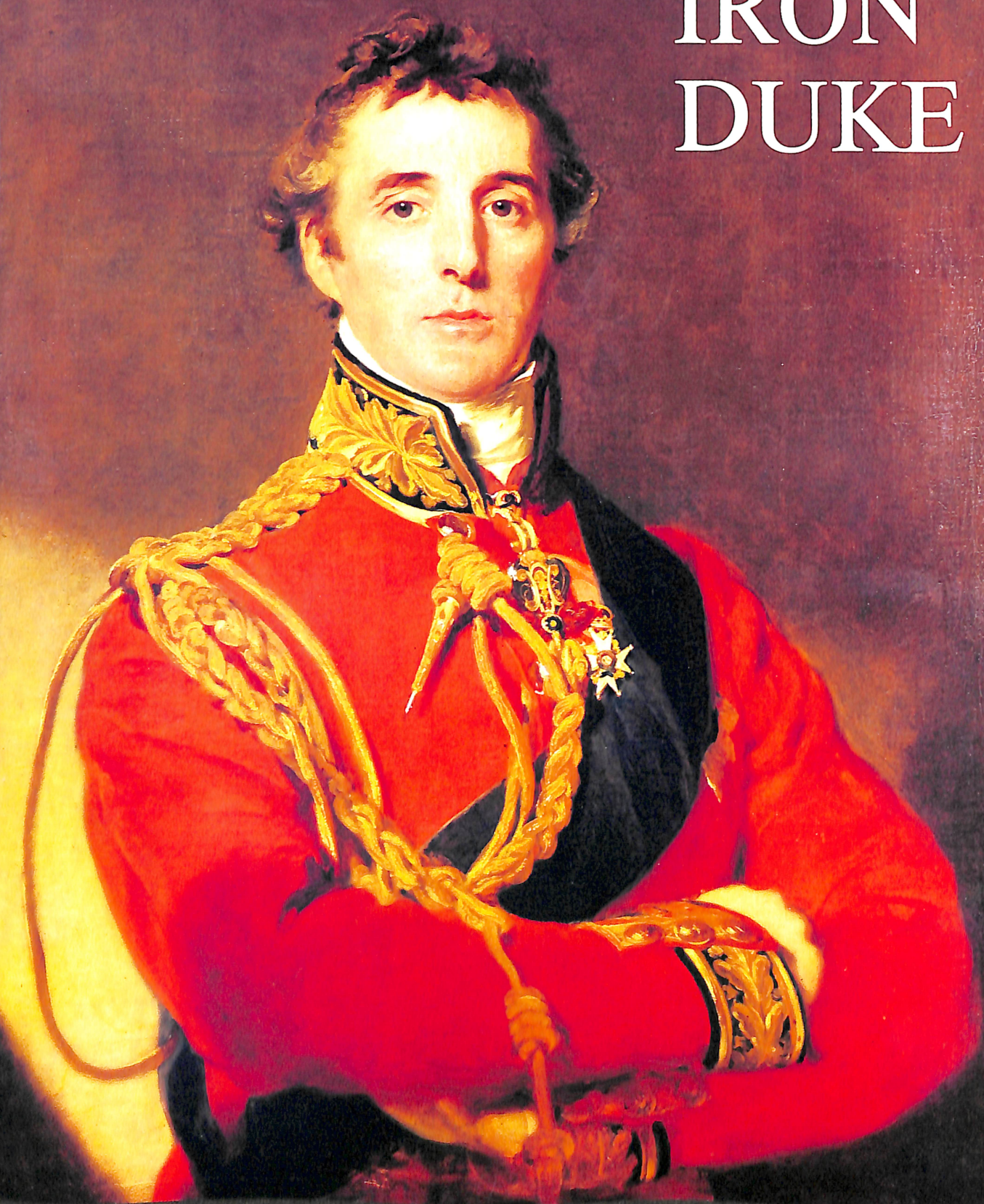


WINTER 1995
No. 229

THE IRON DUKE



THE IRON DUKE

The Regimental Journal of

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

(WEST RIDING)

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



*Hill 60
Somme 1916, '18
Arras 1917, '18
Cambrai 1917, '18
Lys
Piave 1918
Landing at Suwla
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. LXIV

Winter 1995

No. 229

BUSINESS NOTES

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The opinions expressed in the articles of the journal are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policy and view, official or otherwise, of the Regiment or the MOD.

This publication contains official information. It should be treated with discretion by the recipient.

Acknowledgement

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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: Major D. L. J. Harrap, LL.B
Assistant Regimental Secretary: Major R. Heron

1st Battalion

*Weeton Camp,
Preston,
Lancashire, PR4 3JQ.*

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

3rd Battalion

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

Honorary Colonel: Lieutenant General Sir Michael Walker, KCB, CBE
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel A. H. S. Drake, MBE
Adjutant: Captain J. H. Purcell
Regimental Sergeant Major: WO1 B. J. Thomas, BEM

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 B. Bradford

Barnsley
Darfield

Thurcroft
Wath on Dearne

Wombwell

D Company Detachments
OC: Major T. Scrivens

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-Allée,
Quebec, Canada.*

Honorary Colonels: Colonel Marcel Jobin CM, CQ
Lieutenant Colonel André Desmarais
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant Colonel Claude Pichette, 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

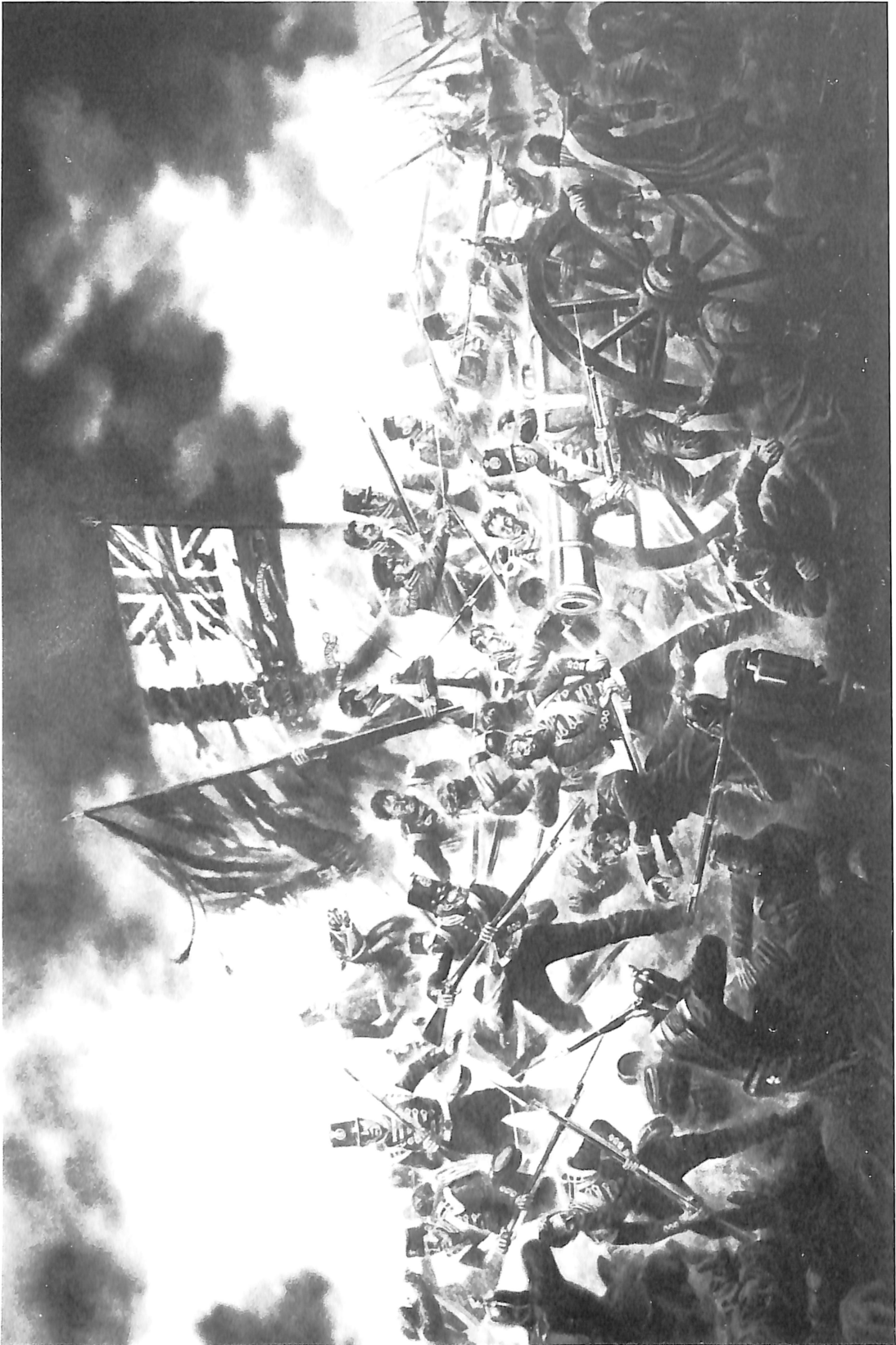
AFFILIATED SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY

H.M.S. Iron Duke
BFPO 309

Commander C. J. Bryning BSc, RN

H.M.S. Sheffield
BFPO 383

Commander S. M. Gillespie RN



The 33rd Regiment at the Battle of the Alma
20 September 1854

Regimental Headquarters

Regimental Notes

THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT

The Military Secretary has approved the extension of the appointment of Brigadier W. R. Mundell OBE as Colonel of the Regiment for a further period of up to five years.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

The following awards have been announced.
MSM - WO2 (RQMS) P. Hutchinson. He joined the Regiment in 1965. He is now RQMS of SOTAT (G) in Sennelager.

MBE - Mr. Ken Sykes (ex 9th Battalion), for his services to charities in Wakefield over the last 40 years.

THE REGIMENTAL COUNCIL

The composition of the Regimental Council is now as follows: The Colonel of the Regiment; General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE, DL; Major General D. E. Isles CB, OBE, DL; Brigadier J. B. Greenway CBE; Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE; Colonel J. Fox TD, DL; Colonel A. D. Meek; Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla DSO, MC; Major K. M. McDonald TD, DL; the officers commanding the 1st and 3rd Battalions and the Regimental Secretary.

A PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA

The second of two paintings commissioned by the Regiment, of the Battle of the Alma, has now been delivered and is hung in the officers' mess of the 1st Battalion. Like that of the Battle of Waterloo, it has been painted by David Rowlands.

GIFTS TO THE REGIMENT

1. A painting of the Duke of Wellington bequeathed by the will of the late Mr. Ivor Elliot. The painting, a very good one, is after the style of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Mr. Elliot had no connection with the Regiment. The painting will be hung in Endcliffe Hall.

2. 2nd Battalion rugby caps and shirts for the years 1908/09, 1912/13 and 1913/14. Given to the Regiment by Mr. C. K. Gleave, the son of Mr. W. D. Gleave, who served in the 2nd Battalion for 22 years and retired as a warrant officer. The caps and shirts, after mounting, will be hung in Endcliffe Hall.

3. A silver cigarette box given to the Regiment by Mr. W. Gray, the brother in law of the late Colonel L. E. Bishop MC. It is inscribed "Presented to Captain L. E. Bishop MC by the Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 4th Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment as a token of esteem. October 1930". It will be held by the 3rd Battalion.

4. Replicas of the medals of Private H. Tandey VC, DCM, MM. Mr. Walter Downs recently presented the Regiment with replicas of Henry Tandey's medals. He was the most decorated private soldier in World War I and won the VC while serving with the 5th Battalion. The medals have been framed and mounted below the portrait of Henry Tandey which hangs in RHQ.

CRIMEA WAR MEMORIALS

The 33rd Regiment's memorials at Sevastopol were among those destroyed, under Stalin's orders, at the height of the Cold War. However it has recently been



Memorials to the 33rd Regiment at Sevastopol c 1855.

Photograph by James Robertson

The Royal Archives 1995 © Her Majesty the Queen

discovered that among the many photographs taken during the Crimea War, held in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle, is one of the memorials of the 33rd.

REGIMENTAL SECRETARY

Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles has taken up an appointment with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office as a member of the European Community Monitoring Mission to the former Yugoslavia.



Major D. L. J. Harrap, LLB

Major D. L. J. Harrap LL.B, assumed the appointment of Regimental Secretary on 11 December 1995. David Harrap joined the 1st Battalion in 1972 when it was stationed in Northern Ireland. He subsequently saw service in Cyprus and in Germany before spending a year at Bovington on the Long Armour Infantry course. This was followed by a period in command of Somme Company, which included an emergency tour in west Belfast. After attendance at the Staff College in 1982 he was posted to the Procurement Executive, where he was responsible for the Mortar Desk. On return to the 1st Battalion he commanded Corunna Company before assuming the appointment of 2i/c. His final posting, before leaving the army in 1989, was in the MOD, London. After leaving the army he worked for two years with BMARC, before branching out on his own to run a management development consultancy.

"THE REGIMENT"

"The Regiment" is published every two months. Each issue concentrates on one regiment. Issue 10 (October/November 1995) features The Duke of Wellington's Regiment. The 68 pages contain numerous illustrations in colour and black and white and include photographs of the present day, specially taken for the publication. There is also an excellent summary of the history of the Regiment from 1702. Copies are available from RHQ, price £2.50 which includes the cost of postage.

BACK COPIES OF THE "IRON DUKE"

There is a steady demand for back copies of the Iron Duke. As a result many are now out of stock. RHQ is, therefore, always pleased to receive back issues and particularly the following: 1990 - Spring and Autumn, 1991 - Winter, 1992 - Spring and Autumn, and 1993 - Spring.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

A meeting of the trustees of the Regimental Museum was held at Weeton Barracks on 19 October 1995. Present were: Brigadier E. J. W. Walker (Chairman); Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles; Major A. C. Jowett; Major K. M. McDonald and Major J. R. A. Ward. In attendance were Lieutenant Colonel N St J Hall, Lieutenant Colonel T. C. S. Bonas; Ms. Rosie Crook, Assistant Director Calderdale Museums and Arts Department; and Mrs. P. Mackenzie and Mr. J. Spenser of Bankfield Museum.

The accounts

The audited accounts were examined. It was noted that here had been little expenditure from the Museum fund during the year. It was also noted that the income derived from answering historical enquiries had made a small but useful addition to the fund.

Progress report

A written report from Mr. John Spenser was considered and the following points noted:

1. A voice over for the new video had still to be prepared. The Chairman reported that he had been in

touch with Major Savory, who had undertaken to prepare a suitable script.

2. Material from the collection had been used in both the VE and VJ exhibitions in Halifax Town Hall.

3. Schools continue to use the Museum for their projects based on WWI and WWII.

4. The items lent to the Musee Wellington over the period May to July, had been returned in a satisfactory condition.

Update of forward plan 1995/96

Along with the update of the modern soldier showcase, the cataloguing and mounting of the medal collection remain the priorities. Mr. Cyril Ford had undertaken the work which, it was anticipated, would start in the near future.

Distribution of the Museum brochure

Rosie Crook reported that an individual had now been specifically tasked with ensuring that information brochures, including those advertising the Regimental Museum, were available at all information points within Calderdale.

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF VJ DAY AND THE END OF THE WAR

Huddersfield

On 20 August 1995 a parade and service of thanksgiving, to mark the end of the second world war, was held in the Alfred McAlpine Stadium in Huddersfield. The parade consisted of a colour party, Somme Company and the drums of the 1st Battalion, 'C' Company of the 3rd Battalion and the military band of the West Yorkshire Fire Service. Also on parade were many ex-servicemen, including members of the Burma Star Association, the Huddersfield, Halifax and Mossley branches of the Regimental Association, the Royal British Legion and the Huddersfield Veterans Association. Civilian organisations, led by the Hade End Band, then followed.

After entering the stadium, the parade marched past the saluting base where the salute was taken by the Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire, the Mayor of Kirklees and the Colonel of the Regiment. The drums of the 1st Battalion were then piled with the colours draped over them, prior to an inter denominational service of remembrance, which concluded with the sounding of the Last Post and Reveille. A massed male voice choir then led the community singing of "Jerusalem" and "Land of Hope and Glory".

Bradford

On 14 October 1995 a parade was held at Bradford to mark the 50th anniversary of the ending of the war and also to mark the granting of the Freedom of the City to Bradford based units in 1945. The Freedoms so granted also applied to their successor units and so on parade before the Lord Mayor, Councillor Marilyn Beeley, were the Prince of Wales Own Regiment of Yorkshire, 269(WR) Battery RA and Bradford's Territorial Engineers. The Regiment through the 3rd Battalion, the successors to 70th (West Riding) Field Artillery Regiment RA, now also has the Freedom of the City. However, operational commitments meant that it could not provide a contingent for the parade. The Regiment was, therefore, represented by the Regimental Secretary. After the parade the Mayor addressed a full council chamber and made reference to the continued pride of the city of its links with units on which it had bestowed its Freedom. She then presented the representatives of each of the units with a crystal goblet. In accepting it on behalf of the Regiment the Regimental Secretary expressed the regret of the Colonel of the Regiment that the Dukes had been unable to join the parade. However, arrangements had already been made for a formal transfer of the Freedom to the Regiment at a parade to be held in May 1996.

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challenges left in this life
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1st Battalion

Commanding Officer's Introduction

It is difficult to believe that we have been in Weeton eight months already. However, we are now feeling very settled into the role and local area. Nearly everyone is enjoying living here, there are few complaints about the barracks or married quarters and most wives who want a job have found one - many of the rest, it seems, are part of the Bosnia Baby Boom which has seen forty new arrivals in a very short space of time!

Operationally we have been busy enough, and operational training, naturally, takes up a considerable amount of time. We have almost caught up, too, on career and specialist courses following a very disrupted previous eighteen months. Various members of the Battalion have enjoyed interesting attachments or training around the world - Louisiana, New Zealand, Brunei, Himalayas among the more exotic spots - and Kuwait and Cyprus soon to come, not to mention Belize for Burma Company group next year.

It has been good to get started again on the sporting and adventurous training fronts. Most members of the Battalion have managed at least a few days adventurous training and some challenging camps and expeditions have been completed with more ambitious projects planned for next year. Alpine and Nordic skiing teams are forming and will compete in the new year, and, most importantly, the rugby, football and boxing squads are training extremely hard. We face 1 WFR in the 3rd round of the Army Rugby Cup at the beginning of November, have won the 1st round of the football against 1 KORBR, and, I am assured, have a serious chance of doing very well in the Army Novice Boxing Championships.

Finally, it has recently been announced that we move to London to undertake public duties in March 1998 for two years - prior, we hope, to becoming a Warrior Battalion. Life is good and busy, and it looks as if there is plenty of variety and challenge ahead!

ALMA COMPANY

- OC - Major P. M. Lewis
- 2i/c - Lieutenant G. A. M. Purcell
- CSM - WO2 S. Grogan
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant Flynn

1 Platoon

Lieutenant T. Golding
Sergeant Roberts

2 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant S. Richardson
Sergeant Hollinshead

3 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant Garner
Sergeant Bottomley

In spite of a protracted ceasefire in Northern Ireland, Alma Company's tour in the province was surprisingly active. We deployed for several weeks to South Armagh in the hottest summer on record. For most Alma soldiers this was their first experience of rural operations in Ulster. Compared with the contact-filled tours of previous years, life was just busy enough to keep people at the right level of readiness. As the operations company in support of the King's Regiment, we provided its Air Reaction Force (ARF) and increasing numbers of patrols over the whole Battalion area as the Kingsmen went off on their R&R. Being mid summer, there were the usual anniversaries of which the Irish are so fond. In addition to the usual periods of higher tension, the release of Lee Clegg provided a focus for Nationalist anger. Happily, the RUC was able to contain the resulting trouble in Newry and the Operations Company was not required directly. The main effect upon Alma Company was to increase the number of rural patrols covering approaches to trouble spots.

As a result of the Clegg release a number of what turned out to be hoax devices was scattered around South Armagh. Alma Company was tasked with clearing a suspect device from the main Dublin to Belfast railway line. This took most of an afternoon and we ended up with a hessian sack full of bricks and tin cans rather than the bomb we had half expected! The company deployed in a slick, well-drilled manner

and it would have surprised an observer to know that for most of the men this was a first experience of such a clearance.

The trouble flared and diminished for the remainder of our tour, with the arson threat to Orange Lodges high throughout. Our ARF was put to the test on a number of occasions. The most significant of these was when a car burst through a joint King's and RUC vehicle checkpoint near Crossmaglen with reports of a shot having been fired in the process. Sergeant Roberts and his men deployed rapidly and pursued the fleeing car in their Lynx helicopter. After forcing it off the road, Sergeant Roberts led his men in a dash to arrest the driver who was escaping on foot. He was found hiding under a caravan and brought back to Bessbrook by a jubilant team. There was unanimous agreement that the ARF had done particularly well. The Lynx pilot, a warrant officer with many years flying experience in Northern Ireland, described Sergeant Roberts' ARF as the best he had ever seen. Their speed and controlled aggression made a lasting impression on our friends, so it may be imagined what our enemies thought of it.

Our deployment in South Armagh ended with an address from the Commander Land Forces at Moscow Camp. Alma, along with Burma and Somme Companies as well as Battalion Tac Headquarters were congratulated on their performance; Alma in South Armagh and the others for their deployment in

Belfast during a period of increased threat. The company enjoyed a splendid party on its return from South Armagh. The wives were present and most single soldiers brought their girlfriends along.

The remainder of August and September was busy with Alma Company providing the team for the KAPE (Keeping the Army in the Public Eye) tour in West and South Yorkshire. The soldiers, once again, proved superb ambassadors for the Regiment and we are likely to have gained a large number of potential

recruits. In addition, Alma cemented its relations with our 3rd Battalion company in Barnsley. We attended one of 'A' Company's drill nights and this cooperation will doubtless continue in the future. Members of Alma Company also helped with the International Youth Soccer Championships in our local town of Kirkham as well as with other smaller local community projects. In September, Major Borwell handed over command of Alma Company to Major Lewis.

BURMA COMPANY

OC - Major J. C. Bailey
 2i/c - Captain B. J. T. Faithfull
 CSM - WO2 A. Stead
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant C. Hosty

4 Platoon

Lieutenant J. Townhill
 Sergeant R. T. Perrin

5 Platoon

Lieutenant J. Vitoria
 Sergeant T. G. McCabe

6 Platoon

Lieutenant A. Liddle
 Sergeant D. P. Cole

Bessbrook Diary 11 July '95 - 25 August '95

Following a hectic rescheduling of training and an early deployment to Belfast, the company was informed that it was on standby to cover possible riots. The news was greeted with excitement, but there was one problem: as a result of the post cease-fire environment, riot control was no longer being taught by the NITAT team!

However, as Burma Company was well stocked with 'old sweats' they all got their heads together under the supervision of Sergeant Major Stead and came up with a sound training package. Psyched up and ready to go, Burma Company was stood down!

To the enormous relief of Alma Company we arrived at Bessbrook on time and took over operations immediately. Our deployment covered the



Exercise "Filly's Folly"

An exercise for wives took place during 30 September and 1 October 1995. Fourteen wives took part. Among them were Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Roth, here seen exploring the delights of the 24 hour ration pack.

King's leave and operational training period. This resulted in Burma being tasked with most of their patrols. These not only kept the multiples busy, but were very interesting as we were able to get to know the whole TAOR very well.

Further to the routine patrols, we were tasked with 'overwatches'. These came about because of a series of arson attacks on Orange halls and Roman Catholic chapels. There were only a limited number of them in the TAOR, and they all had to be protected. This meant that the multiple commander's tactical imagination was thoroughly tested. Many an evening was spent in a ditch in the middle of South Armagh watching a hall. Fortunately for Burma it rained on only one night during the whole deployment!

Throughout this period of increased tension, several measures were taken to step up security. These included Eagle VCPs, a method of insertion into a VCP quickly by helicopter directly onto the road. They certainly increased the excitement factor. It was

during one of these that Major Bailey, who regularly came out patrolling, deployed his calthrops so well that he managed to stop a lorry trying to avoid the checkpoint. On another occasion the Air Reaction Force was crashed out under Sergeant Perrin who managed to capture a rapist fleeing in a car. On a similar task Lieutenant Liddle's multiple was called out to pick up three men whose car had been highjacked.

Training and R&R did manage to get into the programme. All multiples were trained in various methods of deploying from helicopters safely but fast. A competition soon developed between Y30A and Y30B. Which multiple could deploy the fastest from a helicopter at thirty feet? Y30A beat Y30B soundly with the multiple commander perfecting the art of leaping out of the helicopter without the use of any safety gear. A rapid descent was achieved, but Lieutenant Liddle agreed that his was not such a good method of getting out of a helicopter!

CORUNNA COMPANY

- OC - Major D. S. Bruce
- 2i/c - Captain N. M. B. Wood
- CSM - WO2 S. J. Dean
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant M. I. Chin-Chan

7 Platoon

Lieutenant J. W. Charlesworth
Sergeant S. Fisher

8 Platoon

Lieutenant J. R. Bryden
Sergeant D. Childs

9 Platoon

Lieut. C. P. B. Langlands-Pearce
Sergeant C. G. Scott

With the return of the company from Northern Ireland in April there lay eighteen weeks ahead of us for leave, adventure training, conventional training, courses and finally pre-deployment training before our next trip out in August. Corunna was able to snap up the opportunity of a huge live firing package and with it the chance of real exercise and range planning. The result was Exercise "Pontsenni (Welsh for Sennybridge) Climax", the culmination of a period of conventional warfare training that included live field firing up to platoon attack level and a 72 hour patrols encounter exercise.

The company was based in Sennybridge camp for a period of about ten days in mid June, and from there deployed on a daily basis into the Welsh hills for a mixture of live and dry training. The platoons had each been given their directives for their dry training - train in patrol skills and PI SOPs so that come the final patrols exercise one can patrol effectively for as long as possible, yet remaining undetected by other platoons out trying to establish one's location. There was training in platoon attack drills and assault course drills were also practised.

Midway through the exercise we were visited by a news reporter from the local radio station "Radio Wave FM", who interviewed a number of the lads and officers for a documentary on army life today. He followed us through a couple of attacks recording the progress of Corporal Carter as he advanced through a section assault neutralising two enemy locations with a very heavy weight of GPMG fire and grenadiers being fired in to each position to post a grenade before storming in themselves.

The live firing package was completed with a platoon attack range ran by Lieutenant Langlands-Pearce involving two section attacks during a platoon advance to contact which again resulted in huge amounts of firepower and plenty of bangs and crashes to provide a really exciting range.

The finale was the patrols encounter exercise taking place in the steep and densely forested terrain of northern Sennybridge. Each platoon forward mounted to a company release point, where they received orders that set them to "fix and destroy" one of the others. All the platoons set out after dark and in thick mist to establish their own patrol harbours in the area in which they were to operate. However, as a consequence of the mist none of them reached their destinations that night which made them particularly difficult to find for the CO's visit early the next morning! The end result, despite desperate attempts at collusion by the platoon commanders, was that 7 Platoon led by Sergeant Fisher at the time remained undetected for longest, although all platoons had to receive certain steers from Company HQ to pinpoint their foe. The climax worked excellently, 7 Platoon attacked 9 Platoon just before the dusk "Stand to" negotiating a very tricky and heavily vegetated slope to take them totally by surprise. Similarly 9 Platoon attacked 8 Platoon in the early hours as they were preparing to carry out their own assault and caught them by surprise mainly due to the direction of attack which is believed to have come from outside the training area! 7 Platoon who believed they had escaped detection were equally surprised to see 8

Platoon on their doorstep just before dawn who carried out a very difficult attack in close country especially when a smoke grenade was let off by a defender and the resultant smoke clung to the trees and scrub for seemingly ages, almost completely covering the withdrawal of the defending troops.

Overall a very challenging exercise was completed with skill and high training value and was very definitely a refreshing change from the now familiar cries of Northern Ireland training. The company returned in high spirits back in camp in time for "tea and medals".



A KAPE tour in South Yorkshire

Between 18 August and 2 September a team from 'C' Company visited Barnsley, Doncaster, Sheffield and Worsborough. The photograph shows some members of the team, which was led by Lieutenant C. P. B. Langlands-Pearse, at the stand in Sheffield.

SOMME COMPANY

- OC - Major C. S. T. Lehmann
- 2i/c - Captain J. C. Mayo
- CSM - WO2 P. Mitchell
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant G. Cracknell

Mortar Platoon

Mortar Officer - Captain T. G. Vallings
Platoon Sergeant - Sergeant P. A. Brewer

Milan Platoon

Anti Tank Officer - Lieutenant N. P. Rhodes
Platoon Sergeant - Sergeant J. G. Ashworth

Drums Platoon

Drum Major - Sergeant G. Ryder

Summer 1995 will be remembered by Somme Company as one of hard work, variety and challenge. We returned from Ireland at the beginning of June with two weeks leave to look forward to and a firm plan for the rest of the summer.

Early July comprised periods of guards and duties and Mortar Platoon ran a short exercise for Wellington College CCF, the Milan Platoon spent

some time training potential NCOs. Captain Vallings and his platoon ran an excellent exercise at Weeton and Nesscliffe.

Next came adventure training. Each platoon made plans and booked a series of camp-sites. The OC headed for Bisley to captain the Army Target Rifle Team but had to make a rapid return to take the company to Northern Ireland at short notice to cover



Somme Company 40km march
Members of the Drums Platoon pause, as Corporal Moroney gets his bearings.

some potential unrest. We had started the week on seven days notice to move and were in Ireland by the early hours of Wednesday morning - a tribute to the ability of the CQMS C/Sgt Cracknell and his team, hard work and flexibility from all ranks and considerable understanding from our wives, families and girlfriends! Captain Vallings and a small team of mortarmen were allowed to escape to represent the Battalion and the army in the Tall Ships Race. Fortunately the deployment did not last long and the adventure training plans were adjusted and allowed to continue whilst the OC returned to Bisley! The company had some interesting and challenging adventure training with the remains of the Mortar Platoon walking the West Highland Way and raising money for charity. The Milan Platoon scaled Snowdon, Scafell and Ben Nevis while the Drums Platoon took to the water and canoed on the sea and down the Caledonian Canal during one of the hottest weeks of the year.

August started with more firm plans which would soon be changed! However we had time to go to Altcar for a couple of days to try out the new Army Operational Shooting Policy which has recently replaced the old 'shoot to kill' policy which old hands will remember well. The new policy and the associated tests are far more comprehensive and challenging than the old system and reflect the need for a soldier to be able to fire his rifle accurately at up to 400 metres and his LSW at up to 600 metres in many different operational environments. Our shooting might have stood us in good stead as by the middle of August we were moved to Northern Ireland again (with rather more warning) to deploy with Corunna Company under command of our old rugby rivals, the Royal Regiment of Wales. Fortunately the weekend passed quietly and we used the time to hone up our Northern Ireland skills as well as running a thoroughly

enjoyable inter company competition consisting of seven a side rugby, soccer and volleyball. Honours were spread evenly with the Welsh taking the rugby! We returned to the UK for a delayed weekend off followed by a period of short sharp drill in preparation for the VJ Day Parade in Huddersfield on 20 August.

One of the few disadvantages of our location at Weeton is the lack of a good local training area which means that all exercises and some range work have to be conducted some distance away. Catterick and Strensall have become favourite locations and we have been fortunate to have clearance to use areas of the Forrest of Bowland and the Yorkshire Dales for long distance endurance marches. The company completed a series of marches in preparation for a 40km march which took in Ingleborough and Pen y Ghent. By the end of August the company had moved to Catterick for a short period of field training.

September has been spent participating in the Battalion Inter Company Competition with varying success. Lance Corporal Jackson worked hard to produce a boxing team although we seemed to lack the number of men required to win points, our two finalists; Lance Corporal Alexander and Private Jones produced some exciting boxing and won their bouts. Our shooting was improved with further periods spent on Altcar and Strensall ranges (there is a strange feel to the old depot with Major (rtd) Peter Robinson as one of the few occupants!). We have brushed up our Northern Ireland skills again ready to go to Northern Ireland in our primary role.

A training camp for Wellington College CCF

The Mortar Platoon sponsored a CCF camp for 26 Wellington College students accompanied by two of their masters. The students were all fifteen years old with only one year of CCF training.

The basic framework involved three days of in-camp training followed by a three day exercise in Nescliffe. The in-camp training consisted of range work, assaulting the skills house, section attacks, fitness and sports and games. The exercise in Nescliffe started with a 15km route march with six section stands spread equidistant through the route. The stands included raft building, a survival stand where live chickens were killed and cooked and four other command tasks. Private Sean Sinnott proved to be a great asset in showing the cadets how to survive in the wild. The cadets then set up a patrol harbour and mounted recee patrols that night. The exercise culminated in three section attacks on the pre receed positions.

The Wellington College cadets achieved very high standards mainly because of their enthusiasm and high morale. They were a credit to their college and thoroughly entertaining.

Mortar Platoon and a sponsored walk

We had decided to do our sponsored 94 mile walk of the West Highland Way in Scotland, which over a five day period seemed quite an easy prospect.

We made good progress on the first day. Day two was a washout with rain pouring over Loch Lomond. As the forecast was brighter for the nesxt day, we stayed put. A re-think of our next move was now necessary, it was calculated that we had to move an average of 26 miles a day to reach Fort William in time for our transport.

Day three was good and about seven miles into the day some of the lads wanted to get it over and done with so we started to run and kept running by day until we reached Fort William. The scenery in Scotland is quite breathtaking and the people were friendly, however I don't think that the lads will want to do that again in a hurry.

A sum of £400.00 was raised and donated to the Huddersfield Children's Special Care Unit.

Exercise "Caledonian Caper" 21-27 July 1995

The aim of the expedition was for the Drums Platoon to paddle the length of the Caledonian Canal, from Fort William on the west coast of Scotland to Inverness on the east coast, a total distance of 63 miles.

On Friday 21 July, the platoon made its way steadily northwards to Fort William in convoy lead by one of the MT's antique Bedfords. This vehicle astonished everyone by not only getting to Scotland without falling apart, but also by returning safely, even if it was at 45mph. After a full day's driving, during which the Mortar Platoon was observed on the West Highland Way setting up camp in the pouring rain, the first campsite was reached.

On the first day of the expedition, as the weather was fine and the peak could be seen from the campsite, it was decided to scale the heights of the highest mountain in the British Isles, Ben Nevis. It proved a challenging task but a rewarding experience for all, even if the view from the summit was all of twenty feet.



Mortar Platoon

Members of the platoon who took part in "West Highland Way".

Left to right: Lance Corporal Alexander, Lance Corporal Harris, Sergeant Brewer, Corporal Barclay, Private Gregory, Private Rowlands, Private North, Lance Corporal Busby, Private Weir and Private Clarke.

No one in the party, apart from the instructor, had climbed the mountain before and it was easy to see why several people each year lose their lives on the wind swept slopes.

While the hill walkers were moving steadily upwards Corporal Harrison, as the expedition's canoe instructor, was looking for a suitable site for the paddlers to practise for the task ahead. A location was found which had the added attraction of a road bridge close by. The bridge was to provide endless hours of fun for spectators as well as competitors in the search for the craziest way to dive, jump, vault or be catapulted off the bridge into the peat coloured waters below. It soon reached the stage when the public was coming from miles around to watch "The Dukes' Bridge Jumping Display Team".

Sunday proved to be the only day of rain in the entire week. The Drummers practised in the shelter of a small inlet on Loch Lochy as the rain came down in sheets and created quite a swell out in the open water. Monday saw the start of the canoeing for real, with the ten miles of canal from Fort William to the beginning of Loch Lochy being covered as a warm-up. With muscles a little stiff and bodies beginning to appreciate that canoeing is not an activity that involves just the arms, the paddlers once again took to the water in the early hours of Tuesday morning. While the admin team dropped camp and moved east to the next site, paddles were rhythmically cutting through the water on the mill pond that was Loch Lochy. A light haze hung over the surface but was soon burnt off by a hot sun in a cloudless sky. Picturesque it may sound and picturesque it certainly was. The water was so still that perfect mirror images of the canoes could be seen below them as they moved down the loch. The only sound to be heard was that of paddles cutting through depths until an RAF

Tornado blasted up the length of the glen or a lone piper's wail cut through the silence as he played for the tourists while standing on the edge of the loch in full Highland uniform.

Such moments are what army life is really all about and should be savoured. Several different lochs and stretches of the canal were navigated and canoes ported around numerous locks until finally we emerged on to Loch Ness.

Towards the end of the day the wind got up and the surface of the loch became choppy, making the going considerably harder as the canoers fought to maintain their craft's direction and stay afloat. Fortunately everyone did and safely reached the planned end point for the day having covered 25 miles.

The intended campsite was on Loch Ness at Invermorris and would have been perfect but our place had been taken by a large group of Italian school children who were staying for more than the one night of our occupation, so we had to move elsewhere.

When the canoers set off on the final leg on Wednesday morning not only did they have aching limbs from fatigue but also sunburnt necks and shoulders from the previous day's scorching temperature. Once again the wind blew on Loch Ness and the waves rose. Thankfully the current was with us and best speed was made as soon as the skill of paddling down the waves was achieved. The end of the loch was reached with some relief and the team paddled on into the sheltered waters of the canal once more. Finally the end was in sight and it was a thoroughly exhausted group that climbed out of the water by the sea loch in Inverness having completed sixty miles in three days.

All that was to be done now was celebrate in Inverness that night and then head for England in the morning with several good stories to tell.

EXERCISE "CO-OPERATIVE NUGGET '95"

As part of NATO's "partnership for peace" programme, exercise "Co-operative Nugget" took place during the month of August at the Joint Readiness Training Centre (JRTC), Fort Polk, Louisiana. The first on American soil. The participating troops consisted of a brigade(-) of the US Army, a company each from Canada and UK and a platoon each from 14 ex-Warsaw Pact/Soviet states. Being exercised from UK were 'A' Company 1 Staffords. Attached to them were a number of observer/controllers (umpires) from other units. Lieutenant Golding, WO2 Coles and myself represented 1 DWR.

Fort Polk is not a very glamorous location. It is situated in the middle of nowhere and has a very uncomfortable, hot, humid climate. We were located in a transit camp with limited facilities and very spartan accommodation. I started off sharing a room with forty Estonians and about forty million ants. Briefings by our hosts led us to believe that the training area was equally uninviting, with a poisonous snake, alligator, or Black Widow spider around every corner.

JRTC is very similar to one of our training schools. It is staffed primarily with airborne rangers and special forces. Units from throughout the US Army

rotate through on a training package and are evaluated by means of MILES (weapon effects simulation), observer/controllers (DS), and after action reviews (debriefs) at every level. There is the integral support of a battalion size dedicated enemy, an amazing amount of military hardware and civpop consisting of real civilians.

The exercise itself attracted a lot of media attention. It was based on a peacekeeping scenario with a multinational force being sent to keep the peace between several warring factions on an imaginary Caribbean island. The training period preceding this was quite intense and geared to practising all the individual skills and techniques involved in this type of operation, as well as attempting to formulate some SOPs for working together without preaching a particular country's tactical doctrine. This was essential because the grouping on the exercise was mixed. For example the company to which we were attached had a UK company HQ and platoons from the UK, Estonia, Slovakia and the USA. Command, control and administration were therefore tested to the limit.

Generally speaking the exercise was a success but there were many teething problems. The British representation excelled throughout, receiving endless

praise and admiration from all quarters. Obviously our experience in Bosnia and Northern Ireland helped enormously and the other exercising troops learnt many lessons from us. There were also a few good

lessons to be learnt from the Americans, particularly on their evaluation methods.

WO2 (RQMS(T)) J. Frear



Exercise "Co-operative Nugget"

Left to right: Staff Sergeant Mounce USA, Lieutenant Golding, WO2 Coles and Staff Sergeant Bradshaw USA.

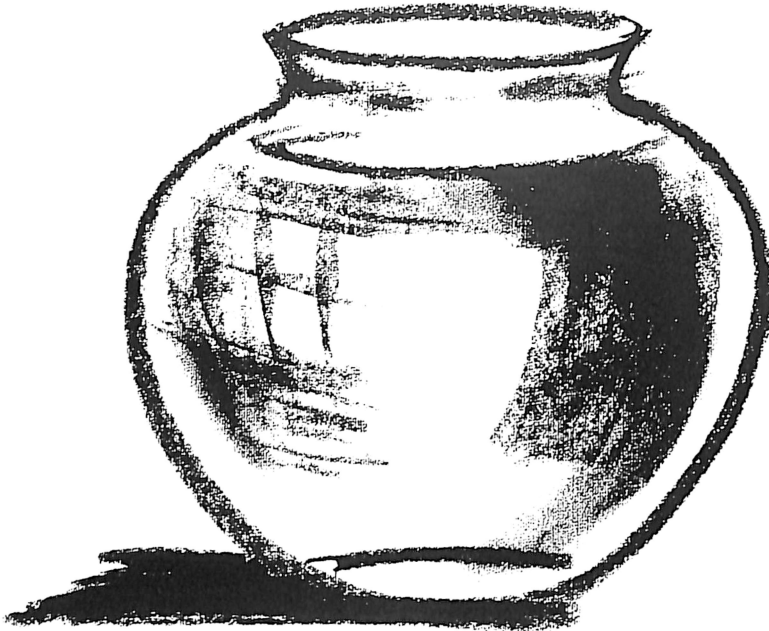
OFFICERS' MESS

The nature of our role in Northern Ireland means that there is always at least one company away. With only about thirty officers in the Battalion to start with, we frequently have only twenty or so available at any one time. In spite of this, the mess is well supported and improvements in its fabric are also continuing. The high point of the summer was an excellent "welcome to Weeton" cocktail party where we hosted local civilian dignitaries as well as military guests from Headquarters 5th Division, 42 Brigade and Northern Ireland. The Normandy Band and the Corps of Drums performed superbly.

Guest nights are necessarily small at Weeton. An exception was the "Fathers and Sons" evening on 22 September. We were delighted to have Major General Donald Isles and Lieutenant Colonel Tim Isles and Brigadier Johnny Walker among our guests. Major Mick Sullivan ensured that three generations were

present by inviting his father in law, Major Laurie Linskey and his son, Dominic. Breaking with tradition, we invited Mr. Martin Bell to speak after dinner. He gave a compelling talk on Bosnia and it became clear that he held the Battalion in very high regard following its tour in Central and Eastern Bosnia.

Improvements and refurbishments continue apace, with lamps and lamp tables, cushions and hall curtains in place and coffee tables and a hall carpet planned. The Alma painting is due in time for the Regimental Dinner on 3rd November at which we will dine out a number of officers. The Officers' Mess is a comfortable home to living-in officers and a club for the married officers. As such it is growing more homely in Weeton without losing its true Dukes character.



How do you feel about leaving the Army?

As you're well aware, serving in the Forces isn't just a job. It's a way of life. So, it's no surprise, that after leaving, many people feel as though they're high and dry, like a fish out of water.

But there's no need for you to feel this way. It's perfectly possible for you to keep up with old friends, make use of the unique skills you've acquired, and make a vital contribution to the nation's defence into the bargain.

How? Simply by becoming a member of the Volunteer Forces, which make up a third of our Army and represent a significant part of our commitment to peace.

There are two options open to you.

Firstly, you can join one of the Territorial Army Independent Units based in the TAVRA region in which you have decided to settle. An ideal route for those leaving Infantry or Cavalry regiments.

Secondly, if you are leaving a Corps, you could retain your capbadge and become a member of either an Independent Unit or a TA Specialist Unit. In either, you can maintain and extend the special skills that you have learned.

You can contribute as much time as you want in any one year. The minimum that we ask is that as a member of the Independent TA you complete 6 weekends, a two-week Summer Camp and some weekday evenings. As a Specialist we ask only 15 days training and two weekends.



In return you will receive payment equivalent to the rates paid to Regular Army soldiers plus an annual tax-free bonus.

If you would like more information about how you can stay in the swim of things, write to the address below, giving details of which option you are interested in, your current age and address, your intended county of residence, and of the regiment you have left or are leaving.

RUGBY

As I write these notes we are preparing for another army cup run and hope it will be longer than last years. The team is shaping up well but we have had to battle around our unsettled lifestyle in Weeton and commitments in Northern Ireland. Realistically we cannot expect to win the cup this year but the building has started and the aim is to develop our players for the '97/98 season when we will be free from the constraints of our present role. One of the great benefits of our Weeton posting has been the close relationship now developed with Fylde RFC. It is through a close liaison with civilian rugby that we can improve and develop our squad. Fylde have been excellent in welcoming us to the area and the end of last season was marked by a keenly contested match and family barbecue with the club. Sadly they had just been demoted to Divison 3 so the atmosphere was a little muted. This year Captain Simon Pinder, the Dukes' skipper, has played for the Fylde 1st XV and should regain his place when he has recovered from his shoulder injury. A group of five young players are now starting to train with Fylde and will hopefully break into their 2nd XV soon. More are being encouraged but it is difficult for the senior element to maintain the continuity with their commitments in Northern Ireland.

The Battalion team is a mixture of established stars and some promising young soldiers which bodes well

for the future. Of particular note are Privates Pearson, Peacock, Woodhouse and Lockwood who are all developing into very good players. Good officer players are still joining from Sandhurst, with 2nd Lieutenant Scott Richardson the latest officer to gain a place in the 1st XV. We are lacking some height in the pack and look forward to two large officer cadets with a strong rugby pedigree joining us next season, namely Clive Rattenbury and Nigel Richardson (last year's Cambridge University Captain).

Our fixture list this season is a mixture of strong police teams and local civilian rugby sides, of particular note are matches against Halifax and Birkenhead Park. So far our results have been mixed but the team has changed with the availability of players and is now coming together for our cup run starting in early November although by the time you read these notes we will know whether we have had a successful season or not!

Two particular initiatives which should be mentioned are our intention to run a Dukes tent at the Army/navy game on 30 March and a Colts seven-a-side competition for Yorkshire and Lancashire clubs which we will sponsor at Fylde in late April. Overall rugby continues to play an important role in the Battalion and the intention as ever is to work at winning back that illusive cup.

FOOTBALL

Because of our role here in Weeton we have set about the new season with a slightly different approach. Rather than having a 1st and 2nd XI team we have entered one team into the league and for all league matches only the players available will play. This system is proving very successful, we have, to date, played three games and won them all; additionally new talent is starting to appear.

Our main aim is of course to succeed in major cup competitions and to this end we have entered into the Army Cup, Infantry Cup, Divisional Cup and League Challenge Cup. For all cup matches the main Battalion players are returned from deployment in Northern Ireland one week prior to the game to allow the coaches to prepare them. We have played one game so far in the Infantry Cup and beat 1 KORB 4-3.

INTER-COMPANY BOXING

Any older soldiers of a cynical nature who thought that the important Regimental traditions of former years were now a thing of the past would have been pleasantly surprised on the evening of Thursday 21 September 1995. Nor would they have been disappointed if searching for those vital requirements of a modern infantry soldier; aggression, physical and mental strength, tenacity and stamina, it was present in spades.

The event was the annual inter-company novices boxing competition which, because of an exercise in Kenya in early '94, closely followed by deployment to Bosnia and then Northern Ireland training, had not been held for almost two years. Almost fifty officers, senior and junior NCOs and soldiers volunteered and trained to participate, culminating on finals night in over two hours of boxing of surprising skill and less surprising inter-company rivalry. Some good raw talent was spotted in the prelims and one or two who were caught by "lucky" haymakers were unfortunate not to make the final.



The Colonel of the Regiment presents the Light Middle Weight award to Lance Corporal Alexander of Somme Company. Major M. C. Sullivan, Oi/c boxing, on right.

Corunna Company started the preliminaries as favourites, having had the luxury of six weeks "full-time" training and a very good trainer in Corporal Towler, the Army Individual Bantam-Weight Champion. As the prelims progressed, it looked as though initial forecasts would prove correct, Corunna were certainly fitter than anyone else and looked very well trained. However, it was not to be and by the end of the competition they had been soundly beaten into second place by a very physically strong and aggressive Hook Company team.

After a relatively long absence from inter-unit competition, the Battalion has now entered the Army Inter-Unit Team Novices Championships and judging by the night of 21 September, things bode well for the future. The final results were:

Bantam - Private Smith (H Coy) *walkover*

Light - L/Corporal Jessop (H Coy) *beat*
Private Whitehouse (C Coy)

Light Welter - Private Edmans (C Coy) *beat*
- Lance Corporal Barker (A Coy)

Welter - Private Daniel (H Coy) *beat*
- Private Horbury (C Coy)

Light Middle - L/Corporal Alexander (S Coy) *beat*
- Private Bulmer (H Coy)

Middle - Private Jones (S Coy) *beat*
- Lance Corporal Rutter (H Coy)

Light Heavy - Private Hannan (B Coy) *beat*
Lance Corporal Hollis (A Coy)

Heavy - Private Decardles (B Coy) *beat*
- Private Dhurmea (A Coy)

Super-Heavy - Corporal Watson (H Coy) *beat*
- Lance Corporal Foster (B Coy)

ARMY OFFSHORE SAILING TEAM

The Army Sailing Association runs a 38ft Sigma racing yacht, which competes in both inter service and the Royal Ocean Racing Club (RORC) races. The yacht is crewed from all ranks and has had considerable success this season.

I have crewed on the yacht for three events this season; the ASA Regatta, the St. Malo Race and the Fastnet Race. The ASA took place as usual out of Gosport and turned into four days of trophy collection mainly because of the favourable weather conditions which handicapped the larger competing yachts. As a result we won both the short round - the can races and the 160 mile passage race.

The St. Malo Race is a RORC event racing from Cowes to St. Malo in France and starts early Friday morning, usually culminating late Saturday night with a good meal ashore in St. Malo. However, we started in light breezes in the hope they would increase, unfortunately, they died and at 2359hrs on Saturday we were still flopping about the Channel along with the other 243 yachts still closer to the Isle of Wight than France. The skipper, Captain Nick Bate, decided due to work commitments on Monday to retire. It had

been a highly frustrating 36 hours but the right decision was made.

The Fastnet is the most prestigious and arduous of all the offshore races and the army's best available team had been selected. Selection had been on-going throughout the season and I was surprised to find myself on the crew as various ringers from the last services entry of the Whitbread Round the World Race had been brought in. These guys made a big difference and it was a formidable crew that left Cowes on the 604 miles round Fastnet Rock and into Plymouth. We started at 1745hrs on Saturday 5 August and finished at 2345hrs on Thursday 11 August. We were the first boat in our class of over 100 yachts around the rock but we then went too far out to the west expecting more wind which never came, and eventually finished third in class. It had been a very long five days and we ran out of food on Wednesday night and very nearly out of water. We managed to make a packet of Jaffa Cakes last nine hungry sailors 36 hours but, despite a lack of food, kept the boat speed up to finish with a great morale on board.

T. G. Vallings

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. H. S. DRAKE MBE

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Drake assumed command of the 3rd Battalion on 3 January 1996. Born in 1951, he was commissioned into the 1st Battalion from Sandhurst in 1972. He served as a platoon commander in Northern Ireland, Aldershot, Cyprus and Germany. Tours on the staff in Northern Ireland then followed, prior to command of Corunna Company in the 1st Battalion in Gibraltar, Belize and UK. He was next employed as a grade two staff officer

with Headquarters 2nd Division. A tour as 2i/c of the 1st Battalion preceded two years as an exchange officer at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Prior to his current appointment he was a grade one staff officer responsible for public information at Headquarters Land.

Lieutenant Colonel Drake is married to Julie and they have two children of primary school age. His interests include sport, reading and walking.



Lieutenant Colonel A. H. S. Drake, MBE

3rd Battalion

Commanding Officer's Introduction

The autumn season reflected the variety of activity that takes place in a modern TA infantry battalion. We held a very successful and enjoyable Battalion sports and families day and performed creditably at the Brigade sports day. Still at Battalion level we have held a field firing weekend at Warcop and exercised at the Brigade and Battle Group Trainer in Catterick for the second year running. This was a demanding weekend since we rarely get the opportunity to exercise at brigade level or with other arms. We learnt and re-learned a great deal.

Variety of activity has also applied to company activities. Our efforts to strengthen our links with the local community continue. Most importantly, the companies have also been carrying out both tactical training and developing shooting skills, both vital to fighting and to our survival on the battlefield.

Our recruiting drive also continues apace. Both the Battalion Recruiting Team and the companies have been involved in several shows and have been helped in this by being able to distribute new Battalion recruiting literature. Recruiting is going well and is assisted by the local papers and radio stations where we get excellent coverage. Recruiting and publicity require persistent application and, in this respect, the coordination and mutual help between the 1st and 3rd Battalion is enormously beneficial.

The Battalion programme looks as busy as ever. We are about to embark on a brigade run tactical exercise called "Lone Centurion" and the Recce and Machine Gun Platoons are about to participate in army sponsored competitions. Even our intelligence cell is participating in a divisional sponsored (regular and TA) intelligence competition.

'A' COMPANY

OC - Major I. Marshall
 2i/c - Captain P. A. Davies
 CSM - WO2 I. Machin
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant M. Smith

1 Platoon

Lieutenant M. K. Hunter
 Sergeant R. S. Pilley

2 Platoon

WO2 N. Hinchliffe
 Sergeant S. A. Padley

3 Platoon

Lieutenant T. Carsley
 Colour Sergeant L. Whyke

Battalion Field Firing, Warcop 21-23 July 1995

We always look forward to field firing weekends, but usually get no more than one a year because of the many other events that are included in our annual programme. This is a pity since one is too few and, after all, it is one of the reasons we join - to fire our personal weapons in a realistic tactical setting.

NBC battle run

This involved moving to the firing point 20m away from where we were sitting, and fire rounds at targets a mere 25m away. The snag was that we had to go to 3 Romeo, cross an assault course, and then do it. Excellent - and sweaty.

Off to the pairs fire and manoeuvre range. This was a good chance to agree some SOPs with my Op O for the shoot. It is easier the second time round, since the targets did not move round much between shoots. But we entered in the right spirit, and learned.

After lunch, we moved to the 94mm outdoor trainer range. Before the shoot, we did some final background revision. I was in the same class, but somehow for me it was background learning. I had never fired 94mm live HEAT before, but I certainly will again if offered the chance.

Our final shoot of the day was the battle lane. This was excellent, and for many the most exciting shoot of the day. After crawling quite a distance to the start point, off we went. The mission was to clear the area of enemy within boundaries.

Brigade and Battle Group Trainer, 8-10 September and 23-25 September

The Brigade and Battle Group Trainer comes but once a year - our one tangible benefit of being a battalion earmarked to the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps. It is a good chance for company command teams and signallers to practise battle procedure, from receipt of a warning order to the start of "battle".

Arrival at Battalion Headquarters on Friday night allowed 'A' Company to split into two. Most corporals and below went to Totley in order to participate in a weekend of upgrading and testing for class 1 and 2 soldiers. The remainder back at Battalion Headquarters in Endcliffe Hall were warned off for the following day's activities, and then retired to the bar.

For the SNCOs and officers the morning was devoted to lectures to give an update on tactical doctrine. Meanwhile, the signallers set up the Company Command Post (CP), in order to be ready for the afternoon's exercise.

After lunch, the CP took part in a command post exercise (CPX) designed to practise the signallers, CSM and CQMS in operational reporting, voice procedure and codes. At the same time the remaining officers, WOs and SNCOs took part in an afternoon of model-based combat estimates and model exercises (MODEXs).

Sunday morning was to have been a mini battle group trainer, by linking the MODEX and CPX, but it was decided that more benefit would be gained by continuing the CPX and MODEX separately.

All in all, this weekend proved to be invaluable for our 'actual' exercise at the Brigade and Battle Group Trainer in Catterick on 23-25 September. For most this was a very busy weekend particularly for the staff of Battalion Headquarters getting to grips with such new tactical terms as IPB, the Intelligence Preparation of the Battalion.

The Commanding Officer had chosen an assault river crossing and bridgehead operation as the

tactical scenarios for the weekend which kept us all fairly busy. Saturday was devoted to planning and reces and many of us managed to study the beautiful countryside of North Yorkshire at 1,000 feet, courtesy of the Army Air Corps and the Gazelle they provided.

The bell for the start of the battle rang loudly at 8.00am the following morning and we were off. Despite numerous enemy artillery and mortar bombardments, minefields, the odd airstrike and closing with the enemy we achieved our mission and the Commanding Officer declared ENDEX.

'B' COMPANY

OC - Major P. Buczko
2i/c - Captain D. Bentley
CSM - WO2 J. Diamond
CQMS - Colour Sergeant G. R. Moore

4 Platoon

Lieutenant P. A. Sherris
Sergeant P. S. Battye

5 Platoon

Lieutenant I. McDonald
Sergeant S. R. Williams

6 Platoon

Colour Sergeant G. J. Roberts
Sergeant P. Karkoszka

15 (North East) Brigade, which consists of 24 major and minor units including 4 PARA, 7 LI and 8 LI, 6 RRF, 3 PWO plus an assortment of University Officer Training Corps held its annual sports day at Catterick on Saturday 30 September. The sports to be contested, unfortunately for 'B' Company, did not include football ('B' Company having won the previous football competition at camp and at last year's Battalion sports day) but did include rugby, at which 'B' and 'C' Companies felt they were in with a good chance, hockey, volleyball, tug of war and squash.

'C' Company came second in the badminton pairs competition after a very close final, when they were within three points of winning. 'B' Company came third in the hockey, with Colour Sergeant Summersgill scoring five goals in the competition. 'C' Company did well in the rugby and only just missed playing in the final. Last, but by no means least, HQ Company saw off all challengers to comfortably win the tug of war.

'C' COMPANY

OC - Major R. Bramham
2i/c - Captain A. J. Greenside
CSM - WO2 S. A. Routh
CQMS - Colour Sergeant LLF Robinson

7 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant C. Cadogan
Sergeant D. A. Bentley

8 Platoon

Lieutenant T. Johnston
Sergeant C. R. Bamforth

9 Platoon

Colour Sergeant A. Kendall
Colour Sergeant D. Squair

Inter Company Sports Competition 1995

On Sunday 3 September 1995 the Battalion's annual inter company sports competition was held at the Pinegrove Country Club in Sheffield. The venue was selected for its central location and first class sporting, recreation and catering facilities. The Battalion's three rifle companies and HQ/Support Company produced teams to participate in the following events: football, hockey, badminton, rugby 7s, volleyball, squash, pitch and putt and crown green bowling.

The aim of the day was also to get the wives and families of the Battalion involved. Indoor cricket, football and a bouncy castle for the children, and step aerobics for the wives were organised, and in addition,



Lance Corporal Sykes receiving the inter company sports trophy from Mrs. Vivien Bonas.

at a small cost to families, professional childminders provided a crèche for the children who were a little too young to understand what was going on.

The final events of the day were maggot racing and Sumo wrestling, two events which certainly entertained and amused the onlookers.

All teams produced some excellent displays of sporting skills but the day went to 'C' Company in Huddersfield who became the Inter Company Sports Champions 1995. The company won the badminton and rugby 7s, were runners up in football, hockey and the tug of war, and third in the volleyball.

HQ COMPANY

OC - Major S. Boocock
 CSM - WO2 D. Braisby
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant M. A. Joel

Battalion Support Group

OC - Captain D. K. Rhodes
 2i/c - WO2 J. Stevenson

OC Recce Platoon

Captain R. P. Wyithe

OC SF Platoon

Captain D. Curran

Assault Pioneers

OC - WO2 A. A. Nanney

Sniper Platoon

OC - Captain P. Reaney

Recruit Reception and Training Team (RRTT) Activities

3 DWR have had a successful year establishing an active presence in the local community. The RRTT department has attended many outside events which has continued to keep 3 DWR and the Regiment in the public eye. Two such events were the Sheffield Show and the Sheffield Special Olympics Appeal.

teams entered, which included a 3 DWR team which ended up in 4th place overall.

The Sheffield Show

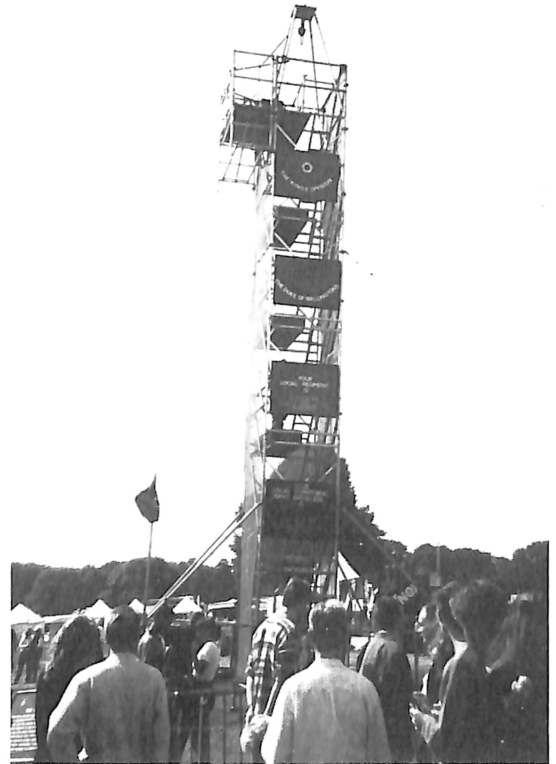
The show, which 3 DWR attended along with members of 1 DWR and KDRT was held over the weekend 2-3 September 1995 and attracted thousands of people. Unfortunately, restrictions prevented us taking along our weapons' stand but thanks to 1 DWR, who brought along a Saxon Armoured Personnel Carrier painted in UN colours, we still managed to produce an exciting stand. We also took our recruiting boards which displayed many photographs of the activities the Battalion has been involved in this year including our recent camp in Folkestone.

Although direct recruiting was forbidden, our stand attracted a lot of attention from the public. At least thirty from the show took it one step further and attended our Induction Day at Endcliffe Hall, hopefully they will go on to join 3 DWR.

Sheffield Special Olympics Appeal

This was sponsored by Midland Bank with assistance from the Army Careers Information Office (ACIO) in Sheffield. We were invited to attend, without our weapon stand, to promote the Battalion in Sheffield. Unfortunately, due to poor attendance at the show, recruiting was not as successful as previous events.

The main event was an assault course, in which teams of four were invited to participate. Fifteen



KDRT Deathslide: Sheffield Show

A TRIP TO NIJMEGEN

July of this year saw 3 DWR enter a team in the 79th Nijmegen March, which is held annually in Holland.

The event was started before WWI by various groups getting together to promote international harmony, and has continued annually apart from

breaks during the two world wars. From its humbler origins, it has now developed into a major international festival involving around 8,000 military personnel and 40,000 civilians from countries all over the world.

Army teams below the age of 49 compete in a four day event covering 25 miles daily. The march takes place around the town of Nijmegen on tarmac roads which can be unforgiving for those inadequately prepared.

Entry to the competition depended upon the team attending a qualifying weekend held at RAF Benson in April 1995. To ensure success we began training in February on the downs and hill roads around the Derbyshire countryside. Our preparation paid off and we finished amongst the top ten from a field of 102 teams. We were now on the road to Nijmegen.

Another hurdle to overcome was financing our trip to Holland since, unfortunately, the major cost would be transport as military vehicles were not available to us. Besides raising money ourselves we were assisted by a generous donation from the Battalion trustees.

We travelled overnight to Dover by self-drive minibus and took the ferry to Calais, arriving at Hemensoord Camp in time for Sunday morning breakfast. We took over our De Boer billet which was to be our home for the following week and then paid a visit to the beer tent to acclimatise ourselves! The atmosphere was brilliant, beer was flowing and people were singing and dancing on the tables. Impromptu entertainment was provided by various individuals climbing up the walls and onto the roof in an attempt to secure their national flag higher than others, the Union Jack was understandably uppermost! The

remainder of Sunday and Monday was spent enjoying the festival atmosphere in the town of Nijmegen, where street bars merged into one another, crammed with newly arrived walkers, sightseers and spectators. Besides noisy bars there are other worthwhile places of interest to visit around Nijmegen, e.g. the river Waal on which huge barges make their way between Antwerp and Germany and the town of Arnhem which was the site of the 1944 landings by members of the Parachute Regiment.

Monday evening saw a dramatic change of mood from our earlier revelry to one of concentration, apprehension and preparation for the marches to start early on the next morning.

Day One

Breakfast started at 0300hrs and we marched past the officer on parade at 0430hrs. The band was playing and the crowds applauded, it was a moving experience. This day's route was into town, over the 'Waal' or the bridges used for the filming of "A bridge too far" and onto the villages north. Official rest areas occur every six miles and are very welcome although stops were kept brief to avoid "stiffening up". On the return leg, marching alongside the Waal, two bridges could be seen for several miles, ours, of course, being the one furthest away! Once back over the bridge we returned on the torturous red tarmac road back to Hemensoord, it simply went on forever. Many of the



A trip to Nijmegen

Left to right, back row: WO2 Dwyer, Colour Sergeant Whyke, Corporal Johnson, Private Huddart, Private Coats, Colour Sergeant Kendall.

Front row: WO2 Staley, Private Jordan, Corporal Wilkinson, Lance Corporal Richardson, Corporal Dolan, Corporal Fitchett.

teams stopped for 'liquid' refreshment along this road but we preferred to wait until our return to camp. Once back in camp, our documentation completed, the team marched to a halt in the beer tent to thunderous applause from those arriving earlier. I found the occasion very moving, as did everyone in the team. After more drinks it was back to the billet to assess the damage. Prior training had paid dividends and feet were generally in good shape. The men were now on 'exercise' and evening drinks were confined to a few beers in the British bar.

Day Two

Started much the same as the previous day, although many seemed to be walking more "carefully" as though on "broken glass". After a few miles a good rhythm developed. The route took us west of Nijmegen but the return was again on that "dreaded" red tarmac road to Hemensoord. Unusually, the weather was wet and miserable, but, as infants, the men simply took it in their stride. Singing was a way to break the monotony and the civilians evidently appreciated the military teams in full song.

Day Three

This was the day many people were not looking forward to because of the hills (yes Holland does have some), and today was the day to find them! The route took us south and we encountered eight hills, one of

which was incredibly steep. The others were not really anything more than undulations and proved no problem to the men from the Pennines! Today was a day for long distance views and it was impressive to see the long winding snail of civilians with military teams amongst them, national flags to the fore. The weather was hotting up and taking its toll with many retirements this day. Our team finished intact and the feeling of relief at the end of this third day was immense. Everyone was now looking purposefully towards completing the final day and to secure the prized medals.

Day Four

The carnival was about to begin! We marched out of the camp very early, the mood seemed more upbeat today and everyone was laughing and smiling, oblivious to their aches and pains. A key objective today was to reach the pontoon bridge at Cuijk and across the river before it was dismantled to allow the river traffic to move again. The team arrived in good time. Many of the villages we passed through over the four days had entertained all night street parties and, at Cuijk, a young couple was married and ceremonially crossed the pontoon bridge, a most unusual sight. Our final leg was to a holding area outside Nijmegen and, once there, our individual medals were awarded and I was delighted to receive the team medal. All twelve of the starters had finished, a very creditable achievement.

ARMY CADET FORCE

'D' Company, Yorkshire (North and West)

Annual camp was held in Scotland from 12-26 August 1995. The senior cadets were based in Cultybraggan camp for the full two week period doing their two, three and four star cadre qualifications. They also did a number of expeditions for the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme. The junior cadets went to Drip camp in Sterling, where their training was run by the company officers and adults. The training for the junior cadets is more basic than that of the seniors, but there is more than enough to keep them busy.

Two of our cadets went on ACFA visits abroad. Corporal Simon Miller of the Skipton detachment went on an expedition to Nepal for a month and Cadet Colour Sergeant Carriane Greenlee, of Allerton detachment, went to Canada on the Wilderness course at Camp Argonaut for five weeks.

In September the company hosted the YACF Swimming Championships at the Dewsbury Sports Centre. Our cadets, who achieved five individual golds and five silvers, were the junior team championship winners. During the past month the company has been training its team for 15 Brigade's march and shoot competition, "Colts Canter". This took place at Catterick on 15 October and we came a creditable 9th out of 39 teams.

Cadets from the company were part of a team that visited Northern Ireland to take part in the Northern

Ireland Cadet Tri Service Skill at Arms meeting. This is the first time in the history of the ACF that cadets have taken part in a visit to Northern Ireland for a SAAM.

'C' Company, Humberside and South Yorkshire

The county held its annual camp at Wreatham Camps STANTA. 'C' Company had 116 cadets undertaking training at various levels. The facilities were second to none, the highlights being FIBUA and watersmanship. Somme Company 1 DWR provided NCOs to help run the ranges and 3 DWR assisted with the loan of transport.

We entered a team of eleven cadets for the very demanding competition, "Colts Canter". The team came second.

In July four cadets were selected for the County Bisley team. All did well and were in the top 100 cadets in the Inter Services match. In the Inter Services Falling Plate we reached the final in great style. However as a result of one member firing on the wrong set of plates we eventually could do no better than runners up. The team was placed fourth in the Montgomery of Alamein competition. As a result of our successes we were invited to take part in the Inter Services cadet rifle meeting held at Ballykinler, Northern Ireland, but we were not as successful as we would have liked.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CCF

In July thirty four cadets from the army section attended annual camp at Wathgill. The Giggleswick teams performed well in the five camp competitions and came first overall from twenty two other schools.

However, the most notable achievement in 1995 has been to win the competition "Colts Canter" for the third year in succession and as a result the first contingent to win all three Brigade CCF competitions in the same year from a total of fifteen contingents in the north east. The school won the championship

contingent trophies in the two Skill at Arms matches held in May and October.

Cadets at Giggleswick serve in the corps for a minimum of two years, during which time they spend three terms on outdoor pursuits and military training, leading to the Army or RAF Proficiency Certificate and the Bronze Award of the Duke of Edinburgh's Scheme. In 1996 a detachment of Royal Marines will be established as a further option for senior cadets.



Giggleswick School CCF: the shooting team. Champion contingent trophy winners.
Team captain: Corporal Mathew Sims (back row, right)

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COLONEL F. R. BLAKE, 33rd REGIMENT, AND THE BATTLE OF ALMA

In May 1848 the 33rd Regiment returned to England after a twelve year tour overseas, which had involved service in Gibraltar, the West Indies and Nova Scotia. The Regiment arrived at Portsmouth, but was immediately ordered to sail to Leith where it arrived on 15 May. After disembarkation it was quartered in Edinburgh Castle. The three senior officers were Lieutenant Colonel G. Whannel, Major F. J. Galloway and Major F. R. Blake. Lieutenant Colonel Whannel had joined the Regiment in 1811. In April 1843 he had purchased the lieutenant colonelcy. He was not a very effective commanding officer, one of his officers reporting "that he will do nothing, but puts off all business with some excuse or other". Major Galloway had joined the Regiment, as an ensign, in 1822.

Frederick Rodolph Blake was born on 16 August 1808. In May 1825 his father had written to Major General Sir Herbert Taylor, Colonel of the 85th Regiment (later 2nd Battalion KSLI):

"Upon my return to town yesterday evening I learned from my friend Major Fairfax that there was some probability of one or more vacancies in the 85th Regiment. When I made application to be allowed to purchase a commission for my son I had not ventured to ask or to hope for an opportunity of placing him in a regiment of such high reputation and I feel how much I am presuming in indulging in that hope at present. I can only say that it would afford me the greatest satisfaction if I may be allowed to purchase a commission which would place him under your immediate command and where he would have the advantage of the advice and superintending care of Major Fairfax.

If I am too urgent in making application for this favour I request you will attribute it to the anxiety of a father's desires of procuring for his son what he conceives would be the greatest good fortune."

On 30 June 1825 Frederick Blake became an ensign in the 85th Regiment, the commission having been purchased by his father for the sum of £450. In August 1831 Lieutenant Blake purchased a captaincy in the 33rd Regiment.

On 26 July 1848 the Regiment was ordered to proceed by rail to Manchester in anticipation of civil disobedience from the Chartist movement. Shortly after its arrival it went into camp at Kersall Moor, about three miles from Conway. There the Regiment was visited by a Mrs. Davidson, a friend of the sister of Major Blake. On 17 August 1848 Mrs. Davidson wrote to Miss Blake giving details of the visit:

"You will be glad to hear that we accomplished our visit to Frederick in a most satisfactory manner . . . having deposited our luggage at the hotel we proceeded to Kersall Moor where we found the 33rd out and the general inspecting . . . Frederick, on horse back, commanded the left wing and Major Galloway the right. We saw them perform various manoeuvres . . . I was then told that Mrs. Galloway was coming to meet me. She presently came and begged us to come to her tent, which was much warmer and from where we could see the remainder of the parade. Mrs. G., whom Fred called the "Queen of our camp", is a nice, good natured Irish woman - very frank and off hand and received us in a

most friendly way quite considering me as belonging to the Regiment and said Fred was such a favourite with them all. There were some hundred tents of the 33rd and part of the 30th. . . . In Major Galloway's tent there was carpet over straw, a sofa covered with a buffalo skin, a table and chests of drawers like boxes which they carried about everywhere with them. . . . On Monday there was expected an attack on the town of Manchester by the Chartists and police and soldiers were all on the alert all night . . . ten of the officers of the 33rd went to Lord Ellesmere's to see the house and grounds and to dine there. If it had been fine we were to have sat in the tents and heard the band play, but besides the weather and the party at Lord Ellesmere's the general kept the men out between three and four hours so they had had enough of it . . ."

On 18 August Lord Ellesmere wrote to his great friend the Hon Charles Arbuthnot, who was then residing at Apsley House with the Duke of Wellington.

"It may amuse you to have an account of some proceedings of mine with the 33rd Regiment. Having received some civilities from them at the camp, I had half the officers over to a jollification the other day, and yesterday I took the other half by boat to a Manchester regatta. I am therefore able to speak of the whole lot, and I must say that I do not think there is a service in the world that could produce from the working ranks of its army such a well-conditioned set of young men. I suspect they have been much humanised and kept together by the accident of the major's wife who, though still a young-looking and pretty Irish woman, has followed them through all quarters and climates since 1838. She seems adored by them and rules them like a large and well-ordered family . . ."

A change in command

At about this time Lieutenant Colonel Whannel decided to sell the lieutenant colonelcy. Major Galloway was, however, unable to purchase it. On 6 September 1848 Lord Ellesmere wrote again to Charles Arbuthnot.

"I continue to take care of the 33rd Regiment, and have a lively concern for the first major, Galloway, who is compelled by poverty to see the second major, a very good officer too, I believe, purchase the lieutenant colonelcy over his head. Such things cannot be helped, but I believe all parties, not excepting the second major himself, are distressed."

In a further letter, dated 15 September, he wrote:

"Major Blake who gets the lieutenant colonelcy is very popular with the regiment, and considered an excellent officer."

Major F. R. Blake assumed command of the 33rd on 3 October 1848. Major Gough appears to have left the army at about the same time.

Meanwhile the 33rd had, on 25 September 1848, proceeded to Berwick on Tweed. Subsequently it moved to Newcastle on Tyne, Edinburgh and Glasgow. By 11 November 1852 the Regiment was once again stationed in Manchester. The Duke of Wellington had died on 14 September and on 16

November the 33rd went by train to London to take part in the funeral ceremony. The funeral took place on 18 November. Before that the officers' wives spent a busy time making the Colours fit to be carried, part of the wedding dress of the Commanding Officer being used for the purpose. (Lieutenant Colonel Blake had married Miss Marten of Marshall's Wick, St. Albans, on 20 March 1849.) On arrival of the funeral escort at Temple Bar the 33rd lined the south side of Fleet Street up to St. Paul's. On 19 November the Regiment returned to Manchester. Three days later Lieutenant Colonel Blake wrote to General Henry D'Oyly, the Colonel of the Regiment, asking him to write to the Commander in Chief with the request that the 33rd Regiment be called The Duke of Wellington's Own Regiment. On 18 June 1853 Her Majesty commanded that "the 33rd Regiment shall, henceforward, bear the name of The 33rd (or Duke of Wellington's) Regiment".



Colonel F. R. Blake

The Crimean War

In August 1853 the Regiment moved to Ireland. On 28 February 1854, in Dublin, it was presented with new Colours, emblazoned with its new title and the crest and motto of the Duke of Wellington, by the Colonel of the Regiment. The old Colours were handed over to Lieutenant Colonel Blake. (After his death his widow presented them to the Royal United Services Institution. In 1926 the RUSI presented them to the Regiment. They are now in the Regimental Chapel in York Minster.) The day after the presentation the Regiment began embarkation for the East where war had broken out between Russia and Turkey. After a short stay in Malta the Regiment arrived at Constantinople on 14 April 1854. By the

end of May the British Army of the East was established at Varna, in Bulgaria, where an attack by the Russians was dispersed by the Turks. The 33rd was allocated to the Light Division (Lieutenant General Sir George Brown) and was in the First Brigade (Major General R. Airey). At the end of August the troops started to embark on the ships that were to take them to the Crimea and on 3 September Lieutenant Colonel Blake wrote to his wife from on board the steamer "Andes":

"... we embarked on the "Andes" on 30 August... I stopped on board for a couple of hours, and arranged everything, and then went onshore to look after the horses and baggage, none of which had arrived. I met the baggage and six horses that we are allowed to take with us but I found nobody to whom to give over the Commissariat pack horses and our own animals were also kept there waiting the whole day without food, as were also the men with them. There was no food to be got there... I went on board the "Emperor" steamer the next morning and reported the whole affair to Sir George Brown, who issued peremptory orders for the Commissariat on the subject, but after all nothing could be got until the second night.

I was ordered the day before we embarked, to send in the names of a captain and a subaltern to remain behind and I named Quayle (1) and Mansfield (2), both of whom were sick and weak... On the morning of starting, however, Erskine (3) came to me with Mansfield who begged that he might be allowed to go with his Regiment if possible... and Quayle also in the same story, and declared himself much better so we got them both off by going to the General, but when we got to the wharf, fresh orders arrived, that I was to leave an efficient subaltern, not a sick one behind, so I picked upon Kenrick (4), as he was the most efficient among my present junior lieutenants. I of course did not think of appointing Marsh (5), both because he himself would have been horrified at being left behind, and also because some remark might have been made about my taking good care of my cousin... I have left Wood (his groom) behind in charge of my five animals, but I hear that as soon as we have gained a footing our animals will join us, as we cannot move our tents or anything without them.

The orders are now out as to our disembarkation in the Crimea or elsewhere, and many still have doubts as to our first destination, as it appears to be much too late in the year to undertake such a place as Sebastopol, upon which no labour or expense has been spared, for the last two years, on the land side alone, their sea fronts having been completed long ago. I expect our most severe struggle will be with the want of water and cold before we win our winter quarters in the town. The men I have on board (33 officers and 795 men) are looking different men these last few days. What with good food, good rest and sea air...

On 1 September at about 3pm the signal was hoisted for the "Andes" to proceed to Baltchik immediately... we steamed quietly off and anchored close into the town about 6pm... The bay is full of man of war transports... We have now been two nights here at anchor and do not know in the least when we are to start. I mean to take on my own person some of your Le Mann's biscuits, a flask of brandy and some portable soup, also my Yankee bottle for water and, if possible my waterproof blanket will be brought onshore before nightfall. However I expect we shall be superintending the working parties all

night, in order to land the cavalry and artillery, and stores, the next and following days, without interruption.

I forgot to tell you that after the Regiment had embarked, and I had made all my arrangements, and had appropriated every available hole and corner in the vessel, for some purpose or another, I casually learnt from a staff officer, whom I met on the shore, that I was to expect on board the "Andes" immediately, Captain Gordon of the Engineers with two subalterns and a doctor and a company of sappers. No previous notice had been given to him or me, and the extra trouble occasioned by it was enormous. We had also another unexpected inroad, of two staff doctors, with five old pensioners attached to them as hospital attendants. The result is that there are on board, 39 military officers and about 930 others of all ranks, including the crew. So we are absolutely packed, but the ship is well ventilated, clean and sweet, and you may depend on it, I will keep it so.

It is rumoured that we are to lose General Airey, from our Brigade, and that he is to become Or Mr General... and that we are to have Major General Codrington for our Brigade. I am sorry to change commanders, just on the eve of active operations, but I am glad to know something of our new general personally at any rate. "

Having suffered a stormy passage across the Black Sea the allied forces (British, French and Turkish) commenced disembarkation on the western coast of the Crimea on 14 September. The landings continued until the 18th so it was not until the 19th that the armies started the march towards Sebastopol, some 35 miles to the south. On 20 September they came up against the Russian army, which was holding a commanding position on the heights overlooking the river Alma. The British were deployed on the left or landward side, with the Light and 2nd Divisions in the lead. The 33rd was the centre battalion of the 1st Brigade, with the 7th and 23rd on its flanks. With the troops deployed in line the assault on the Russian position then began. The part played by Lieutenant Colonel Blake was described in the *Morning Herald* of 16 October 1854:

"Every hour furnishes us with some fresh account of the heroic gallantry, daring adventure, or miraculous escape at the battle of the Alma. It will be remembered that the 33rd Regiment lost the most men in killed and wounded in that desperate fight. The Regiment went into action 616 men and 40 sergeants strong; it came out with 232 men and 30 sergeants. The gallant commander of this brave regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Rodolph Blake (brother of Mr. F. W. Blake, one of the directors of the Bank of England) was wounded in the wrist and from what we have heard read from a private letter, both the gallant Colonel and his brave horse were worthy upholders of the ancient renown of this celebrated corps. It appears the 33rd crossed the river in deep water up to their armpits under a shower of balls and were the first to reach the opposite bank, the 23rd close upon them. Colonel Blake rode down so steep a pitch to the river that his horse went in head foremost and was completely under water for some seconds. The Colonel never dismounted all day, though the other mounted officers of his regiment were obliged to do so from their horses being wounded or unsteady. Colonel Blake's horse continued to carry his master with one ball in his jaw and one in his side, and a contusion from grape

in his chest; beside these one ball was lodged in the saddle, another in the holster where the pistol stopped it, and a sixth ball hit the Colonel in the left wrist, ran up the sleeve to the elbow, where it came out, having grazed the flesh of the arm, but it was not of any importance. The Colonel was close to the Colours all the time and saw three of his officers struck down in succession. . . . The 33rd at Waterloo did not suffer nearly as much as at the battle of the Alma."

After the victory at Alma the allied forces deployed to the south of Sebastopol from where they started their siege. On 4 November the Russians launched an attack against the 2nd Division, near Inkerman. The battle, which was fought in thick fog, lasted nearly eight hours at the end of which the Russians withdrew, having suffered heavy casualties. On 28 November 1854 Blake was promoted to the rank of colonel. Some time subsequent to Inkerman Colonel Blake was evacuated to the hospital at Scutari, near Constantinople, of which Florence Nightingale, a distant cousin of Colonel Blake, was the head. Mrs Blake came out to join her husband and accompanied him when he was sent back to England, where they arrived on 13 May 1855. Shortly afterwards he resigned from the army:

"After thirty years on full pay, finding my health to be such as to unfit me (probably for some years) for further active service I have reluctantly determined to request permission to retire by the sale of my commissions. I should therefore be obliged if you would lay this my application to do so before his Lordship the Commander in Chief for his favourable consideration. I am about to move to Brighton for the benefit of the sea air, but any letter addressed to me here will be forwarded immediately."

He died on 23 August 1855 and was buried in Welwyn Church, Herts. The *Hertford Mercury* of 4 September recorded the event:

THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL BLAKE

The remains of Colonel Blake were during last week removed to the residence of his brother at Danesbury and were interred in the family vault in Welwyn Church on Friday last. The funeral was strictly private, none but the relatives attending, with the single exception of Captain Robertson (6), who had been for ten years the comrade of the gallant deceased in the 33rd Regiment. All the shops in Welwyn were closed for the occasion and the greatest marks of sympathy were evinced by the inhabitants.

In 1991 the Regiment was able to purchase Colonel Blake's Crimea medal with clasps for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. The medal is displayed in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion in proximity to the recently received painting of the battle of the Alma.

A.C.S.S.

Notes:

1. Quayle, J. E. T.

Commanded a detachment of three companies of the 33rd attached to the Central India Force during the Indian Mutiny. Died in India.

2. Mansfield, Charles

Later served in the Diplomatic Service. Became Colonel Sir Charles Mansfield KCMG. He was the brother of General the 1st Lord Sandhurst.

3. Erskine, George
Became a general. He was Colonel of the Regiment from 1895-1897.
4. Marsh, H. S. St. V.
He carried the Regimental Colour at the Alma, where he was wounded five times. He was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol on 24 June 1855.
5. Kenrick, B. M.
Appointed ensign in January 1850. Commanded a company of the 33rd attached to the Central Indian Field Force during the Indian Mutiny.
6. Robertson, A.
Joined the 33rd, as a captain, in May 1833. Left the Regiment in 1841.

Sources:

Over the years the Regiment has acquired a number of letters written by Colonel Blake along with diary

notes, newspaper cuttings etc; relating to his career.

1. 1933. From Mrs Wingfield daughter of Colonel Blake. Some notes about Colonel Blake, copies of two photographs of him and newspaper cuttings.
2. 1969. From the Ministry of Defence. Some letters and papers which probably belonged to a grandson of Colonel Blake, who died in Cairo in 1942. They were found in Cairo in 1943 in a flat previously occupied by Captain Patrick Blake, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment. It is assumed Colonel Blake's grandson gave them to Patrick Blake because he was in the same Regiment and had the same name as his forbear.
3. 1995. From Major R. N. H. Bennett REME a great, great, great, grandson of Colonel Blake. Several letters written by Colonel Blake or to members of his family. Extensive quotations from two of them are given in the forgoing article.

THE CAUSES OF THE 2nd AMERICAN WAR (1812-1814) AND THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG: 14 SEPTEMBER 1814

Following the gaining of American independence in 1783 commercial relations with Britain were regulated by a treaty which had been negotiated in 1794 and ratified in 1796. The principal outstanding problem between the two nations was the British Government's claim to impress British sailors from foreign ships on the high seas. The Americans contended that if such sailors were naturalised citizens of their country they should be as free as natural born subjects. The British feared that if this claim were to be admitted, desertions from the British Navy would greatly increase. As neither party would give way the matter was left undecided. For this, among other reasons, the ratification of the treaty had been bitterly opposed in America, most noticeably by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. In 1801 Jefferson was elected President and had chosen Madison for his Secretary of State. When war again broke out between France and Britain in 1803 all the old troubles about the rights of neutrals and British encroachment upon them on the sea were revived. Madison's method of dealing with the difficulty was to prohibit the importation of British goods, despite his political opponents pointing out that such a course might lead to war. In May 1806 the British Government issued a notification that the coast from the Elbe to Brest was blockaded, with the proviso that neutral vessels would be excluded only between Ostend and the Seine. The American representatives in London decided to accept a treaty on that basis, even though the matter of the impressment of seamen remained unresolved. The document was ready for signature when Napoleon issued his counterblast to the British proclamation: known as the Berlin Degree, it declared the British Isles to be blockaded and all its produce to be good prize. However, there was no reason why the Degree should vitiate the proposed treaty with the USA. Jefferson and Madison thought otherwise and declined to ratify, chiefly because there was a need to rally their party, which was only held together by hatred of England.

In April 1807 an occurrence further embittered the feeling between the two countries. A British naval ship claimed three deserters from US frigate *Chesapeake*. As its commander refused to hand them over it was fired upon and severely damaged. The three men were then carried off by force. On the news reaching England the government removed the British admiral who had given the orders, and tendered reparation. That was not good enough for Jefferson who again demanded that the British abandon their right to search American vessels. Further events in 1807 increased the tension. As a result of Napoleon signing a peace treaty with Russia he had more troops available to enforce the Berlin Degree. At the same time he suggested to the Americans that they should declare war on Britain. Britain then issued an Order in Council forbidding all neutral trade with France and her allies except through Britain. Napoleon retaliated by proclaiming that all vessels entering French ports via British ports were to be confiscated. The American Congress reacted by passing a bill which laid an embargo on all American vessels bound to foreign countries. The shipping interests, shocked by the prospect of their ships rotting at the wharves and money slipping from their pockets, soon devised a hundred methods of evading the detested order. Napoleon, having first expressed his admiration for a nation that renounced trade altogether rather than submit to British tyranny, then proceeded to seize and confiscate all American ships in French ports. The Americans were scandalised by this action and remonstrated with indignation. Napoleon responded that he was only helping the Americans to enforce their own law.

Embargo repealed

In the face of the increasing discontent among the states with shipping interests, the embargo was repealed early in 1809. Napoleon meanwhile continued to treat the American Republic with studied contempt. He continued to confiscate their

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Car Sales

Personal Loans

vessels and then introduced a new element by selling them and using the proceeds to repay the French national debt. In May 1810 America passed an act removing the prohibition of imports from Britain and France, but giving the President (Madison) authority, if either of these powers should cancel their edicts, to revive the prohibition against the other unless she did likewise. Napoleon thereupon promised to repeal the French decrees upon the understanding that the British would do likewise or, if they did not, the American President would put into effect the powers given to him by Congress. Madison's reaction was to order that French men-of-war could again be admitted to American ports, an act which he hoped would coerce the British to cancel their Orders in Council. But, as the British pointed out, Napoleon had revoked nothing. In May 1812 the American Minister in Paris asked for documentary evidence of the repeal, in response to which an order dated 28 April 1811 was produced. It was an outright forgery, but the Americans, then having less experience of forged documents, accepted it without question.

Among those who were damaged by Napoleon's commercial restrictions were the North American Indians whose trade in furs had been seriously damaged. They blamed the American Republic for this and other complaints and in November 1811 a body of them had attacked an American force, killing and wounding about 200. The Americans, as was then their custom, ascribed their troubles with the Indians to the intrigues of the British. The political party that favoured war with Britain was now in the ascendancy and as a result acts were passed for raising further 25,000 regular troops and 50,000 militia. Napoleon, having found that the confiscation of American ships and their cargos was a lucrative business, continued with the practice despite angry protests from the Americans. His response to their protests was to tell them that they must take up arms against the British. Madison reckoned that fighting the British rather than the French was the lesser of the two evils, not least because he could always rally his party by appealing to their national antipathy to Great Britain.

War against Britain

On 17 July 1812 America declared war against Great Britain. Canada was the objective. "The acquisition of Canada this year", wrote Jefferson, "as far as the neighbourhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching." Canada at that time was divided into two provinces: Lower Canada and its seat at Montreal, and Upper Canada with the seat of government at York (now Toronto). The only regular troops in Canada were four regiments of the line and a battalion of veterans. In addition there were three battalions of fencibles (volunteers). The Commander-in-Chief of all the British forces was General Sir George Prevost, the Governor of Lower Canada. The Americans had a nominal strength of 37,000 men, but of the 25,000 additional men that Congress had authorised early in 1812 not above 5,000 had been enlisted. The whole of these troops were of inferior quality and their officers were not much better. Many commissions had been distributed to political supporters, including to the editors of five newspapers. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were singularly unsuccessful in the field. On the Great

Lakes it was a very different story. Despite initial inferiority in numbers, which was soon rectified, the highly competent American naval officers were soon inflicting defeats on the British flotillas, for whom finding trained seamen was the main problem. The crews consisted of Newfoundland soldiers, British soldiers and undisciplined Canadian boatmen, who knew not a word of English - everything in fact except sailors. The campaigning in 1813 followed a similar pattern. The Americans made an abortive invasion of Lower Canada, but had their successes on the Lakes, including the capture of a British squadron on Lake Erie.

With the termination of the European struggle in 1814 the British Government was able to deploy its full strength and ten regiments were despatched to Canada. Among them was the 76th. The Regiment sailed from Bordeaux, under command of Lieutenant Colonel John Wardlaw, on 4 June 1814. The total strength of the Regiment was 643. It arrived in Canada two months later, after an exceptionally long voyage. Some of the reinforcements were sent to various locations in Canada, but the main part was concentrated in the area of Chambly, between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu rivers, with a view to an offensive movement into America, down the west side of Lake Champlain. An offensive down the eastern shore was ruled out because the state of Vermont was strongly opposed to the war, not least because its inhabitants made a healthy living providing beef for the British Army. Command of the lake was essential to the safety of the communications of the force. The Americans had naval superiority; but on 25 August the British launched the *Confiance*, which was designed to be more powerful than the strongest of the American ships. It was anticipated that it would be operational within three weeks.

The British troops were organised as a division of three brigades under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Francis de Rottenburg, but Sir George Prevost, the Governor General of Lower Canada, commanded the entire expedition. The brigades were:

Maj Gen F. P. Robinson	3/27th, 39th, 76th & 88th
Maj Gen Power	3rd, 5th, 2/27th & 58th
Maj Gen T. M. Brisbane	8th, 9th, 13th & 49th

The force crossed the frontier on 1 September 1814 and three days later took possession of the American encampment at Chazy, which the enemy had abandoned. Here Prevost saw the naval commander of the flotilla on Lake Champlain, Captain Downie, who assured him that his flotilla would be ready to co-operate with the army within forty-eight hours. On the 6th, therefore, he advanced to Plattsburg, on the south side of the river Saranac, where it runs into Lake Champlain. The British were formed in two columns, one by the road near the shore (Major General Brisbane's brigade) and the other by a track inland (Major General Power's brigade), supported by four companies of light infantry and the 3/27th and 76th from Major General Robinson's brigade. This column, which was under command of Major General Robinson, was briefly checked by the Americans, but their position was rendered untenable when some militia, sent to oppose him, took flight. Brigadier General Macomb, the American Commander, noted that "the British troops did not deign to fire on the

United States militia, except by their flankers and advanced patrols". The Americans retreated to the south side of the Saranac, destroying the bridges as they went. It is said that Prevost proposed to attack immediately, but was persuaded that one of his brigades was too much fatigued by the rapid march from Chazy to be fit for immediate action. General Macomb had only 3,000 troops, half of whom were little more than recruits, plus 700 dispirited militia. Prevost had 11,000 men, most of them of the finest quality and one half of them would have sufficed to sweep the enemy away.

Collection of wrecks

On 7 September Commodore Macdonough, the American naval commander, moved his flotilla from a position from where he could support Macomb's troops to a position out of cannon-shot range of the shore. Prevost, noting that the American flotilla and army were no longer within supporting distance of each other, thought that they might now be destroyed separately. He therefore summoned Downie to join him at once. Downie replied that it would be a day or two before his new ship, the *Confiance*, would be fit for action. On the 8th Prevost informed Downie that he was only awaiting the arrival of his flotilla before making his attack. Downie answered that the "*Confiance*" was still unready and that he would remain at Chazy until his guns were mounted. Meanwhile American militia streamed into Macomb's camp, enabling him to strengthen his defences. On the 9th Prevost sent a third nagging letter to Downie. The latter replied that he expected to round into Cumberland Bay at dawn on the 10th. However a strong wind prevented the flotilla from making any way. Prevost therefore stood down his troops, who had been awaiting the order to attack since six o'clock in the morning. Before dawn on the 11th Downie

arrived off Plattsburg. The plan was that the naval and army attacks would be launched at about the same time. The American flotilla was anchored in single line across the middle of Cumberland Bay. At about nine o'clock Downie stood into the bay. Prevost, on hearing guns open fire, ordered his troops to attack. However they had not advanced far when a message arrived from Prevost to break off the engagement and to retire. The reason was that after two and a quarter hours of incessant fighting Downie's flotilla had been totally defeated. Captain Downie himself had been killed about fifteen minutes after the fight began. A major cause of the defeat had been the failure of the wind as the British ships were just about to enter into action. The *Finch* drifted ashore upon Crab Island and the *Chubb*, having incurred some damage, drifted through the American line, where she hauled down her colours. In addition seven of eleven British gun boats, following the example of the officer in charge, turned tail directly the firing had begun. As a result the *Confiance* and the *Linnet* were left to carry out the fight alone until overpowered. Macdonough's victory was complete, although after it the ships on both sides were "little better than a collection of shattered wrecks". In the circumstances Prevost rightly judged it a useless waste of life to persist in the attack, and decided to fall back at once.

Army retreat

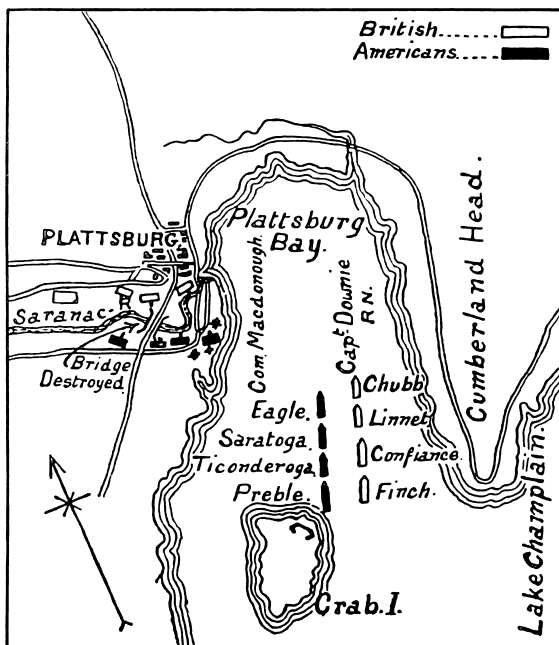
In his despatch Sir George Prevost reported:

"... my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had His Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac and ascended the height on which stands the enemy's works, when I had the mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on the "*Confiance*" and the "*Linnet*" and to see our gun boats seeking their safety. This unlooked for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which further prosecution of the service was to become impracticable. I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing . . ."

Ensign J. M. Kennedy, of the 76th, recorded the events in his diary:

"On the 11th orders were issued to attack the enemy's works on the south side of the river Saranac . . . The troops advanced with great spirit; the Regiment being reminded that it was the anniversary of the battle of Delhi, anticipated with delight a successful issue to their exertions. They were conducted by a circuitous route, by a guide, to a ford of the Saranac, which, though very deep, they succeeded in crossing without much opposition by the enemy . . . At the moment when the hearts of the Regiment beat high with glorious expectations, an order was issued for the retreat of the army. The men, unwilling to believe their ears, treated with indignation such of their comrades as announced that the sound they heard was "the retreat". Mortification and disappointment pervaded the ranks when the order was repeated.

The light company, which with those of other regiments of the brigade, had gone considerably in advance, was close to the works when the retreat



Plattsburg
11th September, 1814

sounded, and owing to some misconception of the order, the men of the 76th did not immediately retire, and were unfortunately surrounded by a multitude of the American militia. Captain J. Purchas, when in the act of waving a white waistcoat at the end of his sword, as a flag of submission, was shot by one of the enemy; and Lieutenants G. Hatch, G. Ogilvie and E. Hetherington, with thirty-one men were made prisoners."

The total casualties during the advance, the action and the subsequent retreat amounted to 22 officers and 223 men killed, wounded and missing. The losses of the 76th were one officer and eleven men killed, three men wounded and three officers and 23 men missing.

The navy was furious with this mishap, and raised such an outcry against Prevost that he was recalled to be tried by court-martial. The gist of the charge against him was that he had hurried Downie into battle before he was ready. The whole affair seems to

have been the outcome of the inability of the naval and military commanders to grasp the limits of each others capabilities. Prevost died before he could stand trial.

After the news of Plattsburg reached England the Prime Minister offered the command in Canada to Wellington, who said bluntly he could promise himself little success. "That which appears to be wanting is not a General or general officers or troops, but naval supremacy on the lakes . . . If we can't, I shall do you but little good in America, and I shall go there only to prove the truth of Prevost's defence."

The war ended on Christmas Eve 1814 when the Americans sued for peace.

A.C.S.S.

Sources

1. History of the British Army by Hon. J. Fortescue.
2. The Historical Records of the 76th Regiment.
3. The History of the Connaught Rangers.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (WEST RIDING) 1702-1992. By J. M. Brereton and A. C. S. Savory. (£23 plus £4 p&p)

In recent months four further reviews of the history have been received. The extracts given below record the reviewers' opinion of it.

* * * * *

Military Illustrated. Reviewed by M. Windrow, April 1995.

This is a sumptuously produced history. . . It is particularly well prepared and printed. . . The text is first rate. Highly recommended.

The Orders and Medals Research Society. Reviewed by P. J. Haythornwaite, summer 1995.

The work is a large, detailed and comprehensive account, written in a clear and attractive style, with enough historic background to make it understandable even to those unfamiliar with the events of certain campaigns. . . Production of the book is extremely fine and includes an array of superbly reproduced illustrations. . . As an admirable testament to almost 300 years of what the present Duke of Wellington, in his forward, describes as *unobtrusive excellence*, the book is recommended highly.

Military Historical Society. Reviewed by R. J. Wyatt, May 1995.

. . . the very well produced book printed on art paper and properly bound contains many clear maps and well produced illustrations. . . A good history designed for reading as well as for reference and a must for those interested in regimental histories.

The Field. Reviewed by Philip Warner, September 1995.

Beautifully produced, with excellent illustrations, this is a model history, to be enjoyed and prized by many with no connections with the regiment.

ESCAPE IN AMERICA. The British Convention Prisoners 1777-1783. By Richard Sampson (£27.50 plus £3.50 p&p). Obtainable from Picton Publishing Ltd, Queensbridge Cottages, Patterdown, Chippenham, SN15 2NS.

At Saratoga on 17 October 1777 a small British, Canadian and German force of just over 3,000 men, under the command of General John Burgoyne, was obliged to capitulate to an American army five times its number. The British element consisted of one RA battalion, six infantry regiments and the two flank companies of four other regiments. Also included in the force were 154 young recruits, most of them destined for the 33rd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant G. A. Nutt of the 33rd. They should have been sent to New York to join the Regiment but, instead, had been tacked on to Burgoyne's army. The terms of the Convention (the word Burgoyne understandably preferred to "Capitulation") drawn up with General Gates, the American commander, provided for the prisoners to be withdrawn to Europe by way of Boston. The other eleven articles of the Convention were no less generous to the defeated. However, by the time the British arrived at Boston the American Congress was having second thoughts. On 8 January 1778 they suspended the Convention for the most trivial of reasons. The real purpose was to use the prisoners as hostages in order to oblige the British Government to negotiate for their release and thereby recognise Congress as a sovereign power.

Much of this well researched book is devoted to describing the efforts of the prisoners to escape and rejoin the British Army. However at that time the word escape was never used. All men who left their regiments, for what ever reason, were described as deserters. Burgoyne told Parliament that the men were "honourable deserters" and was described as "imprudent" for so doing. Nevertheless many hundreds of men embarked on some remarkable escapes from captivity. A favourite method was to enlist into the American Army and then, when their unit was near a British post, to cross over to the British

lines. Washington again and again warned his commanders not to enlist any of the Convention prisoners, but the effects of his warnings were very limited. As late as April 1781 he was still issuing warnings. One of the escapes described by the author is that of Private Christopher Weir of Lieutenant Nutt's detachment. He first escaped in November 1778, but was shortly recaptured. After four more

escapes and several periods in jail he finally, after one more escape, joined the 33rd in New York in May 1782.

This book throws some very interesting light on a little known subject, besides providing some previously unknown information about a body of men of the 33rd.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SOLDIER

PART VI: SINGAPORE, 1927

Singapore was one of the best places to serve in the old empire, despite the fact that it is located almost on the equator. It was the only station in which I served where one was not issued with blankets. Instead we had an extra pair of pyjamas and two sheets. The bugs in Egypt were small compared to those in Singapore. Every Thursday we used to de-bug and clean our mosquito nets. When we had finished we were allowed to go into town or lounge about in the barracks. The only place good for a drink of beer was the canteen. In Singapore, itself, we used the Union Jack Club. I did not smoke or drink, but when I mentioned to a couple of my mates that it was my eighteenth birthday and no longer a boy, in army terms, they suggested we should visit the Union Jack Club, to celebrate.

When we arrived the club was packed with sailors from HMS *Ark Royal*, an aircraft carrier. Like the navy everywhere, they made us welcome, gave us a place at one of their tables and bought us a pint. The sailors knew that our pay was not very good and where ever they met the army they would always give us a cigarette and treat us to a pint or two. Also in the harbour was an American battleship, the USS *Minnesota*, as far as I can recollect. A crowd of American sailors entered the club and their attitude was distinctly hostile. Apparently a few days earlier there had been one or two incidents with our sailors and a few fights had followed. They bought their drinks and sat down at adjoining tables. A Royal Navy lad looked at me and said "Hold tight pongos, I am afraid there is going to be some trouble". Like the brave lad that I was I said "Don't worry, we three will back you up". The next minute a Yankee voice rang out and said "You bastard Limeys will pay for what happened the other day". At that a pint glass crashed onto the table next to me. That did it, all the sailors on both sides dashed at one another. I have seen a few rough houses in my time, but never one like that which followed. I, who had drunk a couple of pints, felt very brave, shouted "Up Dukes and at 'em", and went for one of the Americans. I must have been slow with my fist, because the next thing I knew I was under the billiard table, flat out, with my nose bleeding. So much for my fighting spirit. But as the Dukes never give in, I grabbed a leg of one of the Yanks and tried to pull him down. He said "Let go you Limey bastard" and poured his pint over my head. I promptly let go and retired under the table. A pack of naval police, from both ships, then entered and, after laying about them with their staves, soon restored order. They were completely impartial hitting everyone in reach,

including Joe who popped his head out to see what was happening and received a tap on the top of his silly head for his trouble.

In the centre of the town was an American mission called "Bethesda". One day I was passing it when a very nice old lady spoke to me and invited me into the mission, where she introduced me to her husband. Most of their congregation were Chinese and Malaysians, who greeted me very warmly. After the service the lady, whose name, I am sorry to say, I cannot now remember, took me into the house and gave me tea and cakes. They were curious to know how we felt about being so far from England and could not believe that there were so many soldiers in various parts of the world, protecting the British Empire. They asked me to bring some of the lads down and later quite a few of us attended the parties they gave. They were a very kind couple.

When it rained in Singapore it came down in sheets. So, at the side of many of the roads there were deep, wide, storm drains. One night Jones and I, in a moment of self pity, decided to get drunk. While we waited for a rickshaw, as the rain poured down, I took refuge in a shop doorway. I looked for Jones, but all I could see was his cap floating down the drain. So I jumped in and grabbed the hat, but there was no sign of my mate and I could have wept thinking that he had committed suicide. I tried to get out of the drain but found it impossible. I thought I was going to drown when I heard a voice saying "Get hold of my hand you silly sod". It was my pal Jones. When I was out of the drain he said "Fancy jumping in after a cap", I could have knocked his block off.

Another incident that happened to me in Singapore was something I could never have imagined. I was a Salvationist and it came as a great surprise when I learnt that General Bramwell Booth, at that time the head of the Salvation Army, was visiting Singapore in order to try and get the Army established there. To this end a public meeting was arranged to take place at the Victoria Hall. I obtained permission to attend. The meeting was made up of people of all races. However, when Bramwell Booth asked if there were any Salvationists in the audience to raise a hand, I was the only one to do so. He then asked me to join him on the stage. It was one of the proudest moments of my life. The next time I was to meet some Salvationists was in India, a couple of years later. But that is another story.

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: Mrs. R. Woolley, Bute Terrace, 8 Smith House Lane, Brighouse, HD6 2JY.

Halifax: 8.00 p.m. second Tuesday of each month at the WOs & Sgts Mess, The Drill Hall, Prescott Street, Halifax.

Secretary: Mr. P. R. Taylor, 3 Coley View, Northowram, Halifax, HX3 7EB.

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. 1996 meetings on 28 January and 16 June at the Union Jack Club, near Waterloo Station, London, at 12.00 noon.

Secretary: Mr. K. Jagger, 26 Digby Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 9PU.

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 Yorkshire, WF14 0EW.

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

8th Battalion (145 Regiment) RAC. *Secretary:* Major F. B. Murgatroyd, Millcrest, 3 Fulwith Mill Lane, Harrogate, HG2 8HT.

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

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TRUSTEES OF THE REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUND

The trustees met at Halifax on Friday 22 September 1995. Present were: The Colonel of the Regiment; General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE, DL; Major General D. E. Isles CB, OBE, DL; Brigadier E. K. W. Walker OBE; Colonel F. R. St. J. Barkshire CBE, TD, JP, DL; Lieutenant Colonel N. St. J. Hall; Lieutenant Colonel T. C. S. Bonas; Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Isles; Mr. J. P. B. Golding; Major K. M. McDonald TD, JP, DL, and Major F. B. Murgatroyd. Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins OBE, Major R. Heron and Mr. M. S. Flaving were in attendance. Brigadier D. W. Shuttleworth and Major A. C. Jowett were unable to attend.

Trustees

The Colonel of the Regiment welcomed Brigadier E. J. W. Walker and Mr. J. P. B. Golding, the new trustees. He also welcomed Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins who he had invited to be in attendance and who would join the Finance Committee. He would become a trustee when a vacancy arose. He also informed the meeting that arrangements had been agreed with the Charity Commissioners that the officer commanding the 3rd Battalion would in future be a trustee.

Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1995

It was noted that the increase in the fund during the year (£8,500) was considerably less than in 1994

(£24,000). This was due to the following reasons: (i) a drop in income from investments, (ii) the adjustments arising from the closing of the Old Comrades Fund and (iii) an increase in the number of cases assisted and the amounts paid out, including one payment of £3,000.

Investments

Colonel Barkshire reported on the fund's investments. In the eighteen month period (31 March 1994 - 21 September 1995), the rise in the stock market was 11% while the fund's investments had risen by 9%. This was disappointing, but there was no cause for concern as the investments were in the hands of the three best fund managers in the city.

It was agreed that surplus funds, amounting to some £20,000 would again be placed with Schroder.

Legacies and bequests

The following legacies and bequests had been received:

J. T. Foster	£100	SSAFA Salisbury	£800
J. D. Lunt	£25	Lt Col Shiel memorial	£30
Major J. H. Davis	£196	Pte Taylor memorial	£20
Quadrilect	£250	Col J. Davidson	£145
J. Turner Trust	£250	(balance)	

Appeals

The trustees considered the following appeals:
 RBL Todmorden Memorial, towards the cost of a new tablet: a grant of £100
 The National Memorial arboretum, to fund a Regimental tree: £300
 Royston War Memorial, towards the cost of moving it to a new location: £100
 St. Dunstons, to take advertising space in their diary: £50
 3 DWR, for amenities and welfare of soldiers: £1,000

Annual donations and grants

The following grants were approved:

Army Benevolent Fund	£4,000
Royal British Legion	£250
Salvation Army, Huddersfield	£50
Salvation Army, Halifax	£50
Huddersfield Veterans' Assn.	£100
BLESMA	£100
Combat Stress	£100
Ex Servicemen's Fellowship	up to £100
SSAFA Sheffield	£50
Assisted Holiday Scheme	up to £500
Museum grant	£400
Branch Management Fund	£700
Honarium	£400
Iron Duke: free list	£66
Regimental Chapel: Halifax	£50
Regimental Chapel: York	£50
RMAS Memorial Chapel	£20
Towards cost reunion dinner	up to £800
Towards cost London dinner	up to 50%

The Iron Duke

The Assistant Regimental Secretary reported that the stock of covers was sufficient for the next three years. He also pointed out that the increasing price of paper might mean it will be necessary to raise the cost of subscriptions in the not too distant future.

Regimental Band: disposal of monies

In the light of advice received from the Charity Commissioners it was decided to rescind last year's decision to place the proceeds of band property 50/50 between the Regimental Association and the Central Funds. Instead the whole of the proceeds would be placed in the Central Band Account. On that account being closed the money would go to the Central Commanding Officer's Fund.

Recruiting expenditure

It was decided to make the following grant from the Regimental Fund to assist in recruiting expenses:

To ATR Glencorse	£400
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Any other grants needed to assist towards meeting special recruiting expenditure would come from the Central Funds.

Tercentenary

The Colonel of the Regiment announced that he would shortly be setting up a committee in order to start advanced planning for the tercentenary celebrations.

VE/VJ Day Parades

The total costs of the parades in Barnsley, Halifax and Skipton came to £2,544. It was agreed that these would be split 50/50 between the Regimental Association Fund and the Central Funds.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The AGM of the Regimental Association was held at the Norfolk Gardens Hotel on 7 October 1995. The Colonel of the Regiment presided.

1. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 8 October 1994 were accepted as a true record and duly signed by the Colonel of the Regiment.

2. The General Secretary's report

In his report the General Secretary gave details of the main Regimental events in 1996:

17 Feb	OCA visit to 3 DWR
20 April	London Branch dinner
4 May	Freedom parades in Bradford and Huddersfield (to be confirmed)
15/16 June	OCA visit to 1 DWR
5 Oct	Reunion dinner
2 Nov	Regimental service, York

He also reported that this year the sale of raffle tickets had raised £1,272.00 and of this sum £550.00 would be given out in prizes at the draw later in the evening.

3. Accounts for the year ended 31 March 1995

The General Secretary, in presenting the accounts, pointed out that this was the first year that the four sub accounts had been merged into one. This had greatly helped the book-keeping besides making it much easier to understand the account. He drew attention to the increase in expenditure on benevolent cases (£10,000 in 1994 and £17,900 in 1995) which was due to an increase in the number of cases dealt with (79 in 1994 and 88 in 1995), larger grants being made arising from the increase in the powers delegated to the Case Committee, the effect of one particularly large payment (£3,000) and the fact that the total payments made in 1994 were lower than those made in the previous year (£13,300). During the year arrangements were also made for thirteen individuals to receive grants, totalling £5,820, from the Army Benevolent Fund.

Any other business

The Secretary of the Halifax branch asked if it would be possible for the 1st Battalion to produce the names and addresses of soldiers when discharged from the army. The point was made that this had been tried before but it had proved difficult to maintain the system. The Colonel of the Regiment directed that efforts should be made to re-introduce it.

ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner followed the AGM. Some 240 sat down for the dinner and about the same number turned up after the dinner.

The toast to "The Regiment" was given by Major Bruce Murgatroyd, who served in the Regiment in the war and has maintained strong links with it ever since.

"When I had the honour to be invited to give the toast I was, at first, a little diffident. However, when I thought of the many hundreds who, like me, volunteered or were

conscripted for the duration, and in particular of those who did not make it home, I was proud to represent them

Once a Duke always a Duke, are the words that bind us together and give us a continuing bond with the Regiment. That continuity is further cemented by the Regimental Association and the always interesting Iron Duke magazine.

Nothing in my lifetime, family apart, has been more meaningful to me than the camaraderie we enjoyed in the 8th Battalion, which has now endured for fifty years. It will continue until the last man falls. About a year ago I was in a shop in Harrogate when another man entered. I was certain it was Trooper Farnell, who I had not seen since the war. He also recognised me. We greeted each other with an embrace and then talked with some emotion. A lady came up to us with tears streaming and said "Ee I know how you feel - I was in the ATS!" She then gave us both a kiss. It is events like that which make life worth living. I have no doubt all of us owe the Regiment a great deal and that our ladies too have a pride and a bond with the Dukes so its nice to see them here tonight.

This toast was to have been given by that great Duke, Bill Norman. Sadly he could not be with us. So with him in mind I now ask you to rise and drink the toast of "The Regiment."

The Colonel of the Regiment, in replying to the toast, thanked Major Murgatroyd for his moving and apt speech and for all he had done in his long association with the Regiment. He then mentioned the plans for parades in Bradford and Huddersfield in 1996 and the plan for Old Comrades to visit the 1st Battalion at Weeton over the weekend of 15/16 June

1996. He concluded by stating that the Regiment was in very good heart and continued to maintain its standards of excellence. Good recruiting continued to be the key to its long term future and to that end asked all present to do their best to promote the image of the Regiment.

OLD COMRADES VISIT TO 3rd BATTALION

Arrangements have been made for Old Comrades to visit the Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion, Endcliffe Hall, Sheffield on Saturday 17 February 1996. The visit will include a tour of Endcliffe Hall and to a number of military static displays by the members of 3 DWR. This will be followed by drinks and a buffet lunch in the Sergeants' Mess. The cost of the buffet will be £2.50 per head.

Anyone wishing to take part in the visit should contact their branch of the Association or RHQ at Halifax. The closing date for applications is 31 January 1996.

LONDON BRANCH DINNER 1996

The London branch dinner will be held at the Park Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate, on Saturday 20 April 1996. The Regimental Association will be sponsoring a coach from Yorkshire to London, departing Friday 19 April and returning Sunday 21 April. Accommodation will be at the Victory Services Club. Details will be sent to branches as soon as they have been confirmed. Anyone requiring further information should contact RHQ or the Secretary of the London branch.



London Branch AGM

Brigadier J. P. K. Greenway, CBE, JP, and Neil Butler, the Branch Secretary.

1st BATTALION 1943-45 OVERSEAS DINNER CLUB

The 50th dinner of the club was held on 10 March 1995 at Armoury House, the Headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company. Twenty seven members attended, of whom five had been present at the original dinner, held at the Savoy Hotel on 13 June 1946. The club had been established by the late Brigadier Brian Webb-Carter, who commanded the 1st Battalion in North Africa and Italy from April 1943 to September 1944.

Fred Huskisson was in the chair. As a tribute to Tony Randall and Nigel Tuckwell there was a minute's silence before the start of the dinner. Tony Randall had been joint secretary of the club, together Jim Sills, ever since it started. Jim Sills, who had recently been unable to attend, was among those present, much to the delight of the other members of the club.

9th BATTALION (146 REGIMENT RAC)

Sixteen former members of the 9th Battalion and their wives gathered for their 48th annual reunion lunch at the Golden Lion Hotel, Leeds, on 3 October 1996.

The members of the 9th Battalion are determined to continue holding their reunions until the 50th, in 1997. Any former members of the Battalion who would either like information on future reunions, or make contact with old comrades, should get in touch with Mr. T. Moore, the Secretary. His address is: 229 Rochester Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 4TW.

KEEPING IN TOUCH . . .

Ernie Smith a member of the London branch, served with the 1st Battalion in the 1960s. He is now landlord of the Odd Fellows Arms, Dartford and hopes that any ex-Dukes living in the area or passing through, will call in.

Brigadier D. W. Shuttleworth has retired as President of the England Schools' Rugby Union, a post he has held for the past five years. He continues to be Chairman of the Yorkshire Rugby Union.

Jeff Mason, who served in the Signal Platoon, 1st Battalion in Korea, was a recent visitor to RHQ. He now lives in Todmorden.

Mrs. Michael Pashby wishes to contact anyone who served with her husband in 8 Platoon, 'B' Company from 1970-73. Mrs. Pashby wishes to organise a reunion to coincide with her silver wedding.

Stewart Thompson, a member of the Sheffield branch, has photographs of the graves in Cyprus of 2nd Lieutenant W. Laurence, died 10 May 1956; Corporal P. Brown, died 3 March 1957; Private D. Bullock, died 10 May 1957 and Private C. Harker, died 12 May 1957. If anyone would like a copy of these photographs they should contact RHQ.

Gwyn Richards, ex 9th Battalion (146 Regiment RAC), was recently in Hong Kong and was able to ascertain that the name of Captain E. H. Casey, inscribed on the memorial in Sai War Cemetery, is one of 72 officers and men who died in either World War I or II and who are buried in graves which lie in China.

Mr. D. B. Cochrane would like to contact anyone who can provide him with information about the military service of his grandfather, **Arthur Varley**, and his brother **James Varley**. Both served in the 4th Battalion (later 58th Anti Tank Regiment RA) during World War II. Mr. Cochrane's address is: 62 Woodside Place, Boothroyd, Halifax, HX3 6EQ.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS/*NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Mr. S. H. Dixon, 10 Tewit Well Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG2 8AP.

* Mr. K. Jagger, 26 Digby Road, Barking, Essex.

* Mr. L. Tolley, 24 Harwood Gardens, Waterthorpe, Sheffield, S19 6LE.

Mr. G. Knight, 3 Sheendale Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2JS.

* Mr. J. P. Simcock, 26 Elm Grove, Clackton on Sea, Essex.

* Mr. P. Laws, 98 Bowling Back Lane, East Bowling, Bradford, BD4 8SE.

Colour Sergeant S. Caine, Junior Tactics Company, ITC Wales, Dering Lines, Brecon, Powys, LD3 7RA.

Mr. T. J. Nicholson, Forge Farmhouse, Glassenbury, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2QE.

Mr. F. D. Murray, c/o Roberts, Price & Co., Water Street, Abergele, Clwyd, LC22 7SH.

Major D. S. Bruce, HQ 39 Infantry Brigade, BFPO 801.

Mr. D. B. Fielding, 62 Harthill, Gildersome, Leeds LS27.

Mr. R. W. Sharpe, 411 9215 93A St, Fort St John, B.C. Canada, V1J 5V4.

* Mr. J. Williamson, 4 Ever Grove, Warkworth, Northumberland, NE65 0YS.

Mr. K. C. Hackney, 28 Fieldway Rise, Rodley, Leeds, LS13 1EJ.

Mr. M. S. Sherlock, 3 Paddock Close, Old Village, Huntington, York.

Mr. P. T. Hirst, Clouds, The Retreat Drive, Topsham, Exeter, Devon, EX3 0LS.

* Mr. D. C. Beard, 8 Alexandra Close, Clayton Le Moore, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 5TG.

IRON DUKE: SUBSCRIPTIONS 1996

Subscribers to the Iron Duke are reminded that their subscriptions for 1996 should be forwarded to the Business Manager at RHQ, Halifax, by not later than 1 April 1996. Cheques should be made payable to "The Iron Duke Fund".

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION ACCOUNTS

REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 1995

EXPENDITURE	1994		1995		INCOME	1994		1995	
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Regimental Grants									
Trustees Grants	4,700		5,700		Interest on Investments	8,615	13,549	3,155	11,770
Standing Orders	120		120						
R.B.L. Training Centre Appeal	-		1,000		Covenanted Subscriptions				
Iron Duke Free List	282		282		Officers (Net)	745	734		
Mossley OCA Hem Visit	-		200		Day's Pay Scheme	18,021	18,766	17,991	18,725
Sundry Donations	141	5,243	20	7,322					
					Income Tax Recovered				
Trustees Subsidies					Officers	193	214		
Grant to Reunion Dinner	305		60		Day's Pay Scheme	5,785	5,978	5,760	5,974
Branch Management Fund Grant	700		700						
Branch Man. Fund - London Coach	375	1,380	388	1,148	Grants & Donations				
					R.B.L. Welfare Grant	-	1,000		
Miscellaneous Grants					Lt Whitley Memorial Donations	1,152	-		
7 DWR	-		250		Branch Management Fund Refund	10	-		
Service Funeral (Bosnia)	-		538		Army Benevolent Fund	1,440	8,526		
1 DWR (Bosnia)	-		554		Personal Grants Returned	-	421		
Miscellaneous Sundry Grants	-	-	301	1,643	Sundry Donations	474	1,018		
					SSAFS Donation (Bosnia)	-	800		
Case Grants					Subscriptions (Life Membership)	10	20		
Personal Grants	6,051		17,948		145 RAC (8 DWR) Officers' Trust Fund	1,002	4,088	-	11,785
ABF Case Grants	1,440		5,822						
Special Allowance NHF	-		2,548		Profit on Sale of Stock		777		558
ABF NH Grants	-		1,248		Profit on Sale of Histories		829		304
Officers' Association	-		520		Bosnia Fund		-		35
ABF NH Grants in Hand	-	7,491	1,456	29,542	Wreaths		-		360
					Entertainments		-		2
General									
Trustees Fee (UST)	100		135						
Entertainment	-		237						
Loss on Sale of Investment	-		1,530						
Gen & Asst Sec Travel	1,903		752						
Finance & Trustee Expenses	419		152						
Audit	254		447						
Wreaths	390		879						
Print, Post & Stationery	252		519						
Newspaper Notices	362		-						
Calendars	180		208						
Sundry	52		317						
Insurance	83	3,995	76	5,252					
Excess of Income over Expenditure		24,099		8,514					
		42,208		53,421				42,208	53,421

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1995

ASSETS	1994		1995	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
	£	£	£	£
Investments	289,944	224,479	303,592	272,889
Stock - Regimental Items		3,232		3,137
- Histories		31,836		30,164
Cash at Bank - Current Account		1,418		1,999
- Charities Deposit Account		63,782		25,336
Debtors - Wreaths		-		165
			324,747	333,690
Creditors - ABF NH Grants	1,040		1,456	
- Postage & Packing	-	1,040	13	1,469
		323,707		332,221
REPRESENTED BY				
CAPITAL ACCOUNT				
Balance Brought Forward	244,697		323,707	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	24,099		8,514	
Transfer from other Funds	54,911	323,707	-	332,221

Auditors' 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 . . . 26th day of June 1995.

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

Schedule of Investments

	Cost	Market Value
	£	£
249,850.93 CAF Invest Balanced Growth Fund Units	144,479.00	171,473
30,519.052 Charishare Income Shares	60,000.00	62,137
51,643.368 Schroder Charity Equity	68,410.00	69,982
	<u>272,889.00</u>	<u>303,592</u>

At 1 April 1994 the Cost of Investments was £224,478.74 (Market Value £289,944). During the year the Charinco Income Shares were sold for £18,470.45 at a loss of £1,529.55. 51,643.368 Schroder Charity Equity Units were purchased at a cost of £68,410. Below is a comparison of the Market Value per unit and percentage changes.

	Market Value Per Unit		
	1995	1994	%
	£	£	
CAF Invest Balanced Growth Units	0.686	0.8041	14.7
Charishare Income Shares	2.036	2.228	8.6
Schroder Charity Equity	1.359	N/A	N/A

BRANCH MANAGEMENT FUND**Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 1995**

GENERAL FUND	1994	1995
Income	£	£
Regimental Association Fund	700	700
Donations	6	5
Sundry Income	1	20
Excess of Expenditure over Income	-	126
	<u>707</u>	<u>851</u>
Expenditure		
Branch Management Meeting Expenses	141	216
Regimental Service Subsidy	428	504
London Dinner Loss	136	131
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2	-
	<u>707</u>	<u>851</u>
REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION DINNER		
Income		
Tickets Sold	2,364	3,075
Raffle Proceeds	740	1,017
Subsidy (R.A.)	305	59
Wine - Top Table Refund	144	107
	<u>3,553</u>	<u>4,258</u>
Expenditure		
Raffle Prize and Tickets	136	209
Band	300	300
Cost of Dinner	2,948	3,662
Extra Duty Pay	50	75
Printing, Advertising and other Expenses	79	-
Ticket Refunds	-	12
Staff Meals and Drinks	40	-
	<u>3,553</u>	<u>4,258</u>

REGIMENTAL SERVICE**Income**

Lunch Tickets Sold and Coach Subs	592	529
Subsidy from General Fund	428	504
	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,033</u>

Expenditure

Overprint of Tickets - RA Fund		29
Flowers	80	128
Room Hire	65	65
Coffee	263	242
Lunch	472	424
Coach	140	145
	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,033</u>

LONDON DINNER WEEKEND - 1994**Income**

Tickets Sold	1,981	1,943
Subsidy (R.A.)	375	388
Subsidy General Fund	136	132
	<u>2,492</u>	<u>2,463</u>

Expenditure

London Branch O.C.A. Dinner Tickets	-	385
Coach Hire	700	776
Victory Services Club Membership and Accommodation	1,792	1,302
	<u>2,492</u>	<u>2,463</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1995

ASSETS	£	£
Cash at Bank		1,561
Less: Creditors		1,352
		<u>209</u>
REPRESENTED BY		
GENERAL FUND		
Balance Brought Forward	335	
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income	126	209
	<u>126</u>	<u>209</u>

Auditors' 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 ... 26th day of June 1995

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

Obituaries

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

Captain J. C. Lappin, MC

John Lappin died on 20 August 1995, age 81.

John joined the Royal Artillery Territorial Army in 1939 and was granted a commission in 1942. Early in 1943 he transferred to the 6th Royal Berkshire Regiment with whom he served until shortly after D Day. On 26 June 1944 he joined the 7th Battalion and soon distinguished himself. On 13 July 1944 he led a very successful fighting patrol which resulted in heavy losses to the enemy. He was awarded the MC in recognition of his courage and leadership. He continued to serve with the 7th Battalion until the end of the war.

After the war he joined the Geest Organisation, eventually becoming its public relations officer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Mr. L. Wilson

Ex WO2 Len (Tug) Wilson died on 10 August 1995, aged 62 years.

Len joined the Dukes in 1951 and during the next nearly thirty years served in Minden, Gibraltar, Malta, Kenya, British Honduras, Hong Kong and Berlin, before retiring in 1980. After his retirement he played a very active part in his support for the Sheffield branch until ill health restricted his activities.

His funeral, which took place in Sheffield on 17 August 1995, was attended by a large number of his comrades from the Sheffield and other branches of the Association. A 1st Battalion bugler sounded the "Last Post".

Mr. A. Lambert

Alan Lambert died in July 1995, aged 61 years.

Alan served with the Dukes ACF in Barnoldswick, before starting his National Service in 1952 with the 17/21st Lancers, after which he joined the West Riding Battalion in Skipton.

His funeral was attended by members of the Keighley Branch.

Mr. L. Batch

Les Batch died on 13 July 1995.

Les was a member of the Army Catering Corps attached to the West Riding Battalion in Keighley during the 1960-70s.

Always popular, his comrades remember him as a man who could "produce a meal out of anything".

His funeral was attended by members of the Keighley branch.

Captain A. T. E. Duncan

Captain A. T. E. Duncan, who served with the 8th Battalion/145 RAC in North Africa and Italy, died on 24 September 1995. His funeral took place on 29 September. Major R. F. Grieve represented the Regiment. For several years Captain Duncan acted as

Secretary for the 8th Battalion and organised its reunions. Prior to retirement he was a director of the British Shoe Corporation.

Mr. D. Stephenson

Douglas Stephenson died on 5 September 1995.

Douglas joined the Dukes in 1947 before being transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers and posted to Korea where he was wounded and mentioned in despatches. He was a founder member of the Halifax branch of the Korean Veterans and a member of the Halifax branch of the Regimental Association.

Colonel P. G. L. Cousens, CBE

Pat Cousens died on 1 November 1995, aged 83. An obituary will be published in the next issue of the Iron Duke.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Iredale, TD, PhD

John Iredale died recently, while on holiday in the USA, aged 63. During his service in the Territorial Army he served, for a time, in the Regiment.

Until his death he worked at Bradford University as an advisor on the textile industry to Third World countries. He was a trustee of the Huddersfield Drill Hall, a past president of Halifax Rotary Club and well known for his work with the Halifax Scout movement. He also worked on behalf of the Army Benevolent Fund.

Major T. H. B. L. Macleod

Torquil Macleod died in British Columbia on 20 August 1995, aged 78.

Torquil served in the 6th Battalion during the war. He had a varied career, including: sales manager of Raleigh Bicycles, farming, accountancy and politics in British Columbia. He retired as a school teacher.

He was a regular attender at the 6th Battalion annual reunion dinner.

Captain F. R. Bentley

Captain Bentley, who died on 13 October 1995, joined the 1st Battalion when it was stationed in Egypt in 1945. He saw service in Palestine, during some very tense times, before the Battalion moved to Khartoum. He was a popular officer, who was an above average cricketer. He left the Battalion in 1947 and did not, thereafter, keep in touch. He became Vice Chairman of the Yorkshire Building Society.

Mrs. E. E. Harrison

Mrs. Betty Harrison died on 26 October 1995, aged 82.

She was the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Tom Houghton, who commanded the 7th Battalion from 1953-56.

Mrs. D. M. Harris

Mrs. Sheila Harris, the former wife of Major D. M. Harris, died on 14 October 1995.

Mrs. D. C. Roberts

Mrs. Phoebe Roberts, the wife of Major D. C. Roberts and the mother of Colonel A. D. Roberts, died on 4 November 1995.

Mrs. W. Robins

Mrs. Reta Robins, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins, died on 25 November 1995.

Mrs. K. G. Exham

Mrs. Joan Exham, the widow of Major General K. G. Exham (Colonel of the Regiment 1957-65), died on 6 December 1995, aged 94.

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	5.00	.50
Regimental cravat	6.00	.50
Acrylic jersey (cap badge)	18.00	1.00
(combined badge)	18.00	1.00
Wool jersey (cap badge)	25.00	1.00
(combined badge)	25.00	1.00
Blazer badge (cap badge)	11.00	.50
(combined badge)	11.00	.50
Cap badge	1.50	.50
Lapel badge (pin or clutch fastener)	1.00	.50
Regimental buttons: (p&p 36p per set)		
Large	.30	
Medium	.40	
Small	.60	
Ladies brooch (combined badge) - silver	22.00	1.00
- silver gilt	25.00	1.00
Horse brass	4.00	1.00
Horse brass (large)	10.00	1.00
Wall plaque	10.50	1.00
Paper weight	5.50	1.00
History of the Regiment 1702-1992	23.00	4.00
Short history of the Regiment	1.50	.50
“Regiment” magazine	2.00	.50

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