .. .             | 1,023.34  |
|         |                               |           | £1,000 Birmid Qual Cast Ltd. 7½% .. .. .    | 980.62    |
|         |                               |           | Unsecured 1987/92 .. .. .                   | 1,012.32  |
|         |                               |           | £1,000 Rockware Group Ltd. .. .. .          | 400.00    |
|         |                               |           | 7% Debenture 1988/93 .. .. .                | 1,350.00  |
|         |                               |           | £998.58 Exchequer 12¼% Stock 1992 .. .. .   | 475.00    |
|         |                               |           | £369.56 Treasury 12¼% Stock 1992 .. .. .    | 1,000.00  |
|         |                               |           | £1,334.36 Exchequer 13¼% Stock 1987 .. .. . | 1,051.80  |
|         |                               |           | £494.95 Treasury 14½% Stock 1994 .. .. .    |           |
|         |                               |           | £911.80 Treasury 13% Stock 1990 .. .. .     |           |
|         |                               |           | £961.40 Exchequer 12½% Stock 1990 .. .. .   |           |
|         |                               |           | 19,406 (Market Value - £14,115) .. .. .     | 19,406.18 |
|         |                               |           | 3 Income Tax Recoverable .. .. .            | 27.37     |
|         |                               |           | 921 Cash at Bank .. .. .                    | 1,919.29  |
| 20,330  |                               | 21,352.84 |   | 21,352.84 |

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Old Comrades Association (1st and 2nd Battalion DWR) Fund, for the year ended 31st March 1985, and have obtained all the information and explanations received.

In our opinion such Balance Sheet and Accounts are properly drawn up as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the fund and are in accordance with the books and papers produced to us.

24th day of April 1985

K. W. HOWARTH & CO.

Chartered Accountants, 36 Clare Road, Halifax

## REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUND

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1985

| £      | EXPENDITURE                                   | £        | £         | £     | INCOME                                  | £        | £         |
|--------|---|----------|-----------|-------|---|----------|-----------|
| 3,655  | Personal Grants .. .. .                       |          | 3,947.74  | 8,612 | Interest on Investments (Gross) .. .. . |          | 9,687.44  |
|        | <b>Grants:</b>                                |          |           |       | <b>Covenanted Subscriptions:</b>        |          |           |
|        | Iron Duke: Free List .. .. .                  | 122.50   |           | 268   | Officers (Net) .. .. .                  |          | 308.25    |
|        | Covers .. .. .                                | 876.00   |           | 467   | Bank Interest .. .. .                   |          | 227.96    |
|        | Grant .. .. .                                 | 500.00   |           | 7,219 | Day Pay Scheme: Soldiers (Net) .. .. .  |          | 9,278.15  |
|        | Membership Cards .. .. .                      | 345.00   |           | 404   | Grant: Army Benevolent Fund .. .. .     |          | 350.00    |
|        | Management Fund .. .. .                       | 400.00   |           | 97    | Subscriptions .. .. .                   |          | 65.54     |
|        | — do —  |          |           | —     | Donations: G. Turner Trust .. .. .      |          | 100.00    |
|        | Regimental Dinner Subsidy .. .. .             | 455.94   |           |       | <b>Income Tax Recovered:</b>            |          |           |
|        | London Dinner .. .. .                         | 122.84   |           | 112   | Officers' Subscriptions .. .. .         |          | —         |
|        | Wreaths & Poppies .. .. .                     | 58.70    |           | 2,620 | Day Pay Scheme: Soldiers .. .. .        | 3,354.71 |           |
| 3,334  |   |          | 2,880.98  |       | — Salary .. .. .                        |          | 3,354.71  |
|        | <b>Donations</b>                              |          |           |       |   |          | 104.00    |
|        | Army Benevolent Fund .. .. .                  | 1,500.00 |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Royal British Legion .. .. .                  | 200.00   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Salvation Army .. .. .                        | 50.00    |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Blesma .. .. .                                | 50.00    |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Lord Kitcheners' Holidays .. .. .             | 462.00   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Ex Service Fellowship .. .. .                 | 54.00    |           |       |   |          |           |
| 1,992  |   |          | 2,316.00  |       |   |          |           |
|        | <b>Sundries</b>                               |          |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | General Secretary's Honorarium .. .. .        | 300.00   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | General Secretary's Expenses .. .. .          | 758.18   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Printing, Postage & Stationery .. .. .        | 52.12    |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Trustees Expenses .. .. .                     | 161.65   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Accountancy .. .. .                           | 100.00   |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | RAFA Gloves & Carriers .. .. .                | 88.56    |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Photographs (Iron Duke) .. .. .               | 3.10     |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Refreshments - York Minster .. .. .           | 98.00    |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Xmas Cards .. .. .                            | 8.34     |           |       |   |          |           |
|        | Advertising - York Branch .. .. .             | 179.70   |           |       |   |          |           |
| 1,381  |   |          | 1,749.65  |       |   |          |           |
| 9,437  | <b>Expenditure of Income Over Expenditure</b> |          | 12,581.68 |       |   |          |           |
| 19,799 |   |          | 23,476.05 |       |   |          | 23,476.05 |

## MITCHELL TRUST FUND

| £   | EXPENDITURE                                      | £      | £ | £   | INCOME                                  | £      | £   |
|-----|--|--------|---|-----|---|--------|-----|
| 15  | Trustees' Expenses .. .. .                       | 30.00  |   | 353 | Interest on Investments (Gross) .. .. . | 354.00 |     |
| 14  | Accountancy .. .. .                              | 20.00  |   |     |   |        |     |
| 324 | <b>Excess of Income Over Expenditure</b> .. .. . | 304.00 |   |     |   |        |     |
| 353 |  | 354.00 |   | 353 |   |        | 354 |

## MCGUIRE BATE TRUST FUND

|       |  |          |  |       |   |  |          |
|-------|--|----------|--|-------|---|--|----------|
| 405   | Grants .. .. .                                   | 544.00   |  | 1,520 | Interest on Investments (Gross) .. .. . |  | 1,614.17 |
| 15    | Trustees Expenses .. .. .                        | 30.00    |  | 1,000 | Bequest - Mrs. M. W. Kirkland .. .. .   |  | —        |
| 78    | Sundries .. .. .                                 | 30.00    |  | 468   | Rebate - Rates & Water (Miss Yeoman)    |  | —        |
| 21    | Iron Duke .. .. .                                | —        |  |       |   |  |          |
| 11    | Wreaths .. .. .                                  | 51.10    |  |       |   |  |          |
| 2,458 | <b>Excess of Income Over Expenditure</b> .. .. . | 959.07   |  |       |   |  |          |
| 2,988 |  | 1,614.17 |  | 2,988 |   |  | 1,614.17 |

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1985

| £       | LIABILITIES:                           | £          | £          | £      | ASSETS:                                | £         | £         |
|---------|--|------------|------------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|
|         | <b>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>                |            |            |        | <b>INVESTMENTS (AT COST)</b>           |           |           |
|         | Regimental Association Fund .. .. .    | 87,664.74  |            |        | Regimental Association Fund            |           |           |
|         | Add: Excess of Income Over             |            |            |        | £5,000 Cardiff Corp.                   |           |           |
|         | Expenditure .. .. .                    | 12,581.68  |            |        | 14% Bond 1989 .. .. .                  | 5,052.33  |           |
| 87,664  |  |            | 100,246.42 |        | £4,616.80 Greater London               |           |           |
|         | <b>Mitchell Trust Fund</b> .. .. .     | 4,579.68   |            |        | 6¾% Stock 1990/92 .. .. .              | 4,497.39  |           |
|         | Add: Excess of Income Over             |            |            |        | £5,410.70 Treasury 9% Stock 1994 ..    | 5,475.56  |           |
|         | Expenditure .. .. .                    | 304.00     |            |        | £4,500 Treasury 15½% Stock 1998 ..     | 4,320.00  |           |
| 4,580   |  |            | 4,883.68   |        | £8,415.23 Exchequer 12¼% Stock 1992    | 8,475.15  |           |
|         | <b>McGuire Bate Trust Fund</b> .. .. . | 16,472.45  |            |        | £1,000 Exchequer 10½% Stock 1997 ..    | 962.40    |           |
|         | Add: Excess of Income Over             |            |            |        | £22,052.21 Treasury 13% Stock 1990 ..  | 24,132.06 |           |
|         | Expenditure .. .. .                    | 959.07     |            |        | £2,323.70 Treasury 13¼% Stock 1992 ..  | 2,500.00  |           |
| 16,472  |  |            | 17,431.52  |        | £2,050 Exchequer 12% Stock 1999/2002   | 1,995.37  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £8,704.51 Exchequer 13¼% Stock 1987 .. | 8,637.50  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £9,116.77 Treasury 14½% Stock 1994 ..  | 8,469.65  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £9,517.29 Exchequer 12½% Stock 1990 .. | 9,500.00  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £6,625 Dartford Borough Council .. ..  | 4,677.58  |           |
|         |  |            |            | 79,195 | (Market Value - £89,509) .. .. .       |           | 88,694.99 |
|         |  |            |            |        | <b>Mitchell Trust Fund</b>             |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £400 Treasury 5% Stock 1986/89 .. ..   | 393.35    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | 27 Units Globe Investment Trust Ltd.   |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | 25p Ord. Stock .. .. .                 | 32.00     |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £2,451.82 Consols. 2½% Stock .. .. .   | 997.50    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £361.50 War Stock 3½% .. .. .          | 205.25    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £892.29 Southwark Corp. 6%             |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | Stock 1983/86 .. .. .                  | 883.20    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £445.41 Exchequer 12¼% Stock 1992 ..   | 462.97    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £971.86 Treasury 14½% Stock 1994 ..    | 921.70    |           |
|         |  |            |            | 4,096  | £170.38 Treasury 13% Stock 1990 ..     | 200.00    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | (Market Value - £3,705) .. .. .        |           | 4,095.97  |
|         |  |            |            |        | <b>McGuire Bate Trust Fund</b>         |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £1,582.80 Greater London 6¾%           |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | Stock 1990/92 .. .. .                  | 1,543.65  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £437 Barclays Bank PLC 8¼%             |           |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | Unsecured Stock 1986/93 .. .. .        | 437.00    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £500 Treasury 15½% Stock 1998 .. ..    | 480.00    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £3,719.68 Treasury 9% Stock 1994 .. .. | 3,746.75  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £1,182.12 Exchequer 12¼% Stock 1992 .. | 1,198.33  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £1,735.50 Exchequer 13¼% Stock 1987 .. | 1,732.00  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £1,575.48 Treasury 14½% Stock 1994 ..  | 1,492.30  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £448.48 Treasury 13% Stock 1990 .. ..  | 500.00    |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £2,486.60 Exchequer 12½% Stock 1990 .. | 2,500.00  |           |
|         |  |            |            |        | £1,970 Dartford Borough Council .. ..  | 2,026.36  |           |
|         |  |            |            | 13,156 | (Market Value - £14,835) .. .. .       |           | 15,656.39 |
|         |  |            |            | 791    | Stock of Ties etc. .. .. .             |           | 1,595.10  |
|         |  |            |            | 80     | Debtors: Tandy RHO .. .. .             |           | 79.92     |
|         |  |            |            | 20     | Cash in Hand .. .. .                   |           | 17.78     |
|         |  |            |            | 11,378 | Cash at Bank .. .. .                   |           | 12,421.47 |
| 108,716 |  | 122,561.62 | 108,716    |        | <b>Cash at Bank</b>                    |           |           |
|         |  |            |            | 7,578  | Regimental Association Fund .. .. .    |           | 9,858.63  |
|         |  |            |            | 484    | Mitchell Trust Fund .. .. .            |           | 787.71    |
|         |  |            |            | 3,316  | McGuire Bate Trust Fund .. .. .        |           | 1,775.13  |
|         |  |            |            | 11,378 |  |           | 12,421.47 |

## AUDITORS' REPORT DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT, REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUNDS

We have audited the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Associations' funds as set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, such Balance Sheets and Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Associations' fund and are in accordance with the books and papers produced to us.

17th May 1985.  
K. W. HOWARTH & CO.  
Chartered Accountants, 36 Clare Road, Halifax

## Obituary

*We deeply regret to record the following deaths,  
and on behalf of the Regiment offer our sincere  
sympathy to those bereaved.*

### Mr. E. Smith DCM

"Cabby" Smith died at Lyme Regis Hospital on the 14th July 1985 just one week after his 95th birthday.

He joined the Regiment in 1909 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion in Ireland. He embarked with them for France in August 1914 and was therefore one of the last of the "Old Contemptibles". During the War he was "gassed", twice wounded and awarded the DCM. After the War he joined the 1st Battalion in Palestine and later served with them in Tidworth, Gibraltar, Turkey, Gosport, Devonport, Aldershot and Malta where he completed his service in 1935. He was RQMS for five years and RSM for six.



**RSM E. Smith DCM**

Throughout his military service he gave his all for the good of the Regiment and of the Battalion. Those who are old enough will recall his high standards and

demands for excellence, particularly during his period as RSM of the 1st Battalion. He will be remembered as an outstanding soldier of his era.

On leaving the service he commenced a second career with the Barrack Services and retired again in 1955.

He and his wife then moved to Victoria in Canada to live with their daughter. Later they returned to Dorset, but after his wife died in 1966 he again went to Canada but did not settle. For a period he was in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. After a visit to Australia, he finally settled in Charmouth, Dorset, where he retained his independence right up to his admission to Lyme Regis Hospital earlier this year.

"Cabby" Smith was a Londoner who married Grace Elizabeth Stewart from Halifax in 1921. He leaves a son Lieutenant Colonel (Ret'd) Gerald H. Smith late REME and a daughter Mrs. Nellie Cain. Both send their very best wishes to all in the Regiment who may remember them.

### Major G. C. Tedd

Graham Tedd died suddenly on 31 August 1985, following a heart attack. A Funeral Service was held in Halifax Parish Church on 6 September. The Service was conducted by Canon Roy Mathews assisted by the Vicar of Halifax the Revd R. S. Gibson. A bearer party was provided by DWR PSIs serving with 3 Yorks. The Lesson was read by Lieut General Sir Charles Huxtable, Colonel of the Regiment, and the address given by Major General D. E. Isles.

In his address General Isles stated that he believed the Regiment could not have had a more faithful servant. He recalled that Graham served with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the Depot and then at RHQ as Regimental Secretary for 8 years. All in all, he served the Regiment some 42 years. Those of the 2nd Battalion would remember well the gallant role he played in North Burma as a subaltern in 33 Column, under Sam Hoyle, when there was some fierce fighting. The tribute went on to recall that Graham was a great historian and most knowledgeable on armorial and heraldic matters. All this knowledge was used to great effect when Graham was called upon to arbitrate on minor but important details of regimental history and dress.

The General remembered how well Graham had rallied and fought back after the sudden and tragic loss of his wife Gwen; a severe blow from which, inwardly, he never recovered. Similarly, Graham's fortitude after his first serious heart attack was

recalled and the manner in which Graham put up a tremendously successful struggle to help RHQ to continue functioning efficiently. For, as Regimental Secretary, he worked tirelessly in the interests of the Regiment throughout the Army and throughout the whole of Yorkshire. At the same time, he was a member or supporter of many local clubs and associations and he had been a first class cricket umpire. He will be missed hugely by us all.

"A true friend and comrade - a "Duke" if ever there was one."

The following members of the Regiment attended the Service.

Lt Gen Sir Charles Huxtable, Maj Gen and Mrs. D. E. Isles, Brig W. R. Mundell, Brig J. B. K. Greenway, Brig A. D. Firth, Col C. R. T. Cumberlege, Col C. R. Cumberlege, Col and Mrs. J. F. Crossley, Lt Col S. J. E. Huxley, Lt Col T. J. Nicholson, Lt Col and Mrs. P. D. D. J. Andrews, Lt Col and Mrs. H. S. Le Messurier, Lt Col J. E. Pell, Lt Col and Mrs W. Robins, Mrs. E. J. W. Walker, Major and Mrs. R. W. Asquith, Major M. P. C. Bray, Major and Mrs. R. A. Burnett, Major J. H. Davis, Major E. J. P. Emmett, Major and Mrs. P. B. L. Hoppe, Major and Mrs. C. C. Kenchington, Major and Mrs. S. H. Kirk, Major and Mrs. K. M. McDonald, Major and Mrs. C. D. d'E. Miller, Major and Mrs. J. S. Milligan, Major and Mrs. J. M. Newton, Major and Mrs. E. J. B. Mowat, Major D. C. Roberts, Major and Mrs. D. H. Wood, The Lord Savile, Capt T. Pickersgill, Lieut C. R. T. Smith, Lieut M. G. Tuley, Mrs. J. Bentley, Mrs. M. Huffam, Mrs. H. Sugden, WO1 Goddard, Mr. J. Fitton, Mr. E. Cooke, Mrs. J. E. Sergeant, Mr. J. E. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fish.

Others present included Brig J. M. Cubiss, RHQ PWO, Lt Col D. J. Bottomly, RHQ Green Howards, Dr. Michael Blanch.

Donations in memory of Major Tedd, amounting to £300, has been received for the Friends of the Regiment Appeal.

#### **Captain H. Middleton-Hands**

Bob Middleton-Hands died on 31 August, aged 88. He was commissioned into the Regiment in October 1916 and very shortly afterwards was posted to the 10th Battalion, then serving in France. He remained on active service in the Ypres salient until April 1917, when he was invalided back to the UK. He later served in the 51st Northumberland Fusiliers and the 83rd Training Reserve Battalion before joining the 1st Battalion in Egypt in 1920. The following year he resigned his commission and from then until the outbreak of World War II ran a small engineering business in Smethwick. He rejoined the Regiment in 1939; but shortly afterwards was discharged on medical grounds. Thereafter he continued to manage his business of the manufacture of machine tools. Eventually, as it grew larger, he moved the business to Warwick. He retired in 1966 when the firm was taken over.

#### **Revd S. H. Chase M.C.**

Stephen Chase died recently, aged 74. He came from a distinguished ecclesiastical family; his uncle having been a Bishop of Ripon and his grandfather a Bishop of Ely. He himself was ordained in 1935, joining the Royal Army Chaplains Department in 1940. He served for six years and then again took up his duties as a parish priest. At the time of his death his parish was that of Africk in Hereford and Worcester. A thanksgiving service for his life was held on 22nd September at which the address was given by the Bishop of Worcester.

AB.M.K. recalls:

"Padre Stephen Chase joined the 7th Duke's just before the landing in Normandy and was with us until the end of the war in Europe.

Stephen soon showed himself to be a man with great personal courage and human warmth. He was never a man to permanently base himself at the Regimental Aid Post, where he and the Doc, Arnold Somervill, made a wonderful team. Instead he was frequently seen and heard in the front line giving both encouragement and a fearless example to all whom he met. He was awarded a well deserved MC when, regardless of well directed enemy fire, he rescued a wounded man.

A man of firm convictions and great warmth of friendship all of us in the 7th held him in great affection and respect. A gifted and talented man he will be much missed by all those who had the privilege to know him."

#### **Mr J. Quest MM**

Joe Quest died on 9th September 1985.

He enlisted in the 7th Bn DWR as a TA soldier in 1936, joining his father who was already serving in the Battalion. Following the outbreak of War he went with the Battalion to Iceland and later Normandy and Holland where he was involved in the heavy fighting that led to the liberation of that country. During this period he was wounded, awarded the Military Medal, and promoted to Sergeant. Following the War he decided to stay on as a regular soldier. He was promoted Staff Sergeant and served as an Instructor at the School of Infantry, Netheravon and at Sennelager. He was later involved with the Berlin airlift and served in Hanover Garrison before joining 1 DWR as a Colour Sergeant in the early fifties. He went to Korea with the Battalion as CQMS of Support Company and then to Gibraltar from where he was posted to the 7th Bn DWR TA as a CSM (PSI). Following a short period at the Depot and a tour of Malaya, he returned to 1 DWR in Colchester and was released from the Army in 1961.

Joe will be remembered as a loyal cheerful and hard working individual who was ready to turn his hand to any task without a great deal of fuss or bother. Following his retirement from the Army he worked for twenty years behind the counter of the Droylsden Post Office where he again built a

reputation for loyal, cheerful and friendly service. He was an active member of the Mossley Branch of the Regimental Association and of the British Legion.

Among those present at the funeral, which was held at St Stephens Church, Droylsden, were many members of the Mosley branch of the Regimental Association and of the Droylsden Branch of the Royal British Legion, who also provided the bearer party. Others present included Lieut Colonel H. S. Le Mesurier, Lieut Colonel W. Robins, Mr Jackie Horne, Mr Walter Downs, Mr Jack Russell and Mr Ron Williams.

#### **Mr J. C. Jones**

In pensioner Jones died on 17th July 1985, aged 77. He served with the Dukes' from 1935 to 1938, transferring to the RAOC in the latter year and with whom he remained until retirement in 1948. He then served in the RAOC TA from 1950–1962. He entered the Royal Hospital, Chelsea in 1984.

#### **Private N. Greenhow**

Private Neville Greenhow died on 18th August 1985 in the Fort Lauderdale Hospital, Florida USA, after having being transferred there suffering from a severe viral infection contracted while serving with 1 DWR in Belize.

Neville Greenhow joined the 1st Battalion in October 1979. His six years service were all spent with the Battalion and included working in the Officers' Mess, the Sergeants Mess, the Clothing store and, up until his untimely and tragic death, in the battalion Ration store. Coming from Bradford he was a Yorkshire soldier through and through. He was something of a battalion personality and extremely well liked.

At the request of his family his body was flown home for a funeral service at the Scholesmoor Crematorium Chapel. A bearer party, under the command of Sergeant Broadhead MM, was found from DWR NCOs serving with the King's Division Depot and the Last Post and Reveille was sounded by Private Lambert who, was in full dress.

Among those present at the funeral were Lieutenant J. C. Bailey, Lieut Colonel W. Robins, Corporal Bohannan, Lance Corporal C. E. McKnight and Private M. G. Simpson.

#### **Mr. E Hewinson**

Eddie Hewinson died on 9th August 1985. He enlisted into the Regiment in 1939, subsequently transferring to the East Yorkshire Regiment with

whom he served in India. Later he transferred to the Indian Army in which service he rose to the rank of Sub-Conductor. Lieut Colonel W. Robins and Mr Bert Copley attended the funeral.

#### **Brigadier R. L. Jephson-Jones GC**

Robert Jephson-Jones died recently, aged 80. He was commissioned into the Regiment in 1925 and served in both the 1st and 2nd Battalions. From 1932–34 he was with the Nigeria Regiment before transferring to the RAOC in 1936. During the War he served in Palestine, Egypt, Sudan and Italy. He was Deputy Director of Ordnance Services (Scottish Command) from 1954–57 and Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Branston from 1957–1960.

He was among the earliest recipients of the George Cross. He gained it in 1940 for conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner. For security reasons the citation did not specify the circumstances. In fact, as a Captain in the RAOC, he had been carrying out bomb disposal work in Malta for six months while the island was under continuous onslaught from German and Italian bombers in a siege which lasted more than two years.

#### **Mrs. Eileen Kelly**

Mrs. Eileen Kelly widow of the late Major Henry Kelly, VC, MC and Bar died on Thursday 22 August 1985, aged 87. The funeral service on Tuesday 27 August at Wythenshaw. The Regiment was represented by Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins, OBE.

Major Henry Kelly, who died in 1960, earned his Victoria Cross on 3 October 1916 whilst serving with the 10th Battalion DWR at Le Sars and his Military Cross and Bar in Italy in 1918.

Mrs. Kelly's son, Henry, was commissioned into the Regiment in 1954 and served with the Battalion in Gibraltar before being seconded to the Malaya Regiment.

#### **Mrs. M. L. Treacy**

May Treacy, the widow of Bishop Eric Treacy, died on 3 August 1985.

May much enjoyed the connection with The Duke of Wellington's Regiment during the many years Eric was Honorary Chaplain. She became known to and knew many Dukes' and their families when Eric was Vicar of Halifax and later when Suffragan Bishop of Pontefract and Bishop of Wakefield.

May continued to attend Regimental functions after Eric's death, in particular the annual Service in York Minister, which had meant so much to both of them.