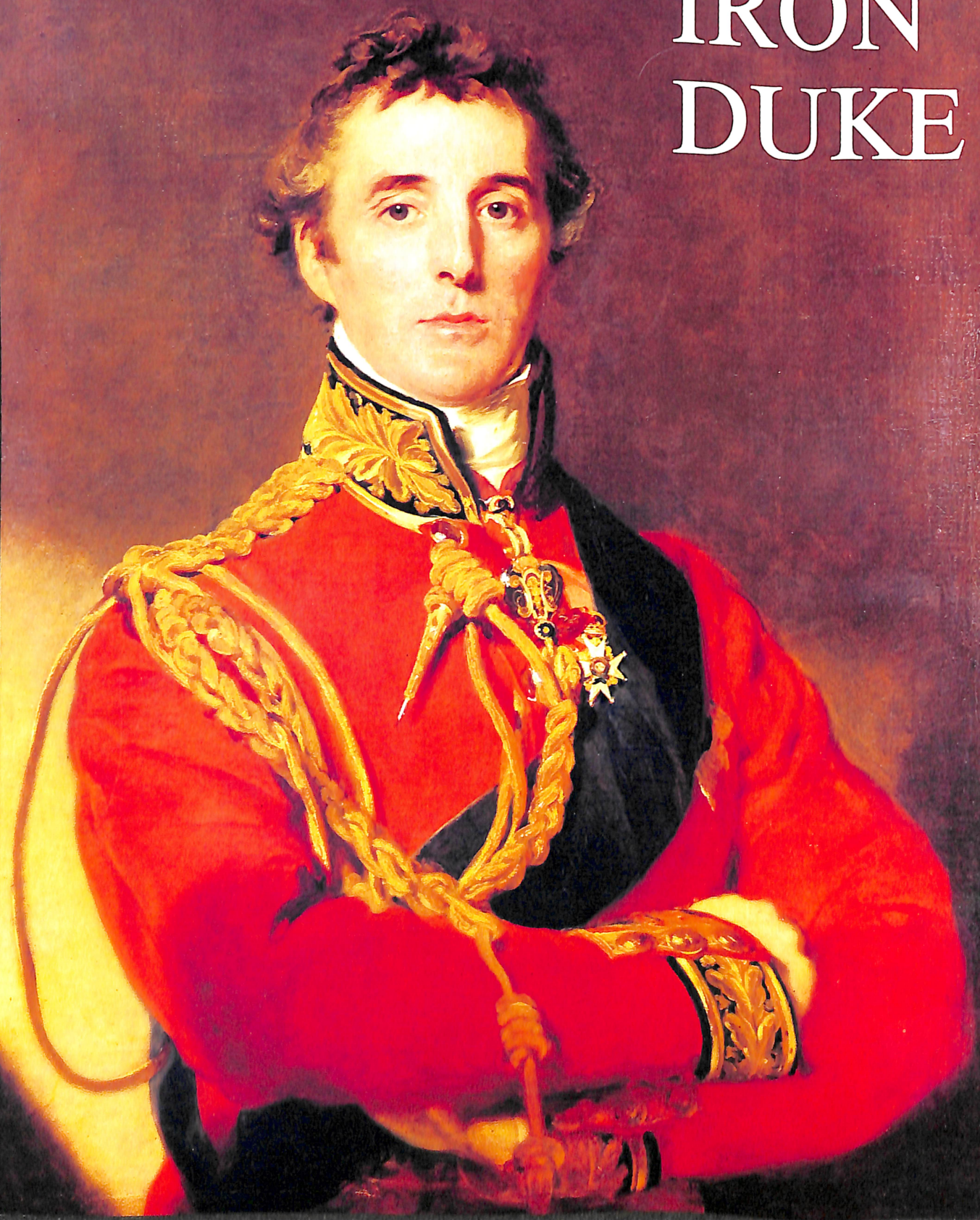


WINTER 1994
No. 226

THE IRON DUKE



THE IRON DUKE

The Regimental Journal of

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

(WEST RIDING)

Dettingen
Mysore
Seringatapatam
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
Djebel Bou Aoukaz 1943
Anzio
Monte Ceco
Burma 1942, '43, '44
Sittang 1942
Chindits 1944
The Hook 1953
Korea 1952-53

Vol. LXIII

Winter 1994

No. 226

BUSINESS NOTES

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The opinions expressed in the articles of the journal are those of the
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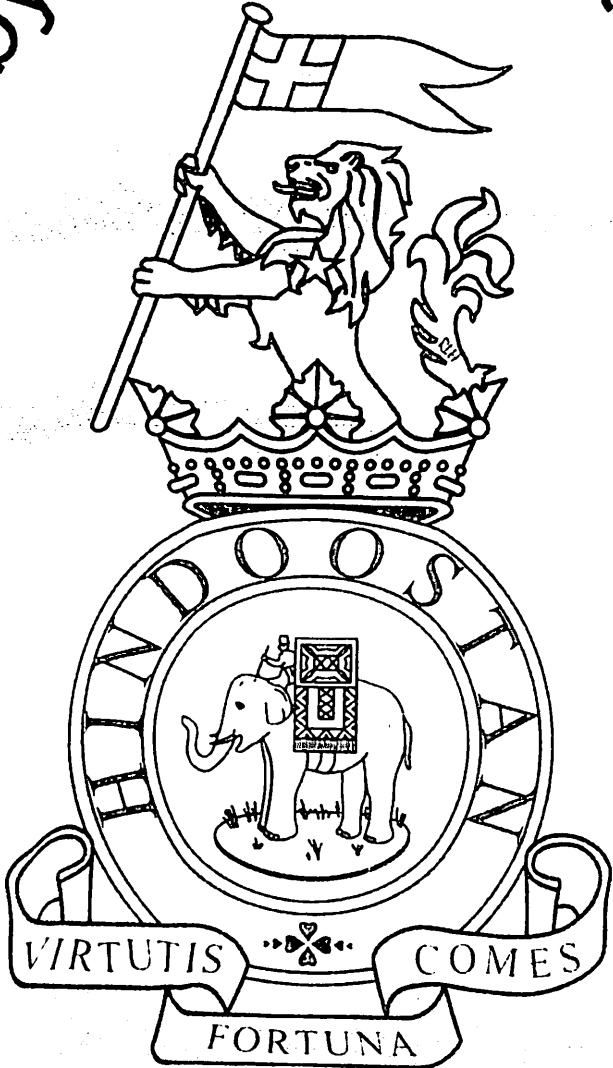
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THE REGIMENT

The Colonel-in-Chief

BRIGADIER HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, KG, LVO, OBE, MC, BA, DL

Colonel of the Regiment
Brigadier W. R. Mundell, OBE

c/o The Royal Armouries, H.M. Tower of London, London EC3N 4AB

Regimental Headquarters
*Wellesley Park,
Highroad Well,
Halifax, HX2 0BA.*

Regimental Secretary: Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles
Assistant Regimental Secretary: Major R. Heron

1st Battalion
*Kiwi Barracks,
Bulford,
Salisbury, SP4 9PF.*

Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel N. St. J. Hall
Adjutant: Captain D. P. Monteith
Regimental Sergeant Major: WO1 R. M. Pierce

3rd Battalion
*Endcliffe Hall,
Endcliffe Vale Road,
Sheffield, S10 3EU.*

Honorary Colonel: Lieutenant General M. J. D. Walker, CBE
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel T. C. S. Bonas, BA
Adjutant: Captain A. J. Adams
Regimental Sergeant Major: WO1 M. Smith

ARMY CADET FORCE - DWR

Yorkshire (North & West)
D Company Detachments
OC: Major P. Cole

Halifax
Huddersfield

Heckmondwike
Keighley

Mirfield
Skipton

Thongsbridge

Humberside and South Yorkshire
C Company Detachments
OC: Major T. Scrivens

Barnsley
Darfield

Thurcroft
Wath on Dearne

Wombwell

D Company Detachments
OC: Major D. Galloway

Birdwell

Endcliffe

COMBINED CADET FORCE - DWR

Giggleswick School CCF
CO: Lieutenant Colonel N. J. Mussett

Leeds Grammar School CCF
OC: Squadron Leader R. Hill

ALLIED REGIMENT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY

Les Voltigeurs de Quebec
*Manège Militaire,
Grande-Allee,
Quebec, Canada.*

Honorary Colonel: J. T. P. Audet
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Dionne CD.

ALLIED REGIMENT OF THE PAKISTAN ARMY

10th Bn The Baloch Regiment
*Malakand Fort,
Malakand, NWFP,
Pakistan.*

Colonel: Brigadier Syed Sarfraz Ali, SI(M)
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel Majid Azim

AFFILIATED SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY

H.M.S. Iron Duke
BFPO 309

Commander C. A. Snow RN

H.M.S. Sheffield
BFPO 383

Commander S. M. Gillespie RN



The 33rd Regiment at the battle of Waterloo.

Regimental Headquarters

Regimental Notes

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Major General M. J. D. Walker CBE, Honorary Colonel, 3rd Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been selected for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General and appointed to command the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps.

Major A. H. S. Drake MBE, has been selected to command the 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, wef January 1996.

Major M. J. Stone has been selected to command Infantry Training Battalion No. 2, wef January 1995.

Major K. M. McDonald TD, JP, BA, DL, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant in the County of West Yorkshire.

Second Lieutenants J. G. J. Golding, J. W. Charlesworth, A. J. M. Liddle and J. R. Bryden were commissioned from RMAS on 6 August 1994 and posted to 1 DWR.

RETIREMENTS

Lieutenant Colonel C. J. W. Gilbert retired on 13 July 1994.

Major R. Heron retired on 1 September 1994.

Captain M. Tinsley retired on 1 November 1994.

A REGIMENTAL BROOCH

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. D. McNair has presented the Regiment with a silver and diamond encrusted

brooch in memory of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. M. V. Le Poer Trench. The brooch was the property of his late wife, who had inherited it from her mother, Mrs. Le Poer Trench. Lieutenant Colonel Trench, who was the nephew of Colonel S. J. Trench, who commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1893-1903, was the editor of the Iron Duke for 23 years, from its first issue in 1925 until 1948. He and his wife met in India and were married in Bombay in November 1914. They left India to return to the UK in November 1916. The brooch was given to Mrs. Trench by Lady Landon, the wife of the divisional commander.

It is intended that the brooch will be made available for use by the wife of the Colonel of the Regiment.

PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The Regiment has recently commissioned paintings of the battles of Waterloo and Alma for display in the officers' mess of the 1st Battalion. The first of them, that of Waterloo, has recently been completed. It was painted by David Rowlands, oil on canvas, and measures 60" x 40".

OFFICERS' DINNER CLUB

The officers' dinner club gathered at Endcliffe Hall on Friday 4 November. One hundred and two members were present. The Colonel of the Regiment presided.



RMC Passing out parade: August 1994

Left to right: Mr. Liddle and 2nd Lieutenant Alex Liddle; Mr. Bryden and 2nd Lieutenant James Bryden; Colonel Charlesworth, the Colonel of the Regiment and 2nd Lieutenant James Charlesworth; Mr. Golding and 2nd Lieutenant Tom Golding.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

The trustees met at Bankfield Museum on 20 October 1994. Present were Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE (Chairman), Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles and Major K. M. McDonald TD, JP, BA, DL. In attendance were Ms Rosie Crook, Assistant Director, Museum & Arts, Calderdale Leisure Services; Major D. R. Dunston TD, 2i/c 3 DWR and Ms. Phillipa Mackenzie and Mr. John Spencer of Bankfield Museum.

Trustees

The chairman advised the meeting that Major A. C. S. Savory had decided to stand down as a trustee. He had written to him thanking him for all the work he had put in for the Museum over the years. Major A. C. Jowett would be invited to succeed him.

Information leaflets

Ms. Crook informed the trustees that it was now expected that work on producing the information leaflets would be completed in January 1995.

Accounts

The audited accounts were examined and it was noted that there was an excess of expenditure over income of £1036.00 in the year ended 31 March 1994. This was in line with expectations and was due to the cost of producing the information leaflets.

Current improvements to the display

Delivery of the new audio visual equipment is expected shortly. The next step will be to produce a video tape with slides and subtitles. It was hoped to complete the task by the spring of 1995.

Display of medals and badges

A discussion took place regarding the ways and means of increasing the number of medals/badges on display. It was decided that this subject would receive further consideration once the current tasks had been completed.

Loan of items to 3 DWR

Various items were suggested for loan to 3 DWR, subject to the constraints of the trust deed. It was agreed that the cost of having copies made of some of the prints would be investigated.

Charges for replying to historical enquiries

The Regiment is now able to charge for this service. Although the anticipated revenue will not be very great it is the intention to credit such sums to the Museum fund.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

- From Mr. J. Aldersley, "Garrison in Iceland" a photographic tribute to the 1/6th and 1/7th Battalions while serving in Iceland from 1940-42.
- From Captain J. R. Allen, an account of his service with 1/6th Battalion during WWII, together with a collection of photographs.

- From Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, photographs and boxing trophies, the property of the late Lance Corporal Smith and relating to his service with the 2nd Battalion during the 1930s.

- From Mr. Donald Hall, two leather bound books containing tributes to Cedric Horsfall. Also a 2nd Battalion rugby cup.

- From Brigadier A. D. Firth, a collection of books mostly concerning the 1st Duke of Wellington.

THE DURHAM BALKAN COLLECTION

Calderdale Museum and Arts division is currently developing a new permanent gallery to be dedicated to the life of Mary Edith Durham (1863-1944), who travelled and collected in the Balkans between 1900 and 1920. The Museum division is anxious to link the gallery both with its textiles collection and the Regimental Museum, in view of the 1st Battalion's recent service in Bosnia. The Museum would therefore welcome such items as maps, photographs, items of clothing, pottery etc. Anyone able to loan suitable item(s) should contact the Regimental Secretary.

THE PRIDE OF THE REGIMENT IS AT STAKE

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1st Battalion

Commanding Officer's Introduction

During the past two years we have been obliged to change our uniform a number of times in keeping with the demands of the different environments in which we found ourselves: from the arctic conditions of north Norway, the temperate climate of the UK, the desert/tropical conditions of Kenya, to the end of Bosnian winter and the heat of the Bosnian summer. Finally we came back to the vagaries of the British autumn.

The climax of those two years was the Battalion's eventual deployment to the former Republic of Yugoslavia. When the last edition of the Iron Duke was being prepared we were still only half way through the tour. All was going well and the Battalion's reputation was in the making, but our future situation in Bosnia was far from certain. Were we to be relieved by another British battalion? Would the Serbs let them take over Gorazde? Would the Muslims let us out? It was all fraught with uncertainty. Our experiences over the previous twelve months had taught us the need for a flexible and adaptable

approach to our work. The Battalion had a remarkably pragmatic and professional outlook. Everyone knew that a good job was being done, our comrades depended on our commitment, and everything that could be done in our support was being considered.

Eventually the Battalion returned to Bulford on time with a very high reputation and the thanks of colleagues in the United Nations, our military counterparts in the three warring factions and the civil communities who were our primary focus for help. We can be very proud of what we have achieved and we are extremely grateful for the encouragement and support we received from our families, our colleagues and the Regiment. But our work was not without penalty: Private Shaun Taylor gave his life and others are carrying scars both physical and mental. They and their families will not be forgotten. In the meantime, the Battalion moves on to another task all the better for its recent experiences.



1 DWR administration office at Bugojno

Left to right: Lance Corporal A. Sissons, Lance Corporal A. Robinson, Corporal W. Lewin, Lance Corporal P. Norman, Captain R. G. Griffiths, 2nd Lieutenant J. J. Macphee.



Major S. C. Newton, accompanied by an interpreter, advises where harvesting can take place.



Battalion HQ, overlooking the sports ground at Gorazde.

ALMA COMPANY

OC - Major N. G. Borwell
 2i/c - Lieutenant N. R. E. Woolgar QLR
 CSM - WO2 A. J. Sutcliffe
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant Dean

1 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant T. Golding
 Sergeant M. Ness

2 Platoon

Lieutenant B. H. Walsgrove
 Sergeant E. Innes

3 Platoon

Lieutenant G. Purcell
 Sergeant G. N. Summersgill

By the beginning of June Alma Company had developed an uneasy understanding with the Serbs remaining on the East Bank overlooking Gorazde. Serb armed 'police' had been substituted for armed 'civilians'. These were clearly soldiers under military orders, with service weapons, occupying tactical positions overlooking the town. Their presence within the 3km zone was unacceptable but our mandate made the pre-emptive use of force to move them out impossible. Events in Geneva where peace talks were in danger of stalling, provided the catalyst to dramatically reduce the number of Serbs in the zone. The Bosnian delegation refused to negotiate until guarantees could be made that Serbs were out of the 3km zone around Gorazde. Their main area of concern was the East Bank. Alma Company patrols had, over the preceding six weeks, identified and monitored precise locations of Serb concentrations. This meant that we were ready to take action against them should it be required. The Bosnian delegation in Geneva refused to continue peace talks unless the Serbs were withdrawn from the East Bank. A deadline was imposed and General Rose was on the direct satellite link with the Commanding Officer and Operations Officer while the operation to move the Serbs was conducted. The Commanding Officer and OC Alma patrolled the hills with the local Serb commanders, Captain Ivanovic and Colonel Luka. The first positions visited proved the sticking point, with the Serbs steadfastly refusing to move from houses overlooking the town on Pargani Ridge. With the deadline of 1100 hrs drawing closer a robust insistence of a Serb withdrawal finally produced results. At 1055 hrs we were able to report to General Rose that the Serbs were on the move and the Geneva talks were back on - in the proverbial 'nick of time'! Once this first position had been cleared the momentum for a withdrawal grew, but we had to keep the pressure on, seizing concealed weapons and ensuring that the Serbs did not try to return to positions first vacated. With only two minor exceptions the Serbs withdrew from all their positions overlooking the town although many remained in dead ground within the 3km zone.

Over the next fortnight, from 11 to 25 June, Alma Company kept the pressure up on the Serbs, searching for weapons, confiscating them and moving on all men in uniform. Over this period Alma Company took a platoon of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) under command for about ten days. Their professionalism and good humour were much appreciated by all of us and their ability to integrate with Alma Company's operations was most impressive. On one occasion armed Serb 'civilians' had reinforced in the area of the Pargani Ridge and a company operation was mounted to remove their

weapons. At 0600 hrs Sergeant Ness and 1 Platoon moved down from OP4 overlooking Pargani Ridge. The PPCLI Platoon moved up the ridge from the river. The Serbs had a rude awakening as the Canadians and Dukes moved in from either end covered by GPMGs from OP4. Blearly-eyed Serbs tried to prevent Sergeant Ness and his team entering the house they were occupying. Their commander attempted to bring his rifle into action but was dissuaded from this option by Sergeant Ness. Meanwhile, at the other end of the feature the Canadians were obstructed by Serbs claiming that the UN did not have the mandate to search for weapons. Technically they may have been correct but the OC told them that we did have the mandate and were going in. The Serbs gave way and the Canadians started their search. A total of sixteen rifles and machine guns were recovered. Corporal Foster and



Private Tyler "A" Company.

his team did particularly well in finding some cunningly concealed AK47s in a building already searched by the Canadians: Northern Ireland search training was still paying off! The aim of this operation was to deter the Serbs from openly moving around with weapons in the 3km zone - to prevent them totally would have been impossible. To this end the next part of the plan was executed. Twenty French engineers armed with chainsaws moved in and cut down all the trees around the Serb positions. The faces of the Serbs was a study in disbelief as their cover from view disappeared allowing domination of their position from OP4. Following this operation the Serbs were more willing to comply with the restrictions of the 3km zone and even saw the funny side of what was a fairly liberal interpretation by us of our mandate. This showed, once again, that the Serbs respect strength and will normally back down when confronted.

Whilst the Muslim commander, Buljabasic, was prepared to assert that the Serbs had moved out of military positions around the town, many Muslim civilians were less convinced.

On 13 June members of 2 Platoon were manning Checkpoint 1 between the Serb and Muslim lines. They were in "dead" ground until about 200 metres from the checkpoint and, even though the crowd comprised mostly women and children, this distance was covered rapidly. Sergeant Wilson and his men realised the gravity of the situation. Once through the checkpoint the crowd would have only about 150 metres until they reached the Serb line. The Serbs, Sergeant Wilson knew, would mow down the crowd rather than allow the people through to reach their houses. He and his men, with the river on one side and a steep hillside on the other, linked arms to prevent the rush, but to no avail. The crowd was checked briefly and then the half-dozen Dukes were swept aside. Meanwhile, the Commanding Officer, standing in the Battalion operations room, heard the commotion over the radio net. He grabbed the nearest interpreter and sped down to the scene in his Land Rover with OC Alma in hot pursuit.

By this time reinforcements from 2 Platoon had started to bolster Sergeant Wilson's beleaguered team. The CO ran ahead of the crowd, stopping them with outstretched arms at the moment that the Serbs manning their checkpoint cocked their weapons. The crowd halted ten metres from the Serbs, intent on going forward but hesitant now that their ringleaders had been halted by the Colonel. A tense stand-off developed with Sergeant Summersgill, Corporal Hind and their men out-flanking the Serbs from the ridge above and members of 2 Platoon with the OC on the road with the CO. After about ninety minutes the Serbs were persuaded to back off and the Muslim women and children had moved back down the road. It is no exaggeration to say that the Geneva peace talks were a trigger-pressure away from disaster that morning. But for the effort of Alma Company and more particularly the CO, Muslim women and children would have been shot down with UN soldiers being accused of protecting the Muslims or standing back and doing nothing. An invidious position and one which, either way, would have cost the lives of several Dukes and led to renewed fighting in Gorazde.

Throughout June and July Alma Company continued a punishing patrol programme both inside and, more controversially, outside the zone. Ops were

strengthened and our hold on the East Bank consolidated. One visiting officer from General Rose's staff commented that the Gorazde force was unique in Bosnia - we were dominating an area in the face of Serb and Muslim brinkmanship.

With the East Bank more or less under control, the CO looked to the west of the Gorazde pocket where Serb and Muslim firing threatened to destabilise the situation.

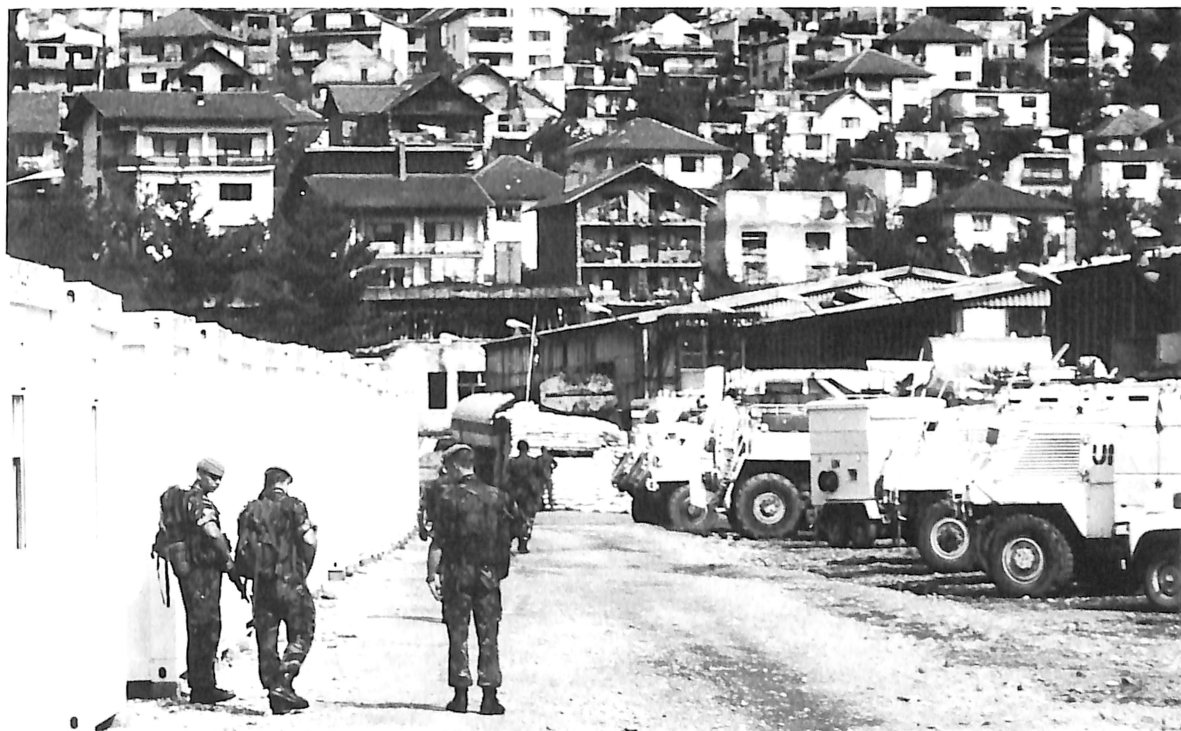
The Recce Platoon was tasked with establishing two OPs overlooking the front lines from the Muslim side. OP 12 received some fire close to its position: up to 40mm anti-aircraft guns were used by the Serbs. OP 11, overlooking the Drina River, was a more complicated proposition. Serb positions over the river were firing on civilians in the Muslim villages - every day there were reports of men, women or children being killed or wounded.

The CO decided to monitor this and maybe deter an escalation by deploying a Recce Platoon/Alma Company OP overlooking the area. As the OC and CSM were conducting their recce of the OP location they were fired on by a Serb heavy machine gun. The OC's Saxon was hit by one round through the run-flat tyre!

Once established, the OP was engaged ten times in eight days by Serb snipers and heavy machine guns. Most of their rounds went high. For Recce and Alma soldiers alike this sporadic fire was irritating but did no serious damage. The Recce Platoon had used its snipers to good effect against Serbs firing upon UN vehicles driving alongside the Drina River (the front line) in 'sniper alley'. The Serbs had returned fire, lashing out against well concealed troops they could not positively locate. A large white sandbagged position with a UN flag on top proved an irresistible target for the Serbs opposite and so they vented their earlier frustrations on OP 11!

After about a fortnight the Muslims started to move troops over the river on to the Serb bank. They were, in effect, using the presence of our OP as cover for this provocative action. As a result the CO told the Muslims that the OP would be withdrawn if they did not move their troops back across the river. The Muslims refused to budge, so OP 11 was withdrawn. We made it clear to local civilians and soldiers alike that the Muslim commanders would be responsible for any renewed firing against local villages as a result. In spite of the removal of OP 11 we were always very warmly received by the local people in the pocket who noticed a marked reduction in firing whenever we were around.

On Waterloo Day, Lance Corporal Schofield was leading a foot patrol from OP3 into the 3km zone. The third man in the team, Private Mellors, stepped on an anti-personnel mine which damaged the instep of his right foot. Privates Oldale and Hollis cleared a path to him and extracted Private Mellors at some risk to themselves. Lance Corporal Schofield and Sergeant Ness then coordinated his evacuation. Throughout the incident, Private Mellors remained calm and his platoon reacted very well. His injury served to highlight the danger from mines - a danger reinforced when Lance Corporal Barker spotted camouflaged anti-personnel mines on the track ahead of him on a patrol a few weeks later. Sound skills saved his patrols from suffering casualties. The potential flash-point of Pargani Ridge, overlooking the town on the East Bank, was the scene of a serious incident at the end of



“The Camp” at Gorazde.

July. A sustained burst of fire from several weapons broke the silence late one night, with fire passing over OP4 from the area of the Serb occupied houses on the ridge below. The OP stood-to, trying to determine whether it was actually under fire itself. About 200 rounds had been fired in all along with a grenade explosion. The OC and Quick Reaction Force (QRF) followed up immediately and moved on to the ridge. The Serbs claimed that a Muslim patrol had approached through the woods and fired upon them and that they had not returned fire, even though the OP with night sights confirmed that the Serbs had been armed during the shooting. The Muslims in the village claimed that four of their men had gone onto the ridge to conduct a black market trade with the Serbs: the Muslims had the cash whilst the Serbs had the coffee and cigarettes. The Muslims claim that three of their men had been executed and the money stolen by the Serbs. At first light Sergeant Innes, Corporal Hind and their teams moved into the woods to search for evidence of the previous night's activities. They found three men dead huddled together about 75 metres into the wood. No proof was available but it clearly had been a black market trade that had gone wrong - the Serbs almost certainly executed the men and stole the money. They, of course, denied this, but neither side seemed willing to escalate the situation for the sake of three dead black-marketeters, 8000.00 in cash and four kilos of cigarettes and coffee. Black market trading between the Serbs and Muslims was surprisingly common, a high risk activity which will never be eradicated.

By the time Alma Company was relieved on the East Bank, at the beginning of September, the area was stable. The Muslims had tried to consolidate a line

forward of their previously agreed positions and the confrontation line had been mapped ready for handover to The Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment (RGBW). The camp, which four and a half months earlier had comprised a few lean-tos next to the vehicles, had been transformed into a Portakabin town. Alma moved from tents to more solid accommodation only a fortnight before handover. It was hard for the RGBW to believe the conditions we had been living under for the past four months or so. The OPs were handed over in good order with the RGBW looking to future winter conditions with a view to further improvements.

Alma Company had been the first into Gorazde and we were now to be the first to leave, two days before Corunna and Tac Headquarters. We were, of course, relieved to be going. Frankly there were many occasions when we wondered if we would get out. Convoys had been infrequent, mail a luxury and the Serbs always had a thumb poised over our windpipe. The handover to 1 RGBW went smoothly and we reflected privately on how good it would have been to have had a handover when we moved in during those confused and turbulent days in April. We are now back in England, having had a surprisingly painless extraction from Gorazde. Alma Company can be proud of the role it played in Bosnia during the Battalion's tour. The future of Bosnia may look bleak, but the people of Vitez and Gorazde were given at least a breather from the worst effects of the war due to our presence.

The three weeks back in England prior to block leave were a chance to get to know our families again and wind down after a hectic tour.

BURMA COMPANY

- OC - Major R. C. Barker, Green Howards
- 2i/c - Captain R. C. O'Connor
- CSM - WO2 A. Pigg
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant G. Murten

4 Platoon	5 Platoon	6 Platoon
2nd Lieutenant J. Townhill Sergeant R. Mosley	2nd Lieutenant J. Vitoria Sergeant G. Perrin	Lieutenant T. Mundell Sergeant S. Lowther

We, Burma Company, expected an interesting second half to our tour in Bosnia. But while there was still plenty of activity in the Bugojno area for us to monitor there was little in the way of new tasks. The signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim/Croat Federation on 8 June would, we believed, herald a new era in the conflict and allow us the opportunity to get onto the Serb/Muslim front lines to our north and west. Without a clear mandate to do so we attempted to meet the Serbs on the road to Kupres, sending Corporal Johnson, attached from the Milan Platoon, and his section to clear the way. Along with Lieutenant Richard Smith from the Royal Engineers they managed to make it through to the Serb front lines without incident. This meeting was a major breakthrough and soon General Rose, closely followed by Commander BRITFOR Brigadier Ridgeway, were on the scene to reinforce the success. An agreement to meet daily at 1200hrs was made, the Serbs refusing to let us maintain a permanent presence there. This was where the fun began when the Muslims, perhaps embarrassed by the ease with which we had moved unchallenged through their lines, blocked our vehicles with barriers and mines, thereby preventing a return to Bugojno or, more importantly, the ability to replenish. Despite much negotiation, brinkmanship, bluff and cajoling, the situation remained unchanged and eventually there was no option but to withdraw through the barriers and back to base. It soon became apparent to all, from General Rose downwards, that neither side had any intention of allowing the UN to become involved in this particular part of the war, and efforts to establish observation posts overlooking the Serb/Muslim front lines ended in similar failure.

Our primary aim of creating the conditions in which the Muslims and Croats could effect their February peace agreement was, however, proving to be very successful. Burma Company soldiers continued to man the Active Sites, ensuring that artillery was only fired at the Serbs, whilst at the same time using the high ground vantage points as a means of monitoring the general situation in the area. We began a platoon exchange programme with the 2nd Battalion The Royal Anglian Regiment (The Poachers) which allowed soldiers from both regiments to see each others' areas and conditions.

Having handed over responsibility for patrolling the former confrontation line in the Gornji Vakuf area to the Poachers, Burma Company was retasked with maintaining the security of the main routes which ran through a now enlarged area of responsibility. To carry out this task effectively and in order to get the maximum number of soldiers out of the base at Bugojno, the Company established a forward

operating base at the village of Stipici. A former Croat weekend holiday village Stipici, surrounded by pine covered hills and dotted with numerous deserted chalets and cottages, was still real picture postcard stuff. Route Diamond, the Company's primary concern had for many months been the target of small groups of bandits who preyed on lone cars and isolated aid wagons. From the moment Burma Company undertook route security to the day we left not one instance of banditry took place within our area of responsibility, something which those who carried out the patrols can be justly proud of.

Security of the base had not been considered the most exciting of our tasks, not that is until we started to get deliberate small arms fire directed into camp and grenades thrown around the perimeter. This was the downside of peace on the front line as bored Muslim soldiers roamed the streets of Bugojno drunk and looking for excitement. As Allah would not strike them down for drinking we had to find the remedy ourselves and therefore snipers were deployed onto the roof of the factory at last light. Having informed the local military leaders of our actions and following two arrests by the local civil police such incidents ceased.

Our hearts' and minds' projects continued to be a great success and, under the direction of Captain Seb Stewart, we completed the main project of building a collective protection area within the local primary school without which it was unable to function. By the time we left, the school, which we had also cleared out from top to bottom, was up and running on a daily basis. Lieutenant Tim Mundell, through Regimental Headquarters, managed to arrange the donation of fire fighting equipment from Yorkshire brigades for the Bugojno fire station.

The great improvements in the quality of life of the people of Bugojno were a source of enormous satisfaction to us all. When we arrived there was no running water (except the river), no electricity, little or no commerce except the black market and few people on the streets. By the time we came to leave the water was fully reconnected, 65% of the town had electricity, street traders were on every corner, cafes opened and the Kalin Hotel filled its rooms (mainly with UN employees it has to be said). Burma Company left Bugojno knowing that unlike Gorazde and other areas our situation no longer held the great interest of the world's media, but we also knew that we had carried out an important task within which each and every soldier had played his part with professionalism and courage.

Having returned to Bulford we settled into a four week period of post tour administration during which the Colonel of the Regiment visited to present medals. One man who could not make the parade that day was

Lance Corporal Dougie Stroyan who lost his lower leg in a mine incident. Fortunately he was able to make the Company party a couple of days later where he received his medal. All being well he will take up an appointment with the Army Youth Team in Huddersfield in the near future.

Following a four week leave period the Company now embarks on its Northern Ireland training which, with nearly 90% of the Company having no previous experience thereof, could prove to be another steep learning curve.



Corporal Johnson and Lance Corporal Conley of "B" Company.

CORUNNA COMPANY

OC - Major D. S. Bruce
 2i/c - Lieutenant Wood
 CSM - WO2 J. Frear
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant S. Grogan

7 Platoon

Lieutenant R. C. Breary
 Sergeant McConnel

8 Platoon

Lieutenant J. Mitchell
 Sergeant A. Barratt

9 Platoon

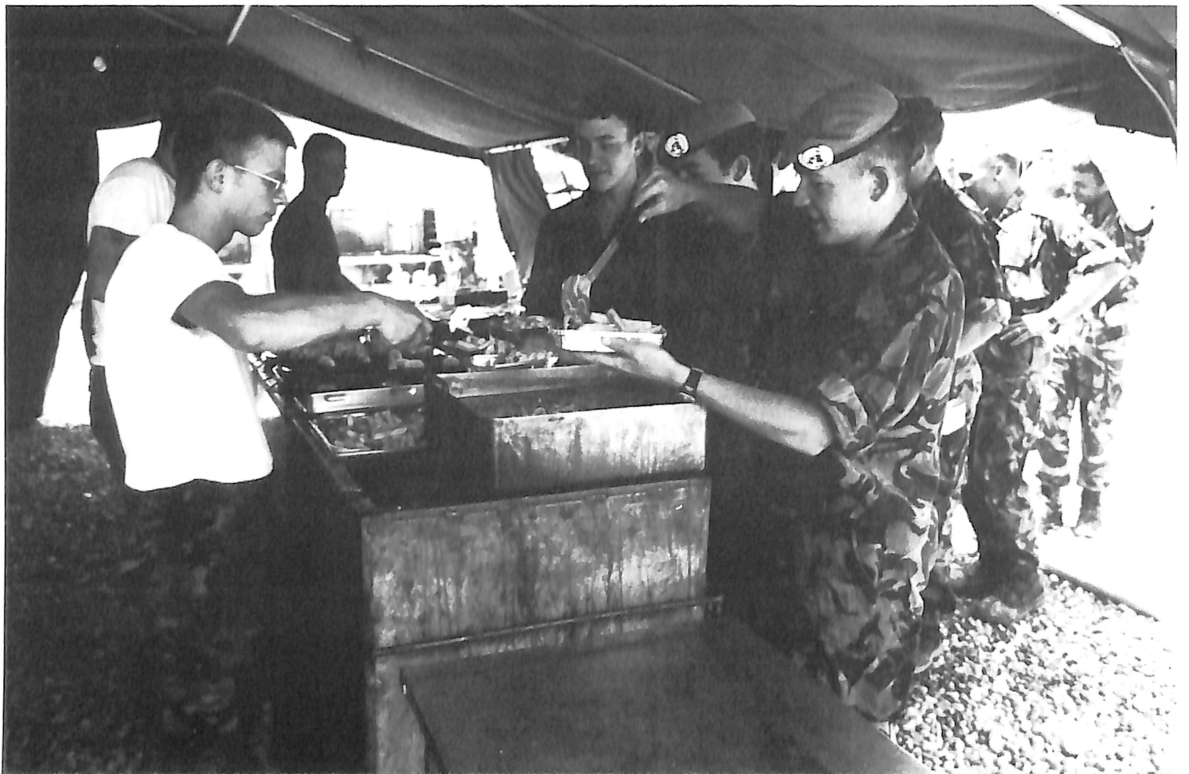
2nd Lieut C. P. B. Langlands-Pearce
 Sergeant S. Caine

At the end of May we were well settled in our company location in Gorazde, a disused bus depot. The facilities were basic and we were getting used to compo rations, stomach upsets and rustic ablutions, and the very slow and frequently nonexistent mail service. 2nd Lieutenant Langlands-Pearce had been sent back to the UK as a result of injuries he received in a mine incident. He was joined by Private Bennett, who had suffered anaphalactic shock, believed to have come from a rat bite received whilst answering a call of

nature! By now most of us were getting used to the frequent "crack and thump" demos given to us by both factions. It was an exciting area in which to operate and commanders at all levels were constantly tested by both sides. Both the Serbs and Muslims sought to test our resolve and impartiality, often firing at patrols and OPs and frequently blaming the other side. The company worked hard to keep incidents to a minimum, and by a process of patrolling, observation posts, negotiation and liaison established a great deal



Typical accommodation in Gorazde.



A cookhouse in Gorazde.

of credibility with both sides. Life was never simple though and even straightforward problems could take days to resolve, having first to cut through duplicity and scheming.

Towards the middle of June the incidence of "Contact! Wait out!" on the company net was on the increase almost daily. It wasn't just the Serbs firing at us either, the Muslims liked to keep their hand in as well. "OP 6" had a clearance patrol fired upon after a BiH patrol set off a trip flare, under Corporal Hughes they returned fire, 72 rounds, claiming one possible hit. A rifle and jacket were recovered later as a result of further clearance. Corporal Mann and Lance Corporal Chambers had a chance to test their section battle drills when some BiH gunmen engaged them from a derelict building, effectively pinning them down. No casualties were incurred on either side and it appeared that the gunmen fled after Lance Corporal Chambers had thrown a grenade into their position.

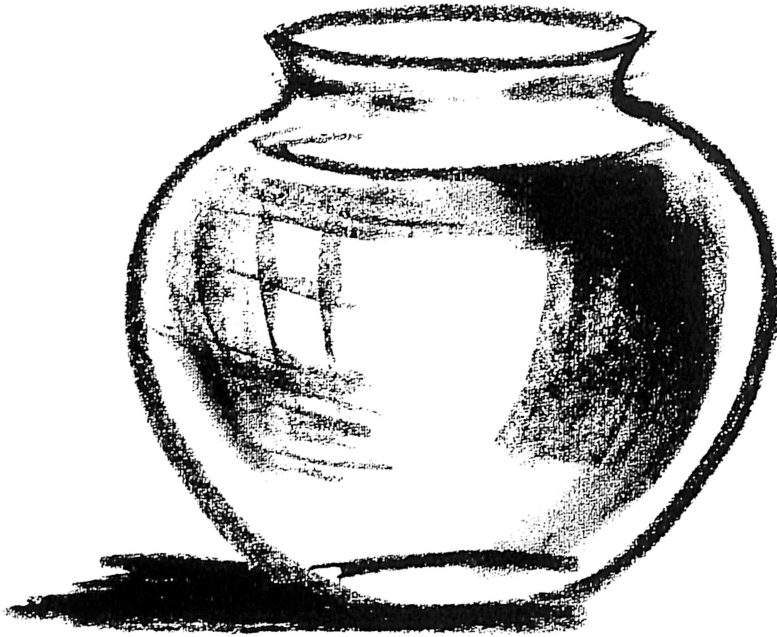
The Serbs at the northern end of town had become another thorn in our side as, although we had good relations with the commanders, these did not have much control over their men. This led to numerous sniping incidents of civilians in the town centre, many rounds actually landing close to the camp gates. Lance Corporal Schofield, leading a patrol on foot into the northern foothills, had no sooner got out of the camp gates when an old woman was shot by a Serb sniper's round. As he administered first aid the rounds continued to ricochet off the road around the patrol forcing them to dive for cover on several occasions. To counter such a threat, another OP was inserted along the line of fire of these so called "snipers", between the two opposing forces. The OP was positioned to stop both Serb and Muslim sniper fire, which was primarily targeted at civilians. It was at this OP that a "sniper" shot at Private Shaun "Tiggs" Taylor, fatally wounding him in the upper chest. The remainder of the OP immediately stood to and returned fire into the firing point some 800m away and a firefight ensued. Lance Corporal Barclay administered first aid and ECC to Private Taylor but sadly there was nothing that could be done. He was given an emotional send off the following day, flown out by helicopter with the officers and soldiers of all nations in Gorazde paying their respects. I think that the haunting sound of "The Last Post" echoing around the totally silent mountainside is something that will remain with everyone who was present.

Thanks to the resilience and determination of Yorkshiremen, and the leadership of the commanders at all levels this tragedy only served to bring the Company closer together and more determined to get on with the job of peacekeeping in the high standards of professionalism that were rapidly becoming synonymous with the name "The Duke of Wellington's Regiment". Over the following weeks "OP 5" became a hot bed of activity in the way of close fire incidents. The Serbs claimed that they had dealt with the sniper who murdered Private Taylor, saying that it was a Muslim, but refusing to produce a body. Life at "OP 5" continued to be like one long day in the butts. Our main problem here was that we could never accurately identify a firing point, until c/s 33c under Corporal Childs got a break. After a couple of two to three round bursts from the Serbs, retaliated with a controlled barrage of 333 rounds of assorted munitions. This seemed to do the trick, and as we later found out, apparently inflicted a few casualties.

"OP 5" was by no means the only area where this sort of activity was taking place daily, most of our locations had soldiers reacting to incidents on a regular basis. One of the more serious incidents involved c/s 22c at "OP 8". They were engaged late at night by long bursts of automatic fire, which was not unusual in this location. However, this time the rounds were beginning to strike home in and around the OP that stood exposed (like all our OPs), on the top of a ruined building. Such was the weight of fire that the section had to take cover prior to returning fire. Corporal Carter, commander c/s 22c, called for assistance and the QRF were despatched to provide greater security to the position. The QRF deployed and the OC moved in to take command of the situation. The nature and intensity of the attack was more severe than normal and a real fear was that the OP may be assaulted. By now we had three sections in allround defence adopting covered fire positions and returning fire. A sporadic gun battle then took place over the next 2½ - 3 hours, lasting until approximately 0330hrs when a grenade was thrown at the OP. Fortunately there were no casualties on our side.

Our good fortune stayed with us to see us through one more potential disaster, Lance Corporal Bosworth while carrying out an admin run to "OP 9", turned up a mined track, he realised his error and was just turning the vehicle around when disaster struck! The vehicle snagged a trip wire set up to an anti personnel mine of the same type that 2nd Lieutenant Langlands-Pearce had become intimate with. The mine exploded against the side of the landrover showering it with shrapnel, Lance Corporal Bosworth, driving, and Private Saif, in the back, both received injuries to the legs and the back of the neck, whilst Private Foster, in the front passenger seat, miraculously escaped with just ringing ears! "Merlin" the CQMS's admin landrover although looking slightly the worse for wear was still drivable, and Lance Corporal Bosworth was able to reverse it for nearly a kilometre back down the track until he met up with Corporal Carter who was on patrol at the time. First aid was administered and casevac was arranged. Fortunately both the casualties were walking wounded only and have now made a full recovery, and as for Private Foster, he ended up on CQMS's fatigues that afternoon - well someone had to pay for "bending" Merlin!

The rest of the tour happily passed without major trauma apart from the usual nightmare of trying to get anything more than the bare essentials past the infamous Serb checkpoint at Rogatica. We left Gorazde with mixed feelings, a great deal had been achieved in a short space of time. Conditions in Gorazde were considerably better than when we had arrived, we had effectively reduced the fighting to the odd minor incident and had undoubtedly gained the respect of both factions. We had proved ourselves to be impartial, professional and robust. The citizens of Gorazde had clearly warmed to our presence and were visibly grateful for all we had done. Corunna Company soldiers had come under fire over fifty times, returning fire on numerous occasions, over two-thirds of the Company have experienced battle inoculation at first hand. Throughout all this the professionalism and resolve was a credit to all. Despite some last minute hitches and another night camped at the roadside we did escape safely in the end and have now enjoyed a month's leave.



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**The Territorial Army, Freepost, 4335 (Ref: 9000), Bristol BS1 3YX.
3 DWR, Endcliffe Hall, Endcliffe Vale Road, Sheffield S10 3EU.**

SOMME COMPANY

OC - Major C. S. T. Lehmann
 CSM - WO2 D. E. Dowdall
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant A. Stead

Milan Platoon

OC - Captain J. H. Purcell
 2i/c - WO2 A. Hunt

Recce Platoon

OC - Captain G. Knight
 2i/c - Colour Sergeant M. A. Cooper

Mortar Platoon

OC - Captain T. G. Vallings
 2i/c - Colour Sergeant D. Flynn

Drums Platoon

Drum Major - Sergeant H. V. Cole

Somme Company has had a diverse existence throughout the tour in Bosnia. The Milan and Drums platoons and the Mortar Fire Control teams from the Mortar Platoon deployed with the rifle companies. They provided a useful boost in numbers as well as an input of experience which when combined with support weapon skills and equipment proved to be a useful asset. The Recce Platoon was initially deployed to Bugojno and pioneered much of the patrol work in the area of Gornji Vakuf, overseeing the initial cease-fire between the Croats and Muslims. It deployed with the Commanding Officer to Gorazde in April and established Observation Posts in some of the more far flung areas of the Gorazde pocket. The Mortar Platoon was deployed initially to Tomislavgrad. It then moved to Bugojno to join the Headquarters of BRITBAT 2 and carried on the work started by the Recce Platoon as well as providing some support to Burma Company.

The officers and senior non commissioned officers have also had some interesting tasks, acting as liaison

officers with various factions in addition to their normal duties. The OC and CSM headed the Battalion patrols and liaison team and controlled patrol movement on the confrontation lines. The ground work was conducted by the Recce and Mortar platoons and was often supplemented by Burma Company who sometimes had the whole company deployed in OPs and on patrol. Constant liaison ensured that disagreements between the Croats and the Muslims were resolved as quickly as possible to avoid flash points developing.

In the Headquarters Camp in Bugojno the CSM took on the role of Camp Sergeant Major and had a challenging time ensuring that other units living with us operated to the required Dukes' standards. He also ran regular entertainment on a Saturday night which often proved to be one of the highlights of the week. The OC added Camp Commandant, Operations Major and Convoy Coordinator to a growing list of titles.

3rd Battalion

Commanding Officer's Introduction

In July the first warning shots were fired regarding possible changes to ORBATS in both Eastern District and our large Brigade (15 North East Brigade). These involved possible conversions to becoming a fire support battalion, a medium reconnaissance regiment or even a transport regiment. Thankfully, at present it seems that the TA review will leave the Battalion untouched as a true general reserve to the regular army. This is very welcome news especially as it will give us continued stability to strengthen both the Regiment's and army's presence in the West Riding and South Yorkshire. But nothing is finally certain until the secretary of state for defence has made public the government's decisions this winter.

Our training package in the summer has been extensive and varied. We sent a team to Nijmegen to compete in the 100 mile march. Members of our shooting team qualified for Bisley at the Eastern District SAA and there Lance Corporals Hallas and Phelan went on to win the bar and medal in the Queen Mary's Cup, and additionally Lance Corporal Phelan a silver medal and bar in the Secretary of State's Rifle Championship.

We had two very successful field firing weekends at Otterburn and Warcop with a multitude of weaponry being employed in fire team, section and platoon attacks including over 100 rounds of 66mm HEAT anti-tank being fired. We were also able to carry out

two field tactical exercises; one at company and the other at Battalion level.

In addition all companies have been away adventurous training, some to the Lake District, others to North Wales. Time in the summer has also been spent in instruction, and a most useful study day was held in Sheffield examining leadership, administration and the latest tactical doctrine.

All our training over the summer stood us in good stead for our annual camp, Exercise 'Orient Express II' in Belgium. Over 350 attended along with attachments from a great many other units in the district. The first week was taken up mainly by platoon and company training allowing commanders not only to consolidate and fine tune military skills, but also to strengthen the so important bonding that has to be achieved if any organisation aspires to high standards. Within this package, each company had a day on the ranges where we could do things we had not had the opportunity to do before. In this the Belgians were most co-operative and a team from their school of infantry was instrumental in giving each company a memorable day. I can honestly say that our night shoot (platoon in defence) was the best night's shooting I have ever seen. The first week culminated in the inter platoon competition won for the second year

running by the Machine Gun Platoon under Lieutenant Richard Wyithe, with second and third place going to the two 'A' Company platoons from Barnsley and Rotherham under Lieutenant Mark Hunter and Captain David Rhodes. 'A' Company's placing in the inter platoon competition secured them the 1994 Champion Company title and The Duke of Wellington's trophy was awarded to their company commander, Major Barry Richardson.

I was particularly pleased with our recruits: thirty three of the thirty six who came following a highly intensive first week's training before joining their companies for the second, passed out.

During camp's middle weekend some went to visit museums and battle sites such as Verdun, Bastogne and Sedan, others to the cities of Belgium, Northern France, Luxembourg and even Germany. Week two saw a three-and-a-half day Battalion exercise set in a CRW environment with the emphasis on offensive operations. We were greatly helped in this by having two PUMAs from RAF Germany who gave us two days excellent service. Some of our soldiers were averaging four trips during that time including a night deployment. During this week the officers paid a day's educational, fascinating and memorable visit to Waterloo.



Brigadier W. R. Mundell, Colonel of the Regiment with Major General M. J. D. Walker, Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant Colonel T. C. S. Bonas, the Commanding Officer, at Endcliffe Hall.

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'A' (SHEFFIELD ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS) COMPANY

- OC - Major B. D. Richardson
- 2i/c - Captain S. M. Garnham
- CSM - Warrant Officer 2 D. Braisby
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant A. J. Smith

Open Day

A (champion) company held an open day on Waterloo Day 18 June 1994 at the TA Centre, Wakefield Road, Barnsley. This was the third and by far the most successful open day to be held at 'A' Company, which was to let the public of Barnsley get an insight into TA life and regular modern army life. Stands this year included:

- Mortars
- Snipers
- Command post
- Tactical cooking
- Recce
- Personal equipment used in the field
- NBC
- First aid casualty simulation
- Cooking in the field

With all the stands together including the indoor range, bouncing castle, junior assault course and the

beer bar, we had a very busy day. It was estimated that we attracted up to 1,000 people during the day. We had also invited the Napoleonic Society to display their weapons, uniform and drill which went down very well.

Warcop 13-14 August 1994

The weekend provided probably the first and last opportunity for the majority of the Battalion to fire the 66mm HEAT (LAW). Before any personnel were allowed to fire, dry training had to be carried out to ensure that the firers were moved under supervision to the firing point. This is where they were instructed to engage a target at a range of 167m. The results on the whole were very good, with a large proportion of firers achieving "M" and "K" kills. The District Commander Major General Cordingley DSO, a trained tankee scored a "K" kill.

There were many other activities at Warcop including section attacks, and a rather clever adaption of the 30m range into a mechanical moving target trainer by the Assault Pioneer Platoon.

'B' COMPANY

- OC - Major P. D. Buzcko
- 2i/c - Captain D. Bentley
- CSM - Warrant Officer 2 D. A. Sunderland
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant G. R. Moore

Inter Platoon Competition at Annual Camp

This year the Inter Platoon competition took place at annual camp in Belgium. Normally this consists of a series of military stands on the first day, a night navigation exercise, and a march and shoot on the following morning. This year there was an important difference; instead of a night navigation exercise, the test was to establish a patrol harbour and then recce, plan and execute a linear ambush. This latter phase involved a tactical environment and the patrolling skills specific to the infantry. 'B' Company tends towards tactical soldiering, it is what it enjoys most and also what it does best. This was demonstrated by high ambush results on the competition and also on the final exercise by accounting for over half the enemy dead. Throughout the tough conditions the soldiers' spirits remained high. The platoon did not win the competition after letting itself down in phase one, the skills test.

The end of phase one saw a member of 'A' Company's Platoon in the lead, but with two phases to go it was nip and tuck all the way. However, for the second year running the SF Platoon was the eventual winner.

Adventurous Training, Keswick

In August this year the company went to Keswick in the Lake District to do some adventurous training.

This is an annual event and is designed as a families weekend; an opportunity for all ranks to include their wives/girlfriends and children in a TA weekend.

The accommodation was the KOBAT centre, a youth hostel type of building that is leased by the MOD specifically for the purpose of outdoor pursuits.

The activities began, for some earlier than others! Different groups were assigned different activities. The first group to leave was the walkers, Corporals Shaw and Brunton, and the brother of Sergeant Roberts - Damien. They left at 0300hrs and drove their Land Rover to Borrowdale. From there they walked to Seathwaite, officially the wettest place in England, and then up to Sprinkling Tarn. At this point, having hot feet, they decided to dip them in a stream off the tarn. They said their feet immediately turned blue and almost had to be defrosted before they could continue. When they had recovered they continued to Scafell, arriving at 0700hrs in time to watch the sun rise. It was then up to Scafell Pike itself, the highest point in England, then across to Great Gable before returning to base.

The next group was the water skiers. Lieutenant Baron had recently bought a speed boat which he took to Windermere for the weekend. Both water skiing and waterboarding were tried. The third group activity of the morning was the climbing party which was under instruction from a member of the Army



3rd Battalion in Belgium: the Sniper Platoon
Left to right (back row): Lance Corporal Wall, Private Chowdrey and Lance Corporal Hollas.
Front row: Private Miles, Corporal Skibinski and Lance Corporal Bernard.



Lieutenant Wylie and the SF Platoon - the Champion Platoon.

Youth Training Team camping next to Coniston Water. A few small climbs plus an abseil at Glen Close were done. Glen Close is an old mine or quarry with water in the bottom and appears to be a popular spot for the disposing of old cars. It has many climbs of varying degrees of difficulty and also a 180' abseil, one of the highest in the Lakes. In addition the water is deep and clear, ideal for the scuba divers who were out in force.

In the afternoon we saw an activity new to most of us. We drove to a place called Stickle Gill and went "Gill running". This consists of running up a mountain stream from the valley bottom to the summit, negotiating waterfalls and any other obstacles along the way. It was immense fun and apparently good entertainment for onlookers picnicking by the side of the Gill.

The Range Package

As part of the range package each company went through during the Battalion annual camp at Camp Bastogne, Belgium, Belgium School of Infantry instructors were happily driving a Leopard tank over soldiers lying between the tracks or in trenches, or standing in manholes as part of a confidence building phase.

In addition there were other confidence building exercises provided by the Belgian army:

The soldiers had to crawl and slither through a very narrow, 100m pitch black tunnel, rat infested and filled with dead ends.

Leaping through blazing windows, to enter a building and then carry out house clearance drills. During this activity some soldiers did not go through the window quickly enough, leaving them with singed eyebrows and hair.

A Belgian lieutenant instructed soldiers on the construction of various types of Molotov cocktail,

and their use in anti-tank warfare. Each soldier made his own Molotov cocktail and then threw it at a tank target with spectacular results.

The rest of the range package included more "traditional" activities.

A zeroing phase, but with a difference. The Belgian army uses a computerised system that incorporates a monitor screen by the firer, which displays the fall of shot on a representation of the target. The system also works out and displays the difference in millimetres between the mean point of impact and the correct zeroing point, on both the X and Y axis and additionally prints out a hard copy for the firer's records. It is an excellent system and saves an enormous amount of time over the traditional method of walking 100m to the target, getting the ruler out and performing a quick guesstimate, pasting up and then walking 100m back to the firing point. However it does require the soldier and/or coach to know which is the X axis and which is the Y in order to work!

Probably one of the highlights of camp was the night shoot. This was a defensive shoot where platoons occupied a World War I/Korea type trench system and then engaged a simulated enemy attack, initially repulsing it but eventually having to withdraw under bombardment. With thousands of rounds of ammunition for the soldiers, tens of pounds of PE for the simulated bombardment, GPMG SF in support and mortar illumination on call, it was an exciting shoot.

The restrictions and safety rules imposed by the Belgian army are not as tight or restricting as those applied when exercising and shooting in the UK. This easing of restrictions allowed full and interesting use to be made of the ranges for even the more traditional activities of a range package.

BATTALION SUPPORT GROUP

- OC - Captain I. Marshall
- Zi/c - Warrant Officer 2 J. H. Stevenson

Sniper Platoon

In March this year the OC tasked Lieutenant Reaney with combining the Battalion shooting team with the snipers, at that time we only had two trained snipers and the shooting team was somewhat depleted.

From then on the weekend training programmes have combined learning the military skills required of a sniper and practising the match competitions in readiness for the shooting season.

At annual camp a sniper cadre was run which was a resounding success. It concentrated on six out of the seven sniper skills, judging distance, observation, stalking, concealment, map reading and sniper knowledge. Observation posts were put out for the night. Friday of the first week was test day: all passed.

During the exercise the snipers were deployed in pairs to the companies and in most cases were correctly used. However, to use a sniper to guard prisoners or look after bergens is a total misuse of a Battalion's asset.

WO2 WILLIAM CLARKE, BEM

WO2 Bill Clarke retired from 3 DWR on 29 November 1994. It is thought that Mr. Clarke is the last serving veteran from the Korean war who served with 1 DWR.

Bill Clarke was called up for National Service in May 1952, initially in the York and Lancaster Regiment. However, he was soon sent to 1 DWR which was just about to enter the Korean war. At the Battle of the Hook, Bill Clarke was with 'D' Company and was wounded and taken prisoner. He was released by the Chinese in August 1953, three months later.

In March 1954 Bill was demobilised but re-enlisted

in the 1st Battalion The York and Lancaster Regiment in 1958 (with again a short period with 1 DWR in Belfast). During the next eleven years he served in Germany, Swaziland, Cyprus and the north of England before being made redundant on the disbandment of The York and Lancaster Regiment in 1969. At that time he was a colour sergeant.

In 1971 he joined 1 Yorks and served with them in Cyprus, Germany and Canada. He left briefly in 1973 before rejoining in 1976 as a Corporal with 1 York. In 1986, as a Colour Sergeant, he transferred to 4 Yorks to run the officers' mess. He served at Endcliffe Hall

with 3/4 Yorks, and latterly 3 DWR until his retirement. He was awarded the BEM in 1992 and the Lord Lieutenant Certificate in 1991, and his Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1988.

Although he is leaving the TA he remains the caretaker at Endcliffe Hall thus continuing his 42 years' connection with the service.

ARMY CADET FORCE

Yorkshire (North and West). 'D' Company

Annual camp this year was at Warcop from 30 July to 12 August. The first week had everybody working together on a wide range of activities, i.e. abseiling and climbing, mountain biking and canoeing, and similar activities were run by 124 AYT. On the military side we used the assault course and the 30m range. We did some 1 and 2 star testing and also field training as a lead up to our 24 hour exercise later in the week. Unfortunately due to the most horrendous thunder storm at 5am on the second day of the exercise, with the bivvie site looking more like a river than a field, we had to call off the exercise and spent the rest of the day drying out cadets and equipment. On Friday afternoon the junior cadets headed for home, leaving the senior cadets to do their specialist cadres of signals, battle skills and 3 star testing, during the second week.

On 11 September the company ran the county swimming championships. Our cadets won quite a number of events and six of them now go on to swim for the county at the 15 Brigade championships.

"Colts Canter", 15 Brigade march and shoot competition for cadets, took place on Sunday 9

October. Eight of our cadets were spread among the three county teams. The 'A' team came second and the 'B' team was fourth out of a total of eighteen teams.

Humberside and South Yorkshire. 'C' Company

The company has had a very good year, in particular Barnsley and Darfield Detachments had excellent results. The most recent training weekend was held at Proteus. The main training consisted of basic training for recruits, and a 24 hour patrol exercise for the senior cadets.

The company was well represented by cadet boys and girls from all detachments at the county swimming championships and won the Inter-company competition. Eight cadets have been selected to represent the county in the district championships.

Barnsley Detachment is now located at the Wakefield Road TA Centre, the home of 'A' Company 3 DWR. The support given by the 'A' Company to both the detachment and the company has been considerable.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CCF

For some time now the contingent has had a strength well in excess of its establishment of 150 cadets. This has enabled us to offer extensive advanced training programmes to our senior cadets as well as fulfil basic requirements for the army proficiency certificate and RAF section proficiency awards. Most notable successes in the brigade competitions have been winning the CCF Exercise "Colts Canter" for two years in succession and capturing several trophies in the CCF skill at arms matches. The shooting team, captained by Colour Sergeant Elizabeth Wrigley, again won the falling plate match in October, beating Ampleforth in a tightly-fought final by only one plate.

The biennial inspection was held on 17 October. The review was taken by Group Captain David Wilby, AFC, Commanding Officer of RAF Finningley. He was accompanied by Captain James Adams, adjutant of the 3rd Battalion DWR. The contingent was commended on its high standard of training and organisation. In the summer we took the largest number of cadets to camp for over thirty years and many cadets attended courses during the holidays or were engaged in expeditions run by colleagues in the school as part of the outdoor pursuits and Duke of Edinburgh Scheme programme.

H.M.S. IRON DUKE

In The Falklands Theatre

HMS Iron Duke is now in the operational theatre of the Falkland Islands, worked up and ready for war. After a year of preparations the ship has arrived at the sharp end of British defence commitments. All that is required now is the adjustment to living and working in a tri-service environment, adapting to RAF driven theatre and developing the required local knowledge to operate efficiently and to our maximum potential.

Iron Duke's main roles during this deployment are as the major maritime asset for the deterrence of the

Argentinian naval threat, to act in support of the RAF by providing an air defence capability and the army by providing naval gunfire support and, where required, transport both around the islands and further afield. As such we are regularly exercised in these roles with inclusion, where appropriate, in all military scenarios. This includes functioning effectively with, amongst others, the RAF, the resident infantry company and the Royal Engineers. Within the first two months in theatre the ship will have been involved in a tri-service

exercise based on the defence of Mount Pleasant Airfield, the main military asset on the Falkland Islands, and a bi-service exercise in support of infantry operations ashore. All in all a busy introduction to the theatre in which we are to spend five months.

The ship has also had specific preparations to make for the new environment. Damage control exercises interlinked with warfare serials have formed the basis of this package to date and have culminated in an exercise assessed by an outside authority created purely for that task. Obtaining an assessment of "very satisfactory" the ship has proved its worth in the field of damage limitation, dealing with fires, floods, smoke clearance and casualties.

Whilst in such an environment, Iron Duke is also taking the opportunity to generate closer liaisons and better understanding with her sister services by operating a regular exchange scheme. This involves embarking members of both the RAF and the army from all ranks and giving them an insight into our operating procedures. Also wherever possible they are actually integrated into the daily routines on board to give them a true feel for what is without doubt a completely different lifestyle. In return we send up to ten members of the ship's company at any one time to work with the various regiments and squadrons based in and around the airfield.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From: Mr. G. H. Wragg
155 Long Lane
Attenborough
Beeston NG9 6BE

The Editor
The 'Iron Duke'

The 2nd Battalion in Burma: 1942 and 1944

I only recently acquired a copy of the "History of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment 1919-1952". Having served in the 2nd Battalion in both the 1942 and 1944 campaigns I was much interested in the accounts recorded in the history. However, some important events are not mentioned and in particular the patrol under Captain E. R. Harris, which set out from Mariani to carry out a reconnaissance of Mokokchung and beyond in order to discover whether the Japanese had infiltrated into the area. By the time the patrol, which had involved some long and arduous marching, returned to Mariani the 33rd and 76th columns had already started on their long journey behind the enemy lines.

I would very much like to renew contact with anyone who served in the 2nd Battalion during the two Burma campaigns and especially anyone who was in Captain E. R. Harris's platoon. Captain Harris, although exceptionally fit, died of smallpox shortly after the end of the campaign and, I suspect, before he could submit a report on the activities of his platoon and its lengthy reconnaissance patrol.

Yours sincerely,
G. H. Wragg (ex 4615271)

From: Mr. G. Marsden
36 Northcob Avenue
Sheffield S2 3AX
9 November 1994

The Editor
The 'Iron Duke'

The liberation of Roosendaal

In the last week of October Tom Simpson and I were invited to attend the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Roosendaal in the Netherlands. We are both former members of the 1/7th Battalion which played a major role in the liberation of the town and, in the process, had many men killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

Our Dutch hosts could not have been more kind and turned out in large numbers to greet us. Homage was paid to our many friends who were buried in the nearby cemetery of Bergen-op-Zoom and a wreath was placed on the 49th Division "Polar Bear" memorial.

Both of us would very much like to hear from any ex-members of the 7th Battalion who served in the campaign in the Netherlands.

Yours sincerely
G. Marsden



The Polar Bear memorial of the 49th Division at Roosendaal.

REGIMENTAL GRAVES AND MEMORIALS

PART III: EUROPE

1. WATERLOO, Belgium, 1815

In March 1814 Napoleon, following his escape from Elba, made a triumphal entry into Paris. In response the four allies - Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, agreed that each would put an army of 150,000 into the field. Napoleon decided to attack Wellington's Anglo-Belgian-Dutch army and the Prussians under Blücher, as they were nearest to Paris. On 15 June he launched his attack and drove the Prussians out of Ligny and was hard pressing Wellington's troops at Quatre Bras. On 16 June the 33rd was among the troops rushed to reinforce Quatre Bras. In the course of the day the 33rd had three officers and thirteen other ranks killed. On 17 June Wellington withdrew to Waterloo where the battle took place on the following day. Four officers and thirty two other ranks were killed before the battle was won. A memorial to the seven officers killed on 16 and 18 June 1815 was placed in the Chapelle Royale at Waterloo. In the cemetery at Evère, a suburb of Brussels, is a memorial to all British officers, non-commissioned officers and men who fell during the Waterloo campaign.

2. WORLD WAR I, Belgium and France, 1914-1918

Many thousands of all ranks killed during the war had no known grave. As a result numerous memorials were erected under the auspices of the Imperial (later Commonwealth) War Graves Commission to record their names. Cemeteries were also established and gravestones erected for those whose bodies had been identified. However, it is only possible to record some of the cemeteries which contain the graves of members of the Regiment as the War Graves Commission only records the names of individuals. There is no separate register listing them by regiment. Such information as is available is the result of information sent to RHQ by individuals. The separate table gives the details for World War I.

MONS, Belgium, 1914

On 4 August 1914 war broke out between Great Britain and Germany. A British expeditionary force, consisting of one cavalry and four infantry divisions, was sent to France. The 2nd Battalion was in 13 Brigade, 5th Division. By 22 August the Battalion was deployed along the Mons canal. The following day the French were forced to withdraw and the British had to conform. In the ensuing fighting, during 23 and 24 August, the Battalion had three officers and thirty three soldiers killed. By the time the war ended four years later the total number of officers and men of the Regiment who had been killed was in excess of 8,000.

MARNE, France, 1914

The allies' withdrawal from Mons came to a halt south of the river Marne. On 6 September they faced about and advanced. They arrived at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to find the Germans well placed on the northern bank of the river. A memorial was erected there to all those killed at Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne in 1914, who have no known grave. 3,888 names are listed including those of ten men of the Regiment.

YPRES, France, 1914-1917

The first battle of Ypres was from October to November 1914, the second from April to June 1915 and the third from July to November 1917. The principal memorial is at the Menin Gate, which was built by the people of Ypres in memory of members of the British Commonwealth who died defending the town. It bears the names of the 54,361 who died between 1914 and 15 August 1917 and have no known grave. It includes the names of 475 of officers, NCOs and men of the Regiment. Also in Ypres is St. George's Memorial Church. In it is a plaque inscribed: "In proud memory of all those of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) who fell in the Ypres Salient 1914-1918".

NIEUPOORT, Belgium

Nieuupoort, near Ostend, was the northern end of the allies' front line which ran 600 miles to the Swiss border. From July to September 1917 the 49th (West Riding) Division was one of several involved in operations in the area. The memorial to those with no known grave includes the names of twelve members of the Regiment.

PLOEGSTEERT, Belgium

The memorial here records the names of 11,371 men with no known grave, who were killed in the battles at Armentières, Aubers Ridge and Loos, among others. The names of forty six members of the Regiment are recorded on it.

TYNE COT, Belgium

The British Military Cemetery marks the furthest point reached by the British in their advance into Belgium. It was given its name by the men of 50th (Northumbrian) Division. The cemetery contains 11,956 graves. The memorial to the missing, which covers the period 16 August 1917 until the end of the war, has 34,855 names, including 475 members of the Regiment.

ARRAS, France

The memorial at Arras records the 35,696 missing in the battles of Arras, Vimy Ridge, Scarfe and Bullecourt in 1917. Included are the names of 728 members of the Regiment.

CAMBRAI, France

The memorial records the names of the 7,040 who fell in the battle of Cambrai and have no known graves. The names of 233 members of the Regiment are inscribed on it.

LOOS, France

The battle of Loos was fought between 25 September and 13 October 1915. It was in this battle that the British first used poison gas. There is a large cemetery in addition to the memorial to the 20,581 officers, NCOs and men who fell in the battle of Loos and on the Lys and Bethune fronts in 1918. The memorial includes the names of nineteen members of the Regiment.

LE TOURET, France

The Le Touret memorial, near Bethune, records the names of 13,372 officers and soldiers with no known graves. It includes the names of twenty two men of the Regiment.

POZIERES, France

The memorial at Pozieres records the names of 14,644 of the 5th Army who died in the battle of the Somme up to 5 April 1918. Among the names are those of seven members of the Regiment.

SOISSONS, France

The memorial is to the 3,880 members of IX and XXII corps who were killed in July/August 1918 and have no known grave. Included are the names of forty nine members of the Regiment.

THIEPVAL, France

The memorial to the missing is built on the site of a German fortress which was a vital position that had to be taken during the first battle of the Somme. On the first day of that battle, on 1 July 1916, the British had 50,000 casualties. Thiepval did not fall until 28 September.

The memorial, which records the names of 72,078 men who died in 1916-17 and have no known graves, is the greatest monument erected to the memory of the dead since the building of the Pyramids. Included within the site are the graves of 300 British and 300 French unknown soldiers. The names on the memorial include those of 891 members of the Regiment. Many are from the 8th Battalion which earned the battle honour Thiepval for the Regiment.

VIS-EN-ARTOIS, France

The cemetery and memorial is to those who fell in the 1918 advance in Picardy. 9,822 names are carved on the memorial, including 142 of the Regiment. In the cemetery are the graves of over 1,700 British and 573 Canadians.

3. WORLD WAR II**BELGIUM AND FRANCE, May/June 1940**

Following the German advance into France on 10 May 1940 the British Expeditionary Force, which included the 1st Battalion, advanced into Belgium. However, the German 'blitzkrieg' soon forced the British and French to withdraw. As one disaster followed another, the decision was taken to evacuate the BEF back to England through Dunkirk. The 1st Battalion was one of the regiments that held the perimeter at Dunkirk and was one of the last to be evacuated.

In the town cemetery at Ramegnies-Chin, in Belgium, are twenty one British graves, four of which are of soldiers of the 1st Battalion, all of whom were killed on 22 May 1940. In the civilian cemetery at Moeres, near Dunkirk, are the graves of two officers and eight soldiers of the 1st Battalion killed between 30 May and 1 June 1940. At Dunkirk is a memorial to the 4,526 men with no known grave. Included on it are the names of thirty eight members of the Regiment. In the same site are the graves of one officer and four soldiers of the 1st Battalion.

FRANCE, May/June 1940

In April 1940 the 46th Division, which included the 2/6th and 2/7th Battalions of the Regiment, was sent to the west coast of France to carry out pioneer duties, such as unloading ships and working on ammunition dumps. Following the German invasion of Holland and Belgium the Division was brought forward to help stem their advance, despite the fact that it was only partly trained and equipped. At Abbéville, where



The Thiepval memorial.

the trains carrying the two Duke's battalions were stopped, there are the graves of two officers killed on 20 May. The following day the battalions withdrew. There are the graves of two soldiers of the 2/6th Battalion at Dreux. The Battalion eventually finished up holding a position on the river Seine at Venables, where it was attacked by the Germans on 9 June. Five soldiers of the Battalion are buried there. The 2/7th Battalion, which had withdrawn northwards, became attached to 51st Division. On 11 June it was decided to evacuate the Division through St. Valéry-en-Caux. In the fighting before this could take place the Battalion had many killed. The graves of two officers and six soldiers are in the local cemetery at Veules Les Roses.

ITALY, 1943/1944

On 3 September 1943 the allies landed in Italy. On 8 September Italy capitulated. The next day the 5th US Army, consisting of an American and a British corps, landed at Salerno, thirty miles south east of Naples. Among the British troops was No. 2 Commando. Serving with it was the 6th Duke of Wellington, who had been commissioned into the Regiment in 1935. He was killed in the fighting and his grave is in Salerno military cemetery.

In January 1944 the allies landed at Anzio, sixty miles behind the German front line and forty miles south of Rome. The Germans reacted rapidly and in the ensuing four months there was much violent fighting. The 1st Battalion, which formed part of the allied force, suffered very heavy casualties before the final break-out from the beach-head in May 1944. In the Anzio town cemetery are the graves of sixty men of the Regiment. There are also very many Regimental graves in the Anzio beach-head cemetery. In the Rome military cemetery are a further five graves. At the Cassino memorial the names of thirty five members of the Regiment, with no known graves, are commemorated.

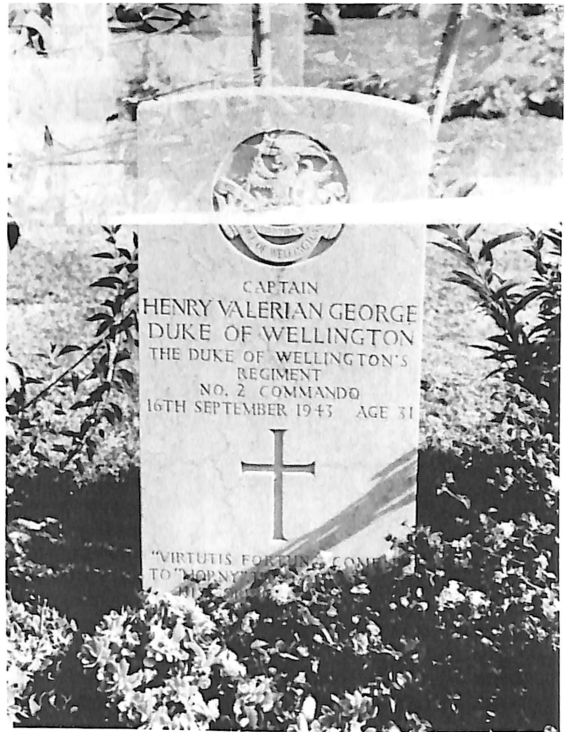
NORTH WEST EUROPE, 1944/45

On 11 June 1944 the 1/6th and 1/7th Battalions landed in Normandy as part of 147 Brigade in 49 Division. The 1/6th was in action on 16 June and in the course of the following two days of fighting incurred heavy casualties. On 25 June it suffered even heavier casualties in an attack on Fontenay Le Pesnil. As a result of its losses the Battalion was disbanded in August. The 1/7th Battalion was also engaged in the fighting at Fontenay. At the end of July the allies broke out of Normandy. 1/7th was thereafter involved in the liberation of Le Havre and the subsequent advance through northern France, Belgium and Holland. At the end of the war it was at Utrecht.

At Bayeux there is a memorial on which are inscribed 1,808 names including ten Dukes with no known grave. The memorial at Groesbeek (Holland) has the name of one member of the Regiment. There are the graves of one officer and one soldier of 1/7th Battalion in St. Marie's cemetery. Le Havre. There is another grave, of a soldier, at Jonkerbos (Holland). There are memorials to the dead of 49 Division at Rauray, near Caen, and at Roosendaal (Holland).

OTHER MEMORIALS/GRAVES, 1939-1945

BROOKWOOD. The memorial at Brookwood is the only one to the missing dead in the UK. It commemorates the names of the 3,500 men and women of the Commonwealth forces who gave their



The gravestone of the 6th Duke of Wellington at Salerno, Italy.

lives in raids and missions mounted from the UK or on active service outside the main theatres of war, including Norway. The names of two officers and two soldiers of the Regiment are recorded on the memorial.

POLAND. The grave of a soldier of 2/6th Battalion in the Commonwealth section of the Cracow Military Cemetery. He died while a prisoner of war.

A.C.S.S.

Sources:

- (i). The Commonwealth War Graves Commission
- (ii). "Before Endeavours Fade. A guide to the battlefields of the first world war." By Rose E. B. Coombs.
- (iii). Details of some of the graves of the members of the Regiment killed in the first world war have been provided by Mr. Denis Exley and Mr. Cyril Curling.
- (iv). The location of the graves of some of the members of the 9th Battalion were recorded by the late Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Hayden, who commanded the Battalion in the first world war.
- (v). The location of some of the graves of those killed in Italy during the second world war have been provided by Fr Alberic Stacpoole.

KNOWN FIRST WORLD WAR GRAVES IN N. W. EUROPE

Location	2nd	4th (1st and 2nd Battalions)	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Bn NK	Total
Auchonvillers		1	6				6			13
Beaumont-Hamel				1						1
Ancre						1			2	3
Serre Rd	2	2	1			1			3	9
Wagon Rd					1					1
Bernafay Wood							1			1
Bourlon Wood									3	3
Bray sur Somme					4					4
Colincamps	5									5
Flers	2					2	20			24
Fonquevillers	1	6	11	7	11		1			37
Fricourt								2		2
Grandcourt						10				10
Hannescamps		1			1					2
Hébuterne										
British 1		1								1
British 2		6	8		4				18	36
Lesboeufs	4								1	5
Lapugnoy	5							3		8
Mametz								1		1
Maroevil					1			1		2
Martinsaart										
British								1		1
Mesnil						2				2
Miraumont		3	1		1		6	5		16
Mons										
Hautrage	51									51
Warquignes	1									1
Thiepval										
Aveluy Wood		2	2		1	1			1	7
Authuille				7		3				10
Connaught Rd		1	2	1	1					5
Mill Rd		3	1							4
Ovillers							5	3		*9
Villers-										
Bretonneux						2			6	8
Ypres										
Bedford Ho.	4						1			5
Dickebush	35									35
Lille Gate	3									3
Reninghelst	11									11
Reservoir							7			7
Ridge Wood							7			7
Zillebeke										
Larchwood	5							1		6
Perth								4		4
Potsdam	8								4	12
Totals	137	26	32	16	25	22	54	21	39	373

* Includes one grave of an officer of the 11th Battalion

RUGBY IN INDIA

More often than not these days, rugby in the army is associated with competition for the Army Rugby Cup. But this has not always been so. Before the grant of independence to India and Pakistan, and particularly before the first world war, rugby in the army was more likely associated with rugby played on the Indian sub-continent.

In those days the largest concentration of the army was in India. All forms of sport were played, but the greatest prizes were for success in rugby. Administratively India was then organised into a number of provinces and three presidencies. The latter, each headed by a governor general, were Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Each of them ran an annual rugby competition open to all comers, which meant that both civilian and army teams competed. To the winners went the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras cups, as appropriate. Of these the Calcutta Cup was generally reckoned to be the premier prize.

In December 1902 the 2nd Battalion arrived in India, from Burma, to be stationed at Lebong, near Calcutta. The following year it entered a team for the Calcutta Cup, and in the final beat Calcutta FC to win it. In 1904 the team was beaten in the semi-final, but in 1905 it won the cup for the second time when it beat a team from the King's Own Regiment. Later that year the Battalion returned to England.

Shortly after the departure of the 2nd Battalion, the 1st Battalion arrived in India where it was joined by 500 men left behind by the 2nd Battalion, including many of its successful rugby team. In 1906 the Battalion won the Calcutta Cup for the first time. This was followed by further successes in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. While a record exists of the teams played in the finals in each of those years there is no record of the scores. But some must have been hard

fought. In 1912, for instance, the team had to play the Leicestershire Regiment four times before winning through to the finals. In 1909, after winning the cup four years in succession, rugby enthusiasts in Calcutta presented the Battalion with a replica. It has, ever since, been a notable item of silver in the officers' mess of the 1st Battalion.

Apart from playing in the Calcutta Cup the team also competed for the Bombay and Madras cups. Between 1907 and 1913 it won the Bombay Cup six times, only failing to do so in 1912. In the same period the Madras Cup was won seven times. Seldom can a regiment have so dominated a sport for so long.

Meanwhile, in 1907, the Army Rugby Cup had been established in the UK. The first winner of the cup was the 2nd Battalion. In 1914 it again won the cup. With the outbreak of war competitive rugby ceased both in the UK and in India. It was not until 1927 that the 1st Battalion again competed for the cup, which it won in 1931 and 1933. At that time all the Regiments' rugby "stars", that is to say those with international and army rugby caps, were kept in the UK, but some talented players nevertheless joined the 2nd Battalion which, in 1929, arrived in India from Singapore. The following year it entered for the All India Championship, the venue for which rotated between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1931, 1934 and 1935 the team was the runners-up. In 1937 it drew with Calcutta in the final. A team was not entered every year because of the expense of travel, particularly when the championship was held in Madras.

The photograph here reproduced is taken from an old 1st Battalion officers' mess photograph album now kept in the archives. It was taken in 1910 and shows the rugby squad that was undefeated between 1906 and 1910.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SOLDIER

PART III: BY TROOPSHIP TO EGYPT

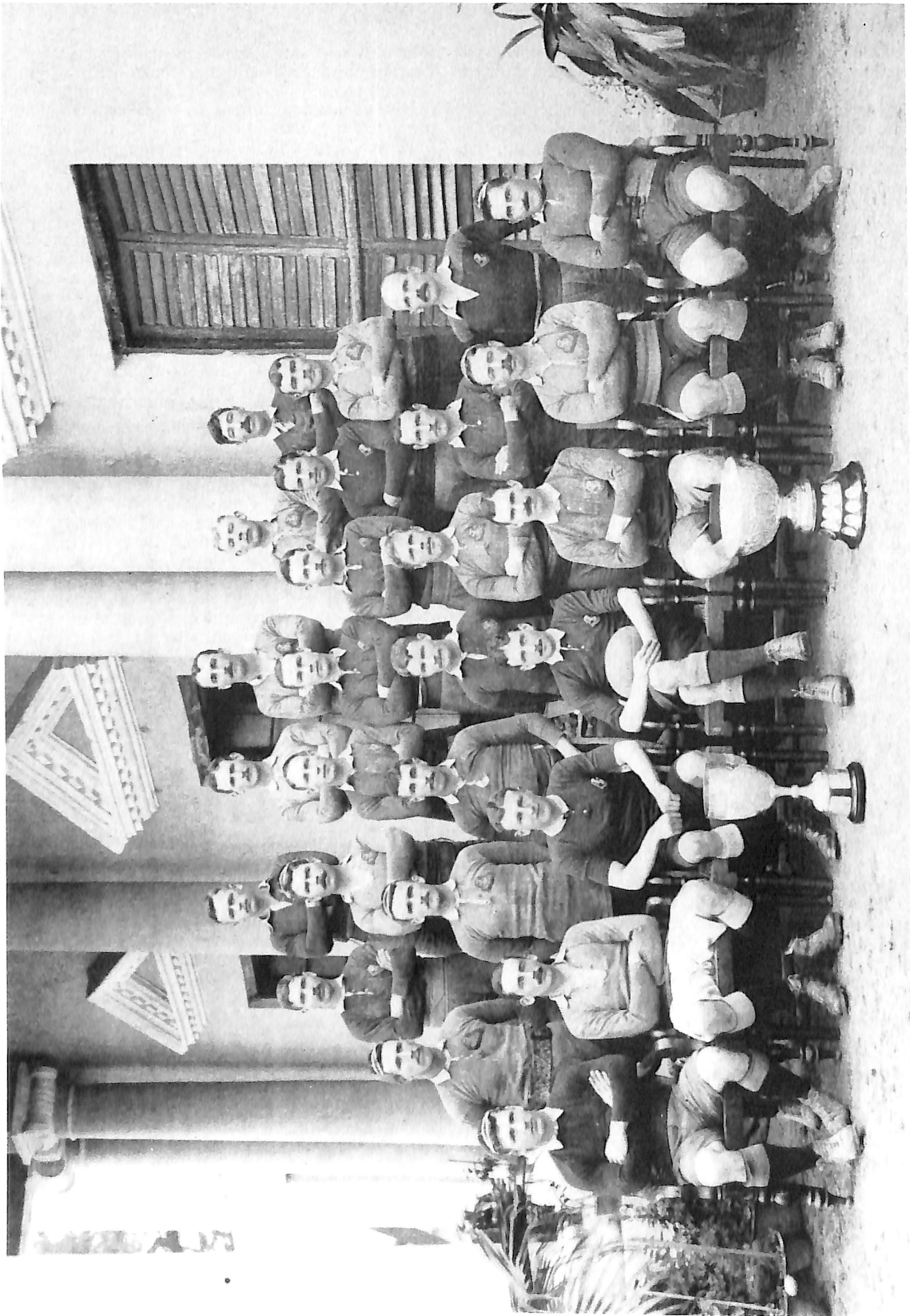
Sometime in 1925 I was given a month's leave. On returning from it I and Band Boy Jones and some other lads were told we were going to join the 2nd Battalion in Egypt. This meant a week of getting prepared to move, and a lot of worry about the future. But the idea of going to Egypt was an adventure that was something to look forward to. However, I never dreamt for one minute that it would be nearly nine years before I would be back in England. We were issued with tropical kit, and a sea kit-bag for use on the troopship, as our ordinary kit-bag would be put in the ship's hold till we arrived in Egypt. It had all the kit we would need on board.

At last the day arrived when we had to leave, and to our surprise a detachment of the 2nd Battalion arrived from Egypt, and some had not been home since the end of the first world war. It seemed to us lads what a grand lot they looked, bronzed and fit, with all their medals. We managed to speak to a few of them in the NAAFI, and they told us how lucky we were to have a chance of seeing some of the places they had seen, and what a grand battalion we were going to. We did not know then that the 2nd Battalion was to move to

Singapore in the near future, and that our stay in Egypt would be short.

After a few hectic hours we moved to Southampton to board the ship. It was a very old one (said to have been used in the Crimea!), called the "Derbyshire". It was crowded with troops from various regiments, and the things they shouted at us are not for publication. Going up the gangplank with two kit-bags was not easy. Once on board we stacked our kit-bags, one to go to the hold, and the sea kit-bag to be used on the voyage. We were allocated to a mess deck three decks below, and told to draw our hammocks. Each had a number on it, so you would get the same hammock each night. Little did I know that my hammock, before the voyage was out, would change hands several times and never smell the same. In fact after the ship sailed out of the harbour it became quite rough, and faces got whiter and there was a rush for the side of the ship. It did not affect me and I was quite amused at the sight of these brave soldiers being sick in these not quite calm waters.

Getting settled down below decks was a problem. We were so crowded we had very little room to move.



The 1st Battalion rugby squad: undefeated 1906-1910. In front, left the Calcutta Cup, right the Madras Cup.

We stacked our equipment up on some racks and were allotted forty to a table, twenty to a side. Above our tables were hooks to which, when we went to sleep, we fastened our hammocks. We were stacked together head to foot and one morning I woke up with my mate's big toe nearly in my mouth. Two of us were detailed as mess orderlies, and getting to the upper decks was a problem. With the ship sliding all over the place it was not easy. The food was not so good, and there were no second helpings. Also, most of it was greasy, and when we had to bring down for breakfast sausages swimming in fat you can guess the result. We nearly got killed in the rush for the upper deck to be sick. Most of the crew were Indian lascars and a few kind words in Hindoostani were shouted to us, as they tried to keep the ship clean. After a few days we reached the Bay of Biscay. It was so rough that we were blown fifty miles off course. It was my turn to be sick and it lasted nearly a week. It is a terrible experience to be sea sick, and when you have nearly 2,000 men on board it baffles description. When you went to the "heads" men were sat on the seats shoulder to shoulder day after day and when you needed the toilet you had to drag some poor soul off so you could use it.

Slowly things began to improve, the sea got calmer and as we found our sea legs we spent as much time as possible on deck. At times we were allocated various duties, such as helping the crew clean up the ship and sentry duties on the watertight doors. If there was any danger we had to lock them, and of course, you were inside with anybody else who was unfortunate enough to be on the inside. When it came to my turn for this duty I wondered if I was brave enough to stay in or rush out. Thank God it did not happen, but I have always thought if it had happened as a soldier in the Dukes, I would not let the Regiment down. Several things happen on a troopship apart from duties. We arranged our own concert parties, and each regiment had its own part of the deck to play bingo, but in my day it was called housey housey, and the numbers were pulled out of a bag. It was a penny a single line and twopence a 'full house', which in those days was a lot of money. We boys received a shilling a week, if we were lucky. Our pay was three shillings (15p) a week, one shilling was put to our credit and one shilling for barrack room damages, though why that happened on a troopship is still a mystery to me after all these years.

When the weather got warmer, we changed into our khaki drill and occasionally wore our topees. In some cases the drill clothing was far too big as we had had no time to get it altered. We looked terrible, and if any enemy agent had seen us, he would have informed his government if that is a sample of the British soldier, it would be a bit of a duff to sneeze and send them flying, but what he did not know, was the guts of the person in that uniform. As an example during the voyage, a boxing match was arranged, and I fancied my chance as a boxer, though I had never been in the ring before. After a lot of encouragement from my so called mates, I volunteered to fight this lad from another regiment, for the honour of the Dukes. When I saw him in the ring I nearly jumped overboard. He was almost twice as big as me, and when he gave me a nasty look my legs turned to jelly. My second was a PT instructor, and he gave me a friendly tap on the back and said "Kill him boy, and do not forget the Regimental song". I asked him what that was and he said "The Dukes are coming up the hill boys", and poor me, I had never heard of it.

To me it seemed I was at the bottom of the hill. So when the bell rang for the first round, for the honour of the Dukes I ran into the centre of the ring, looked at our lads, raised my hands in the air and intimated that I was going to make mincemeat of my opponent. He did not have the decency to shake my hand. The next minute I was flat on my back, after a smack on the jaw I did not see but felt as though I had been hit by a steam roller. I could hear someone counting and the lads shouting "get up Joe and flatten him". Luckily for me the bell rang and I was assisted to my corner, where my second said "Well done Joe, make him waste his energy by dodging his blows and moving round the ring". If I had been a marathon runner, I could have beaten the record. Did I move! He stopped once and looked at the referee, and put his hands down, and that was my chance. I am ashamed to say I belted him with a right hook to the jaw, and he went out like a light. It was then that some of the lads started singing that song I shall never forget, "The Dukes are coming up the hill, boys". What a rotten hero I was, taking advantage of my poor opponent. I made sure that I kept out of his way during the rest of the voyage. By this time I had changed my hammock six times, everyone was fouled by people who had been sick. So for the rest of the voyage I slept under the mess table.

At last we reached Port Said, and after collecting our gear, we disembarked and were met by an officer and several other ranks from the Battalion who took us to the railway station, where we entered an armoured train, which took us to the barracks in Cairo. Casr el Nil was a big barracks, and after the travelling we had done it was a relief to settle down at last. The band boys of the 2nd Battalion were very superior in their judgement. The first thing that greeted us was "the sooner you get your knees brown the sooner you will belong to the 2nd Battalion". It was the custom every Thursday to take your bed to pieces, and debug your mosquito net. Otherwise they multiply so fast, that if you do not, the ants take over, and lift you out of bed to get a good feed. I had seen a few bugs in my time, but these Egyptian bugs were twice as big as anything I had ever seen, but compared to them, later on when I got to India, the Indian bugs were far superior in size.

After being in barracks a week after feverish activity, the talk turned to normal: women. We boys listened to the men in the canteen and discovered there was a place where, if you could afford it, the ladies would accommodate you. It was called Wazzer Burkier and was some way out of barracks. So one weekend Jones and I saved up a few ackers and set off to try our luck. On arriving at the hallowed spot, with high hopes of what to do if successful, we saw lovely ladies beckoning us to join them. Full of hope we went to them, they asked us how much we had and when we told them, they laughed, and in a superior manner said "run away little boys and play with it". Heart broken we returned to barracks, and boasted to all the other boys how successful we had been. When I look back to those days it makes me wonder whether at that time I would have known what to do if I had been successful. As they say, at that age ignorance is bliss.

J. Kendrew

BOOK REVIEWS

THE MURDER OF A REGIMENT: A Crimea war officer's journal. Edited by Major Colin Robins. £5.00 post free.

The author of this journal was an officer of the 46th Regiment (later, 2nd Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry). The Regiment was ordered to the Crimea early in 1854, but in the event only two companies left in July 1854. The remainder arrived in the Crimea in early November, just in time to suffer the full effect of the terrible winter of 1854/55. It started with a storm on 15 November which destroyed all the tent poles and since there were no replacements the "men had to wander all day in the rain". Matters went from bad to worse and the journal describes the vicissitudes of the men and the constant toll taken by cholera.

Although the journal records the effects the winter conditions had on the 46th Regiment it could just as well have described those of any other regiment, including the 33rd. In fact the Record of Service of the 33rd Regiment is singularly silent on the subject. All that it records is that "the Regiment was considerably reduced by sickness brought on by the severity of the weather and constant and arduous duties in the trenches". The journal gives considerably more detail about what life was really like during those hard times.

Obtainable from: Withycut House, 12 Enville Road, Bowdon, Cheshire, WA14 2PQ.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY AND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY IN THE COUNTY OF YORK 1859-1993. Major A. J. Podmore. £6.00

This very well researched pamphlet gives full details of the lineage of the three Yorkshire territorial battalions from 1859 to the present day. For those interested in the history of the volunteer movement in Yorkshire it is an absolute must, for the changes that

have taken place, particularly since the end of the war, are far too numerous to memorise.

Obtainable from: Ray Westlake (Military Books), 53 Claremont, Malpas, Gwent, NP9 6PL.

TROUBLE AT MILL . . . AND OTHER PLACES. By Frank Whitehead. £14.50

This is the chatty autobiography of a Yorkshireman who, over three quarters of a century, experienced the ups and downs of the textile trade, the army and the special constabulary. After an apprenticeship in the family business, Frank Whitehead found himself in at the deep end of mill management. When the war broke out in 1939 he was in a reserved occupation, but joined a home guard battalion of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment the day it was formed. At the end of 1942 he was called up and, after basic training in Scotland, joined a gunner regiment. He was later commissioned into the Dukes and immediately following VE Day was sent to the Far East. On arrival in India he was posted to the 82nd West African Division and served with it in Burma. After demobilisation in 1946 he rejoined the family business. Military service taught him much but he also acquired the army's tendency to be far too free with the use of capital letters. As a result an officer, for instance, becomes an Officer and an accountant is an Accountant. In 1948 he joined the newly reconstituted 7th Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (TA). He retired in 1962. The book contains a large number of anecdotes about his career in the army, in business and in the special constabulary, which he joined after retirement from the TA. Although only a few of them relate to his service with the Dukes the book is, nevertheless, a most interesting mirror of the times.

SOLDIERING ON . . . UNDER CANVAS THROUGH GWALIOR IN 1946

In the early part of October 1946 the 2nd Battalion then stationed in Meerut, received orders to move to Jhansi for two months' collective training. The distance between Meerut and Jhansi is nearly 400 miles and the move was carried out partly by MT and partly by march route - the latter being for about 100 miles. John Cuffley, then a lance sergeant, recalls the Battalion's stay in Gwalior City.

* * * * *

Gwalior City is about 73 miles south of Agra and 200 miles from Delhi, India's capital city. It is an historical city which contains one of the most impressive medieval strongholds in all India, dating back to 525 AD.

The 2nd Battalion of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment was passing through Gwalior State, stopping at nights in tented accommodation erected by the Indian army. On our first night's stop, my duties were sergeant of the guard, the guardroom being one large, oblong tent, well forward of all the other tents, cookhouse, stores, administration, officers' quarters, men's quarters and, of course, the

officers' mess. The guard tent held a commanding position and one in which to deploy troops in an emergency.

Our second day in Gwalior was to be one of rest, and at about 11.00 a.m. the officer of the guard informed me that he was going to the mess for refreshments. This was the custom: refreshments were not tea but gin. His parting words were: "Nothing is likely to happen in this Godforsaken, out-of-the-way place, apart from a sand storm".

I had just settled back in the guard tent with a large mug of tea and newspapers from home when Corporal Murphy burst in. "Blimey, Sarge. A blinking circus is coming over the ridge." Corporal Murphy - Seamus Allohous O'Toole Murphy - hailed from Cheltenham, and if he was to be believed, which none of us did, had on numerous occasions relieved the boredom of the many young ladies from the famous college, although what they could see in a short, overweight, balding individual whose every sentence was punctuated with either "blimey" or "blinking" was beyond our understanding.

Going outside, what I saw was something right out of the Arabian Nights. Two troops of cavalry, each

trooper dressed in the most magnificent uniform, all blue, white, crimson and gold, with turbans to match, and all sporting full beards, their lancers bedecked with pennants shining brilliantly in the sunlight. There were two figures leading the column - one obviously an officer, shouldering a large, curved sword, and the other dressed all in khaki: turban, long coat and tight breeches. "What're your orders?" exclaimed Corporal Murphy. "Call out the guard." "Blimey. Yes, Sarge," said Murphy.

As the cavalry drew near, I could see that the officer with the sword was a full colonel, so I told Murphy to give the order "Present arms". "Blimey! Yes, Sarge," again said Murphy.

The column had now come to a halt, and the two leading figures dismounted. I saluted the colonel and my salute was returned. The man in khaki just bowed and presented himself as the Maharaja of Gwalior's private secretary, and the colonel as in charge of the Maharaja's personal bodyguard. He had a letter of greetings from the Maharaja to our commanding officer.

After getting permission from the colonel, I ordered Corporal Murphy to look after the needs of the troopers and their mounts, which meant tea and water. Such an assignment was for Corporal Murphy the crowning glory of his whole army career, as he rushed off to the store tent to get the necessary tea and water from the quartermaster. The quartermaster would only be too willing to oblige, being an animal lover and having, as we understood, a string of race horses!

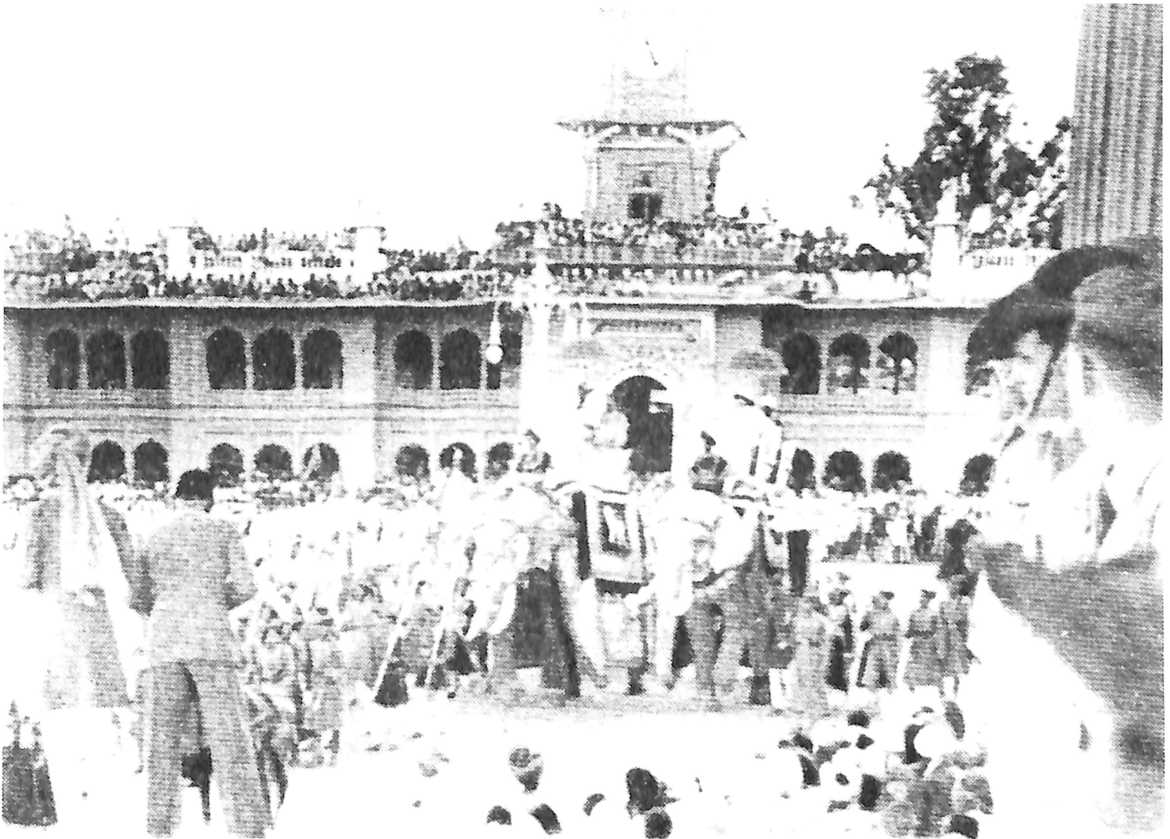
The secretary, the colonel and myself walked towards the admin tent. I passed the usual pleasantries - the health of the Maharaja, the weather, had the secretary been to England? Yes, he had graduated from Oxford and the colonel from Sandhurst. On reaching the admin tent we were met by the Adjutant Captain Upjohn. I saluted the colonel as he held the higher rank. The secretary bowed, thanked me for my courtesy, and I departed.

Now, all this had not gone unnoticed by the officers in the mess tent, and for once all had stopped drinking because of shock waves going through the officer corp.

"I don't believe it! Cuffley calling out the guard! He's not going to present arms? Good God, he is! Outrageous! The man's mad."

I returned to the guard tent to find the guard being hurriedly changed, although we were due on duty for another two hours. It seemed that the Maharaja had received quite enough compliments for one day.

During the afternoon a message was received from the Maharaja's secretary. The Maharaja requested the pleasure of the whole battalion to dine and to witness a special pageant. After the pageant, all the officers were invited to dine off solid gold plates while the other ranks dined off solid silver plates. It seemed that the Maharaja was most pleased at the courtesy shown to his secretary during his morning visit to the Regiment which showed great courtesy towards him.



Gwalior: the Maharaja's pageant.

The Maharaja's Pageant

The Maharaja on a white elephant, looking so grand,
Followed in step by a marching band.

Then six troops of cavalry, what a wonderful sight,
All gleaming finery in the bright sunlight.

Then his relations, on elephants galore,
Trying not to fall off all over the floor.

Then so many ancestors in reincarnation form
From stallions, greyhounds, and even young fawns.

Then a state landau, all covered in silver for the
Maharaja
But not seen - she'd stayed back at the palace, looking
serene.

Then there were jugglers and clowns and people on
stilts,

And charming young ladies, serving sweet cakes and
milk.

Then hundreds of dignitaries on camels and on foot,
And some being carried by disgruntled mahouts.

Then princes and princesses, a dozen or more,
Looking so grim and totally bored.

Then mounted soldiers on camels, with very long
spears,

And very thin ill-clad holy men with very long beards.

Then the Maharaja's mother, bringing up the rear,
With the very loyal crowd giving her a great cheer.

Then we were all invited back to the palace to dine
On solid gold and silver plate to well after nine.

And then we departed, the end was so near
For us to leave India, with many a tear.

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Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1994

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
-	Stationery	51.97	3,587 Subscriptions
5,969	Cost of Editions	5,987.95	1,239 Advertising
90	Audit	104.00	214 Income Tax Repayment
50	Editor's Expenses	50.00	1,609 Donations
1,110	Postage	1,158.09	106 C.D.F. & U.S.T. Interest
244	Covers	317.72	4 Postage
9	Insurance	10.25	- Sundries
876	Excess of Income over Expenditure	717-18	1,589 General Fund - Reprint of Covers
		-	
-8,348		8,397.16	8,348

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1994

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
2,556	Accumulated Fund	2,556.40	78 Cash at Bank
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	717.18	1,585 Current Account
1,396	Subscriptions in Advance	960.00	2,384.79 The Charities Deposit Fund
		-	2,510.70 Stock of Covers
		-	1,270.88 Sundry Debtors
3,952		4,233.58	452.00

Auditor's Report

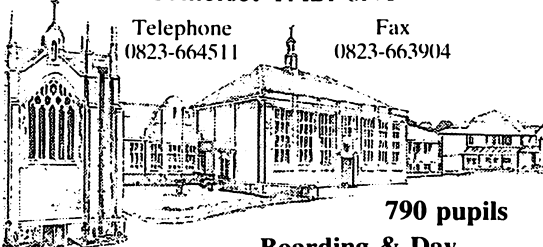
We have audited the books, vouchers, accounts and balance sheet of the above and find them correct and in accordance with the information supplied to us.

This 15th day of June 1994

K. W. Howarth & Co., Chartered Accountants, 36 Clare Road, Halifax, HX1 2HX.

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Regimental Association

Patron: Brigadier His Grace The Duke of Wellington, KG, LVO, OBE, MC, BA, DL
 President: Brigadier W. R. Mundell, OBE
 Vice-President: Brigadier D. W. Shuttleworth, OBE
 General Secretary: Major R. Heron, Wellesley Park, Halifax, HX2 0BA.

BRANCHES

Bradford: 8.30 p.m. first Thursday of each month at Slackside WMC, Beacon Road, Wibsey, Bradford.

Secretary: Mr. D. Woolley, Bute Terrace, 8 Smith House Lane, Brighouse, HD6 2JY.

Halifax: 8.30 p.m. third Thursday of each month at The Shay Hotel, Hunger Hill, Halifax.

Secretary: Mr. B. Searson, 205 Claremount Road, Halifax, HX3 6JL.

Huddersfield: 8.15 p.m. last Friday of each month at Turnbridge WMC, St. Andrew's Road, Aspley.

Secretary: Mr. P. Holt, 23 Celandine Drive, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield, HD3 3UT.

Keighley: 8.30 p.m. last Thursday of each month at Boothy's Public House, Low Mill Lane, Keighley.

Secretary: Mr. C. W. Akrigg, 10 Eastfield Place, Sutton-in-Craven, Keighley.

London: Twice yearly. 1995 meetings on 29 January and 18 June at the Union Jack Club, near Waterloo Station, London, at 7.00 p.m.

Secretary: Mr. N. Butler, 37 Addison Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey, KT5 8DJ.

Mossley: 8.30 p.m. first Wednesday of each month at Mossley Conservative Club, Mossley.

Secretary: Mr. C. J. H. Quest, 39 Kingfisher Avenue, Audenshaw, Manchester.

Sheffield: 8.00 p.m. second Tuesday of each month at Sergeants' Mess, 3 DWR, Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield.

Secretary: Mr. D. L. Keeton JP, 31 Burns Road, Dinnington, Sheffield, S31 7LN.

Skipton: 8.00 p.m. second Thursday of each month at The Royal British Legion Club, Newmarket Street, Skipton.

Secretary: Mrs. M. Bell, 39 Western Road, Skipton, BD23 2RU.

York: 8.00 p.m. first Monday of each month at the Post Office Social Club, Marygate, York.

Secretary: Mr. J. Hemming, 10 Lockey Croft, Wiggington, York, YO3 3FP.

TERRITORIAL AND SERVICE BATTALION'S OCA

5th Battalion. *Secretary:* Mr. L. Stott, 18 Manor Park, Mirfield, West Yorks, WF14 0EW.

6th Battalion. *Secretary:* Captain J. H. Turner, The Nook, Church Street, Gargrave, Skipton.

8th Battalion (145 Regiment) RAC. *Secretary:* Mr. A. T. E. Duncan, Millmore, Killan, Perthshire.

9th Battalion (146 Regiment) RAC. *Secretary:* Mr. T. Moore, 229 Rochester Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 4TW.

* * * * *

TRUSTEES OF THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUNDS

The trustees met at Halifax on Thursday 22 September 1994. Present were: General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE, DL; Major General D. E. Isles CB, OBE, DL; Brigadier D. W. Shuttleworth OBE; Colonel R. R. St. J. Barkshire CBE, TD, JP, DL; Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla MC; Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles; Major A. C. S. Savory MBE; Major F. B. Murgatroyd; Major K. M. McDonald TD, JP, BA, DL; Major R. Heron. Major A. C. Jowett (Honorary Regimental Solicitor) and Mr. M. S. Flaving (accountant) were in attendance. In the unavoidable absence of the Colonel of the Regiment, General Sir Charles Huxtable presided.

Appointment of trustees

General Huxtable announced that Major Savory had informed the Colonel of the Regiment that he would not be seeking re-appointment as a trustee on expiry of his tenure of appointment in March 1995. On behalf of the Colonel he thanked Major Savory for all his sterling efforts for the association over the years. It was agreed that Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE, would be appointed a trustee in place of Major Savory. General Huxtable said that Major Murgatroyd had also informed the Colonel that he too wished to stand down as soon as a replacement had been found. The appointments of Lieutenant Colonel Isles and Major Heron as ex-officio trustees were confirmed.

Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1994

The only fund to show an excess of expenditure over income was the Old Comrades Association fund. This was due to the agreed policy to run down this fund. It was noted that the accounts included the monies received from the 8th Battalion trust fund, following the closure of the trust. The audited accounts were approved.

Investments

Colonel Barkshire made the following comments concerning the investments

- i. CAFINVEST had risen 35% since purchase against a market rise of 21%.
- ii. CHARISHARE had risen 19% since purchase against a market rise of 16%.
- iii. CHARINCO is to be sold, and along with any other cash available, would be invested in Schroder managed funds.

Appeals

An appeal from the Royal British Legion to assist with the costs of establishing a training centre at Bulford was considered. It was decided to make a donation of £1000.00.

Annual donations and grants

a. The following grants were approved:	£
Army Benevolent Fund	4000
	(an increase of £1000)
Royal British Legion	250
Huddersfield Veterans Association	100
Salvation Army, Halifax	50
Salvation Army, Huddersfield	50
BLESMA	100
Combat Stress	100
Regimental Chapel, Halifax	50
Regimental Chapel, York	50
RMA War Memorial Chapel	50
Ex-servicemen's Fellowship, up to	100
Assisted holidays' scheme, up to	500
b. The following grants/estimates for purposes within the Regiment were approved:	
1 DWR - to make good personal grants approved by the Commanding Officer	150
Subsidy for 1994 dinner, up to	800
Subsidy for London dinner, up to	400
c. It was agreed that the honorarium paid to Mr. Flaving should be £400.	

The Iron Duke

Major R. Heron, the Business Manager, informed the trustees that the accounts for the year ended 31 March 1994 showed an excess of income over expenditure by £715. The "free list" was then examined and it was decided that branch secretaries would be asked to advise whether any of those on the list were now in a position to make a contribution towards costs. The "complimentary" list was also reviewed and a number of deletions were made. It was decided that the cost of "complimentary" copies would, in future, be a charge against the Friends of the Regiment fund.

Regimental Band

Lieutenant Colonel Santa-Olalla produced a statement showing that a sum of £22,478 had been obtained through the sale of the assets of the Band fund. The trustees decided that this sum would be split as follows:

- i. To the Regimental Association Fund: £10,000
- ii. To the Friends of the Regiment fund: the remainder

Paintings

The painting of the battle of Waterloo had been completed and the artist had made a start on the painting of the battle of Alma. It was hoped to obtain one or two more copies of paintings of the portraits of previous colonels of the Regiment.

Regimental History

Major Savory reported on the sales of the history and in particular those to members of the general public. If these were to be increased additional reviews were necessary. He was pleased to report that a further nine reviews had been promised and these would be published between October 1994 and May 1995.

Regimental Museum

It was decided to make a grant of £1300.00 towards the cost of the provision of audio/visual aids for the Regimental museum, to be shared 50/50 between the Regimental Association and the Friends of the Regiment fund.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM of the Regimental Association was held at the Norfolk Gardens Hotel, Bradford, on 8 October 1994. The Colonel of the Regiment presided.

1. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 October 1993 were accepted as a true record and passed unanimously.

2. The General Secretary's report

The General Secretary reported, among other matters, that the branches were all well supported by a hard core of members, but would benefit by an increase in the number of members. In this connection he reminded the meeting that members and ex-members of the 3rd Battalion were eligible for membership.

The attendance at this year's dinner showed an increase of seventy over last year's figures.

There were now only two former members of the Regiment who were in-pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

3. Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1994

The audited accounts reflect the decision, which had been approved by the Charity Commissioners, to merge the four smaller accounts into the Regimental fund. This should not only make it easier to understand the accounts, but it would also considerably simplify the administration. The number of cases helped was 79 (98 in 1993) and the amount paid out from the funds was £10,082 (£13,303 in 1993). In addition £3,110 was received from the Army Benevolent fund. The audited accounts were accepted.

ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner followed the AGM. A total of 260 sat down and about the same number turned up after the dinner.

The RSM of the 1st Battalion, WO1 Mel Smith, proposed the toast of "The Regiment". He was followed by the Colonel of the Regiment who gave a "state of the Regiment" address in which he mentioned in particular, the return of the 1st Battalion from Bosnia, the 3rd Battalion's successful camp in Belgium and the final parade of the Band, which had taken place at Bulford on 28 September 1994. He concluded by stating that all was well with the Regiment, but stressed the continued importance of the recruitment of good men into the Regiment.

Among those present at the dinner was Mr. Harry Holmes, who joined the Dukes in 1915 at the age of 17 and who is now 96 years of age.

The raffle made a net profit of £800, thanks to the good work of branch committees during the year.

ANNUAL MINSTER SERVICE

The annual Regimental service took place at York Minster on Saturday 5 November. The Dean of York, the Reverend Raymond Furnell, officiated. He was assisted by Canon Roy Mathews and the Reverends David Hart and William Butt, chaplains to the 1st and 3rd Battalions respectively. The Reverend Hart gave the address.

LONDON BRANCH DINNER: 1995

The London branch dinner will be held at the Park Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate on Saturday 22 April 1995. The Regimental Association will be sponsoring

a coach from the West Riding to London. The coach will depart Yorkshire on Friday 21 April and return Sunday 23 April. The cost of the trip, which will include two nights in London, is likely to be slightly higher than last year's price of £83. Costs will be notified to branches in due course.

MOSLEY BRANCH - The 50th anniversary of the liberation of Hem

Hem is a small town of some 20,000 inhabitants in northern France. It lies close to Lille and Roubaix, only a few miles from the Belgian border. The town is twinned with Mossley and there have been exchanges for over twenty years through the twinning committee and the Mossley branch of the Regimental Association. Our annual visits coincide with 11 November, Armistice Day.

Earlier this year our branch received an invitation from the mayor of Hem, Mme Nassert, for a delegation to take part in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the liberation on 2 September. We wrote to RHQ to seek permission to attend, and to see whether the Regiment would send a serving officer with us. Due to the 1st Battalion's commitments in Bosnia that was not possible, but they gave us their blessing and a donation to help offset the cost of travelling etc. A framed picture of the Regimental Colours, with an inscription let into the frame, was chosen as a present for the town.

Four of us travelled overnight from Hull to Zeebrugge on 1 September. On reaching Hem we were taken first to the Salle des Fetes where we met the town clerk and a councillor. Later we moved to the dining room in an old folk's sheltered accommodation, where we were joined by the mayor, Madame Massert and her husband.

In the evening we went again to the Salle des Fetes where the main room was decorated with Tricolours and Union Jacks with the Cross of Loraine in the centre. The occasion began with a long speech from the mayor (which was translated to us later) about the occupation, resistance and various deeds of valour, and the liberation for which she thanked the allies and paid homage to the British for the part they had played. There were several more speeches and people were presented with scrolls which we presume were for services during the occupation. The meeting was quite emotional and ended with the two national anthems being played.

On Saturday 3 September the town seemed to be taken over by the largest car boot sale we had ever seen. The streets were closed to traffic and were decorated with bunting and fairy lights. Both sides of the streets were lined with stalls selling unwanted furniture, clothing, books, tools, bric-a-brac etc. and all kinds of food and drink. A sports hall was converted into a café where we had moules and frits - or mussels and chips, washed down with red and white wine. In the evening there was a dance.



The 50th anniversary of the liberation of Hem.

Madame Massart, the Mayor, with the party from Mossley.

Left to right: Bill Middleton, Bob Sheldon, the Mayor, Doug Herod, Les Salt and Ken Winstrop.

On Sunday we assembled together with the mayor, town clerk, chief of police, d'ancien combattants, councillors etc. and moved to the memorial to the martyrs, where the mayor laid a wreath to the memory of those who perished in concentration camps. Next we walked to the town hall where the mayor took us to a memorial for General Charles de Gaulle. Again a wreath was quietly laid and we paid our respects. From there we drove to the local cemetery. From the gates we walked to the Hem war memorial where the mayor laid a wreath in honour of the French servicemen who gave their lives in the two world wars. There are plaques on the memorial with the names of freedom fighters and political prisoners who died during the occupation of France. We also laid flowers there. The final act was to go to the war graves of British servicemen, nine from the 1914-18 war, and five from the 1939-45 war. The president of the Fraternelle Ancens Combattant then read out the names, ranks and regiments of those buried there. The mayor laid a wreath and we laid flowers to show they were not forgotten.

In the afternoon there were more celebrations - the town was en fete; cycle racing, bowls competitions etc. On the local sports ground were marching bands (or show bands) and drum majorettes and a parade of second world war vehicles, including a BSA motor cycle, jeeps and an ambulance. Things then carried on in the local bars.

SKIPTON BRANCH

In April eight members of the branch joined the Yorkshire party for a trip to the London branch dinner weekend.

In June twenty five branch members went to Blackpool for the 50th anniversary commemoration of the D Day Landings and participated in the parade. David Normanshire carried the branch banner.

The annual branch Waterloo dinner was held at Steeton Hall. Fifty five persons dined. The venue for 1995 is to be the Black Horse Hotel in Skipton.

The shooting club within the branch is very well supported. We have had two matches and have been successful in both. The standard of shooting is improving all the time.

At the branch AGM in August Mr. Gordon Bell was elected chairman and his wife, Mary, was elected secretary. Mrs. Pam Higson was elected branch treasurer. David Higson was elected branch vice chairman.

A resolution that "the mayor of Skipton should be invited to be an associate member of the Skipton branch of the Regimental Association during his/her term of office", was carried unanimously. The invitation was recently extended to the incumbent mayor, Councillor John Binns, which he was most pleased to accept.

145 REGIMENT RAC/8th BATTALION DWR

The 8th Battalion was raised on 4 July 1940 when additional infantry units were required for coastal defence against possible German invasion. By the spring of 1941, because that threat had been much reduced, it was decided to convert some infantry battalions into tank regiments. The 8th Battalion was one of those selected for conversion. As a result it became 145 Regiment RAC, but the customs and traditions of the Dukes were continued.

145 Regiment served in the North Africa campaign with the 1st Army and subsequently in Italy with the

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Hum' Martin

Admiral of the Fleet, The Lord Hill-Norton G.C.B.

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*145 Regiment RAC/8th Battalion DWR.
The 50th and final officers's reunion.*

8th Army. On 17 January 1945 it was disbanded and its members posted to other units. In a relatively short existence its personnel were awarded: one George Cross, one Distinguished Service Order, four Military Crosses, one MBE, three Military Medals and nine mentions in despatches.

In October 1945 all former officers then in the UK were invited to a DRUIK (Dukes reunion in the UK). Fifteen officers attended. That was the start of an annual reunion that has been held every October for fifty years. DRUIK 50 was held at the St. Ermin's Hotel, London, on 15 October 1994. The Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier W. R. Mundell, and the Regimental Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles, were present. With the passing of the years the numbers eligible to attend has steadily declined with the result that it has been decided that DRUIK 50 will be the last formal gathering of the members of the 8th Battalion.

DONATIONS

Recent donations to the Regimental Association fund have included the following:

From SSAFA towards the additional costs the fund incurred while the 1st Battalion was serving in Bosnia	£800
In memory of the late Major J. H. Davis	£196
From Quadrilect Ltd.	£250
From the George Turner Trust	£250

The George Turner trust was established by the late Captain George Turner MC, a former mayor of

Brighouse, to make weekly payments to Arthur Arrandale, his former batman. After Arrandale's death in 1976 the scope of the trust was widened to benefit members of the 4th Battalion and, later, all old comrades. One of the trustees Dr. J. D. G. Turner, George Turner's son and a former MO of the West Riding Battalion, died earlier this year.

Donations were also received in memory of Lieutenant Colonel F. P. St. Maur Shiel DSO, who was killed commanding the 1st Battalion at Monte Ceco on 8 October 1944 (from his brother Mr. J. A. St. Maur Shiel TD), and in memory of Private Shaun Taylor, who was killed in Bosnia while serving with the 1st Battalion.

ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND: 50th ANNIVERSARY

A drum head service was held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on 30 June 1994 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Army Benevolent Fund. In addition to the colours, standards and guidons of every regiment in the army being on parade, there were two guards bands, buglers from the Royal Green Jackets and a choir from the Royal Regiment of Wales. The service took place in the presence of HM the Queen Mother. The Regiment was represented by the Colonel in Chief and the Duchess of Wellington and the Colonel of the Regiment and Mrs. W. R. Mundell. The colour party, with the Queen's colour of the 1st Battalion, consisted of WO2 Braisby, 3 DWR and Colour Sergeants Hosty and Mitchell of 1 DWR under the command of Captain A. J. Adams.



Army Benevolent Fund: 50th anniversary.

Left to right: WO2 Braisby (3 DWR), Colour Sergeant Mitchell (1 DWR), the Colonel-in-Chief and Colour Sergeant Hosty (1 DWR).

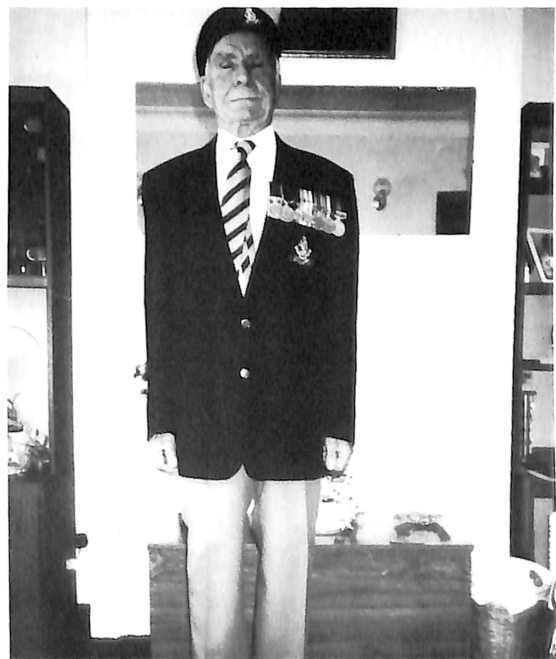
KEEPING IN TOUCH . . .

Jimmy Pearce, who was captured in Burma in 1942 while serving with the 2nd Battalion and later escaped as a result of a Chindit ambush, attended a Chindit reunion at Lichfield in June. Over 300 former Chindits were present. The Prince of Wales took the salute at the march past which took place in single file, as is the practice of Chindits.

Douglas Emery DCM, BEM was present at a muster of the Distinguished Conduct Medal League at Wellington Barracks, London. Fifty seven members were present. Mr. Emery won his DCM at Monte Ceco, Italy, while serving with the 1st Battalion. He was awarded the BEM on retirement from HM Customs and Excise. DCM holders are a dwindling band as the medal has been replaced by the CGC (Conspicuous Gallantry Cross).

The Dukes are currently well represented in golfing circles; **Derek Roberts** is president of Ganton GC, **Peter Mitchell** is captain of Hankly Common GC and **Chris Gilbert** is secretary of Rye GC.

Bob Campbell-Lamerton, who last year visited Fiji and Australia, had a totally different experience when he visited Siberia earlier this year for a period of ten weeks. The travelling conditions were rough, but they were offset by the beauty of the country. He writes that many of the villages and towns are almost Alpine in character.



Mr. D. E. G. Emery DCM. BEM.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS/*NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Major A. C. Jowett, Flat 12, Woodhall Park, Northorram, Halifax, HX3 7RD.

Major J. C. Bailey, 1 DWR.

Major G. D. Shuttleworth, 1 Kings.

* Major R. N. Goodwin DWR, 3 Strensall Park, Strensall, York.

A. J. Brear Esq, c/o FCO Santiago, King Charles Street, London SW1A 2AH.

Colonel A. D. Meek, Yr Hen Ffermdy, Cwarbrook, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7UP.

Mr. A. J. Lynch, Ashtree House, 26 Riverside Close, Elvington, York, YO4 5DU.

Colonel R. R. St. J. Barkshire CBE, TD, JP, DL, Denes House, High Street, Burwash, East Sussex, TN19 7EH.

Captain J. C. K. Cumberlege, New Church Farm, East Woodlands, Frome, Somerset, BA11 5NQ.

Mrs. V. Spence (Skipton Branch DWR OCA), "Sidemoor", 9 Elm Grove, Silsden, Nr Keighley, West Yorkshire, BD20 0PU.

Mr. R. G. Sharp, 46 Blackdown, Hilltop, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes, MK11 2AB.

WO2 & Mrs. P. Hutchinson, SOTAT (Sennelager), TSU, BFPO 16.

Sergeant Cracknell, ITB Strensall.

* Mr. A. F. S. Westman, "Chestnuts", 157 Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey, CR8 5HB.

* Mr. C. L. Roberts, Unit 11/40 Victoria Way, Osborne Park, Western Australia.

* Mr. K. Falconbridge, 79 Norwich Gardens, Bulwell, Nottingham, NG6 8LF.

* Mr. A. Howard, 15 Clara Gordon Court, Rochdale, OL16 5TL.

Captain R. N. Chadwick, BLST Abu Dhabi, c/o British Embassy, PO Box 248, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

* Mr. J. E. Pollard, Padsmore House, Lyndhurst, Hants, SO43 7AE.

* Mr. F. C. Green, 14 Emmett Car Lane, Renishaw, Sheffield, S31 9UL.

Mr. G. Robson, 1 Strathenry Farm Cottage, By-Leslie, Glenrothes, Fyfe, KY6 3HY.

* Mr. C. Moulton, Kleveshoek 448, 671SM EDE, Holland.

Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla MC, 1 The Terrace, RMAS, Camberley, Surrey.



Jimmy Pearce, in front, at the Veteran Chindit 50th anniversary parade at Lichfield.

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION ACCOUNTS

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1994

£	£	EXPENDITURE	£	£	£	£	INCOME	£	£
		Grants			4,964		Interest on Investments	8,615.18	
3,000		Calderdale MBC (Reg. Museum) ...	-		8,501	13,465	C.D.F. Interest	3,155.20	11,770.38
3,089		Iron Duke Fund	-						
9,828		Personal Grants	6,051.51						
1,200		A.B.F. (Personal Grants)	1,440.00		703		Covenanted Subscriptions		
-		A.B.F. Loans	-		18,392	19,095	Officers (Net)	744.76	
477		Grant towards Reunion Dinner	304.94				Days Pay Scheme	18,021.58	18,766.34
700		Branch Management Fund	700.00						
-		Museum Fund	400.00		166		Income Tax Recovered		
-		Band Travel for Minster Service	296.68		5,846	6,012	Officers	192.88	
-		B.M.F. - London Coach	374.55				Days Pay Scheme	5,785.48	5,978.36
324	18,618	Coach Subsidy	-	9,567.68					
		Donations					Grants & Donations		
-		Halifax Parish Church	500.00		500		Lt. Whitley Memorial Donations ...	1,151.73	
2,500		Army Benevolent Fund	3,000.00		1,200		Branch Management Fund Refund .	10.00	
500		Royal British Legion	250.00		100		Army Benevolent Fund	1,440.00	
50		Salvation Army (Huddersfield)	50.00		372		Personal Grant Returned	-	
400		Victory Services	-		5		Sundry Donations	474.11	
100		Hudds & Dist Army Veterans	100.00		-	2,177	Subscriptions (Life Membership) ...	10.00	
10	3,560	Sundry Donations	200.00	4,100.00	-		145 RAC (8 DWR) Officers' T.F. ...	1,002.56	4,088.40
		General				(309)	Profit on Sale of Stock (Loss)	-	776.60
-		Trustees Fee (UST)	100.00				Profit on Sale of Histories	-	827.87
18		A.B.F. Raffle Prizes	-						
104		Custodian Trustees Fee	-						
300		Admin Officer - Honorarium	200.00						
1,294		Gen Sec - Travel Expenses	1,902.84						
407		Finance & Trustees Meeting							
		Expenses	419.62						
252		Iron Duke Free List	246.00						
240		Audit	253.80						
314		Wreaths	390.00						
237		Printing, Postage & Stationery	251.70						
-		Newspaper Notices	361.78						
-		Calendars	179.78						
74		Sundries	52.45						
71	3,311	Insurance	82.84	4,440.81					
		Excess of Income over Expenditure	14,951	24,099.46					
			<u>£40,440</u>	<u>£42,207.95</u>		<u>£40,440</u>			<u>£42,207.95</u>

MITCHELL TRUST FUND

40	Audit	42.30		277	Interest on Investments	326.90
-	Trustees Fees (U.S.T.)	6.00		274	C.D.F. Interest	112.84
	Donations					
100	Blesma	100.00				
50	Salvation Army (Halifax)	50.00				
100	Combat Stress	100.00				
261	Excess of Income over Expenditure	140.63				
		<u>£551</u>	<u>£438.93</u>	<u>£551</u>		<u>£438.93</u>

McGUIRE BATE TRUST FUND

70	Postage	25.00		958	Interest on Investments	1,155.55
100	Campion Trust R.M.A.S. Donation	-		828	C.D.F. Interest	341.35
40	Audit	42.30				
42	Iron Duke Free List	36.00				
-	Trustees Fees (U.S.T.)	20.00				
130	Grants - Nursing Home	962.53				
257	Wreaths	35.00				
10	Sundry Expenses	-				
1,137	Excess of Income over Expenditure	376.07				
		<u>£1,786</u>	<u>£1,496.90</u>	<u>£1,786</u>		<u>£1,496.90</u>

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION (1st & 2nd BATTALION DWR) FUND

50	Ex Services Fellowship	30.00		908	Interest on Investments	280.96
40	Audit	42.30		463	C.D.F. Interest	501.62
-	Trustees Fees (U.S.T.)	-		1,300	A.B.F. Grants	1,678.00
275	1 DWR Grant for Welfare	450.00		1,507	Profit on Sale of Investments	-
500	Crimea War Memorial	-		1,076	A.B.F. re: Nursing Home Fees	-
1,406	Grants - Nursing Home Fees	910.00				
3,575	Personal Grants	6,087.00				
1,196	Special Allowances	1,300.00				
1,300	A.B.F. Grants	738.00				
100	Postage	-				
-	Wreaths	45.00		3,188	Excess of Expenditure over Income	7,141.72
		<u>£8,442</u>	<u>£9,602.30</u>	<u>£8,442</u>		<u>£9,602.30</u>

WAR MEMORIAL FUND

40	Audit	42.30	252	Interest on Investments	279.34
1,156	York Minster - Photographs of Frontal	114.68	170	C.D.F. Interest	54.14
	Donations				
50	Halifax Parish Church	50.00			
50	York Minster	50.00			
20	R.M.A. Sandhurst Memorial Chapel	20.00			
-	Excess of Income over Expenditure	56.50	894	Excess of Expenditure over Income	-
£1,316		£333.48			£333.48

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1994

£	LIABILITIES	£	£	£	ASSETS	£	£
	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS				INVESTMENTS (at cost)	Market Value	Cost
	Regimental Association Fund	244,696.57		140,000	Regimental Association Fund	289,944.00	224,478.75
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	24,099.46		5,500	Mitchell Trust Fund	-	-
244,697	Transfer from other Funds	54,910.84	323,706.87	19,000	McGuire Bate Trust Fund	-	-
	Mitchell Trust Fund	8,646.33		8,979	Old Comrades Association -		
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	140.63			(1st & 2nd Battalion DWR)	-	-
8,646	Transfer to R.A. Funds	(8,786.96)	-	5,000	War Memorial Fund	-	-
	McGuire Bate Trust Fund	29,126.87		178,479		289,944.00	224,478.75
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	376.07			4,204 STOCK - Regimental Items		3,232.21
29,127	Transfer to R.A. Funds	(29,502.94)	-		- Histories		31,835.75
	Old Comrades Association			16,296	DEBTORS -		
	(1st & 2nd Battalion DWR)	17,350.59			Rewrite of Regimental History		-
	Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income	(7,141.72)			CASH AT BANK		
17,351	Transfer to R.A. Funds	(10,208.87)	-		84,197 Regimental Association Funds	65,200.32	
	War Memorial Fund	6,355.57			3,146 Mitchell Trust Fund	-	
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	56.50			10,127 McGuire Bate Trust Fund	-	
6,356	Transfer to R.A. Funds	(6,412.07)	-		9,052 Old Comrades Association		
	CREDITOR:				(1st & 2nd Battalion DWR)	-	
	680 Army Benevolent Fund Grants		1,040.00		1,356 War Memorial Fund	-	65,200.32
	(Old Comrades Fund)				SUMMARY OF BANK ACCOUNT		
	- Postage & Packing		0.16		Current Account	1,418.44	
					Charities Deposit Fund	63,781.88	
						£65,200.32	
£306,857			£324,747.03				£324,747.03

Auditor's Report

We have audited the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Association's Funds as set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

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

This . . . 15th day of June 1994.

K. W. HOWARTH & Co., Chartered Accountants, 36 Clare Road, Halifax, HX1 2HX.

Schedule of Investments (at cost)

	Cost	Market Value
	£	£
Regimental Association Fund		
249,850.93 CAF Invest Balanced Growth Fund Units	144,478.75	200,905
30,519.052 Charishare Income Shares	60,000.00	67,996
11,587.486 Charinco Income Shares	20,000.00	21,043
	£224,478.74	£289,944

At 1st April 1993 the Cost of Investments was £178,479 (Market Value £198,053). During the year a further £6,000 was invested in CAF Invest Balanced Growth Fund Units and £40,000 in Charishare Income Shares. Below is a comparison of the Market Value per Unit and percentage increases.

	Market Value Per Unit		
	1994	1993	%
	£	£	
CAF Invest Balanced Growth Units	0.8041	0.6466	24.4
Charishare Income Shares	2.228	1.9020	17.1
Charinco Income Shares	1.816	1.7640	2.9

BRANCH MANAGEMENT FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1994

£	EXPENDITURE	£	£	INCOME	£
	General Fund			General Fund	
182	Branch Management Meeting Expenses etc.....	141.18	700	Regimental Association Fund.....	700.00
500	Regimental Association Refund Grant	-	-	London Dinner Profit	-
486	Subsidy to Regimental Service	428.13	30	Donation	6.00
-	London Dinner Loss	136.15	1	Sundry Income	1.00
14	Sundry Expenses	-			
-	Excess of Income over Expenditure	1.54	451	Excess of Expenditure over Income	-
<u>£1,182</u>		<u>£707.00</u>	<u>£1,182</u>		<u>£707.00</u>
	Regimental Association Dinner			Regimental Association Dinner	
183	Raffle Prize & Tickets	135.65	2,964	Tickets Sold	2,364.00
339	Band	300.00	651	Proceeds of Raffle	740.00
3,604	Cost of Dinner	2,947.50	477	Subsidy (R.A.)	304.94
100	Extra Duty Pay	50.00	-	Wine - Top Table Refund	143.64
60	Printing, Advertising & Other Expenses	78.96	32	Donations	-
12	Ticket Refunds	-	174	O.C.A. Dinner Recoveries	-
-	Staff Meals & Drinks	40.47			
<u>£4,298</u>		<u>£3,552.58</u>	<u>£4,298</u>		<u>£3,552.58</u>
	Regimental Service			Regimental Service	
59	Flowers	80.00	589	Lunch Tickets Sold & Coach Subs	591.50
53	Room Hire	64.63	486	Subsidy from General Fund	428.13
240	Coffee	262.50	9	Donations	-
732	Lunch	472.50			
-	Coach	140.00			
<u>£1,084</u>		<u>£1,019.63</u>	<u>£1,084</u>		<u>£1,019.63</u>
	London Dinner Weekend - 1993			London Dinner Weekend	
101	Museum Visit	-	2,335	Tickets Sold	437.00
-	Coach Hire	700.00	-	Subsidy (R.A.)	374.55
700	Victory Services Club Membership & Accom.....	1,791.50	10	Donation	-
1,544	Balance Carried Forward	-	-	Balance Brought Forward	1,543.80
			-	Subsidy General Fund	36.15
<u>£2,345</u>		<u>£2,491.50</u>	<u>£2,345</u>		<u>£2,491.50</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1994

General Fund	333.10		Cash at Bank	2,175.64
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure ..	1.54	334.64		
Creditors		1,841.00		
		<u>£2,175.64</u>		<u>£2,175.64</u>

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

It is essential that subscribers, including serving members of the Regiment moving on individual postings, advise the Business Manager of their change of address without delay. Use the tear off slip printed below.

To:- The Business Manager, 'Iron Duke' Magazine, RHQ DWR, Wellesley Park, Halifax, HX2 0BA.

From:

Please note that from my new address will be

Date Signed

Obituaries

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

Major E. J. P. Emmett MC

Edward ('Baron') Emmett died at his home on Sunday 25 September 1994 aged 75. A funeral service was held on Thursday 29 September at Christ Church, Eccleston, and this was followed by cremation at St. Helens Crematorium, attended by his family only. A very fitting address was made by Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Le Messurier.

Baron Emmett's army service began in February 1940 when he enlisted in the King's Regiment. Subsequently commissioned, he was first posted to their 11th Battalion, but soon after, in early 1942, he joined the 2nd Battalion of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, then serving in India. He saw much action as a platoon commander, soldiering as he did with General Orde Wingate's 'Chindits', and was particularly noted for a very daring and courageous patrol and ambush that he led across the Japanese lines of communication. Brigadier Tony Firth writes that: "He was a powerful platoon commander and Chindit leader in those days, a model of all that an officer should be . . . I can see him now, a tall gaunt figure, crouching in drenching monsoon rain at the feet of the CO, who would be sitting against some tree and giving out orders at a 76 Column 'O' group. Always cheerful and impeccably correct in dress, in heavy 'Chindit' equipment, and in procedure, as he scribbled in his field service pocket book, asking a pertinent question here and there. An example to us all."

At the end of hostilities The Baron continued to serve with the 2nd Battalion in India, and was granted a regular commission in 1946. After a spell on the staff he returned to regimental duty as a company commander with the 1st Battalion, and saw unbroken service with this battalion in the UK, Germany, Gibraltar and Korea.

It was for the Korean war that The Baron may well be most remembered, for his company held the Hook feature during the third, and final, battle in this far off land. The Chinese launched, on 28 May 1953, what was to be the last major attack of the war. Their preparatory bombardment lasted a week, and bunkers and defences were strengthened. As the attack came in he gave the order to stand fast. His forward platoons were overrun, and he was forced to bring down shellfire on his own positions. The attack faltered, and the situation was restored inch by inch. Brigadier Kendrew, the Brigade Commander, who was to be awarded his fourth DSO, was shaken by what he saw afterwards. For his gallant actions The Baron was awarded the Military Cross, and 'The Hook' is a Battle Honour on The Colours.

In 1956 he left the Battalion to serve on a military team in Western Australia, but returned to the 1st Battalion to take part in operations against General Grivas's EOKA Forces in Cyprus. He was then chosen to put his experience to good use as an instructor at the School of Infantry on the company commander's division before being seconded to the

York and Lancaster Regiment where he took part, from Aden, in operations against the North Yemenies.

The Baron retired from the army in 1960 and was appointed as the Honorary Regimental Permanent Staff Adjutant to 436 Regiment TA, based at St. Helens, Merseyside. It was here that he met his wife Betty, and they were married in Christ Church, Eccleston, on 19 September 1962 - The Baron's birthday. In 1969, on the reorganisation of the reserve army he transferred to the appointment of Adjutant and Honorary Regular Permanent Staff Officer to 33 Signal Regiment (V), a post he held until retirement in 1985.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Le Messurier, adjutant to the 1st Battalion at the time of the Hook, said in his address: "The Baron was a great trainer of men, for without this there could be no success. As a leader he was both caring and demanding. As a soldier he was a good tactician, he exercised great judgement and was supremely gallant. But life with The Baron outside soldiering was never dull. He was a great companion and something of a bon vivant. Whether living in the hills of Aden or in barracks he insisted on high standards, and I have to say they could be expensive! The Baron was a character; there are too few like him. His memory is secure in the annals of the Regiment, and is today saluted by his comrades as a gallant soldier and a good friend to all ranks."

Mr. E. Harper

Ernest Harper, an ex-member of the 2nd Battalion, died on 23 October 1994 aged 69 years. His funeral took place at Dinnington, near Sheffield on 29 October 1994. Mr. Don Keeton, secretary of the Sheffield branch of the Association, represented the Regiment at the funeral. Ernest enlisted into the Dukes in 1944 and served in India and Burma, before demobilisation in 1948.

Colonel J. Davidson

Colonel Jimmy Davidson died on 18 November 1994. An obituary will be published in the next issue of the Iron Duke.

The following have died during recent months:

Mr. Robert Leedham died in September 1994. He served with the 6th Battalion during the second world war.

Mr. Frank Townend, who died in August 1994, also served with the 6th Battalion during the second world war.

Mr. D. Glover died on 9 September 1994. He served in 'D' Company of the 1st Battalion in Korea, where he was wounded and taken prisoner.

Mr. Tom Pratt died on 7 February 1994. He was formerly a colour sergeant in the 1st Battalion.

NOTICES

**PRINCE RUPERT SCHOOL:
THE WILHELMHAVEN
ASSOCIATION**

The Prince Rupert School operated after the war for the children of MOD personnel stationed in Germany. Ex-pupils are invited to contact:

Liz Bird,
Honorary Secretary,
The Wilhelmshaven Association,
54 Shaftsbury Avenue,
Chandlers Ford,
Eastleigh,
Hants, SO53 3RP.

Tel: 01703 252925
after 7pm or at weekends

for news of the Association and a reunion in 1995.

**WARRANT OFFICERS' AND
SERGEANTS' MESS:
ITB STRENSALL**

ITB Strensall, formerly depot King's Division, is drawing down in July 1955. Anyone who made a presentation to the Mess and would now like it to be returned to him, should contact:

WO2 (RQMS) D. S. Quinton,
WOs' and Sergeants' Mess,
ITB Strensall,
Queen Elizabeth Barracks,
Strensall,
York, YO3 5SW.

Postage, packing and insurance costs will be charged to the individual asking for the item to be returned.

REGIMENTAL ITEMS FOR SALE

The following items may be purchased from the General Secretary of the Regimental Association, RHQ DWR, Wellesley Park, Halifax, HX2 0BA.

	£.	Add p&p
Regimental tie	3.80	.25
Regimental cravat	5.95	.25
Wool jersey (cap badge or combined badge)	25.00	.75
Blazer badge (cap badge or combined badge)	10.75	.25
Cap badge	1.50	.25
Lapel badge (pin or clutch fastener)	1.00	.25
Regimental buttons: (p&p 36p per set)		
Large	.32	
Medium	.35	
Small	.65	
Ladies brooch (combined badge) - silver	32.00	.75
- silver gilt	35.00	.75
Horse brass	4.00	1.00
Horse brass (large)	10.00	1.00
Wall plaque	10.50	1.00
Paper weight	4.50	1.00
History of the Regiment 1702-1992	23.00	4.00
Short history of the Regiment	1.50	.36

Cheques/postal orders to be made payable to: DWR Regimental Association Fund.