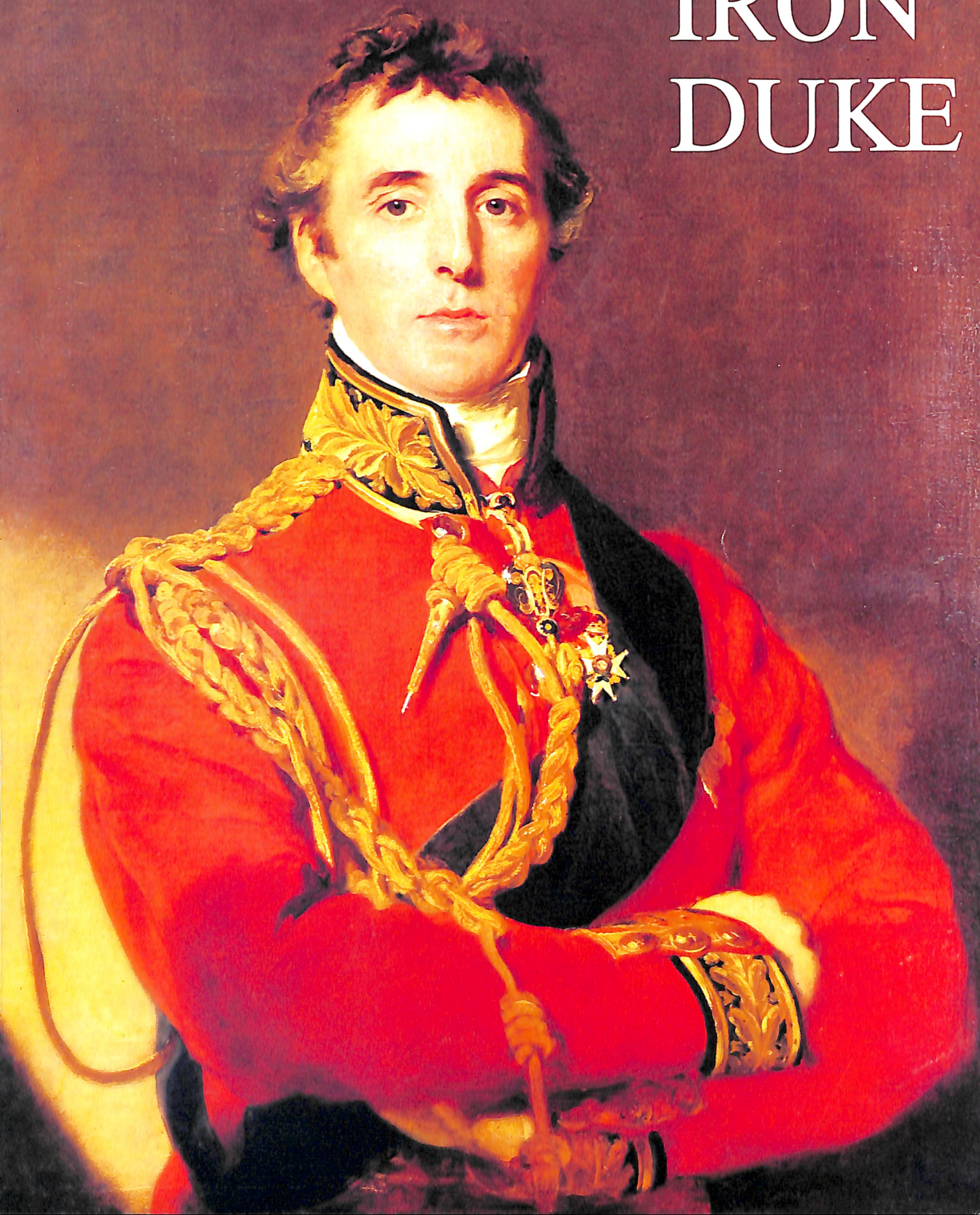


AUTUMN 1996
No. 231

THE IRON DUKE



THE IRON DUKE

The Regimental Journal of

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

(WEST RIDING)

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



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

Vol. LXV

Autumn 1996

No. 231

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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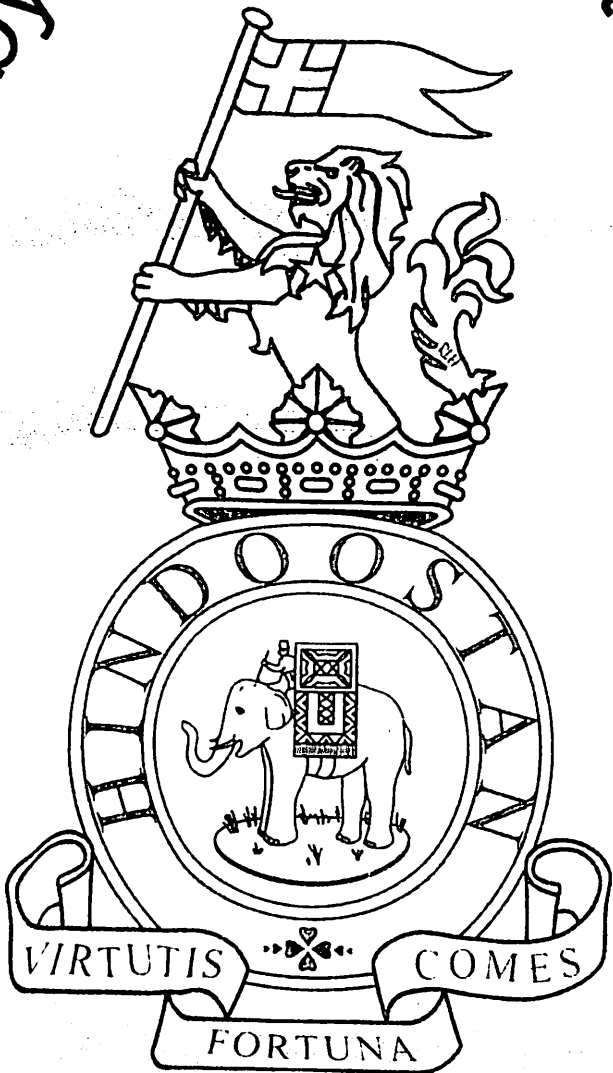
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THE REGIMENT

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 Royal Armouries Museum, Armouries Drive, Leeds, LS10 1LT.

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 T. G. Vallings

Regimental Sergeant Major: WO1 A. J. Sutcliffe

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
D Company Detachments
OC: Major T. Scrivens

Barnsley
Darfield
Birdwell

Thurcroft
Wath on Dearne
Endcliffe

Wombwell

COMBINED CADET FORCE - DWR

Giggleswick School CCF

CO: Lieut. Col. N. J. Mussett

Leeds Grammar School CCF

CO: Squadron Leader R. Hill

Wellington College CCF

CO: Lieut. Commander J. J. Hutchinson

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 T. M. Karsten RN



The Freedom Parade, Bradford.

From left to right: Lieutenant Colonel N. St. J. Hall BA, commanding 1 DWR; Major K. M. McDonald TD, BA, JP, DL, Deputy Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire; Brigadier W. R. Mundell OBE, Colonel of the Regiment; The Lord Mayor of Bradford; Major I. Marshall, OC 'A' Company 3 DWR; Colour Sergeant P. Barr PSI 3 DWR.

Regimental Headquarters

Regimental Notes

HONOURS AND AWARDS

The following operational award was announced on 9 May 1996, Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service: Major P. M. Lewis.

PROMOTIONS

The following have been selected for promotion: Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa Olalla, DSO, MC, to colonel. Major G. A. Kilburn, MBE, and Major D. I. Richardson to lieutenant colonel.

FREEDOM PARADES AT HUDDERSFIELD AND BRADFORD ON 4 MAY 1996

The Regiment exercised its rights to the Freedom of Kirklees and Huddersfield on the morning of 4 May 1996 and received the Freedom of the City of Bradford, transferred and reaffirmed from the 70th (West Riding) Field Regiment Royal Artillery (Territorial Army), a predecessor unit of the 3rd Battalion, that afternoon.

The Regiment was represented by four guards drawn from the 1st and 3rd Battalions and a colour party consisting of the regulation and honorary colours of the 1st Battalion and the two stands of colours held by the 3rd Battalion, namely those of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Yorkshire Volunteers. The King's Division Normandy Band, supported by the Corps of Drums of the 1st Battalion, led the parades.

The first of the parades was in Huddersfield. The parade was inspected by the Mayor, Councillor Ken

Simms, the Lord Lieutenant, Mr John Lyles, CBE, JP, and the Colonel of the Regiment. The salute was taken by the Mayor. After the parade the borough held a reception for the Regiment in the Town Hall.

At the parade in Bradford in the afternoon the troops were inspected by the Lord Mayor, Councillor Marilyn Beeley, the Deputy Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire, Major Keith McDonald, TD, BA, JP, DL, and the Colonel of the Regiment. After the inspection the Lord Mayor asked the Chief Executive to read out the Deed of Transfer before presenting it to the Colonel of the Regiment. The Salute was then taken by the Lord Mayor. Following the parade a reception was held in the City Hall where the Colonel of the Regiment presented to the City a print of the painting of the Battle of Waterloo recently commissioned by the Regiment.

33rd REGIMENT LIVING HISTORY GROUP

A group dedicated to the portrayal of the 33rd during the Napoleonic wars has recently been formed. Its major objective is to field a company in the re-enactment of the Battle of Waterloo, which is to be held on the original battlefield in the year 2000. It is also hoped that the company will be able to support the Regiment at future events.

The company already has eighteen members and it is hoped that many more will take the King's shilling as the existence of the company becomes better known. Anyone who is interested in this project is invited to



Freedom Parade, Huddersfield

contact: John Spencer c/o Bankfield Museum, Akroyd Park, Haley Hill, Halifax, HX3 6HG. Office (Monday to Wednesday) telephone 01422 352334 or home 01422 366451.

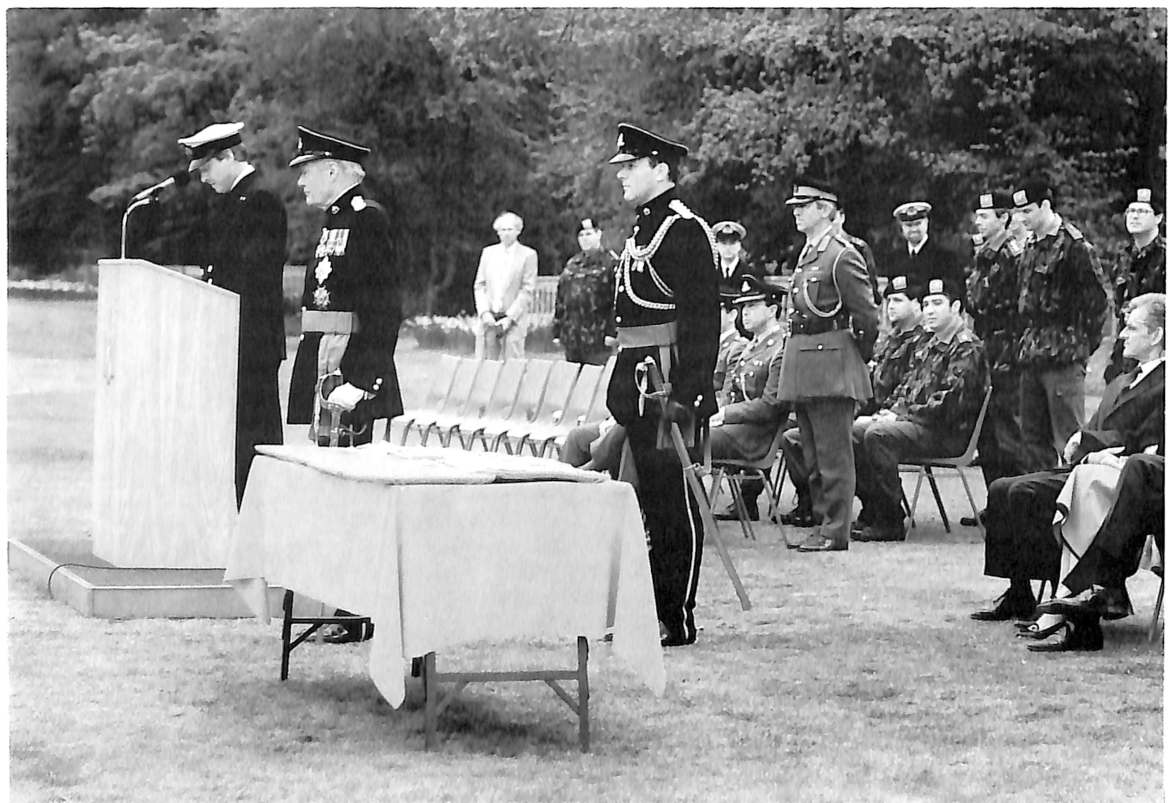
WELLINGTON COLLEGE CCF

Wellington College was founded as a national memorial to the Great Duke for the education of the orphaned sons of army officers. To reinforce the strong links between the Regiment and College the Commanding Officer of the CCF, Lieutenant Commander J. J. Hutchinson, recently suggested to the Regiment that the CCF should adopt the Regimental cap badge in place of the crest of the Duke of Wellington, which they had hitherto worn as their cap badge. The Colonel in Chief gave his full support to the proposal.

On 15 May 1996 a rebadging parade took place at which the Colonel in Chief handed out the new cap badges. Among those present were Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE, representing the Colonel of the Regiment who was unable to be present, Brigadier M. R. N. Bray CBE, (an old Wellingtonian), Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla DSO, MC; the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion and the Regimental Secretary. The Colonel in Chief's ADC for the day was Captain T. G. Vallings (an old Wellingtonian). Also present on the parade was Cadet Lance Corporal Honor Wellesley, a granddaughter of the Colonel in Chief.



The Colonel in Chief with his granddaughter, Cadet Lance Corporal Honor Wellesley



Wellington College CCF: Rebadging parade

From left to right: Lieutenant Commander J. J. Hutchinson; the Colonel in Chief; Captain T. G. Vallings (acting as ADC to the Colonel in Chief) and Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE.

SECOND HAND UNIFORMS

TA and cadet officers receive a very limited grant towards the cost of buying uniforms. The purchase of a second hand uniform allows the grant to be spread much further. Any serving or retired officer wishing to sell items of uniform and particularly No. 2 dress and mess kit is requested to contact the Adjutant 3 DWR, 0114 2663242 or York military (777) 8224.

PRINTS OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO AND BATTLE OF ALMA

Prints have now been made of David Rowlands paintings of the Battle of Waterloo and the Battle of

Alma. The dimensions of each print are 15" x 22 3/4", with a border of 2 3/4".

The Colonel in Chief and the artist have agreed to sign fifty copies of each print. Signed prints will be sold in pairs at a cost of £60 per pair plus £2.50 p&p. In the event that demand exceeds supply they will be sold on the basis of first come first served and limited to one pair per person.

The cost of unsigned prints, which can be purchased individually, will be £12.50 per print, plus £2.50 p&p.

Orders should be placed with the Regimental Secretary and accompanied by a cheque for the appropriate sum, made out to "Central Funds The Duke of Wellington's Regiment".

THE REGIMENTAL COUNCIL

The Regimental Council met at Weeton Barracks on 15 June 1996. Present were the Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier J. B. K. Greenway CBE, JP; Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE; Colonel J. Fox TD; Colonel A. D. Meek; Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla DSO, MC; Lieutenant Colonel N. St. J. Hall; Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Drake MBE; Major K. M. McDonald TD, BA, JP, DL and Major D. L. J. Harrap. Major R. Heron was in attendance. General Sir Charles Huxtable KCB, CBE, DL and Major General D. E. Isles CB, OBE, DL, were unable to be present.

The Colonel of the Regiment informed the Council:

1. The 1st Battalion is to remain in its current Northern Ireland PRB role until March 1997. It would then remain in Weeton for a further year in the Home Defence role before moving to Hounslow, London in March 1998 for two years public duties.
2. The Divisional Lieutenant Colonel was now located at Warminster. All that remained at York was Lieutenant Colonel Pell, handling officer recruiting.
3. The recruitment of soldiers was satisfactory, but he was concerned about officer recruitment. He emphasised the need to place continuing high priority to attracting high quality young officers to the Regiment.

Regimental Museum: Brigadier Walker reported that apart from some shortage of funds all was satisfactory.

The Calderdale Museum Services were very supportive.

The "Iron Duke": Major Heron reported that although there had been a small surplus last year he was anticipating an excess of expenditure over income for the current year, ending 31 March 1997.

History of the Dukes volunteers and territorials: It was noted that this was being written by Major Podmore with editorial assistance from Major Savory. It was agreed that the anticipated costs of producing the history should be discussed by the trustees of the Regimental Association.

Tercentenary: The tercentenary would take place in 2002 in which year both the 1st Battalion and the 3rd Battalion would be receiving new colours. The Council agreed that a sub-committee should be established in order to prepare plans. A separate fund had been established for the costs of the tercentenary.

Finances: The Council took most of their time discussing the strategic and associated financial plans for the Regiment. The need to strengthen the Regiment's finances was emphasised. It was agreed that a sub-committee be formed to investigate and recommend how this might be achieved.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

A meeting of the trustees of the Regimental Museum was held at Regimental Headquarters on 7 May 1996. Present were Brigadier E. J. W. Walker, OBE, Major K. M. McDonald, TD, BA, JP, DL, Major A. C. Jowett, Major J. R. A. Ward, Major D. L. J. Harrap with in attendance, Lieutenant Colonel A. H. S. Drake, MBE, CO 3 DWR, Major P. R. S. Bailey (representing CO 1 DWR), Ms Rosie Crook, Assistant Director Calderdale Museums and Arts Department and Mr John Spencer, Bankfield Museum.

Accounts

The unaudited accounts for the year ended 31 March 1996 were examined. They showed an excess of expenditure over income of £224.00.

Progress report

Mr J. Spencer reported that:

1. The material for the new "Bosnia - Modern Soldier" display had been received. The old display was being dismantled in preparation for the new one.
2. The checking, history and arranging of the medals in the museum had been completed. The further work to

catalogue and enter the medals onto a computerised record would be completed over the next year.

3. The Calderdale Museum Services had established its ownership of the portrait of Sergeant Turner, VC, held by West Yorkshire Passenger Transport. This is to be returned for display in the museum.

Current projects

1. A bid for a grant to support improvements to the audio visual equipment had not been approved. Calderdale Museum Services are investigating what can be done to achieve the improvements from within their resources.
2. The script for the 'voice over' to the video has been

received from Major Savory. Major Ward is examining if he can have the video and script put together professionally through resources available to him in his Training and Enterprise Council.

Forward plans

It was agreed there was a need to update and raise the profile of the Ulster Showcase if it was to do justice to the last 25 years of involvement in the Province by the Regiment. Ms Rosie Crook is investigating the possibility of achieving much needed improvements to the lighting system through inclusion in the lottery bid being submitted by Bankfield Museum.

1st Battalion

Commanding Officer's Introduction

Now over half way through our tour in Weeton, and with just over six months of the present role remaining, time is moving fast. Life is anything but routine and dull! Not surprisingly, we have been busier since the end of the ceasefire in February, and, at the time of writing, we face a very unpredictable final period in role. Separation levels of roughly six months last year are set to be higher this year.

Extra mural activities have been reduced but we were able to host a memorable and hugely enjoyable Waterloo reunion weekend in June. Sporting successes have continued with the orienteering team coming first in the

infantry and tenth overall in the army championships. Adventurous training plans have had to be adjusted, but at least every company has sent a crew to sail around the Solent for a week.

Looking ahead, it has been confirmed that many Dukes will see more of the world next year: Gibraltar, Canada and the Falkland Islands for starters and, almost certainly, a further company level overseas training exercise is on the cards as are several further company OTXs. So the programme ahead looks full and promising, which augurs well for recruiting and retention, as well as for job satisfaction!

ALMA COMPANY

- OC - Major P. M. Lewis
- CSM - WO2 S. W. Grogan
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant M. I. Denton

1 Platoon

Lieutenant T. G. J. Golding
Sergeant B. W. Roberts

2 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant S. Richardson
Sergeant C. Hollinshead

3 Platoon

Lieutenant A. S. Garner
Sergeant S. J. Bramwell

It has been another full and busy period for the company, with the main focus still very much on our preparation for and work in Northern Ireland. The latest atrocity in Manchester will have done little to assist matters and we anticipate being busy right up to the very end of the tour.

We returned to Armagh City on 22 April to relieve Somme Company, as Ops 2 Company, to find that very little had changed from when we had left six weeks earlier. However, living conditions at least had improved greatly and we had progressed from sleeping on camp beds in a sports hall to the establishment of our own Portacabin city, which included space for sleeping accommodation, stores, offices and ablutions. As was ever the case, however, just as we thought we might be settled into a routine it was time to move and move we did, back to Bessbrook Mill! Whilst the Ops 2 Company

role is perceived by some to be less exciting than the Ops 1 Company role in Bessbrook Mill, we were able to gain much valuable experience from working for once as an independent operations company within a rural environment. Very rarely is a company given such an independent task, without too many constraints being placed on it. It was very satisfying to be able to plan our own operations within the guidelines set by 3 Brigade and equally satisfying to have free and ready access to all the support assets we could wish for. The role also gave the younger and less experienced commanders an excellent opportunity to shake out and practice their command skills. At the time of writing the Ops 2 Company role is on hold and only time will tell whether we or another company will take on the task in the future. Whilst Northern Ireland continues to dominate

everyone's mind, life must go on and one of the pleasures of being well manned and recruited is that to a certain extent we are able to allow soldiers and young officers to get away to attend career courses.

Northern Ireland Skill at Arms Meeting

I had just returned from two weeks post operational leave with Alma Company to be informed that I would be taking a team of five to enter the Northern Ireland Skill at Arms Meeting. This was to take place at Ballykinler ranges from 23-26 April and was to be the first week of our next deployment. It did not leave much time to carry out some needed range work, but it was with great support from 3 DWR that the shooting team was able to go down to Sheffield and use Tottley ranges for three days.

The competition itself comprised a total of ten different shoots. Due to last year's success in the GOC's battle cup we concentrated our efforts on this particular shoot. It comprises a two mile speed march, followed by a fire team assessment shoot and, finally, a NI skills stand. Training went ahead in earnest and the team had a productive three days on the converted gallery range at Tottley. The shooting team was also able to make use of Altcar ranges for a day during the Alma Company's pre deployment training package.

Having sorted ourselves out on arrival at Drummadd Barracks Armagh on 22 April we could fit in some last

minute zeroing on the 30m range before departing for Ballykinler. There we were billeted with the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Regiment of Wales. Having attended the captains' meeting it became apparent that 1 DWR was to fire most of its matches during the first day with the GOC's battle march on the second. For all of our five shoots held on the first day we had very strong cross winds. This did not make for ideal shooting conditions. Fingers were crossed for better weather for the GOC's battle shoot on day two. The weather was slightly better on the day. The team was well aware of what had to be achieved for the GOC's battle shoot. Everybody made a tremendous effort for the two mile run and knocked three minutes off the Royal Marines time, setting a very impressive time. But unfortunately we came second in the end and an average shooting score dropped us to seventh position out of seventeen. It is probably fair to say that we could not compete with the likes of 3 Royal Irish who spend far longer on the ranges than would be possible on our present deployment rota.

1 DWR produced an average overall score on all the shoots. This did highlight the need to concentrate more on our range work and not just on the NI APWT. There is a definite need to practise a variety of shoots and on a more regular basis.

T. G. J. Golding

BURMA COMPANY

OC - Major C. Bailey
 2i/c - Lieutenant A. J. M. Liddle
 CSM - WO2 A. Stead
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant D. Dobbs

4 Platoon

2nd Lieutenant J. F. McKenzie, AAC
 Corporal S. P. Thackray

5 Platoon

Sergeant T. G. McCabe
 Corporal L. J. O'Neill

6 Platoon

Sergeant D. Cole
 Corporal L. J. Mower

With the current situation in Northern Ireland being unstable, and the future unclear, deployed troops must be prepared for any eventuality. With this in mind, it was decided that Burma Company should brush up on its CD3 (or riot training) skills. After much deliberation, it has been decided that CD3 is a politically correct name for public disorder or riot training.

To this end, Burma Company deployed to Ballykelly where the Royal Regiment of Wales promised to put on a good riot for us. Apparently our Celtic friends wanted revenge for their humiliation at rugby over the last six seasons!

The RRW organised a morning of sound training. This consisted of arrest and restraint skills taught by a rather daunting PTI (as seen on "The Gladiators"), baton gun skills and platoon crowd control techniques. This training provided commanders with a variety of tactics and methods, and soldiers with a whole array of bruises and cuts!

The mettle of the soldiers was tested during the platoon riots. Most held solid under a barrage of bricks,

wood and wheels. Some however, required a forceful guiding hand, which was more than adequately provided by the NCOs. The training was realistic and very helpful. The younger soldiers had to cope with abuse, violence and petrol bombs, all at close quarters. For the NCOs and officers it was a real test of command and control amongst all the noise and commotion. Some skills that had been taught produced excellent results; others, such as the use of vehicle wings left much to be desired!

The afternoon was devoted to a company level riot. A whole company mounted in Saxons going to face the Celtic foe was an impressive sight. Following some negotiations by the OC and the RUC the violence broke out. Sergeant Cole's Platoon was deployed as the first base line. All three of his Saxons were deployed and the men held firm. A side route with another smaller crowd was plugged by Sergeant McCabe's Platoon. Here, his flanks were exposed and his troops suffered a terrible battering. However, the base line held and they pulled back until the gap was secured. The reason for his flanks

being exposed lay in the hands of the Saxon drivers (who were provided by the "Welsh"). We had little time to train with them and therefore they acted slowly to commanders. It was either that or they were in collaboration with the rest of their regiment!

The final barricade was broken down by a Royal Engineer combat tractor, and the base line pushed onto victory. The last flourish by the rioters, trying to outflank us, was quashed by a rapid deployment of 2nd Lieutenant McKenzie's Platoon which was in reserve. Though his "comms" failed at the vital moment, he got on with the job and dispersed the crowd.

The training was excellent and very realistic. Therefore, it was no surprise that we suffered some casualties including one fractured hand, one badly burnt NCO and a lot of bruised soldiers. These casualties reinforced the need for alert fireman and a flexible reserve that could provide troops whenever required to fill gaps and exploit the crowd's weaknesses.

With the "Welsh" beaten into submission, Burma left Ballykelly in high spirits. The soldiers and commanders had learned many skills and a lot about themselves.

A. J. M. Liddle

CORUNNA COMPANY

OC - Major R. C. Holroyd
 2i/c - Captain B. J. T. Faithfull
 CSM - WO2 R. Coles
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant F. J. Devaney

7 Platoon

Lieutenant J. W. Charlesworth
 Sergeant J. E. Lawrence

8 Platoon

Sergeant S. Fisher

9 Platoon

Lieutenant D. J. J. Kirk
 Sergeant C. G. Scott

Since returning from our last deployment to Northern Ireland, Corunna Company has been busy with Freedom parades, military skills and sport. Most planning has, out of necessity, been done on a week by week basis as our deployment dates changed. The decision to withdraw the second company meant the tour deployment dates slipped allowing time for some good training. Range packages at Altcar, Warcop and Otterburn were complemented by an inter section military skills competition, won by 9 Platoon, and sports competition won by 8 Platoon. Northern Ireland skills were revised during re-deployment training with days dedicated to fast roping, weapon training, drills and multiple SOPs.

The company returned to Northern Ireland on 2 June for a three and a half week tour of duty. Three weeks in Bessbrook can however seem like three months! The uncertainty caused by the elections, talks and the Manchester bomb meant that the company was busy as the security state fluctuated. The planned Waterloo Day celebrations got under way a day late but went off well all the same. The Chaplain of the Coldstream Guards read the Regimental Collect and the IC gave a short resume of the battle. An evening of horse racing followed.

SOMME COMPANY

OC - Major S. E. Bostock, QLR
 2i/c - Captain R. Wyithe
 CSM - WO2 Mitchell
 CQMS - Colour Sergeant McCabe

Mortar Platoon

Captain N. M. B. Wood
 Sergeant A. D. Williams

Milan Platoon

Captain N. P. Rhodes
 Sergeant J. G. Ashworth

M.G. Platoon

Sergeant (DM) M. Johnson

Mortar Platoon

Having completed the Mortar Platoon Commanders course at Warminster just before Christmas, it was with a great deal of "command appointment enthusiasm" that I took control of the Mortar Platoon in January of this year. I had learnt a new skill, supposedly, and I had a new "train set", now how was I going to make best use of it? After all the only people who use mortars in our current role are the other side! "I know we'll have a mortar cadre that will give the lads a break from NI training. Several weeks of training in camp then off the Otterburn to finish off in a live firing extravaganza."

The cadre went ahead and was very successful with all the students passing and some very good live firing took place in Otterburn in some very hostile weather. Considering that most of the platoon hadn't live fired for two years good results were achieved all round with many difficulties overcome, not least the fact that everything was covered in a foot of snow. A simple bedding in and adjustment shoot was fired followed by a couple of more ambitious battle exercises involving firing support of a company quick attack. One was to stand in for 1 PWO doing a couple of shoots down in Warminster, firing what would amount to the equivalent

of our annual allocation of ammo, about five hundred rounds in two days. We laid on a demonstration of the Mortar Platoon in the field, both the mortar line and MFCs OPs, for the infantry recce course and also fired for the Bombard OP demonstration the following day. By this stage the standard of work was high and even the most inexperienced of mortarmen was well practised. All this training was to have culminated in a two week long IFFC, with the mortars firing in support of the companies going through live battle runs. We had also planned to fire alongside 29 Cdo RA in their annual live firing exercise, which would have been an outstanding climax to the period of training. However the end of the IRA cease-fire meant that was not to be.

Milan Platoon

The current role has left us little time for Milan training, however the platoon managed to fit in a two week operators cadre and a three day exercise in Otterburn. The next stage was live firing.

In early March, as part of the Battalion live firing exercise, the platoon deployed to Otterburn. The first two days were spent revising and practising drills, safety and tracking. Both real vehicles and the O'Keefe trainer aided tracking and once again the Rhodes handle proved invaluable.

Having only been allocated six missiles, the battle exercise had to be as realistic as possible to gain the maximum training value. The battle picture was of a company in defence needing anti armour support. The detachments marched 15km in full CEFO with firing posts and missiles to the assembly area where battle procedure was tested. The detachments were then driven to 100m short of the firing point where live missiles were checked and issued.

On doubling towards the firing point the detachments were engaged by a "barrage" of bangs and having to fight their way through smoke, rubble and burning vehicles. At the firing point the detachments engaged the enemy wearing respirators and using MIRA. The thermal target was at a range of 1800m travelling at 20mph. Having engaged the enemy the detachments withdrew carrying wounded.

Though the flow of the exercise was broken by having to stop for an air ambulance and the Range Warden not seeing the full training value of destroying his range, the day went well. The exercise was hard yet enjoyable, the platoon gaining a lot of experience. The final score: four K Kills, one M Kill and one miss, or was it a rogue!!!

HOOK COMPANY

- OC - Major B. W. Sykes, MBE
- CSM - WO2 K. J. James
- CQMS - Colour Sergeant G. Ingham

QMs	Sigs	MT	RAO	Int	Catering
Captain Ennis WO2 Pigg	Captain Mayo WO2 Gibson	Captain Johnson WO2 Chin-Chan	Captain Lamb WO2 Day	Sergeant Harvey	WO2 Patterson
Provost	COP	Training Wing	Gym	Officers' Mess	Sergeants' Mess
Sergeant Ward	Captain O'Connor WO2 Hosty	WO2 Cooper	Sergeant Douglas	C/Sergeant Cracknell	Sergeant Waite
LAD	Med	Families			
S/Sergeant Lannie Sergeant Gunner	Captain Woods Sergeant Brennan	Captain Henshall WO2 Acklam			

The company has been working hard over the last year in support of the rifle companies deployments to Northern Ireland, with support coming from the MT, Int, Catering Platoon and the LAD. On a number of occasions we have also had to supply the companies with full teams 1 x NCO and 3 x privates to boost the man power for operational duties. We have also had the job on a number of occasions of camp security and general logistic support to the remaining companies left back in Weeton.

During March the company shut up shop and all headed north to Otterburn to carry out some basic ground level tactical training to embark on exercise "Border Tyke" for three days. We started with section attacks which most people hadn't done since training, so we had to do everything in slow time. First we had to talk through, then a dry run, so to speak.

The next day we were back out on the training area for more of the same, plus pairs fire and manoeuvres. We used live rounds, so our drills and skills had to be on the ball, everyone had one or two runs and by the evening everyone felt more confident handling and firing his personal weapon.

Then came a night navigation exercise when everyone made it back without too much trouble. After a few hours sleep we were up getting ready for our return to Weeton Camp.

Training Wing

The cadres run to date by the training wing include the standard pre SCBC and PSBC, Close Observation Platoon Pre COTT cadres, induction, JNCO continuation, navigation, grade 2 to 1 upgrading, assistance on Northern Ireland refresher training, ATD revision and testing, and by no means least, administrative and instructional assistance on this year's PNCO cadre.

Not only has the first half of the year seen many forms of internally run cadres but equally as important the wing has seen a good turnover of students to SCBC and PSBC at ITC Wales with a particularly consistent pass rate, most students furnishing a good grade on both the tactical and skill at arms phase of the course.

The CO has initiated a new project for the training wing to put into effect. On completion the document will undoubtedly increase the general level of understanding and awareness at all levels of rank up to and including that of platoon sergeant and platoon commander. The project is a written document containing a series of self-teach, self-test papers with eight subjects at five levels. The 'individual file' will thus be issued to the five levels of experience and will serve as a 'knowledge aide memoir' for soldiers to use at will.

The Battalion now runs a 'cadre week' every six weeks, which the training wing co-ordinates. Such a frequent training cycle means that a wide section of soldiers filter through various levels of instruction and confirmation on a regular basis. The cadre week includes a JNCO continuation cadre aimed at JNCOs who have not yet completed SCBC with instruction in tactics and skill at arms, including fitness training and

method of instruction.

Other commitments include assistance to external units and exercises. The wing is also preparing to assist HQ 5 Division in setting up and running their live firing 'concentration' at Warcop during September.

Coast to Coast Walk

BHQ's endeavour to complete a coast to coast walk during 1996 continued in June when two stages were completed with an overnight camp in between. The first day of walking began at Ennerdale Water in western Lake District. We chose to take the northerly route around the lake to commence the climb up to Red Pike. The weather was ideal for walking with sunshine affording clear views whilst a cool breeze prevented over heating. After the first climb spirits were fairly low as in the distance we could make out the never ending row of peaks that stood between us and the campsite.

From Red Pike we gradually began the long descent into Rosthwaite via High Crag and Haystacks. The groups had been broken down into two distinct psychological profiles, firstly there were the pain lovers who decided to run the course wherever possible and secondly there were the more balanced individuals who decided that it would be far more enjoyable to walk at a sensible pace thus being able to take in some scenery. The campsite in Rosthwaite was none too good - there were no showers and the toilet facilities would not have been out of place in downtown Delhi.

The second day began with a trek to Hellvellyn, again the fast group ran off to conquer the summit whilst the second group took things at a far more leisurely pace. Apparently the view from Striding Edge was fantastic, unfortunately, due to a navigational error the second group took a wrong turning at Grisedale Tarn which meant that they avoided climbing 500m and instead meandered down the valley into Patterdale.

In two days the group walked approximately 45km over some of the most arduous terrain that the Lake District has to offer. The route taken actually equates to four days walking in Wainwright's book. And everybody completed the walk.

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WATERLOO WEEKEND

Despite the best efforts of the IRA it was decided that 1 DWR was going to celebrate Waterloo Weekend in some style this year. The planning process started early in the year. It was decided that an invitation would be extended to all Regimental Association members and retired officers to visit the Battalion at its current home in Weeton over the weekend of 15-16 June.

The highlight was to be a re-enactment of Waterloo with a Beating the Retreat. Initially there was some debate over the venue but finally it was decided to convert a vehicle park hangar into an arena for the event, a decision which created several challenges as the hangar required a face lift which included cleaning the floor, painting the walls and blacking out the windows. To the credit of all those involved the final result was outstanding. Whilst the hangar was having its 'make over', preparations were taking place elsewhere; the QM's department, along with the rifle companies, were given the task of arranging and rehearsing a series of stands for which the theme was the modern British army. Elsewhere the mess committees and managers began to work out how to cater for the large number of visitors expected.

With the hangar completed, rehearsals for Beating the Retreat began in earnest. The Normandy Band of the King's Division combined with the Corps of Drums from the Battalion for the re-enactment; Captain Mayc had the honour of providing the narrative. There was a full dress rehearsal on the Thursday night prior to the weekend. An invitation to attend was extended to all the families and more than four hundred people arrived to enjoy the display.

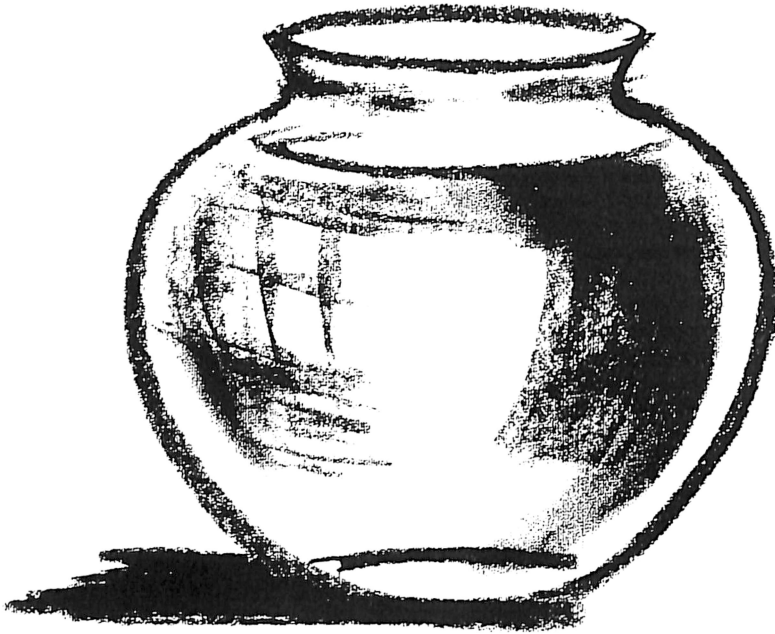
The sun shone. The visitors arrived at lunch time and those Regimental Association members who were staying in camp accommodation were shown to their billets, this was a wonderful opportunity for them to see the facilities enjoyed by the soldiers of today. The weekend started with a barbecue on the lawns outside the officers' and sergeants' messes, old friends met up and stories started to flow, helped along by copious amounts of beer, so much beer in fact that the supplies ran out which fortuitously coincided with the move to the gym for a talk from the Battalion 2i/c, Major Bailey. After hearing a short talk on what the Battalion had been up to in recent years the visitors were able to walk around the various stands which included Northern Ireland, Bosnia, Jungle Warfare, Army Youth Team, Mortars, Milan, Combat '95 and Signals. The highlight of the afternoon came when an enthusiastic child found the handbrake on a Warrior Armoured Personnel Carrier and decided to see what would happen if he released it.

The Beating the Retreat was spectacular; many were moved by the occasion, particularly as the buglar sounded Last Post. After Beating the Retreat came the evening's entertainment. In the officers' mess a quiet black tie dinner had been planned with the diners being serenaded by the band. This serenity lasted about five minutes until the sergeants' mess disco started booming and continued to boom until 4.00am. The band continued undaunted, and for a while the disco was drowned out as retired and serving officers sang the traditional 'My Girl's a Yorkshire Girl' and 'The Dukes are Coming up the Hill'. A drumhead service followed on Sunday morning. The weekend was a resounding success.



1st Battalion: Waterloo Weekend

The present and past commanding officers who attended the Waterloo dinner at Weeton on 15 June 1996.
 From left to right: Brigadier J. B. K. Greenway (1975-77); Brigadier W. R. Mundell (1979-82);
 Brigadier E. J. W. Walker (1984-87); Colonel A. D. Meeke (1989 - 1992);
 Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Santa-Olalla (1992 - 1995); Lieutenant Colonel N. St. J. Hall (1995 -)



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.



1st Battalion: Waterloo Weekend

Present and past quartermasters who attended the Waterloo dinner on 15 June 1996.

Left to right: Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Tighe; Major M. Carter; Major P. Robinson; Major P. Wilkinson; Major R. Heron, B. W. Sykes; Captain P. M. Ennis and Captain R. M. Pierce.

RUGBY

Army v Navy Match

We decided this year that it was about time the Dukes flew the flag at HQ for the annual army v navy match, which took place on 30 March 1996. Overall the response to invitations to join us in our hospitality tent in the North car park was excellent and it proved to be quite a gathering. Unfortunately the breakdown in the IRA cease-fire meant that half of the 1st Battalion was deployed across the water and therefore fewer officers than we would have liked were present from the Battalion. The game sadly went the navy's way and despite a courageous effort the army was beaten 9-6. Captain Simon Pinder was the sole Dukes representative on the field, playing an excellent individual effort throughout the match.

Pocklington Sevens

The 38th Pocklington Sevens tournament took place on 5 April 1996, with no less than twenty six teams competing for the Fowler Trophy. This was the first time that the Dukes had been represented at the tournament and as

far as the team was concerned we were entering the unknown. On paper we were able to field a fairly strong side, with a team that included three army level players, including Captain Pinder, Lieutenant Aberneathy (on attachment from the Gurkhas) and our new PTI, Sergeant Douglas.

We could not have had a better start to the tournament beating Hull College Old Boys in the first round and then Unicorns and the Old Pocklingtonians comfortably in the second and third rounds respectively. By this stage the word was out that the Dukes were the team to beat and no matter how much further we were to reach in the competition our reputation had been established. By reaching the semi-finals we had already surpassed our expectations and after a gallant effort we were beaten by a strong side from Malton and Norton, who were to lose to an even stronger Pocklington invitation side, which included a number of army level players. It is our intention to enter the tournament again next year, hopefully with two teams. The tournament is very much within our grasp and we intend to compete to win it.

FOOTBALL

Our home fixture against 39 Regiment RE in the fourth round of the Army Cup was an excellent performance which saw the Dukes coming out 4-1 winners. We always knew that the game against 3 RSME in the fifth round would be very hard especially since they were strongly fancied to reach the final. We put up a gritty performance and at half time the score was still nil-nil. In the second half, with the wind behind them, they put us under a lot of pressure which in the end paid off and we lost the game 2-0.

The semi-final of the 5 Division (Major Units) Cup came next and I have to say the Dukes didn't play well. However, we eventually went through on penalties and subsequently beat 1 RWF 1-0 in the final retaining the cup for the second year.

At last our big day at the Tidworth Oval arrived meeting 1 Cheshire in the final of the Infantry Cup, our

performance until going 1-0 down just before half time was quite encouraging but, 1 Cheshire were the better side in the second half and retained the cup for the third year running by beating us 4-0.

Our last game of the season was against 30 Signal Regiment in the final of the West Midland White Plate competition. This time the Dukes had regained their confidence and ability consequently winning 3-1.

The end of season social was an excellent night with our trophies on display and individual awards went to WO2 (CSM) T. P. Stead for player of the year for the third year running, Private Hird for players' player of the year and the trophy presented by the admin staff for most points awarded out of ten at each game and, finally, the most improved player went to Lance Corporal Daniel.

B. W. Sykes



Football: The "backroom boys" display the silverware

Left to right: Major B. W. Sykes; Corporal Clark; Corporal Wood; Staff Sergeant Lannie and Corporal Ruff.

SUBAQUA DIVING

Exercise "Under Rock" was a sub aqua diving expedition mounted to Gibraltar between 22 April - 6 May 1996. Ten members of Hook Company participated.

Our party set off for Heathrow on Monday 22 April. British Airways conveyed us safely to 'Gib' and on arrival we were met by a staff member from the Gibraltar Services Recreation and Adventure Training Centre, who conveyed us to HMS Rooke, our base for the forthcoming two weeks.

The Rock of Gibraltar is an isthmus approximately two miles long and three quarters of a mile at its widest point. It offers excellent diving from shore or boat sites. A comprehensive diving programme had been planned building on basic skills, refresher training, boat handling and gaining open water experience at depth before venturing into wreck exploration.

The sites used were mainly around Rosia Bay, Camp Bay, Seven Sisters (adjacent to the outer mole) and surrounding waters. Camp Bay had changed since the

Battalion tour, but proved an excellent sheltered training site. It still houses the Spanish barges at nine metres. Seven Sisters and the Outer Mole have interesting features for underwater navigation and pilotage testing. The SS Rosselyn lies at twenty one metres and can be explored with considerable ease. All participants had an extremely testing and enjoyable expedition with

considerable knowledge and experience safely placed under their belt and captured within their log books. The novice divers all gained experience towards sports diver. The Battalion Club (Iron Duke 697) has been resurrected for administrative purposes and hopes to continue with further events in the coming months.

A. J. Day



Subaqua diving

Left to right, back row: Corporal Chambers; Sergeant Brennan; Sergeant Ward; Lance Corporal Aston; WO2 Day; Colour Sergeant Ellis.
Front row: Corporal Taylor; Corporal Chapman; Lance Corporal Hind and Private Horwell.

SAILING

Exercise "Wet Wellington" was a Battalion adventure sail training exercise on the south coast of England from 7 May - 10 June 1996. The exercise was organised by Captain Tom Vallings using one of the joint services adventure sail training crafts sailcrafts (Victoria 34) based at Gosport. Each company sent six soldiers down to Gorport for a seven day period.

The exercise was planned to take advantage of the May weather. However, the months turned out to be the wettest and windiest May of the decade. This enhanced the adventure training aspect but greatly reduced the suntan potential.

Each of the crews had at least one competent member from each company. At least three of the six were complete novices and had never stepped foot in a yacht before. Living on board for six days in cramped conditions was quite an experience for all of us; but once the general rules of the boat and cooking in a force

five breeze was mastered, life soon settled into a comfortable routine.

Each company voyage followed roughly the same itinerary. Somme Company achieved not only the fastest time circumnavigating the Isle of Wight of six hours thirty minutes, but also managed to sail to Weymouth. This was not without incident as thirty miles south of Anvil Point most of the crew were feeling very sea sick in a force seven gale with rough seas. A line ended up wrapped around the propellor which meant that we were unable to use the engine. The decision had to be made whether to proceed to Weymouth or to turn back to Poole. We decided for Weymouth and sailed into Weymouth harbour under a no. 1 jib and the Royal Dorset Yacht Club tender kindly towed us in alongside for the remaining 200m. The weather conditions had greatly deteriorated and the Portland lifeboat had been in constant use rescuing yachts throughout the area.



Lieutenant T. G. Golding, with the crew from 'A' Company, leave Lymington.

Alma Company had by far the best weather and this was justly deserved as they came straight from operations in Northern Ireland. The sun shone for five days and they all left looking like lobsters. They also managed to master intricacies of using the spinnaker.

Burma Company sent down a highly spirited crew. They were by far the best sailors and all gained the competent crew certificate.

Corunna Company was the first crew on "Wet Wellington" and had the worst of the weather.

There is no question in my mind of the advantages of sailing as an adventure training pursuit. After living on

board with four different crews for six days each you get to know those soldiers better than after three months in camp. The soldiers also learn a lot about themselves under very different and arduous conditions. The most interesting aspect is how the pecking order amongst the crews changes under these conditions to what it was on land. Private soldiers were taking command over lance corporals on the foredeck, and real leadership potential can be developed. Sailing is very much alive in the Battalion and more expeditions will take place next year.

T. G. Vallings

ORIENTEERING

The orienteering team has had a very successful season to date, particularly when one considers the ever present difficulties in forming a nucleus of expertise with the operational requirement quite rightly taking a 'front seat'. The team has also had to contend with some of its expertise being 'creamed off' to participate in the many other sporting activities which are equally as important in the Regiment's successful sporting calendar. The only other factor which has effected the team is the unfortunate fact that most orienteering events at championship level happen on weekends, albeit that orienteering is officially classed as military training!

The main events of the season to date started with the 5 Division Championships held at Cannock Chase on

Sunday 31 March 1996. The team came first and took away the Divisional trophy along with nine other medals to individuals.

The next event was the Land COMD(UK) Championships from 20-21 April 1996 which took place at Longmoor, consisting of two events over a two day period. The weekend was again a success and the team qualified for the Army Championships in Germany.

The main event to date was the Army Championships centred around the Paderborn, Sennelager area of Germany. Again the championships included two events over a two day package. Day one was a straight forward conventional orienteering event over the most arduous terrain, at times almost requiring crampons and safety rope. All took advantage of the most welcome,

life in the army. It turned out to be a very successful weekend with the Corps of Drums from the 1st Battalion coming along to do its bit. On top of all the other commitments the company was involved in the freedom parades which took part in Huddersfield and Bradford

The Signals Platoon ran a very successful signals cadre at Proteus Training Camp. The MT Platoon goes from strength to strength. Headquarter Company entered a team into the 2 Division Catering Competition exercise "Grebe Grey". The main aim of the annual

competition is the requirement for the chefs to set up a field kitchen and prepare a meal under test conditions. A satisfactory fourth position was a credit to the team which can be justly proud of itself. It was an improvement on the previous year when it finished sixth. Every effort will now be made to produce a winning team to challenge for the 1997 "Grebe Grey" award and the programme for training our four hopefuls will commence in January 1997.



Exercise "Grebe Grey"

From left to right: Corporal Malone, Sergeant Mulgrew, Lance Corporal Weston and Lance Corporal Johnson display their culinary skills.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From: Major General D. E. Isles,
CB, OBE, DL
The Laurels
Denton
Grantham, NG32 1JZ
2 July 1996

Dear Sir,

Campaign Medals

Father Alberic's letter (Iron Duke No 230) is based on a false premise. UK policy on the award of medals is not changing and it is outrageous to liken recent medal awards to the scattering of 'confetti'. What is changing is the greater amount of time spent by the army in UN and NATO theatres of operations for which, rightly, medals are awarded and allowed by HMG to be worn by all who take part in them.

Quite clearly, Father Alberic has no conception of what rigorous service can be involved in UN peacekeeping or peace enforcement operations. Those who were with me in Cyprus 1967 will value, as highly as I do, the UN medal we earned for an often dangerous task well done. The present Dukes who served in Bosnia and Northern Ireland will be angry at Father Alberic's letter, belittling as it does their efforts. Bosnia resulted in many gallantry awards for the 1st Battalion; and Northern Ireland, ceasefire or not, is an operational theatre and the General Service medal is justifiably earned and awarded just as it was for service in Palestine, Arabia, The Radfan, Brunei, etc.

I fail to understand what relevance Colonel Elphinstone and the Waterloo medal have to do with today's award of medals. Except perhaps to show that Father Alberic is some one hundred and eighty-one years out of date.

Yours sincerely,
D. E. Isles

From: Mr L. W. Rusby
99 Crestline Court
Goldings
Northampton, NN3 8XZ
19 June 1996

Dear Sir,

Campaign Medals

I refer to Father Alberic's letter published in the last issue of the Iron Duke. First let it be said that the powers who decide the policy have ever been miserly when dishing out medals and awards. Thus it must be a shock to all those good soldiers who have served in dangerous places and been under fire, bomb, threat, etc. and were told "this is not a campaign", and got nothing. A case in point is Egypt in the early 50s and NI in the late 50s.

To award the GSM whilst a cease-fire was in effect is an insult to all those mentioned above. These people actually were in danger of losing life and limb but an

eighteen month cease-fire posed little or no danger. There have been many injustices regarding the award of medals and no doubt many of us will have an axe to grind on the subject. Nevertheless let's be grateful a more enlightened view is now taken with respect to the award of medals. The two medals awarded for Bosnia are, in my opinion, acceptable as this is due to a change in overall command, but should only go to those who served on both commands.

One final point whilst the present government has made the award of gallantry medals more democratic the ideas on distribution of awards like the Jubilee medal remain unfair as does the decision not to make the award of bar to the LS&GC retroactive, despite dropping the time period by three years, i.e. people who served thirty years or more but who had to serve eighteen years for the medal, don't get the bar for thirty years but those who now get the medal after fifteen years do qualify for the bar after thirty years.

Yours sincerely,
L. W. Rusby

From: Brigadier E. J. W. Walker OBE
Wellingore Hall
Wellingore
Lincoln, LN5 0HU
24 June 1996

Dear Sir,

Campaign Medals

I read with some dismay John Stacpoole's letter on campaign medals dates 6 March 1996 in the spring edition of the regimental magazine. I say "dismay" because the letter was ill-informed and inaccurate which surprises me from one such as Father Alberic. As the letter is misleading a response is, I believe, appropriate.

Doubtless, Father Alberic's letter follows a photograph which appeared in both the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* in April showing a picture of a corporal in 27 Transport Regiment RLC holding five medals which had been mounted and presented to him by the Deputy Colonel in Chief of the Royal Logistic Corps, HRH the Duke of Gloucester. A little research shows that Corporal Ashley received the UN Cyprus medal for a tour in 1990, the UK Gulf War medal for service on Operation Granby from December 1990 until May 1991, the UN Bosnia medal with the figure 2 on the ribbon reflecting service on Operation Grapple 2 from May to September 1993, the Angola UN medal for service between May and September last year and finally, Corporal Ashley served once again in Bosnia from October 1995 (i.e. less than one month after returning from Angola) until April 1996. On this tour he served with the UNHCR and NATO forces thus qualifying for the NATO medal. Hardly confetti. In fact, at the medal presentation ceremony, Corporal Ashley received only his latest medal from the Duke of

What is more interesting is that 27 Regiment had elements on four operational tours simultaneously last year: Angola, Northern Ireland, where the soldiers were out daily resupplying SF bases and operating the EOD vehicles and equipment irrespective of our apparent "peace"; Bosnia UN and separately Bosnia IFOR (NATO) as well as having a detachment in the Falkland Islands (semi-operational). Soldiers in those respective sub units did indeed receive medals if they qualified. Such a deployment programme within one regiment I venture to suggest would tax any commanding officer or quartermaster! In fact, 27 Transport Regiment is an outstanding regiment with some high grade officers and senior ranks and I personally cannot think of any serving or retired soldier who would begrudge the award of any

British, UN or indeed NATO medal to soldiers on such operations.

With regard to Colonel Elphinstone and Waterloo perhaps the modern day equivalent (which does not require returning medals to the Mint) is that of the award of rosettes as part of the campaign ribbon. As far as I know that was done following the Falklands war and the Gulf war.

Finally, many of us had heard from Michael Stacpoole about his service in Aden (surely with the PWO) for which he received a GSM 1962 with clasp - "South Arabia".

Yours sincerely,
E. J. W. Walker

FOUNDERS DAY

On this our annual celebration
To our founder benefactor
We stand, sit, wait on the clock:
My mind busy with long past
Other ceremonial occasions.
A fanfare sounds, drums roll,
The age old ritual unfolds.
Generations of In-Pensioners
Created this proud event.
Their ghosts look on,
Head high we step out, salute,
The gracious Princess Royal
Returns our salutation.
The past and present
Come together on Founders Day.

In-Pensioner S. F. Swift

CAPTAIN THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment No. 2 COMMANDO AT THE BATTLE OF SALERNO

Henry Valerian George Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, the only son of the 5th Duke, was born on 14 July 1912. He was educated at Stowe, and later he spent some time learning about land management. He was commissioned into the Regiment on 13 November 1935. Shortly afterwards he joined the 1st Battalion, which was then stationed in Malta. He served with it there and in England before being seconded to the King's African Rifles in February 1939, with whom he saw active service during the Abyssinia campaign. A severe attack of malaria resulted in his return to England. Following the death of his father in December 1941 he succeeded to the title of Duke of Wellington, though he continued to be known as "Morny" by all his many friends.

In 1942 he joined the Commandos and with No. 2 Commando took part in the invasion of Sicily. Once the island had been captured the next step was to invade Italy. The 8th Army landed on the east coast near Bari, on 3 September 1943. The plan for the 5th Army, consisting of 10 British Corps and 6th American Corps,

was to make an assault landing in the bay of Salerno and then thrust ahead as fast as they could, to capture Naples. To aid the advance of 10 Corps, which was on the left, it was decided that commando troops should be landed with orders to destroy the coast defence batteries and then to push on to seize the defile of La Molina through which lay the shortest route to Naples. The task was entrusted to No. 2 Commando and No. 41 (Royal Marine) Commando of No. 2 SS Brigade. Early on the morning of 10 September 1943 the commandos made an unopposed landing on the beach at Marina. Vietri was quickly captured, but resistance was met on the advance to La Molina. Meanwhile two troops, including No. 2 Troop commanded by the Duke of Wellington, were sent into the northern outskirts of Salerno where they soon encountered the enemy. On 11 September troops of 138th Infantry Brigade (46 Division), which had landed south of Salerno, reinforced the commandos, who were withdrawn to a position near Vietri for rest. This was short lived for after eight hours they were moved to the

hills north of Vietri where the Germans were making a strong counter attack. The steep hill at Dragone was overrun and the enemy was only dislodged after an attack by the commandos in which the Duke played a prominent part. On the evening of 13 September the commandos were withdrawn and billeted in the houses on the cliff road running between Vietri and Salerno. On 15 September both commandos were switched to Mercatello, on the south western side of Salerno. Here they came under the orders of 167 Brigade which was facing a perilous situation immediately to the north east. Their first task was to capture the village of Pigoletti. Having successfully achieved this, the commandos were next ordered to seize the two prominent hills which overlooked the allied positions, named White Cross and Pimple. Following the death of their commander, Captain the Duke of Wellington led two troops of commandos in the attack on Pimple on the night of 16 September. He was met with withering machine gun fire and a hail of grenades and was killed, together with many of his men. The Pimple was not captured until 19 September, by an infantry brigade. The two commandos had landed at Salerno with a strength of 738 officers and men. Of these 48pc were killed or wounded during the battle to establish the beach head between 10 and 19 September. The Duke was buried where he had fallen but later, after the Commonwealth War Graves Commission established a cemetery at Salerno, he was taken there.

For his bravery and leadership during the landings the Duke was mentioned in despatches, for which the citation read:

"At Dragone Hill on 13 September 1943, a critical situation developed and the enemy was pressing forward and threatening to encircle the right of our position. Under heavy mortar and machine gun fire Captain the Duke of Wellington led his troop forward to the counter attack and after close hand to hand fighting succeeded in repelling the enemy. This counter attack was the turning point to the action, and Captain the



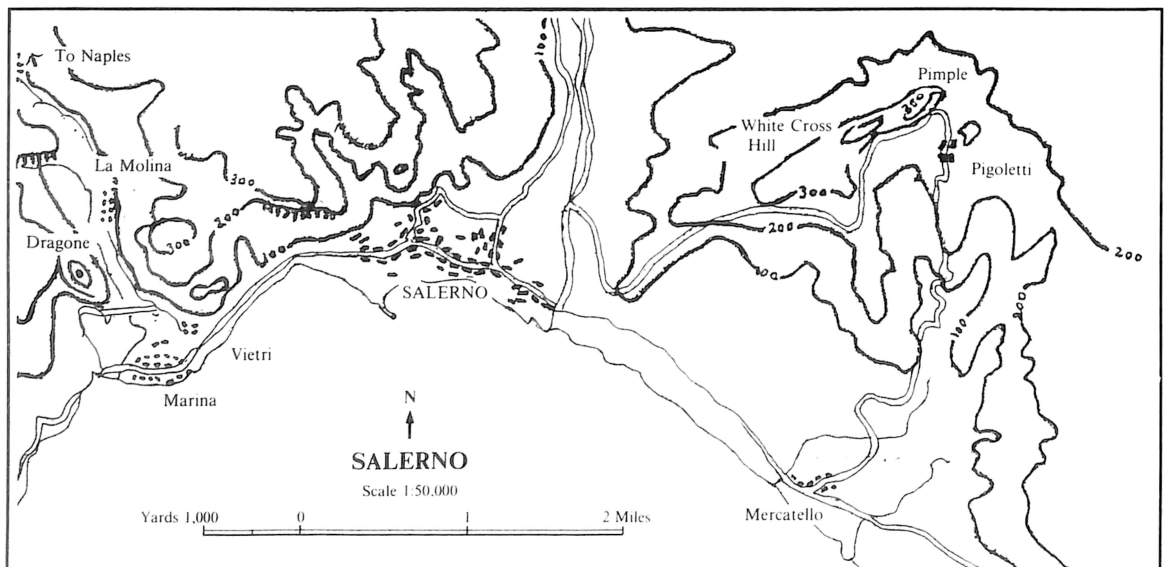
Captain the Duke of Wellington

Duke of Wellington's personal leadership and disregard of danger contributed materially to its success.

At Piccolette, on the evening of 15 September 1943, he commanded the left half of the Commando in a night advance, the two in charge having been killed. Again his leadership, determination and energy were conspicuous, infusing the greatest confidence in his men, and ensuring the success of the advance in which a large number of prisoners were taken.

Captain the Duke of Wellington had always shown the highest devotion to duty in action, placing himself in the most exposed positions in order to inspire confidence in his men, and proved himself to be a gallant leader and a fearless officer."

"Morny" was a delightful personality with a quiet disposition and marked charm of manner, totally lacking any form of conceit, fearless and a fine sportsman. He was deservedly popular and trusty friend of all ranks. It had been the fond hope that one day he would have commanded a battalion of the Regiment.



CAMPAIGNING IN INDIA: LOGISTICS IN THE MAHARATTA WAR OF 1803

Following the breakdown of the treaty of Amiens in May 1803 the war against France was resumed. As this was likely to stimulate the Maharattas into hostilities, the Governor General, Lord Wellesley, decided it was time to break up their confederacy. Two armies were formed, one in the south under Arthur Wellesley and the other in the north under General Lake, the Commander-in-Chief. Lakes's army numbered no more than 15,000 men, consisting of eight regiments of cavalry (three of which were British) and thirteen battalions of infantry of which only one, the 76th, was British. On 7 August 1803 Lake commenced his march into Maharatta territory, his army being accompanied by 100,000 followers and an even greater number of animals. The following account of this vast body on the march is taken from "Memoirs of the War in India" by Major W. Thorn.

* * * * *

The camp followers and animals divided themselves into two elements - those that formed part of the army and those representing "free enterprise". Among the former were several hundred elephants and some thousand camels which were required to carry the camp equipage and their own provender. In addition every horse, whether or not of the cavalry, had two attendants, one to take care of the animal and another called the grass cutter. The latter gathered forage, consisting of roots of grass, with an iron instrument resembling a mason's trowel. The roots, once washed, constituted an excellent food. There was an immense number of draught bullocks for use of the artillery park and heavy ordnance. To every three of these there was at least one driver. They were supported by from eighty to one hundred thousand bullocks, carrying grain. These were the property of bandjarraahs, a hardy race of people who lived by collecting grain in districts where it was easily procured and selling it in places where grain was in short supply. To these purveyors of the army, as Thorn described them, were added, also in the public department, the palankeen and dhoolie bearers who were responsible for carrying the sick and wounded. Then there were the servants which every officer "is under necessity of employing" to take charge of his life and dead stock. For while the soldiers received their rations the officers had to provide their own poultry, sheep and goats. The latter were of particular importance since they provided the milk for tea, which was reckoned to be the most refreshing of drinks after a long march. The number of servants for each officer rose from ten for each subaltern, to twenty for a captain,

thirty for a major and so on in proportion. However, even the privates were not without their dependents, including a cook to every mess, a water carrier for each tent of ten to twelve soldiers and a laundryman for each troop or company. The bazaar people, or free enterprise group, were no less numerous and included the women following the fortunes of officers and private soldiers, (as Thorn politely puts it), a wide variety of merchants and pedlars and numerous adventurers bent on plunder.

On the march the army had the appearance of a moving town, in the form of an oblong square, whose sides were defended by the troops. On one side moved the infantry and on the opposite side the cavalry. The front face was protected by the advance guard, consisting of all the picquets coming on duty, and the rear was guarded by all the picquets returning from duty. The ordnance parks and artillery moved inside the square always close to the infantry. The remainder of the space within the square was occupied by the baggage, cattle and camp followers. Around the perimeter the enemy cavalry would hover ready to dart in and take advantage of any opening or lengthening out of the line of march. Strict march discipline was essential and was rigorously enforced.

The army encamped for the most part as it marched - the infantry and cavalry in two lines facing outwards, thus affording a strong protection to everything contained in the enclosure. The transformation within the enclosure was sudden and spectacular as a populous city materialized. Long and regular streets of shops were established for trade and relaxation. Every kind of luxury abounded. Food, wines and clothes were on sale and goldsmiths and jewellers plied their trade. Also selling their wares were female quacks selling drugs and charms for the cure of every variety of ailment. There were also jugglers, other entertainers and groups of dancing girls.

* * * * *

It is not clear how far the vast entourage normally travelled in the course of a day. But when unencumbered by the main body of the camp followers the infantry and cavalry regularly covered great distances. The infantry could march twenty five miles a day, day after day, and the cavalry covered up to forty and even fifty miles. In view of their great feats of bravery at Ally Ghur, Delhi, Leswari, Deig and Bhurtpore the comforts that were provided for them appear to have been more than justified.

THE ROYAL ARMOURIES MUSEUM, LEEDS

The following article, written by Martin Vander Weyer, was published in The Spectator on 30 March 1996 and is reproduced with the permission of the editor.

The new Royal Armouries Museum in Leeds is a splendid achievement, and all the more so for pulling no

punches in relation to the problematical nature of its subject matter.

Splendid, but I offer that opinion with reservations about the building itself, and about the extent to which the language of commercial leisure has intervened. To label it a theme park, as Brian Sewell was quick to do, is to belittle an attempt to combine traditional

museumship with the kind of 'interactive' display which is more likely to impinge on the shortened attention span of burger-fed, video-game addicts. But the organisers have themselves chosen to call the place, even more infelicitously, a 'centre for the performing arts', and you don't have to be as fastidious as Sewell to find some of their initiatives grating: the 'corporate entertainment' brochure, for example, suggests that your guests might enjoy an Elizabethan banquet in the 'Tournament Gallery' or a sushi evening in the 'Japanese Tea Garden'. And after, 'Why not let them loose on one of our exciting indoor shooting ranges?'

Modern museums have to find ways of making ends meet, however, and this one has relied on private enterprise from the start. Whilst the Royal Armouries itself has existed as an arsenal in the Tower of London for the past 900 years, Royal Armouries (International) plc, the company set up to develop and operate the new museum, is a more recent creation. It is backed by, among others, Yorkshire Electricity, the Bank of Scotland and a catering firm called Gardner Merchant.

The original plan seems to have included the possibility of sponsorship for each separate element of the museum. That Japanese tea garden (about as relevant to armouries as an English cricket pavilion) is a bit of a give-away: clearly it was hoped that a large yen cheque would finance, let us say, the Canon Copier Gallery of Oriental Warfare. But this ploy worked only with the Yorkshire Electricity Hall of Steel, a 100ft high cylindrical stairwell lined with multiple arrangements of blades, muskets and armour. Looking up at these from ground level is, by the way, a disconcerting experience; it reminded me of an encounter with the cartoonist Charles Addams, who told me he had a collection of loaded crossbows mounted around the walls of his New York dining-room, one pointed at each chair.

The rest of the Royal Armouries remains unsponsored, and it is not hard to see why Japanese companies shied away from the opportunity. A reminder of their ancestors' warlike demeanour is the last thing with which modern Japanese sales executives would want their brand-name linked.

Which brings us back to the museum's philosophical dilemma: war is bad, but it is sometimes just and is always important. It brings out the vilest of human behaviour, but also the best. Weapons are terrible, but (as the Queen was criticised for saying when she opened the museum) they can also be beautiful, and their craftsmanship can be admired. To spend £42.5 million on an all-dancing display of them might be condemned as bad taste, but the Armouries collection already existed, largely unseen in the bowels of the Tower of London, and there is obvious value in making it accessible - not to mention a statutory duty to do so on the part of its curators.

What they have done, under the direction of Guy Wilson, Master of the Armouries, will sound gimmicky, but it works very well. Each major gallery - War, Oriental, Self-Defence and Hunting - contains a mixture of the fixed displays you would expect to see, plus a range of activities and gadgets besides. Outside the main building is a 'craft court' of working gunsmiths and armourers, as well as a menagerie of hawks, dogs and

horses, and a 'tilt-yard', a grassy arena for jousting and falconry - with the emphasis on authenticity, as much as can be achieved on a site overlooked by grimy Victorian warehouses.

Some of the display items, like the Indian elephant armour, are very fine indeed. Others - parents beware - are surprising, like a suit of mediaeval English armour with an enormously prominent codpiece: perhaps, quite literally, the gallant knight's lunch box. Behind some of the display cases are miniature cinemas, showing film sequences of military history and tactics. There are computer terminals on which ancient battles can be re-fought, with the operator choosing whether to attack or retreat. There is a 'Newsroom' offering video footage of the world's trouble spots. In the central spaces there are actors providing brief cameos and fight scenes in a tournament square and a Japanese dohyo (gymnasium). This is not for the squeamish: they go at each other vigorously with pole-axes, the commentator observing that 'you have to immobilise your knight before despatching him', preferably with a blow straight through the visor.

I enjoyed all of it except, for some reason, the Battle of Pavia (France v Germany, 1525), which features a strangely kitsch static display and a loud, breathless commentary in the style of Brian Hanrahan reporting from the Falklands. And I was troubled by the final display in the War Gallery: on the one side, a star wars montage representing the 'seductive myth' of heroic combat; on the other, a wrecked bedroom from the window of which a balaclava-clad irregular shoots, whilst a child cowers in the corner - representing the reality of Bosnia and elsewhere.

Controversy about the museum has so far focused not on its content but on the removal of the historic collection from the Tower of London - where, to museum fogeys, it belongs, and that's that. It is true that the Tower is a more natural place for weapons and their use to be the centre of attention, rather than a piece of wasteland in the industrial quarter of Leeds. But armaments seen in the Tower are just picture-postcard heritage; the very incongruity of their new setting will perhaps make visitors think more deeply about the significance of what it is they are looking at.

The building itself will not provide much food for that thought process, however. It has castellar features appropriate to the building's purpose, and it certainly looks as if it would be easy to defend against marauders from, say, Quarry House, the even more fortress-like DHSS building up the road. But from the carpark approach the Armouries looks more like a cold-storage depot than an exciting leisure facility. It is built in charcoal-grey brick (distinguishing it from the dark reddish tones of most of Leeds), but that is little better than South Bank concrete; York stone might have been warmer, more local and more castle-like.

The impression does not improve until you are well inside the building. The entrance atrium is a mall of shops and cafes at ground level, and only in the Hall of Steel beyond the ticket barrier does the purpose of the building become readily apparent. From there upwards I understood what Guy Wilson meant when he said that the building was designed from the inside out. The

exhibition galleries are beautiful, with pleasing details in the plasterwork, the natural floorings and the ironwork window grills. Especially attractive are the rectangular beech-wood benches and computer stands, echoed in the Oriental Gallery by wooden shoji screens. It is a pity that the quality of these elements does not carry through to the totality of the building.

But still, people will not come to look at the brickwork. The aim of displaying the collection to good effect has been elegantly achieved. So has the essential commercial aim of giving visitors (and corporate hosts) the max-

imum opportunity to part with their money. But it is not expensive - a family of five can get in for less than £20.

Schoolboys will be thrilled, parents won't be bored and scholars, I suspect, will be grudgingly impressed. We should not be pious about the idea of arms as entertainment, but I hope everyone is momentarily troubled, as I was, by the wrecked bedroom scene. That, of course, is why it is there. I asked Guy Wilson whether he was happy with the effect of it. "No", he replied thoughtfully, "It's not brutal enough".

SOLDIERING ON . . . MULTAN . . . 1937-1939

In 1937 I was with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier of India, a somewhat rocky, barren, mountainous part of that country. Our next station was to be Bareilly and we were quite happy about that. There had been a bit of a rumpus whilst the Battalion was out on an exercise when some men finding the barracks near at hand nipped back to get some dry clothing, or that was their excuse and they stuck to it. Brigade took a rather dim view of it and the whole incident was blown up out of all proportion, or at least so it seemed to the rank and file. The culprits were given special punishment such as extra hard pack drill, and dragging a huge roller over the parade ground for a couple of hours per day. Then our well liked colonel (1) retired and the posting was changed to a place called Multan. So in the normal army way the rumours started in the long galvanised metal meeting places over the maidan, that the CO was sacked and we were now to go to a punishment station. Despite the colonel's assurance that this was quite untrue we were not at all convinced and not at all happy about Multan or that we were to get a new CO from a Scottish regiment. He was certainly viewed with suspicion when he arrived. But before long "Christy" (2) had made his presence felt and very

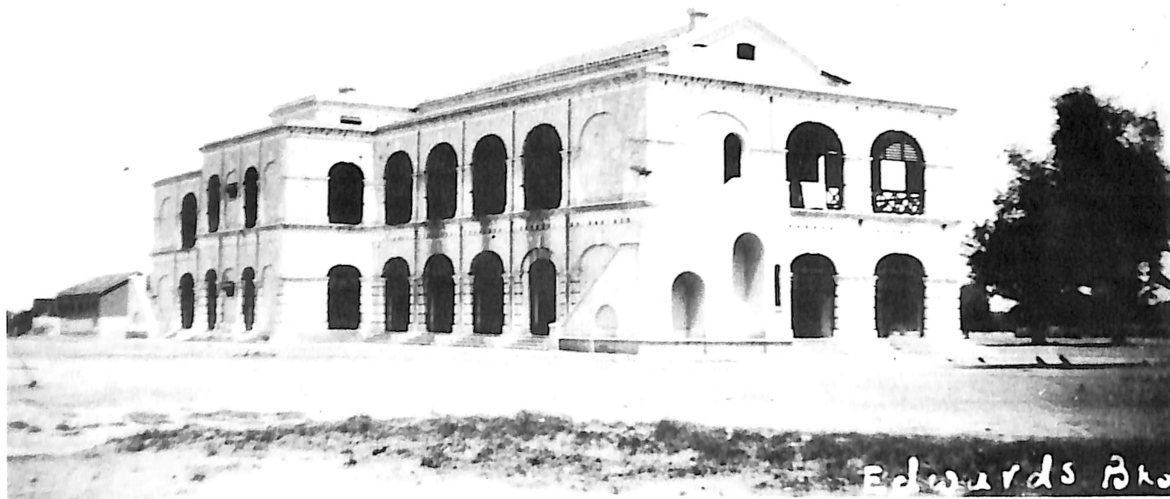
quickly won our hearts: we had a commanding officer who was second to none.

So to Multan we went. The surrounding area was the Sind Desert and reputed to be the hottest station for British troops other than Aden. Rightly or wrongly both these places were believed to be punishment stations where the more high spirited units were sent to sweat it out. If it was wrong about the punishment it certainly was not about the heat. To leave the barrack room in the summer was like walking into a boiler room. The bright light caused you to close your eyelids to a squint, and when the wind blew it was like the blast of an open furnace door. It became quite cold in the winter and we even had to wear thick khaki service dress in the evenings, as worn in the UK. In the desert on a winter's night exercise we would shiver in the sand and the quotation " 'til the sands of the desert grow cold" became a popular joke.

There was practically no entertainment so sport became the order of the day and we worked on the "Physical Efficiency Test" which the new CO had recently devised and which we had to pass if we wanted to increase our pay to more than two shillings and three pence per day. The idea was to train us all as athletes.



Multan. The Fort.



Edwards Barracks, Multan.
One of the barrack blocks.

We did the shot, hammer and discus. We ran 100yds, 440yds, and the mile, and we did the hop step and jump, the long and high jump, learning all the correct techniques like the "Western Roll" and one of our own which we named "The Christison Twist". It was all great fun and we became quite proficient at one or the other. The interest was there with most and this was proved by the amount of spare time we put into it. Not a single man failed to qualify in our company when the passing out tests took place. Mind you it did help the weaker end when we realised that our adjudicator - one of our attached Indian officers, could not tell one of us from the other, so our better pals would dart out from the crowd, do the weaker comrades event, and charge back into the mob with all speed. *Esprit de Corps*.

A grand football tournament was organized which was based on the football league and you played for the team named after the town from which you came. There were so many Sheffields in the Battalion that we had:- Sheffield Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, United, Rovers and Sheffield Tigers. I was the worst player in the latter which made the final. The ball was coming down from a great height and I did not know how to avoid it without showing I was scared stiff, so, shutting my eyes, I jumped into the air in an act of pretence. Instead of my intended miss the ball hit me on the side of the head and I saw stars. The ball went right into the goalmouth and it was a simple matter for big Johnson to put in the winning goal. I was the team's hero and our reward was a cup for each team member plus an egg and chips supper at Hari Chand Kapoors regimental canteen. Egg and chips seemed to be the only meal we ever entertained when eating out, I doubt if our minds could go beyond it.

Once I became eighteen I went from boy's to man's service and moved from the band boys' barrack room to the "Barn". This was the largest barrack room I ever did see. In a single room were over a hundred men, plus

numerous dogs and one mongoose, which was mine. Rikki was a wonderful pet and we would wander about in the six-eight foot elephant grass looking for snakes. I never did see a single snake at Multan though often I would get a glimpse of a wild mongoose. Rikki would wander off for a time and eventually he did not come back. I only hope that he is now in the mongoose paradise full of nasty big snakes.

There was a local cinema where the picture changed twice a week though I could not afford to go more than once a week. We all got quite excited when Fred Astaire/Ginger Rogers films were forecast. Along with Deanna Durban we loved them. In those far away places where the mail took three weeks to come from Blighty the churches would run what they called soldiers' homes and what a blessing they were. All were good but the old Salvation was always a favourite. The C of E was an outstanding one at Multan which was run with great devotion by an elderly English lady, I do not think that I ever knew her real name, we just called her Kate. To her face it was "miss". Once a week she would put on a recital of classical music and one of us would have the privilege of being the gramophone winder upper. Chief among the supporters was Tommy Tucker who played the tympanies in the band. He was a really fine type of man and perhaps the finest boxer the Dukes ever had. He liaised with Kate for her to give a performance of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata. With great enthusiasm it was given the greatest of publicity, Tommy even organised some lighting to give it a real moonlight effect. The room was packed on the night, Tommy's moon shone forth while Kate hammered away on the not so tuneful piano and Tommy gazed on with rapture. I had an urge to giggle but out of respect for Kate and fear of Tommy I managed to refrain and give the impression that I enjoyed the performance as much as Tommy did. Once a week she would have an evening of hymn singing and the leader would be one Lieutenant Gregory

who now lives in New Zealand and is the Reverend Kenneth Gregory. We were all given a mug of tea and a large slab of fruit cake which for some reason we called Navy Cake. I reckon it was a bribe to get us there but we enjoyed that singing of the popular hymns and would have gone all the same. KG was the nicest type of officer and gentleman who always had our interest at heart. Some would take the micky because of his very strong faith, but all had the greatest respect for him, even the worst among us. No doubt he will read this way down under where I will bet that his lucky parish will have the same respect for him as we did. It could not be otherwise.

The first day of January was always "Proclamation Day" and a big parade was held to show our loyalty to the King and Emperor of India. It was always a parade that I liked and I felt very proud when I attended it with several hundred others. Alongside our barracks was a very long airstrip and our brigade held the parade on it: the Dukes with their two sets of colours and scarlet hoes tops, the Punjabis with a very colourful turban, and some other Indian regiment. All looked resplendent and most colourful when the march past took place with colours flying and the long peacetime highly polished bayonets glistening in the bright sunshine. The column was so long that the rear end was a full pace out of step from the front due to the time lag for hearing the beat of the drums. At one point a "Feu de Joie" would be ordered and the commands were, "Load, present, fire". On the last order the front rank right hand man was to loose off his piece and this would be repeated all the way down the front rank and then back up the rear. Somebody always let off a shot accidentally on the command "present". This was carried out three times after which we gave three cheers for His Majesty King George. The march past followed to all the regimental marches, ours being "Scotland the Brave" and the "Wellesley". I felt ready to go anywhere to fight any of the King's enemies after this parade. The "Feu de Joie" was the most impressive drill movement I ever did see

and what a pity we do not see it any more. It is a pity that we do not have the proclamation day parade in fact.

One of the security duties in that "land of the burning sun" was "prowlers". Pairs of soldiers would prowl around in the dark on the lookout for intruders, or what was termed as loosewallahs. They were armed with a Lee Enfield rifle with a .310 smooth bored barrel which fired a very nasty buckshot round. I never knew of anyone being shot and I doubt if the prowlers really ever saw anyone to shoot at except when their imaginations would get the better of them. At one such time a man with hydrophobia was supposed to have been seen running about on all fours. With his nerves on edge, the prowler's imagination ran riot. He had hair on the back of his hands and his nails were turning into claws, he barked and howled like a dog, eye teeth turned into fangs - these were some of the supposed sightings! Strange that they never took a shot at him! We all had a good laugh at it but when alone in the dark one felt a bit creepy and for some reason we started going to the toilet in groups last thing at night.

Such was life for us BORs (British other ranks) in that God-forsaken hole called Multan which was not a punishment station. However we were compensated for having that dull and boring posting by having Dalhousie for our hill station which was the most beautiful place I ever served in, and we went back to do training on the frontier to Kohat, not beautiful but a nice change. But for these breaks I think we would have all gone stark raving bonkers, in fact we did tend to act in a most peculiar manner and every time I see Spike Milligan and his Goons it reminds me of that place for to a lesser degree we were all candidates for that great show. The common name reference to our state of mind is "Deolali". Despite all I would love to go back again, but only for a short visit.

W. Norman

- (1) Lieutenant Colonel M. N. Cox MC
- (2) Lieutenant Colonel A. F. P. Christison MC

TWO VIEWS FROM THE PAST

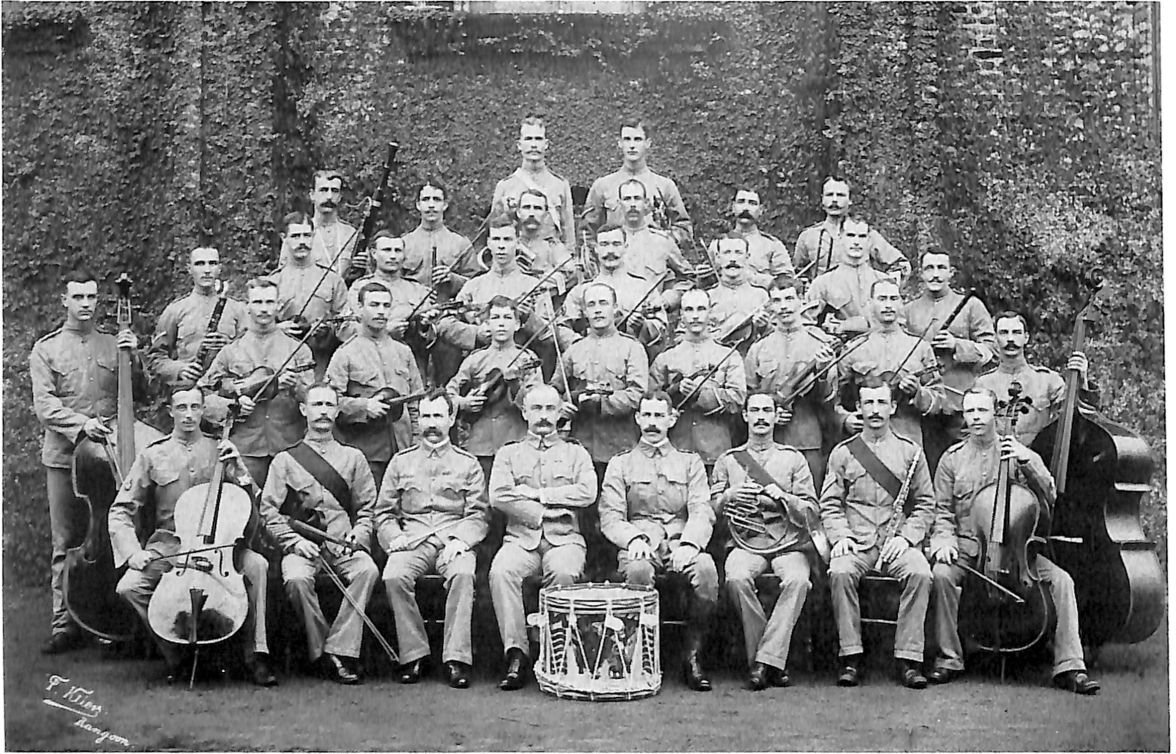
In the light of the recent disbandment of the Regimental band and the subsequent sole reliance on the corps of drums for Regimental music it is of interest to be reminded of the prominence both played in the life of the Regiment in days gone by.

The 2nd Battalion string band in 1901

From 1899 to 1903 the 2nd Battalion was stationed in Rangoon, Burma. The Commanding Officer was Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Trench. The photograph was taken in November 1901.

The 1st Battalion Corps of Drums in 1913c.

From 1913 to 1919 the 1st Battalion was stationed in Lahore, India. the Commanding Officer was Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Watson (1912-1916). The photograph of the officers and the corps of drums was probably taken in 1913. King Theodore's drum is prominently displayed. Of interest is the unusual pattern of the wings worn on the drummers' uniform.



2nd Battalion 1901: The String Band.



1st Battalion 1913: The officers with the Corps of Drums.

FRIENDS OF THE REGIMENT FUND

ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1995 - 31 MARCH 1996

Expenditure	£	Income	£
Recruiting/Retention	1081.55	Subscriptions	1509.00
Museum	660.96	Donations	155.00
VE/Freedom parades	1272.19	Investment dividends	1325.00
Audit	49.29	Charity deposit interest	553.92
BEWSA donation (disabled ex service sports)	50.00	Income tax reclaimed	471.33
3 DWR amenities	500.00		
Iron Duke	636.00	Sub Total	4015.16
Ex Iron Duke (ACF)	85.27		
Insurance	163.05	<i>Excess of expenditure over income</i>	568.95
Regimental magazine (complimentary copies)	54.00		
Sundry purchases	31.80		
TOTAL	4584.11	TOTAL	4584.11

BALANCE SHEET

	1995	1996
Value of fund as at 1 April	10470.00	9901.00
Cash at bank or on deposit	28923.00	34259.00
Market value of investments	39393.00	44160.00
TOTAL	39393.00	44160.00

Among recent gifts received by the fund have been a bequest of £500 from the estate of the late Colonel Pat Cousens and a donation of £500 from Major F. N. (Potty) Potts in memory of his many friends in the 7th, 1/7th and 1st Battalions.

THE IRON DUKE FUND

ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1995 - 31 MARCH 1996

Expenditure	£	Income	£
Production cost	7465	Subscriptions	6885
Postage	928	Advertising	1233
Auditor	112	Bank interest	180
Editor's expenses	50	Income tax reclaimed through deeds of covenant	870
Insurance	82	Sundry	12
Total expenditure	8637	Total income	9186
		<i>Excess of income over expenditure</i>	549

BALANCE SHEET

	£
Cash at bank or on deposit	4338
Stock of covers (value)	519
TOTAL	4857
Less 1996 subscriptions paid in advance	369
Total worth of fund as at 31 March 1996	4488

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: 8.30pm 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: 8.00pm second Tuesday of each month at the WOs & Sgts Mess, The Drill Hall, Prescott Street, Halifax.

Secretary: Mr P. R. Taylor, 1 Gibb Lane, Halifax, HX2 0TW.

Huddersfield: 8.00pm last Tuesday of each month at WOs & Sgts Mess, TA Centre, St. Paul's Street, Huddersfield.

Secretary: Mr R. F. Woodhead, Dr Brown's Public House, 52 Wakefield Road, Huddersfield, HD1 3AQ.

Keighley: 8.30pm 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: 1996 meetings on 28 January and 22 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: 8.30pm first Wednesday of each month at Mossley Conservative Club, Mossley.

Secretary: Mr G. Earnshaw, 32 Cawood Square, Brinnington, Stockport, Cheshire, SK5 8JS.

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

Secretary: Mr W. Clarke BEM, c/o 3 DWR Endcliffe Hall, Endcliffe Vale Road, Sheffield, S10 3EU.

Skipton: 8.00pm 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: 8.00pm 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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REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION; AGM, DINNER AND DANCE

The Regimental Association's annual general meeting, dinner and dance will be held at the Stakis Hotel (formerly the Norfolk Gardens Hotel), Bradford on Saturday 5 October 1996. The AGM will start at 6.30pm and will be followed by the dinner at 8.00pm.

Dinner tickets at £12 and raffle tickets at £1 (for five) can be obtained from branch secretaries or Regimental Headquarters.

REGIMENTAL SERVICE; YORK MINSTER

The annual Regimental service will be held at 11.30am on Saturday 2 November 1996. The King's Division "Waterloo" band will play during the service.

Prior to the service, St. William's College will open at 10.30am for coffee and biscuits. After the service the Post Office Social Club, Marygate will be open to members to meet for drinks.

1st BATTALION 1943-45 OVERSEAS DINNER CLUB

The 51st dinner of the club was held at Armoury House, headquarters of the Honourable Artillery

Company, on 8 March 1996. Mr Fred Huskisson was in the chair and twenty one members attended.

LONDON BRANCH

The branch held its annual dinner and dance on Saturday 20 July 1996 at the Park Court Hotel. Among those present were a contingent from the Yorkshire branches, who, as always, were very welcome.

The annual general meeting of the branch will take place at the Park Court Hotel at 11.30am on Sunday 29 September 1996.

5th BATTALION OCA: MIRFIELD BRANCH

Members of the Mirfield Branch held their 75th annual dinner at the Plough Inn, Mirfield, on 24 April 1996. The guest of honour was Lynda Hartley who, as a reporter on the *Dewsbury and Batley Reporter*, has supported the Regiment in many different ways. For instance, when the 1st Battalion was in Bosnia, she organised the collection of sweets to send to the Battalion to give to the local children. She also organised a petition in support of service men and women who receive injuries whilst on peace keeping duties. A total of 22,000 signatures were collected and



5th Battalion OCA

Left to right: Lieutenant Colonel S. J. E. Huxley, Bill Oldroyd, Lynda Hartley and Lieutenant Colonel Brook.

delivered to 10 Downing Street. In recognition of her own and her newspaper's long support of the Regiment the Chairman of the branch, Bill Oldroyd, presented Lynda with a Regimental plaque.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Regimental Christmas cards are available from RHQ. An order form is printed in the notice section. Payment should include the appropriate amount in respect of postal charges. Cheques payable to "RHQ DWR".

VISIT TO NORTH BURMA AND CHINDIT AREA OF OPERATIONS

The Royal British Legion is planning a visit to north Burma in March 1997. Places to be visited include: Myitkina, Mogaung, Mandalay, Maymo, Goteik Gorge, Rangoon, Ava Bridge, Rangoon and Htaukkyan cemeteries. To register for this visit write to:

War Graves Pilgrimage Travel,
Royal British Legion Village,
Aylesford, Kent, ME20 7NX.
Telephone 01622 716729

CHANGE OF ADDRESS/*NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Corporal S. Carr, 3 RHA, Allanbrook Barracks, Topcliffe, Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

* Mr E. G. Robinson, 19 Higher Brockwell, Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, HX6 1BT.

* Mr K. Gunn, Caretaker's Flat, Halls of Residence, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, TS1 3QY.

Mr J. Wilson, "The Lindens", Main Street, Over Norton, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, OX7 5RA.

Mr R. M. Vesikula (Basu), 11 Lower Wood Street, Bargoed, Mid Glamorgan, CF81 8NW.

Major G. D. Shuttleworth DWR, 1 KINGS, BFPO 58.

Mr H. W. Scales, 39a Grants Road, Christchurch 5, New Zealand.

Mr A. J. Pitchers, Virginia Cottage, Chapel Lane, Fathinghole, Northants, NN13 5PG.

* Mr Radford Polinsky, The Colonel, The Lord Cornwallis's Company, 426 West Spazier Avenue, Burbank, CA 91506-3216

* Ms G. Sandford, Reporter, Yorkshire Post, Wellington Street, Leeds, LS1 1RF.

Major C. Kenchington MBE, 56 Blagden Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield, HD4 6JZ.

Mrs M. Huffam, Flat 28, Trinity Fold, Blackwall, Halifax, HX1 2BZ.

Mr P. Laws, 46a Duckworth Lane, Bradford, BD9 5HB.

Mr S. P. Else, 25 First Street, Low Moor, Bradford, BD12 0JQ.

Obituaries

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

Mr J. W. Woodhead

John Woodhead died on 24 February 1996, aged 84. He joined 2/6th Battalion in May 1939. In May 1940 he was seriously wounded during the Battalion's gallant action in and around Venables. He became a POW and received treatment for his wound in a German field hospital. He remained a prisoner until May 1945.

The Regiment was represented at the funeral by members of the Huddersfield Branch.

Mr J. Pearce

Jimmy Pearce died on 18 April 1996, aged 77. He joined the Regiment in 1937 and in the same year was posted to the 2nd Battalion, then in India. He served with the Battalion in Burma and was taken prisoner. He escaped when the Chindits ambushed his POW convoy. He returned to the UK in 1944.

Jimmy was a staunch and popular supporter of the Halifax Branch, many of whom attended his funeral.

Mr M. J. Broadbent

Martin Broadbent died in Australia on 28 April 1996, aged 41. He served in the 1st Battalion from 1972 to 1981. After he left the army he was employed as an ambulance driver before becoming chauffeur to the Archbishop of York. He later emigrated to Australia. In 1994 he informed RHQ that his home had been totally destroyed by fire and all his memorabilia of the Dukes had been lost. RHQ was able to replace much of it.

Mr A. Cooke

Ike Cooke died on 24 February 1996, aged 80. He joined the Regiment in 1936 and served with the 2nd Battalion during WW2. He left the Regiment after serving for a total of sixteen years.

His funeral was attended by members of the Sheffield Branch.

Colour Sergeant M. A. Joel

Mick Joel of 3 DWR was killed in a traffic accident on 14 April 1996 while returning from a Battalion weekend in Catterick. He was aged 36.

He enlisted into the 4th Battalion the Yorkshire Volunteers in 1986 and, as a result of subsequent re-organisation and amalgamations, with 3/4 YORKS and 3 DWR. He held a number of appointments including that of section commander, platoon sergeant, company RRTT senior NCO and, finally, CQMS of Headquarter Company.

Colour Sergeant Joel was an enormously popular member of the Battalion and was renowned for his cheerful, full of life character and infectious laugh.

Reverend T. W. Richardson

Tom Richardson died on 3 May 1996, aged 85. He enlisted as a chaplain in the army at the start of WW2 and served with the 1st Battalion in North Africa and Italy. He was wounded at Anzio and as a result lost the

sole of his foot. In 1994 he took part in the commemoration services at Anzio where he met many of the relatives and friends of the men he had buried there.

He will be remembered by all who served with him as an excellent war time padre.

Father H. W. Higgins

Father Harry Higgins died on 8 April 1996. He was chaplain with 145 Regiment RAC (8th DWR) throughout the North African and Italian campaigns. He often accompanied the MO when he went to treat casualties. He was a comforter and counsellor to all who needed help and was held in high regard and affection by all ranks and denominations in the Regiment.

The Regiment was represented by Major C. F. Grieve, Captain G. Valentine and Major P. B. Hoppe at the funeral.

Lieutenant Colonel L. Lusted DSO

Lyall Lusted died on 12 April 1996. He was an officer of the RTR who joined the 8th Battalion at the time it was converted into 145 Regiment RAC. He served as a squadron commander in the North African and Italian campaigns. He was awarded the DSO in Italy in 1944. He greatly enjoyed being a Duke and for several years chaired the 8th Battalion's annual re-union.

Colonel F. F. Webb MC, and several ex-officers of 145 Regiment RAC (8 DWR) attended the funeral.

Mr E. Crabtree

Enos Crabtree, who served with the 2/6th Battalion during WW2, died on 25 May 1996.

Mrs P. P. de la H. Moran

Viviane Moran, the wife of Brigadier Pip Moran, died on 27 June 1996.

Mr A. Arundel

Alwyne Arundel died on 29 June 1996, aged 77.

Al Arundel joined the Militia of the West Yorkshire Regiment in his home city of York during the early part of 1939 and was mobilised in July 1939. After service in various parts of the UK and in Iceland his battalion, in 1942, moved to Blakeney on the Norfolk coast where Al was to meet his future wife, Ivy. However, later in 1942 on being recommended for a commission he was posted for officer training to an OCTU at Barmouth in west Wales. After being commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment in 1943 he returned briefly to Blakeney to be married, before moving with his battalion to North Africa and then on to Italy. His battalion was involved in the hard and extended battle for Monte Casino and later in the advance to Florence where Al was taken prisoner during a fierce German counterattack. He was transported to Germany where he remained until released in 1945.

Demobilised in 1946 Al and Ivy set up home in York, but Al failed to settle fully into civilian life and in 1949 he re-enlisted into the Yorkshire and Northumbrian Brigade, joining 1 DWR at Strensall. He was quickly promoted to corporal and served in the Anti-tank Platoon in Chisledon and Minden, moving to 'A' Company as a platoon sergeant when the Battalion was warned for Korea in 1952. In Korea he was on the Hook feature with his platoon in support of 'D' Company during the night of the main battle. After Korea Al served with the Battalion in Gibraltar, Chisledon, Malta, Cyprus during the EOKA Campaign, and Northern Ireland. For the greater part of this time as the CQMS of 'B' Company. From 1959 he served with 5/7 DWR (TA) as the PSI of the Mossley/Thongsbridge Company before rejoining 1 DWR at Barnard Castle in 1962. Following promotion to WO2 he carried out a tour of duty at the King's Division Depot, Strensall, during 1964-66 rejoining 1 DWR in Osnabruck and moving to Gillingham in 1968 just prior to his release from the army. On leaving the army Al joined the Civil Service becoming Chief Clerk at Headquarters York Garrison where his experience and ability were highly valued. On final retirement in 1980 Al and Ivy returned to Ivy's home town of Blakeney.

Al Arundel was a widely experienced soldier whose steadfast devotion to duty over many years and in many varied roles made a considerable contribution to the efficiency and high reputation of the Regiment. He was intensely loyal, calm under pressure, with a sense of humour that surfaced even in the most testing of conditions. He was a good sportsman who in his early days played rugby and hockey for the Battalion. He was

devoted to his family who shared the rigours of frequent moves between stations and he was proud that three of his sons followed him into the regular army and attained warrant officer rank, two with the Royal Signals and one with the Dukes.

The funeral service, held at St. Nicholas Church, Blakeney on 9 July 1996, was attended by Brigadier and Mrs A. D. Firth, Lieutenant Colonel W. Robins and Mr Bill Norman.

Major F. J. Reynolds

Jeff Reynolds died in Somerset West, South Africa, on 29 July 1996, aged 80. An obituary will be published in the Winter 1996 issue of the Iron Duke.

Mr C. C. R. Baker

Cyril Baker died on 16 June 1996.

He joined the Dukes in 1930 at the age of 15. He was posted to the 2nd Battalion in India and remained there until returning to the UK in 1938. He then joined the 1st Battalion with whom he served throughout the Second World War, including at Dunkirk and in Italy.

Cyril was a keen musician and a good sportsman. He represented the Regiment in track and field athletics and hockey.

Mr J. T. Barker

John (Jack) Barker died on 15 June 1996, aged 71.

Jack joined the Dukes in 1943 and served with the 1st Battalion in the Italian campaign. He subsequently served with the Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan before being demobilised in 1947.

Members of the Halifax branch attended the funeral.

NOTICES

REGULAR FORCES EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION

The RFEA assist all ex-regular servicemen and women who did not hold commissioned rank to find employment, provided they served with good character for a minimum of three years (or less if discharged on medical grounds).

The RFEA works together with the Tri-/Service Resettlement Organization, the Services Employment Network/Skillbank, the Officers' Association and the Employment Service, as part of the forces resettlement service.

RFEA employment officers maintain close contact with local employers, also offering them a free service, from our thirty nine branches spread throughout the United Kingdom. Their addresses and telephone numbers can be obtained from Resettlement Officers, Corps and Regimental Associations, Jobcentres, Yellow Pages and local telephone directories.

Although only half of those eligible to register with the association do so, during the period 1 April 1995 - 31 March 1996 the association assisted 11,235 men and women with their resettlement and placed 4,692 in employment. That is a 41.7% success rate. Of those placed 2,594 were men and women from the army.