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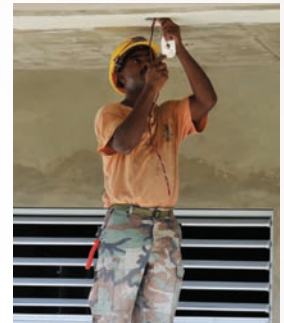
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Jamaica Defence Force
Up Park Camp, Kingston 5
Email: cbtspbn@gmail.com

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Administrative Officer
Headquarters
The Third Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (National Reserve)
Curphey Barracks
Up Park Camp, Kingston 5

CONTENTS

- 9**
The Royal Victorian Order
JDF officers among the few Jamaican members of the Royal Victorian Order
By Merrick Needham
- 10**
Force and Unit Command Appointments
in the Jamaica Defence Force since 1962
- 14**
The 1968 Jamaican Military Tattoo
The idea of holding a Military Tattoo was decided in early August 1967
(Originally published - Alert 1969)
- 15**
The Jamaica Air Wing
The Air Wing started in June 1963 with four Cessna 185 "Sky Wagons" and one regular pilot
By Major Robert Neish
(Originally published - Alert 1968)
- 17**
The Jamaican Military Museum
History repeats itself
By Captain Staci-Marie Dehaney
- 20**
Money Masters
The bond that unites the members of the JDF family also unites members of the JDF Credit Union
By Lieutenant Colonel Oral Khan
- 24**
The Weekenders
The Third Battalion proves its full-time commitment to the Nation
By Second Lieutenant Michael Grant
- 25**
Leading the Charge in the Wild, Wild West
Delta Company 3JR (NR) perfectly poised to defend the western half of the island
By Captain Miguel Allen
- 26**
'Once a soljah always a soljah'
Former members of the Force abroad give back in countless ways
By Major Judith Johnson and Corporal Juliet Clarke
- 28**
Sea Masters
Keeping watch over Jamaica's shores
By Lieutenant (junior grade) Shakira Moore
- 29**
Wheels Up
After 35 years of sending trainees to Canada, the Jamaica Military Aviation School is born
By Captain Kenroy Green
- 30**
The Defence Review 2012
Focused for the future
By Lieutenant Colonel Jaimie Ogilvie
- 32**
Cool Rules
How do you go from Jamaica to the Winter Olympics? By pushing, of course!
By Captain (Retired) Devon Harris
- 36**
In the beginning there was the First Battalion
This unit of pioneers led the way for all others to follow
By Major Orville Froome
- 42**
True Colours
The history of carrying a flag with an insignia into battles goes back to the Bible and the very first wars
By Lieutenant Glen Findlay



ALERT COMMITTEE

L-R:
Captain Yohann Simpson
Lieutenant Jevan Brown
Lieutenant Colonel Milton Neath
Captain Aldene Thomas
Captain Michael Anglin
Lieutenant (junior grade) Shakira Moore

- 44**
Generation Next
The Jamaica Combined Cadet Force
By Captain Lesma Fairclough
- 50**
The Longest Day
Platoon commander,
Second Lieutenant Dwayne Hill, tells his version of the events that unfolded in West Kingston in May 2010
- 52**
A Woman's Worth
Captain Nadine Notice, the first female infantry officer, recounts the challenges of coping with and succeeding on the front-line
- 54**
From Stilettoes to Combats
The moment you enter the JDF your life changes. Just ask
Warrant Officer Class 2 Barbara Vaughans, a member of Intake 5
- 56**
Unforgotten
Sergeant Lyndon McCalla, the longest-serving member of 1JR remembers

- 58**
Life of a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst
It really began when I reported at Lathbury Barracks on the 'Glorious 1st of June' 1965
By Second Lieutenant Ian Robinson (Originally published - Alert 1969)
- 60**
The High Life
Once a coffee plantation and then a training camp, Newcastle holds a commanding place in JDF's history
By Lieutenant Webster Williams
- 68**
Views From The Top
JDF's Chiefs bare all in a revolutionary roundtable discussion
By Nazma Muller
- 70**
A Home of Our Own
Over two centuries, Up Park Camp has become one of Kingston's most indelible landmarks
By Lieutenant Colonel Martin Rickman
- 74**
Top Gun
The former Governor-General wax poetic about his love for the military
By Captain Basil Jarrett

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2JR – Second Lieutenant Dwayne Hill
Sp and Svcs Bn – Captain Michael Anglin
JDF AW – Lieutenant Jermaine Francis
JDF CG – Lieutenant (junior grade) Shakira Moore
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Visit the JDF Website at
www.jdf.mil.jm



L-R:
Warrant Officer Class 1 Hocian Wade
Juliet Salmon
Lieutenant Andres Pierce
Captain Basil Jarrett
Warrant Officer Class 2 Barbara Vaughans
Second Lieutenant Melvin Rhoden
Major Judith Johnson

MESSAGE

Lieutenant Colonel Milton H. Neath
JP, MSc, psc
Editor



The very first issue of Alert was published in 1968. Since then, and over 24 editions, the magazine has chronicled the Jamaica Defence Force experience. In many respects, that experience also echoes our national experience—in 1962, a nascent Force started the journey to become one of the key institutions that would serve to define an emerging democracy. Today, as Jamaica and the JDF celebrate 50 years, a review of the entire Alert corpus will offer a veritable study of the development of our national identity.

And so it was, inspired by this publishing legacy, that we set out to produce ALERT 2012. While previous issues may have sought to explore all that we do, if we define a singular influence for this issue, it is that we tell the story of who we are. In truth, we believe that a JDF soldier is a very special type of person: a person for whom character is expressed in deeds and for whom an unflinching promise to defend our Nation is the guiding principle. For these reasons we created “Own Words” in this issue, a special section in which men and women of the Force tell their own stories. We trust that this serves to pull back the veil, even a little, to reveal why we serve.

There are both new stories and reprints from earlier editions of the magazine which we know our readers will find interesting and which we hope will form part of the wider narrative of our national history. Also included here are stories on two JDF (and for sure, national) landmarks—Up Park Camp and Newcastle; as well as an intriguing exposition on what is certain to become another notable site—the Jamaican Military Museum and Library.

Perhaps one of the most revealing pieces is the one in which former Governor-General, Sir Howard Cooke, speaks of a long-standing respect for the JDF and of a young man’s unrequited interest in the military. As he says, “I was very jealous of my friends as I watched them go off to war to fight Hitler and the Germans. I was very disappointed at not having been chosen because in those days, it meant a lot to make such a contribution to your country.”

All of us in the Force would like to think that it still means a lot to make the contribution of service we do every day. One of my favourite stories in this issue is “A Day in the Life of a Soldier”; not really a story in words, but an evocative photo essay telling of the varied things we do. Each deed is a note that is intrinsic in creating the symphony that is the JDF—a million moving parts, all performing in unison and with precision.

On behalf of the Alert team, we hope our civilian friends will enjoy the stories herein. We also trust that we have done our fellow officers and soldiers proud as we celebrate 50 years of the Jamaica Defence Force. **A**

MESSAGE

**His Excellency the Most Honourable
Sir Patrick L. Allen, ON, GCMG, CD**
Governor-General



“But the bravest are surely those who have the clearest vision of what is before them, glory and danger alike, and yet notwithstanding, go out to meet it.” – Thucydides

This quotation succinctly encapsulates the outlook of the men and women who have, through the Jamaica Defence Force, provided 50 years of steadfast service to our beloved country since Independence. The JDF celebrates its fiftieth year of existence at the same time as the Nation. This is an extraordinary feat for any organisation, but particularly so for the JDF because of the very important role it has played in cementing Jamaica’s status as an independent nation state and, in many ways, a beacon to the Caribbean region.

On 31 July 1962, a great moment was marked in history when the JDF was created immediately following the disbanding of the West India Regiment and mere days before Jamaica gained its independence from Britain. This is an attestation to the pre-emptive nature of the JDF as it has played and continues to play a critical role in the protection and development of this land we love.

This Golden Jubilee year marks a significant achievement for the JDF, which maintains its commitment to flying Jamaica’s flag high, by participating and excelling in numerous humanitarian, training and peacekeeping efforts; regionally and internationally. The most recent of such noteworthy regional involvement was the JDF’s participation in Operation ‘Restore Comfort’ in Haiti in 2010. Globally, the historic selection and deployment of JDF officers to Afghanistan from 2009 to 2010 as part of the Canadian Armed Forces’ efforts is no simple accomplishment and must be recognized as an international milestone worthy of very high acclaim.

As the major publication of the JDF, ALERT has demonstrated value and significance and has served as a road map of the transformation and achievements of the JDF since the first publication in 1968. “Fifty Years of Steadfast Service” is therefore a very fitting theme for this 25th publication and special edition of the magazine for JDF’s Fiftieth Anniversary.

As Jamaica celebrates its Golden Jubilee, I offer my heartiest and unreserved congratulations to the members of the ALERT Committee and all the men and women who have generously offered of themselves, and contributed to these past 50 successful years of the JDF. Your service to Jamaica and to the Force will perpetually resonate in the lives of many Jamaicans as a testament of courage, commitment, honour, integrity, loyalty and discipline, which you hold as your core values. The Nation depends on you to use these as your guiding principles as you continue to lead the charge in our advancement for another 50 years and beyond. **A**

MESSAGE

**The Most Honourable
Portia Simpson-Miller, ON, MP**
Prime Minister



It is especially pleasing that this issue of your magazine coincides with the Fiftieth Anniversaries of both Jamaica's independence and establishment of the Jamaica Defence Force.

To those active service men and women across all units on land, air and sea who continue to do Jamaica proud and all who have served over these years, I salute you. It is commendable that, among other things, you will use the occasion of this significant milestone anniversary to stage a military tattoo later in June. The demonstration of military arts and technical capabilities is always an attraction for Jamaicans. But this will also serve to strengthen national pride and patriotism of all who will attend, as the JDF is a bastion for the promotion of the values of courage, commitment, honour, integrity, loyalty and discipline.

As an administration, our aim is to apply a holistic approach to transforming the social order, national safety and security by modernising the management, technical and scientific capabilities of our security forces and security systems.

We will continue to rely on the JDF as an essential partner to develop both our physical infrastructure and social capital as a Nation. The JDF continues to impress the Nation with its contribution in that area. Among the outstanding projects that come to mind is the refurbishing of a facility that now allows us to place children in conflict with the law, in a place that is appropriate to their well-being and education.

You continue to be among the first responders in times of natural disaster. You make us all proud when you show the strong neighbourly qualities of the Jamaican people when you helped survivors of the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti and we salute the work now being done to improve the Falmouth Police Station in keeping with the other developments in that town.

It made me proud to see our JDF soldiers on peacekeeping missions to troubled spots around the world and serving with honour in places like Afghanistan and Sierra Leone. I am prayerfully grateful they all have returned safely to our shores.

The JDF and Jamaica have grown up together. You have served Jamaica well and all Jamaica is proud of the JDF. The government will continue to play its part to ensure that JDF soldiers for the next 50 years will develop and exercise the same qualities we have come to admire of our soldiers over these 50 years.

I pray that the JDF continues to support our proud democratic history and continues to be a place that talented young people can consider as they seek a place from which to serve their country with honour. **A**

MESSAGE

Major General Antony B Anderson
OD, ADC, JP, MDA, BEng (Hons), psc
Chief of Defence Staff



In 1962 when the Union Jack was officially lowered for the last time, we celebrated the birth of an independent Nation and the birth of the Jamaica Defence Force. With courage, commitment, honour, integrity, loyalty and discipline as our core values, we have marched forward on a mission towards creating and maintaining the vision of the JDF, “a high quality professional Defence Force that is valued by the Nation, a Defence Force that is ready and capable of conducting a range of operations to protect our national interests and the well-being of our citizens”.

As the Force celebrates this Fiftieth Anniversary, we reflect on our varied contributions to nation-building, as well as regional and global security. The ALERT Magazine provides an opportunity for us to catalogue the Force's development and contribution over the past 50 years and I am delighted that the articles in this special edition will offer persons an insight into our military history, culture and life.

This is also a time for us to pay tribute to those who have served and those who continue to give service to the Force and to our Nation. As we consider past successes, let us not lose focus on the present and the dynamic nature of the environment in which we operate. It is only in ensuring that we remain relevant, competent and trusted that we can realize our goal of becoming the best small defence force in the world.

The JDF has been involved in several undertakings, from security and law enforcement, to preserving democracy and national development; from Operation 'Anvil' and Operation 'Restore Comfort' in Haiti, to Operation 'Urgent Fury' in Grenada to Operation 'Carib' in Trinidad and Tobago, the JDF has given humanitarian and military aid to our neighbours in the Caribbean. Our boots have patrolled the deserts of Afghanistan in Operation 'Enduring Freedom' and the jungles and plains of Sierra Leone, thereby adding our contribution to both the fight against global terrorism and international peacekeeping. In all that we do, we must never forget that the military is not only about what we destroy in conflict, but it is also about what we build in peacetime.

As a part of our Fiftieth Anniversary celebrations we will host the Jamaican Military Tattoo 2012 over the period 28 June to 01 July. This is an opportunity for us to demonstrate to Jamaica and the world, those things that define us.

It is the collection of all our experiences, good and bad, that have brought us to this point—our future is in our hands, we must continue on a mission to give another 50 years of 'Steadfast Service'. **A**

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The Royal Victorian Order

JDF officers among the few
Jamaican members of the
Royal Victorian Order

By Merrick Needham, OD, MVO

IN 1890, QUEEN VICTORIA FIRST HAD THE IDEA of giving an award to recognize persons who had served the crown. Six years later the Order of Chivalry was created, with appointments being entirely the prerogative of the Sovereign, and not on the advice of the Prime Minister, as is the case with Jamaica's national honours and awards, and most other British orders of chivalry.

The five classes of membership are: Knight & Dame Grand Cross (GCVO), Knight & Dame Commander (KCVO/DCVO), Commander (CVO), Lieutenant (LVO), and Member (MVO). There is also a Medal of the Order (RVM), which has three classes – gold, silver and bronze.

It is given to citizens of countries of which the British monarch is head of state and who, in the opinion of the monarch, render "extraordinary or important or personal services" to the Sovereign. However, as with the Jamaican Orders of Merit and Distinction, honorary membership may be conferred on citizens of non-realm nations who have rendered such service.

Very few Jamaicans belong to the Royal Victorian Order. In real terms, only governors-general holding office during a visit by the Queen are eligible for GCVO membership and only the Most Hon. Sir Howard Cooke is a current GCVO. The only Jamaican ever appointed a KCVO, and under special circumstances on his death bed, was Sir Donald Sangster.

Award of the CVO has been very limited indeed and, with one civilian exception, the only current CVOs are Admiral Peter Brady and General John Simmonds. LVO membership is held by only four civilians. Of the seven MVOs, three are JDF officers, two current and one retired, who served as equerries to the Queen during one of Her Majesty's visits to Jamaica, namely Captain (N) Sydney Innis, Colonel Daniel Pryce and Lieutenant Colonel John Prescod (Ret'd).

So one-third of the 15 current Jamaican members of this rare order are present or former JDF officers. The related duties, especially for equerries, are demanding, and this special honour has been well-earned. **A**

FORCE AND UNIT COMMAND APPOINTMENTS IN THE JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE SINCE 1962

Chiefs of Staff and Chiefs of Defence Staff

Brig P E CROOK, CBE, DSO	1962-1965
Brig D H SMITH, CVO, OBE, ED, JP	1965-1973
Brig D F ROBINSON, OBE, ED, JP	1973
Maj Gen R G GREEN, CD, JP	1973 - 1979
Maj Gen R J NEISH, CD, AFC, JP	1979 - 1990
RAdm P L BRADY, CD, CVO, JP, MMM	1990 - 1998
Maj Gen J I SIMMONDS, CD, CVO	1998 - 2002
RAdm H M LEWIN, CD, JP, MBA	2002 - 2007
Maj Gen S E SAUNDERS, CD, JP, MSc, psc	2007 - 2010
Maj Gen A B ANDERSON, OD, ADC, JP, MDA, BEng (Hons), psc	2010 - present

Commanding Officers of Headquarters JDF Unit [Established on 01 July 2009]

Lt Col M H NEATH, JP, MSc, psc	2009 - 2011
Lt Col R N MASON, MSc, MMAS, psc	2011 - present

Commanding Officers of the First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment [Established on 31 July 1962]

Lt Col D H SMITH	1962 - 1963
Lt Col D F ROBINSON	1963 - 1966
Lt Col R G GREEN, OD	1966 - 1972
Lt Col R K BARNES	1972 - 1973
Lt Col L H LLOYD	1973 - 1977
Lt Col C K RENWICK	1977 - 1980
Lt Col D C ORMSBY	1980 - 1985
Lt Col J H BARNETT, psc	1985 - 1990
Lt Col L H GRAHAM, MSc	1990 - 1995
Lt Col N W TOMLINSON, psc	1995 - 2000
Lt Col R S LAZARUS, MA, psc	2000 - 2002
Lt Col D P ROBINSON, JP, psc	2002 - 2008
Lt Col G S PRENDERGAST, MSc, psc	2008 - 2009
Lt Col J S A OGILVIE, MSc, MMAS, BSc (Hons), psc	2009 - 2011
Maj K P JOHNSON, MSc, MA, psc (Acted)	2011
Maj O A POWELL, MSc, MDS, BA (Hons), psc (Acted)	2012
Lt Col G S ROWE, JP, MA, psc (j)	2012 - present

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Anniversary**



cb

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Commanding Officers
of the Second Battalion
The Jamaica Regiment
[Established on 21 May 1979]

Lt Col T N McMILLAN, CD, psc	1979 - 1980
Lt Col D M ORMBSY	1980
Maj J I SIMMONDS (Acted)	1980 - 1981
Lt Col N A OGILVIE, BA, Dip Ms, psc	1982 - 1987
Lt Col A G DOUGLAS, psc	1987 - 1991
Lt Col J E PRESCOD, MVO, psc	1991 - 1993
Lt Col A V CARTER, Bsc (Hons), psc	1993 - 1998
Lt Col L A MARSHALL, Bsc (Hons), MMs	1998 - 2003
Lt Col D G PRYCE, JP, MVO, MBA, psc	2003 - 2008
Lt Col A F SEWELL, MBA, MA, BSc (Hons), psc	2008 - 2010
Maj M G GOULBOURNE, psc (Acted)	2010 - 2011
Lt Col D C LOBBAN, MSc, BSc (Hons), psc	2011 - present

Commanding Officers
of the Support and Services Battalion
[Established on 20 February 1973]

Lt Col R G GREEN, OD, psc	1973
Lt Col R J NEISH, AFC, psc	1973 - 1977
Lt Col T N McMILLAN, psc	1977- 1979
Cdr D R S HARVEY, psc (n)	1979 - 1982
Lt Col T D LEWIS, BA, psc	1982 - 1987
Lt Col N A OGILVIE BA, Dip MS, psc	1987- 1990
Lt Col J H BARNETT, psc	1990 - 1995
Lt Col L H GRAHAM, MSc, psc	1995 - 1998
Lt Col A V CARTER, BSc (Hons), psc	1998 - 2000
Lt Col N W TOMLINSON, psc	2000
Cdr C D ANNAMUNTHODO MBA, psc (n)	2000 - 2001
Lt Col N W TOMLINSON, psc	2001 - 2003
Lt Col L A MARSHALL, BSc (Hons), MMAS, psc	2003
Lt Col O O KHAN, JP, BSc, MSc, MMAS, psc	2003 - 2005
Lt Col R R MEADE, BA (Hons), JP, MA, PhD, MMAS, psc	2005 - 2007
Lt Col P C DUNN, JP, MBA, psc	2007 - 2009
Lt Col D T EDWARDS, JP, MSc, MA, nsp	2009 - 2011
Col D T EDWARDS, JP, MSc, MA, nsp	2011
Lt Col M H NEATH, JP, MSc, psc	2011 - present

Command of JDF Air Wing
[Established on 03 July 1963]

Officers Commanding JAW

Maj L WHITTINGHAM-JONES	1963 - 1965
Maj R J NEISH	1965 - 1969
Maj G BROWN	1969 - 1971
Maj A C devSTERN	1971 - 1977

Commanding Officers of JDF AW

Maj E WHYTE	1977 - 1979
Col AC DevSTERN	1979 - 1980

Lt Col T LEWIS	1980 - 1982
Lt Cdr J McFARLANE	1982 - 1985
Maj E ALLIMAN (Acted)	1985 - 1987
Maj O DERBY (Acted)	1987 - 1991
Lt Col S E SAUNDERS, plfc, psc	1991-1995
Lt Col O DERBY	1995 - 2000
Maj G ROPER (Acted)	2000
Lt Col A B ANDERSON, MDA, BEng (Hons)	2000 - 2003
Lt Col G ROPER, JP, MA, BSc, psc (j)	2003 - present

Command of JDF Coast Guard
[Established on 06 August 1963]

Officers Commanding CG

Lt Cdr G COPELAND	1962 - 1969
Lt Cdr L E SCOTT	1969 - 1972
Cdr J A FARNOL	1972 - 1974

Commanding Officers of JDF CG

Cdr L E SCOTT	1974 - 1978
Lt Cdr P L BRADY psc (n) (Acted)	1978 - 1979
Lt Cdr J MCFARLANE psc (n) (Acted)	1979
Cdr P L BRADY psc (N)	1979 - 1988
Lt Cdr H M LEWIN MBA, JP, psc (n) (Acted)	1988 - 1990
Cdr H M LEWIN MBA, JP, psc (n)	1990 - 2000
Lt Cdr E A TAYLOR BA, LLB, CLE, psc (n) (Acted)	2000 - 2002
Cdr E A TAYLOR BA, LLB, CLE, psc (n)	2002
Cdr S R INNIS MVO, MSc, psc (n)	2002 - 2007
Cdr K A DOUGLAS, MMM, BA, psc (n)	2007 - 2010
Cdr D CHIN-FONG, MSc, psc (n)	2010 - present

Commanding Officers
of the 1st Engineer Regiment (JDF)
[Established on 27 August 1991]

Lt Col S E THOMPSON, Msc, BSc (Hons)	1991 - 1995
Lt Col R A SADLER, MBA, BSc, MICE, MJIE	1995 - 2003
Lt Col A B ANDERSON, MDA, BEng (Hons), psc	2003 - 2006
Col A B ANDERSON, MDA, BEng (Hons), psc	2006 - 2007
Lt Col R R MEADE, JP, PhD, MMAS, MA, BA (Hons), psc	2007 - 2008
Lt Col D G PRYCE, JP, MVO, MBA, psc	2008 - 2010
Lt Col D A CUMMINGS, JP, MDA, MMAS, MRaES, BEng, psc	2010 - present

Commanding Officers
of Headquarters JDF Intelligence Unit
[Established in Oct 1975/ Received Unit status in 1981]

Lt Col B B BLAKE, MSc	1980 - 1990
Maj V H ANDERSON (Acted)	1990 - 1991
Cdr C D ANNAMUNTHADO, JP, psc (n)	1991- 2002
Cdr G S REYNOLDS, JP, MSc, psc (n)	2002 - 2006
Lt Col D T EDWARDS, JP, MSc, MA, nsp	2007 - 2008
Lt Col T R A LECKIE, JP, MMAS, psc	2008 - present

The 1968 Jamaican Military Tattoo



A depiction of "Fort Xymaica" (Originally published - Alert 1969)

THE IDEA OF HOLDING A MILITARY TATTOO was decided in early August 1967. The date—March 1968, on the Polo Field in Up Park Camp.

Tattoos had been held previously in Jamaica in 1933 and in 1953 but always by troops from overseas. OUR TIME NOW. Time was going to be the major factor which would determine the success or failure of the whole idea. As the days and weeks went by, the 'time factor' became a 'nightmare' due to numerous delays in delivery dates of essential items from overseas as the all-important searchlights and the almost as-important motor cycles. Suffice to say that on the day of the final dress rehearsal, some of the lights were still being positioned and adjusted for effect. It is also important to mention here that without the general loan of some motor cycles by the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Jamaica Defence Force display team would not have been able to practice, let alone participate in the tattoo.

Once the die had been cast, all those in any way connected with the preparations for presentation of and participation in the tattoo (and this included virtually the whole of the Regular Force and the majority of the Reserves together with our civilian employees) worked with a will and a determination to ensure the success of the venture. Here it is pertinent to note that for every performer who appeared in the arena under the blazing lights to receive the tremendous applause of the audience, there were just as many working behind the scenes whose efforts were equally as vital to the success of the show.

It would be invidious to single out any particular item or person by name but mention must be made of our 'Outside' participants. These included the Pipes and Drums of the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada) whose colourful display added tremendously to the colour and spectacle of the tattoo. They flew down from Canada to take part, thanks to the generosity of the Canadian government.

From here at home, items were presented by the Mounted Troops of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Kingston and St. Andrew Fire Brigade, the Jamaica Combined Cadet Force and by six hundred girls and boys from schools in the Corporate Area. To their parents we owe a very big thank you, for without the youthfulness, enthusiasm and high spirits of the children, the tattoo would certainly have lacked some of its sparkle and gaiety—a very necessary contrast in a production of this nature.

All this apart, it was the Force—the members of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, the Air Wing, the Coast Guard, the Signals, the Engineers, the Military Stores Depot and the Workshops who so ably provided the all essential martial aspect of the tattoo. For although all items were well received, it was the military precision of the ceremonial displays and the evidence of high operational expertise in the 'Mock Battle' which undoubtedly produced the most lasting impression upon our audiences.

The tattoo was presented before full audiences on seven evenings and on one afternoon to a specially invited audience of school children. When the lights went down on the final performance, it was estimated that the show had been seen by some 45,000 people—not to mention television audiences—a show which will be long remembered both by the audiences and by all those who worked to make it the resounding success that it undoubtedly was.

History and traditions are built on many notable events—the Jamaican Military Tattoo 1968 was one such event. It demonstrated beyond any doubt the manner in which this military machine can be harnessed to produce projects of such magnitude, not only in the realm of security and calamity, but also in civic spheres for the good of the Nation.

Financially it was a success which produced, in addition to hundreds of complimentary seats, more than £9,000 for distribution to deserving causes. **A**



The DeHavilland Twin Otter- latest addition to the Air Wing (Originally published - Alert 1968)

DOSSIER >

The Jamaica Air Wing

By Major Robert Neish
(Originally published - Alert 1968)

THE AIR WING STARTED IN JUNE 1963 with four Cessna 185 "Sky Wagons" and one regular pilot. It now has three Cessnas, two Bell helicopters, one DeHavilland Twin Otter, five pilots and thirteen ground crew. In that short time it has earned a reputation of dependability, safety and versatility far exceeding the original concepts of the Unit. Major L.S. Whittingham-Jones and Warrant Officer J Ashcroft of the British Army Air Corps gave initial training to the pilots and technicians respectively. We still retain the

services of a British Warrant Officer, Warrant Officer T Cable, but all other technicians and all the pilots are Jamaican. Pilots and Technicians do their Basic Training with Canadian Flying Units and return for other courses periodically, thus maintaining the high standards of similar military units throughout the world.

In order to show what sort of flying we do I will now explain a few of the jobs we have undertaken. We are always on standby to deal with any emergency and quite often pilots get called out on "mercy missions." On numerous occasions we have carried urgently needed doctors, drugs and blood to country hospitals where there has been an accident or to carry a sick patient into Kingston for special treatment.

One such case was in October 1964 when there had been a serious road accident near Black River; one of the casualties had severe head injuries and a badly broken leg. We were asked to convey blood and two senior surgeons to Black River Hospital to treat the patient and to try and bring him back to Kingston. We collected the blood and as soon as the doctors arrived, they were flown directly to the hospital by helicopter. After they had stopped the bleeding and the patient's condition allowed him to be



A squadron of Britten-Norman Islander Aircraft in formation over Kingston
(Originally published - Alert 1968)

moved, he was strapped into a stretcher outside the cabin of the helicopter and they started back to Kingston. Throughout the flight the casualty was given a transfusion which meant that one of the doctors had to lean out of the cabin to treat the casualty, which was rather frightening! The return trip was very tedious as the helicopter was overloaded and the pilot had to fly slowly and carefully; to add to this a detour had to be made because of a rain squall over Old Harbour. After 1 ½ hours they arrived at Up Park Camp and the patient was transferred to a waiting ambulance and taken to hospital where he eventually made a complete recovery.

At times we have been called upon to fly further afield on these 'mercy missions.' We have flown urgently needed blood to Grand Cayman twice and on one occasion evacuated a patient. We have also evacuated a patient from St. Kitts. The first of these flights to Grand Cayman was at 3.00 a.m. on Christmas morning 1963. Major Whittingham-Jones, the duty pilot, was called to fly blood there immediately as there had been a big car accident and four people were seriously injured. He prepared the aircraft and plotted his route carefully because a flight of 200 odd miles over open sea at night in a single engine aeroplane is not the most simple of flights to make. When the blood arrived he took off and set course for Owen Roberts' Field, Grand Cayman.

Between Montego Bay and Grand Cayman, Major Whittingham-Jones encountered numerous thunderstorms and rain; this made it extremely difficult to navigate and in fact at one stage, he realized that he was off course and so contacted Owen Roberts' Field for instructions. These were promptly sent and he eventually delivered the blood safely at dawn. After a very warm welcome and a hearty breakfast he returned to Kingston. Needless to say it was the prompt arrival of this blood that saved the lives of the accident victims.

Other 'mercy missions' included the rescue of Fusilier Hobbs of the Lancashire Fusiliers from Blue Mountain Peak, collecting a girl from Grand Cayman with a bullet lodged in the heart and one or two others. But this is not the only work that we do. In addition to our military tasks we are being used more and more by government departments in a wide variety

of ways. For example, over the last few months the Survey Department and the Town Planning Department have been actively engaged in mapping and surveying the Hellshire Hills area. This area is very rough, wild country without any access roads so the Air Wing has worked very closely with both departments. Firstly, we flew the various senior civil servants involved over the area, then the Survey Department made over ten landing zones and we flew in working parties to get accurate spot height readings for mapping. We took numerous aerial photographs of the area and from time to time, flew visiting architects and engineers over the whole area in order to get a clear view of the project. Even the Minister of Finance and Planning, the Honorable Edward Seaga, has been able to get a first hand view of it from the air. More recently, we flew the Town Planner, Mr. Hodges, to each of the beaches to get sand samples for the geological surveys. This whole project would have taken much longer and been more difficult without the assistance of the Air Wing.



Bell Helicopter assisting another government department.
(Originally published - Alert 1968)

We also help out the government agencies with similar projects like the Water Commission in Yallahs Valley, Harkers Hall and Rio Cobre, Public Works Department in Bog Walk, the St Thomas Parish Council in Cedar Valley, Beach Control Authority in Port Antonio, the University of the West Indies Physics Department at Hope, Forestry Department in the Blue Mountains, the Geological Survey Department also in the Blue Mountain, Institute of Jamaica at Nanny Town, the Harbour Master's Department, Jamaica Information Service and the Tourist Board.

The Air Wing is perhaps best known for its flights in support of the police on ganja raids. This work still continues and all the pilots have now become quite expert at spotting the fields even though the 'ganja farmers' are getting smart and planting it more carefully. In addition to this work, we assist the police with aerial coverage of such functions as state visits (security and crowd patrols), Independence celebrations and other occasions when large crowds gather. The helicopter was on patrol over West Kingston during the general election and was able to keep the headquarters at Devon House constantly informed of the formation and movements of crowds thus allowing prompt police action to be taken where necessary.

I have just given a few examples of the many and varied assignments that we have undertaken in and around Jamaica and we feel that with the new 18 passenger Twin Otter aircraft our scope will be greatly increased, providing again that we live up to our motto - 'We Fly For All.' **A**

The Jamaican Military Museum

History repeats itself

By Captain Staci-Marie Dehaney



DOSSIER >

'SANKOFA' IS DERIVED FROM THE AKAN PEOPLE of West Africa, and symbolized by the image of the bird looking back and taking an egg off its back. Sankofa implores us to reach back and gather the best of what our past has to teach us, so that we can achieve our full potential as we move forward. Whatever we have lost, forgotten, forgone or been stripped of, can be reclaimed, revived, preserved and perpetuated. For many, the Sankofa symbol and principle form the basis of efforts to preserve history. For history is not only a reflection of the past but, upon contemplation, is a good indicator of lessons to be learnt, appreciated and mistakes never to be repeated while aiming for a better future.

For museums, Sankofa is the core of what is promoted to all the visitors that step through their doors. The displays and exhibitions presented offer an opportunity to reflect on the past, appreciate the achievements of others, understand their struggles and look towards a possible future with enlightened awareness of where—as a people, organization and society—they have been.

Recorded military history in Jamaica starts from the first encounter the native Taino population had with the Spanish colonizers in 1494. Since then, the island has moved from being a Spanish colony, to being under British dominion until 1962, with an ever transitioning military presence to defend the island until today. The material cultural remains of this long legacy stand today as testament to the many battles that have been fought on land and at sea. These battles were in an effort to protect Sovereign reign over the island including those against internal struggles for emancipation and later social justice. The Jamaican Military Museum and Library (JMML) is dedicated to preserving and maintaining this legacy—'Sankofa'.

The Jamaica Forces Museum was established in 1972 and was located at Curphey Barracks in Up Park Camp, Headquarters of the Third Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (National Reserve). The facility was closed in the 1990s and reopened in July 2006 at its present location within Up Park Camp, with a fresh exhibition that explored the history and legacy of



One of the many groups of students receiving a guided tour of the Jamaican Military Museum

military defence in Jamaica. It was also renamed the Jamaican Military Museum and Library.

Since 2006, the JMML has been providing guided tours of its exhibition, which traces Jamaica's military defence of the island from the early Tainos to the present Jamaica Defence Force. It is open to the general public and caters to a large student population, overseas visitors/tourists, visiting military personnel, foreign diplomats and ex-service members and their families.

The JMML acts as a principal agent in the preservation of military history and the material sites, monuments and artefacts. This history is strewn across the island at many historic forts and fortifications which reflect early defence mechanisms established for the protection of the

island against invasion. Up Park Camp, itself a historic site established from the late 18th Century, has a remarkable history of its own now represented through the remaining monuments and buildings. One such lesser known monument in Up Park Camp is that relating to National Hero, the Right Excellent Sir Alexander Bustamante, which marks the location where he was detained for seventeen months for allegedly violating the Defence of the Realm Act in 1940.

The Garrison Chapel, a sanctuary within its own right, has a wealth of history and artefacts; among them, memorial plaques for soldiers who died in the line of duty and laid-up Regimental Colours. But the most interesting of objects is the fragment of a 4th Century mosaic which formed part of the pavement of a synagogue near Jericho, Palestine. The fragment was unearthed during World War I by a Turkish shell, preserved and was later presented to the Garrison Chapel by Captain A M Furber of the West India Regiment.

As the Jamaica Defence Force strives to play a prominent role in the preservation of military history in the island, it is becoming increasingly important to broaden the offerings of the JMML in an effort to enhance the experience of our visitors to the facility. To this end, the importance of establishing a heritage foundation to oversee the interests of military heritage and promote its preservation through active fund-raising is now in motion. Our military history will shortly be available electronically in different languages, thus catering to varying nationalities. More external displays will be established along with the mounting of new and more interactive exhibitions. We will continue to make strides to meet the demands of our growing public as we look back and learn from the lessons of the past with Sankofa as our guide. ♣



Plaque located at Up Park Camp in remembrance of the detention of Sir Alexander Bustamante



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DOSSIER >

Money Masters

JDF Credit Union

By Lieutenant Colonel Oral Khan

THE JDF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LTD was formally registered as a member of the Co-operative Societies of Jamaica on 19 December 1963, after approximately twelve months of careful study of the operations, requirements and benefits of cooperatives by a small group of JDF civilian workers. The first Annual General Meeting was held in January 1964 and at that time the total membership of 100 persons had amassed savings of six hundred and sixty-two pounds, one shilling and six pence (£662-1s-6d).

Initially, the JDF Credit Union operated 'a savings club' from two small rooms which were later to house the JDF Telephone Exchange. Much of the business operations in those early days entailed facilitating members' savings and withdrawals, using the service of volunteers, under the leadership of the First President, Mr Ervin Grey, a staff complement of precisely one. From these humble beginnings, the vision and aspiration of the founding members propelled the JDF Credit Union on its way to becoming the financial institution of choice for members of the JDF family.

Advancing over these 49 years, the JDF Credit Union is today proud of its achievements. With more than 9,000 members and an asset base of more than \$700 million, the institution has the distinction of being the

With more than 9,000 members and an asset base of more than \$700 million, the institution had the distinction of being the top performer amongst credit unions of its size in Jamaica in 2010...

top performer amongst credit unions of its size in Jamaica in 2010 and 2011, and for this achievement received the award of Credit Union of the Year.

As an in-house Credit Union, a unique symbiotic relationship exists between the Jamaica Defence Force as an institution and the JDF Credit Union as a financial co-operative. The bond that unites the members of the JDF family also unites members of the JDF Credit Union; together they have grown over these five decades.

With the passing of new rules in 2008, each member of the Credit Union owns a permanent share in the institution and is entitled to a share in the annual distributed surplus generated by our business. In addition to the personal financial benefits to our members, the JDF Credit Union continues to provide real and lasting support to the JDF community.

It provides consistent support to the Jamaica Legion, JDF sporting teams and competitions, the health and wellness of its members and the preservation of the JDF's history at the Jamaican Military Museum and Library.

It is pleasing to note that the JDF Credit Union has been able to encourage greater thrift and excellence in the educational performance

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Service members entering the recently renovated JDF Credit Union building

of youth members through the Treasure Chest Youth Scholarship and Grants Programme. Since the inception of the Scholarship and Grants Programme in 2007, over 30 youth members who have achieved academic excellence at the GSAT, CXC and CAPE levels have benefitted. The JDF Credit Union also provides exposure and training in ways not always recognized.

The JDF Co-operative Credit Union is the only truly democratic institution within Up Park Camp: members of all ranks and civilian workers who meet the 'fit and proper' criteria are eligible for election to the Board of Directors

and committees to participate at the highest levels in the governance of the organization and to review policies. Above all, for all members of the JDF Credit Union, the potential for financial advancement is limitless, through a wide range of attractive short and long-term savings/investments and loans products now available. Many of its products being offered rival those from other financial institutions. A case in point is the tax-free five-year Save While You Serve (SWYS) Plus investment account, which currently offers 6% tax-free interest on funds deposited, at a time when interest rates are generally trending down.

The JDF Co-operative Credit Union is the only truly democratic institution within Up Park Camp: members of all ranks and civilian workers who meet the 'fit and proper' criteria are eligible for election to the Board of Directors and committees...

The JDF Credit Union is indeed a story of hope and about the strength of people when they unite minds and hearts for their greater good.

On this, the Jamaica Defence Force Fiftieth Anniversary, we say congratulations to the Force. **A**



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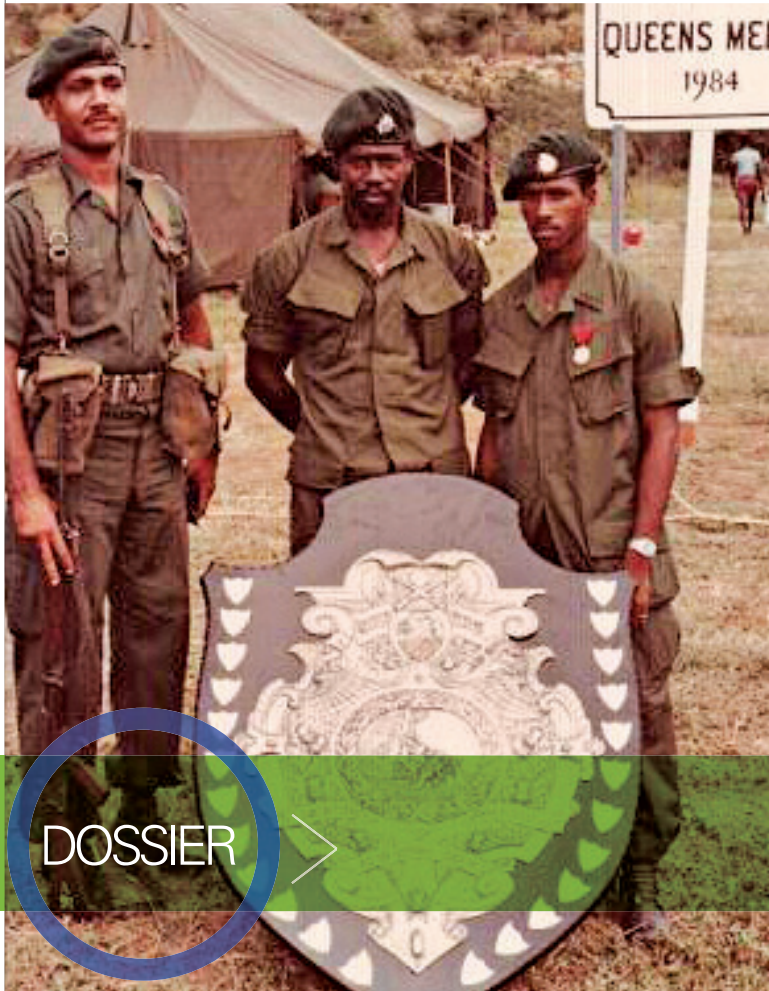
Quality
is who we are



The Weekenders

The Third Battalion
proves its full-time commitment
to the Nation

By Second Lieutenant Michael Grant



1984 Force Weapons Meet and Queen's Medal Shoot winners pose with the Force Weapons Meet Shield

Despite being otherwise engaged in full-time employment, these men and women understand what is required of them and continue to give this service, irrespective of the rigours they may face.

IN EVERY ARENA, the importance of having a designated group which is able to respond at a moment's notice and use its members effectively is highlighted time and time again, regardless of the situation. Such a group, a reserve, can contribute to the success of a unit once its main effort and resources have been stretched to the limit. 'A unit that is a force multiplier, resourceful, relentless in all aspects of service, a unit that will go the extra mile'—that is how one would describe the Third Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (National Reserve) (3JR (NR)).

This Battalion, the infantry reserve component of the JDF, comprises mainly individuals employed in civilian jobs, but who are very committed and prepared to join and stand shoulder to shoulder with the 'Regulars' as and when required. Despite being otherwise engaged in full-time employment, these men and women understand what is required of them and continue to give this service, irrespective of the rigours they may face. It is this love and passion to serve that pushes them to give of their very best to the JDF. Our motto, 'Always Ready', is a direct example of the will to serve the Force and the country. The Unit has proven to be true to its motto time and time again, especially when called out to assist the Regular Force in any duty that it is tasked to perform.

3JR (NR) has been recognized for its giving of service on many occasions. One such occasion was in 1980 when the Government of Jamaica awarded the Certificate of Honour for Meritorious Service to the Battalion for its assistance in relief operations following the massive 1979 floods in western Jamaica. 3JR (NR) has also earned recognition for its community projects, such as the Fun Day Treat for children of the Mustard Seed Communities in April 2009.

The Unit vies for honours in Force competitions against the Regular Units and has proven to be a most competitive opponent, having won all the competitions on more than one occasions. This demonstrates the Unit's professional competence towards everything that it has been engaged in. The Unit won the inaugural March and Shoot Competition in 1982 and has been victorious on several occasions since then, the most recent being in 2008. The Unit has also dominated the Force's Swimming Competitions, having been the first to win the title at its inception in 1982, and being the Unit with the highest number of victories.

During basic training, it was inculcated in us that the Unit has an excellent reputation for performing at extremely high standards. The nickname, '3JR Ranger', which is shouted during morning physical training, is symbolic of the expected standards. It reminds recruits that they must be extremely resourceful and efficient and always able to step up to the challenge in support of the Regular Force. This fact has remained indelible in my mind. As the Battalion celebrates its Fiftieth Anniversary, it is with an immense sense of pride that I write to salute the members of 3JR (NR), as the Unit celebrates this milestone of success and achievement. We will continue to serve at the highest standards and remain the professionals we are—'Always Ready.' **A**

Leading The Charge

IN THE WILD, WILD WEST

Delta Company 3JR (NR)
perfectly poised to defend the
western half of the island

By Captain Miguel Allen



Soldiers about to storm the hijacked CanJet aircraft at Sangster International Airport in 2009.

DELTA COMPANY 3JR (NR) IS STRATEGICALLY LOCATED on property adjoining the Sangster International Airport in Montego Bay, the tourism capital of Jamaica, for a very good reason. In 1962, the barracks were erected on property owned by the Airports Authority of Jamaica at the north-western end of the airport. They were named Burke Barracks in honour of Major Basil Constantine Burke, a native son of Montego Bay, who spearheaded the formation of Delta Company (D Coy) in 1962 and commanded the Sub-Unit until he retired. D Coy 3JR (NR), based at Burke Barracks, has since provided western Jamaica with an assuring military presence that can react quickly to any emergency.

In 1973, the role and importance of the Company were first acknowledged when it was presented with the Key to the City of Montego Bay. This has not diminished with the passage of time; even as the Company assumes more duties, it continues to be a symbol of integrity, honour and professionalism, whether performing ceremonial, operational or humanitarian duties.

In 1988, the barracks were destroyed by Hurricane Gilbert, to the extent that they could no longer house the hardworking members of D Coy.

This necessitated the construction of new facilities, but this took some time. On 19 August 2006, Burke Barracks' modern facilities were officially declared open by then Minister of National Security, Doctor the Honourable Peter Phillips.

D Coy, while not exempt from other responsibilities, has the enviable distinction of being the face of the National Reserve and by extension, the Jamaica Defence Force, in support of the police in western Jamaica.

In recent years, with the burgeoning crime rate in Montego Bay, D Coy has played an increasing role in internal security operations in St James and adjoining parishes. The efforts have resulted in tangible successes in the campaign against crime in western Jamaica, especially in the tourist capital itself.

There have been times when the threat confronting the region required an above normal policing strategy. In one such instance, the inner-city community of Canterbury confronted the State in May 2005. D Coy's swift and measured response contained the situation and facilitated reinforcement from the Regular Force. This operation resulted in the recovery of a number of assault rifles including an unusual AR-18 Armalite assault rifle. As we say at Delta: "When the going gets tough, the tough gets going."

Another critical intervention occurred in April 2009, when a CanJet Aircraft, with 40 passengers on board, in addition to the crew, was hijacked by a lone gunman at the Sangster International Airport. The close proximity of Burke Barracks to the airport resulted in the prompt response of D Coy. The Quick Response Force (QRF) from the company was the first responder to this unprecedented aircraft hijacking in Jamaica.

The instructions from the Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Eukin Mills, were clear: "That aircraft must not be allowed to leave. Block the wheels if necessary." Knowing that his order would be dutifully executed by his troops, he discussed the situation with the then Commissioner of Police, Rear Admiral (Retired) Hardley LEWIN, after HQ JDF was advised. The possibility of an economic fall-out and further tarnishing of the country's reputation loomed.

The swift and appropriate response by the men of D Coy in those critical, early minutes was decisive. The evacuation of the airport facilities, establishing inner and outer cordons, in addition to managing the local and international press, were some immediate actions necessary for a successful outcome. Twelve hours later, the hijacker was subdued by members of the security forces. "Commandos End Hijacking in Montego Bay, Jamaica" was CBC News headline to the people of Canada and the world when the ordeal ended.

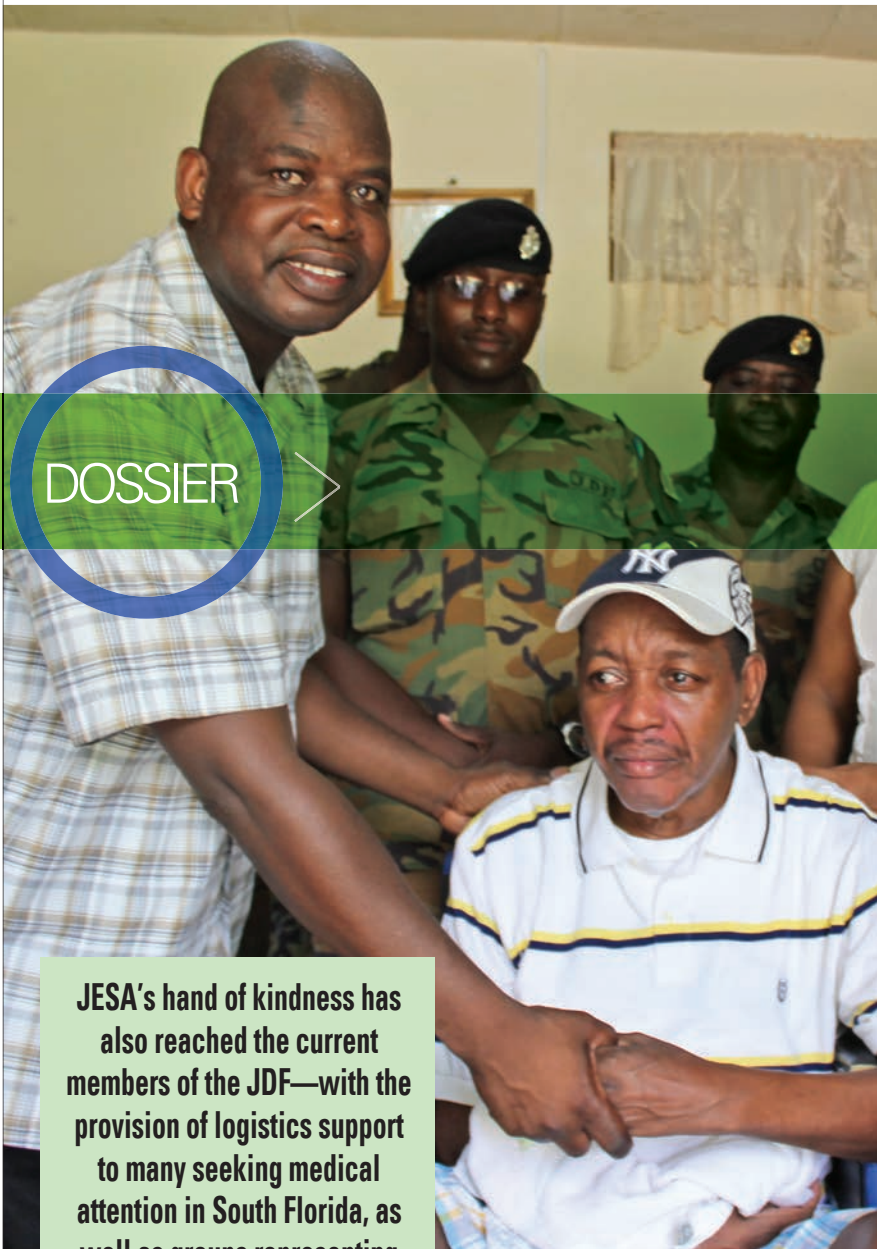
In the end, the strategic importance of D Coy and the ability of the security forces to deal with any sudden threat were again highlighted.

Delta Company continues to live by the motto of the Third Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (National Reserve) of being 'Always Ready' and, after 50 years of service in the west, continues to give steadfast service. ■

'Once a soljah, always a soljah'

Former members
of the Force abroad give back
in countless ways

By Major Judith Johnson and
Corporal Juliet Clarke



DOSSIER >

JESA's hand of kindness has also reached the current members of the JDF—with the provision of logistics support to many seeking medical attention in South Florida, as well as groups representing the JDF there.

THE GIVING OF SELF HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE INTRINSIC NATURE of individuals who serve in the military. A sense of obligation to country and to fellow citizens is often a personality trait of those who undertake the arduous, endless training and then go on to give years of uncomplaining service. This culture has been and remains a major factor influencing those who commit their entire working life to the JDF. Inculcated in the military lifestyle is a culture of team work, esprit-de-corps and camaraderie among members who strongly believe that achieving success requires unity of effort.

This culture becomes so ingrained that even upon retiring or resigning from official public service, members still wish to improve the lives of Jamaicans at home and abroad. Service to country has not only enriched the lives of the people who serve, but those served.

The Jamaica Ex-Soldiers Association (JESA) is a non-profit, non-government, philanthropic organization established by servicemen and women who have retired or resigned from the JDF and now live abroad. Despite being thousands of miles away, they continue to cherish the camaraderie they shared with other JDF members back home. And so they have committed themselves to improving the lives of current JDF members; to serving their beloved former communities and country; and to contributing to the communities in which they now reside.

JESA has grown dramatically over the last few years, and now has four chapters—in Toronto, Florida, New York and London—and efforts are underway to amalgamate them into JESA International. All JESA chapters operate differently and offer different benefits, but share the common desire to serve Jamaica and their adopted communities. "This is our way of giving back to the community and country whilst maintaining our friendships with both ex-soldiers and those who have continued in military service," explained Patrick Russell, President of the Florida Chapter.

JESA Toronto was the first of the associations to be established, in 1992, with a focus on health and education. To promote physical well-being, the association has provided support to World War II veterans who now reside at Curphey Home in Mandeville, Jamaica. Its interest in education has resulted in a Student Scholastic Bursary Programme, which supports students of Caribbean heritage who have achieved academic excellence and shown community spirit in attaining post-secondary education. The organization has also provided part sponsorship to the Alliance of Jamaican Alumni Association and the Free For All Youth Foundation Annual Scholarship Programme; as well as medical assistance to those in need; basic necessities such as food and clothing during natural disasters; in addition to assistance to the disabled and the elderly.



JESA has informally adopted the JDF's netball team, and it has helped the team to successfully represent the Force in the international arena. In addition to its logistical assistance, JESA's physical presence and support at matches have been unwavering.

Members of JESA with students during the handover of gifts to one of the schools it has adopted.

JESA Toronto hosts numerous events throughout the year as part of its outreach programme. Its annual Black History Month celebrations enlighten youths about their African roots, and promote awareness through an essay writing competition. This is intended to engender youths to establish a channel in writing which will effectively communicate their creative thoughts and ideas.

Since its inception in 1995, JESA South Florida has contributed to communities both locally and in the diaspora. Recently, the organization provided and installed smoke detectors in low-income homes in Florida. These ventures were possible through the input of Jamaican-owned companies in Florida.

Being geographically closest to Jamaica, this JESA chapter has become a constant source of assistance to Jamaican communities, as well as the JDF. Over the years, it has been committed to touching the lives of patients at the Mona Rehabilitation Centre and veterans at Curphey Home. It has donated much-needed supplies and equipment to make these facilities as comfortable as possible for their residents. JESA Florida has reached the Jamaican youth by donating back-to-school supplies and has assisted in the renovation of schools. The organization has assisted its JDF family with donations of various types of stores, equipment and medical supplies. JESA's hand of kindness has also reached the current members of the JDF, with the provision of logistics support to many seeking medical attention in South Florida, as well as groups representing the JDF there. Its members have unselfishly provided accommodation, transportation and authentic Jamaican cuisine to these individuals when they were far away from home.

JESA has informally adopted the JDF's netball team, and it has helped the team to successfully represent the Force in the international arena. In addition to its logistical assistance, JESA's physical presence and support at matches have been unwavering.

The mandate of JESA New York is to assist the young and the needy, support its members, and work with other organizations on worthwhile causes in New York and Jamaica. Since its establishment in 2007, it has

provided support to Curphey Home and financial assistance to ex-soldiers residing in Jamaica and the USA who require medical care. Its pride and joy has been its work—in conjunction with various police departments in NY—involving inner-city youths.

The members of this chapter have given not only their time, but also wheelchairs, clothing, food, medical supplies and books to several community organizations. Its annual Black Tie Dinner-cum-Dance has been a major source of its funding, allowing it to extend its reach across the USA and Jamaica.

Being the youngest of the four chapters, JESA London, which was incorporated in 2010, is still finding its footing. Its core objectives include promoting and protecting the interests of Jamaican ex-soldiers and contributing to the island's development and its image in the United Kingdom (UK). However, it is also dedicated to maintaining camaraderie among ex-service personnel in the UK, Jamaica and anywhere in the world that they may be.

One of its key aims is to enhance Jamaica from a health perspective. The organization intends to establish a mutually beneficial relationship with the Sickle Cell Association in Jamaica, to foster awareness of the disease which affects mainly people of African descent.

JESA has hundreds of members, both active and inactive, who have supported the association and their charitable donations through fundraisers and dues. All chapters are now in talks with the JDF about the feasibility of jointly funding a dialysis machine for use by current and past JDF members.

The men and women of the Jamaica Ex-Soldiers Association have shown their continued militancy by upholding the core values of the JDF—courage, commitment, honesty, integrity, loyalty and discipline—despite no longer being serving members. Their commitment further confirms and affirms their position of 'once a soljah, always a soljah.' Service in the military has opened their eyes to the social conditions around them and in their former communities. This has propelled them to continue to serve as a unit, bonded by the sharing of a similar past, and their desire to continue to be of service to country, communities and their fellow comrades.

The JDF community salutes the efforts of these organizations, which have provided 'steadfast service' over the years and expresses its appreciation for their continued involvement in the development of the Force. Thank you for remaining a part of our family and for extending your reach to Jamaica, land we love. **A**

Sea Masters

Keeping watch over
Jamaica's shores.

By Lieutenant (junior grade) Shakira Moore



THE JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE COAST GUARD (JDF CG) is the protector of the country's maritime interests. Its members save lives and rescue persons lost at sea. They interdict individuals who engage in smuggling narcotics and ammunition, and other illegal maritime activities. However, the Unit began its historic climb to prominence from humble beginnings.

On 25 August 1963, the Jamaica Sea Squadron was established under the command of Lieutenant Commander McStead, an advisor of the Royal Navy to Jamaica. The men who guided this fledgling Sea Squadron were drawn from three sources: officers with master certificates, ratings with some seagoing experience, and volunteers within the JDF. The newly formed Jamaica Sea Squadron was based in the Ordnance Depot on Princess Street and had a very difficult beginning. They had no boats and little equipment with which to train. Arrangements were made with the Harbour Department and the Fisheries Department to borrow two boats, MV JAMAICA and MV BLUE FIN respectively, for practical training sessions. The early roles of the Sea Squadron included harbour and inshore duties. The Squadron's first three patrol boats—known as the Star Class Patrol Vessels P1, P2 and P3—had been built in 1943 and given to Jamaica by the USA under the Military Assistance Programme (MAP). However, they were subsequently decommissioned after they proved to be unsuitable for the JDF CG due to its expanding roles and the difficulty in maintaining the fleet.

On 01 January 1966, the Jamaica Sea Squadron was re-established as the Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard (JDF CG). On 28 February that same year, the men of the JDF CG wore the traditional white naval uniform for the first time. The first important duty they were given was to escort the Royal Yacht Britannia into the Kingston Harbour on 03 March 1966 aboard two boats, HMJS COROMANTEE and HMJS MANDINGO. This marked the start of a visit to Jamaica by Her Majesty The Queen. Her Majesty was so impressed that she sent a note to the JDF thanking them for their 'smart and efficient escort into the harbour this morning.' The JDF CG had started out on the right foot and in the best of traditions.

However, the unsuitability of the vessels, which had been used as air/sea rescue boats for coastal airfields during World War II, meant that the JDF CG was limited in its capabilities and therefore not fully operational. This situation would change significantly when, after much debate, the government decided to purchase an 85 ft aluminum boat built by Seawart Seacraft of Berwick, Louisiana, USA. This boat was designed especially for the needs of the JDF CG. On 05 September 1966, HMJS DISCOVERY BAY (P4) arrived in Kingston and was commissioned on 03 November 1966. The following month, the US government announced that it was placing two more vessels of the same design as that of HMJS DISCOVERY BAY

on 'permanent loan' to the Jamaican government, under the MAP. On 05 April and 09 August 1967 respectively, HMJS HOLLAND BAY (P5) and HMJS MANATEE BAY (P6) were commissioned. On 03 September 1974 HMJS FORT CHARLES (P7) was commissioned. Twelve years later, on 26 September 1986, HMJS PAUL BOGLE (P8) was commissioned.

Her Majesty was so impressed that she wrote a note to the JDF thanking them for their "smart and efficient escort into the harbour this morning".

The roles and operational efficiencies of the JDF CG increased immensely when two more assets were added to the fleet. HMJS SAVANNAH POINT was handed over on 19 October 1999 and HMJS BELMONT POINT was handed over on 12 January 2000. The Point Class vessels were 82 ft in length and had a beam of 18 ft. They were used as offshore patrol vessels and their duties included fisheries protection and anti-narcotics patrol. These Point Class vessels have served the Unit well.

As technology improved and operational demands increased, the JDF CG saw the need to improve its fleet and on 27 October 2005, HMJS CORNWALL was commissioned. She was the first of three County Class ships to be acquired from DAMEN Shipyards Gorinchem, the Netherlands. Her sisters, HMJS MIDDLESEX and HMJS SURREY, were commissioned on 07 April 2006 and 26 June 2007 respectively. These three offshore patrol vessels have boosted Jamaica's capabilities for international cooperation with other countries such as Cuba, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Antigua, St Kitts and Nevis, Haiti and the United States of America. The offshore patrol vessels have served the nation in disaster relief missions to Cuba and Haiti. Countless joint anti-narcotics operations with the United States have also been performed. The County Class ships have immensely increased the seagoing capability of the Unit. Important missions such as search and rescue, anti-narcotics, fisheries protection and immigration interventions are conducted with greater efficiency, since the vessels can stay out at sea for days without a need to refuel.

The JDF CG may have started from very humble beginnings, but as the Unit acquires assets and increases its fleet, the future looks promising. With 50 years behind it and at least another half century ahead, the Coast Guard continues and will continue to be a beacon of light and the protector of Jamaica's maritime interests. The Coast Guard has both a tradition and a future, and the Unit looks with pride in both directions. ▀



DOSSIER

Wheels Up

After 35 years of sending trainees to Canada, the Jamaica Military Aviation School is born

By Captain Kenroy Green

IT WAS THE END OF AN ERA when the final serial of JDF pilots being trained in Canada graduated in April 2006. While the ceremony was a moment of elation for the young graduates, it was also a time of nostalgia and sadness for many senior JDF pilots, as the 35-year training relationship with Canada drew to a close.

The decision to cease training in Canada was not made arbitrarily. In fact, the cessation of pilot training was implemented as part of an overall plan to repatriate pilot training to Jamaica. This plan, originally conceived between the Jamaica Defence Force Air Wing (JDF AW) and the Canadian Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP), began with the training and attachment of JDF instructors to three Canadian Forces flying training schools in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. The experience gained through this attachment was crucial to the process of repatriation.

The culmination of all of these activities has produced the Jamaica Military Aviation School (JMAS). This newly created facility is equipped to train Jamaican and international military students from the primary level through to Wings Standard.

Throughout 2006, work continued behind the scenes both in Jamaica and Canada to move the programme further ahead. In April 2006, a joint Canadian/Jamaican construction project rebuilt the JDF AW Alpha 1 Base, which had been damaged during the 2004 Hurricane Ivan. From August to November, instructors from Canada's Central Flying School conducted both helicopter and fixed-wing instructor courses for JDF personnel, here in Jamaica and in Belize. Lastly, information technology equipment and furniture shipped from Canada were installed in the newly renovated facility.

In September 2006, the JDF began the process of acquiring a new fleet of fixed and rotary wing aircraft for training in Jamaica. The training curriculum, which Canada also provided, underwent the required modification for use on the new aircraft and within the Jamaican environment.

The culmination of all of these activities has produced the Jamaica Military Aviation School (JMAS). This newly created facility is equipped to train Jamaican and international military students from the primary level through to Wings Standard. The courses offered include the Primary Flying Training (PFT), Primary Flying Training Extended (PFTE), Rotary Wing and Multi-Engine, all of which will maintain Canadian training standards. On completion, students would have flown just over 200 flying hours to attain Wings Standard on either the helicopter or multi-engine aircraft. The first serial commenced on 02 July 2007. ✎

THE DEFENCE REVIEW 2012

By Lieutenant Colonel Jaimie Ogilvie

FOCUSED FOR THE FUTURE

MISSION:

'To provide military capability to deter and/or defeat threats against the Jamaican state and/or its interests.'

VISION:

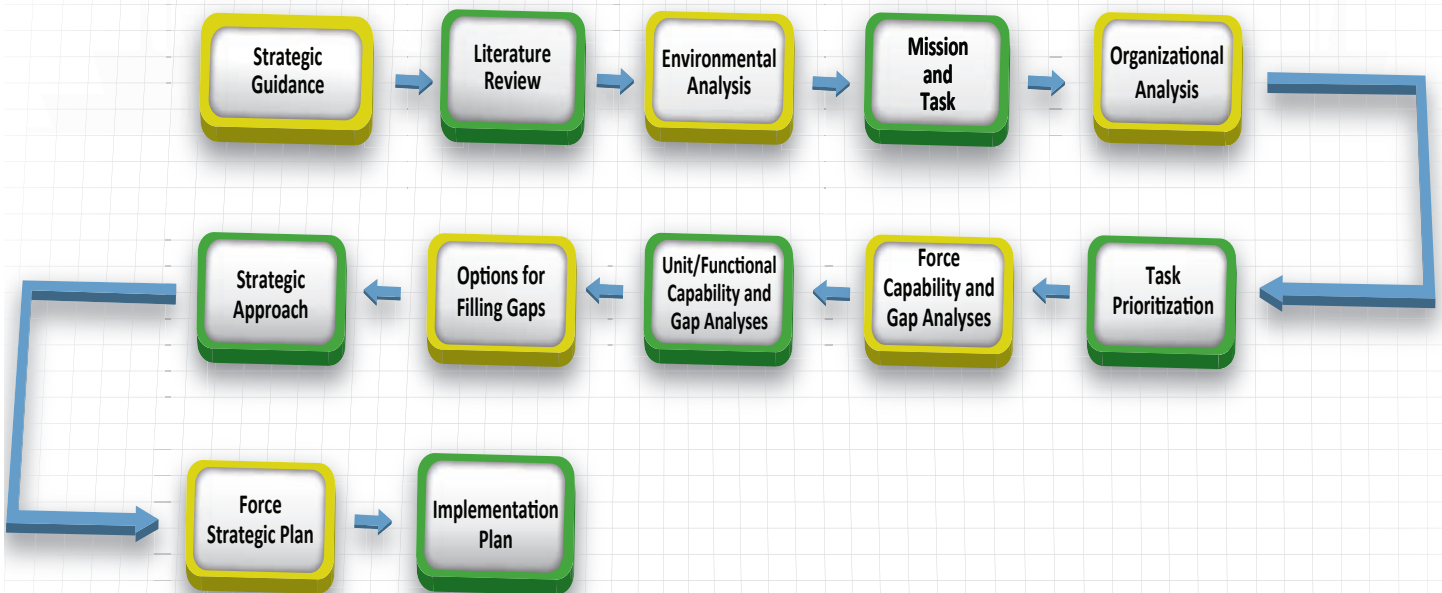
'To maintain a high quality, professional Defence Force that is valued by the Nation, a Defence Force that is ready and capable of conducting a range of operations to protect our national interests and the well-being of our citizens.'

IN 2006 THE JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE (JDF) embarked on an important programme to ensure that the Force remained current, relevant and effective—the Strategic Defence Review (SDR). This programme has resulted in a transformation road map for the Force, as it sought to re-position itself in the 21st Century. The transformation process sought to make the JDF a capability-based Force equipped to combat a range of threats. Some of the major results coming out of that exercise to date have been the reorganization of the Headquarters, the formation of the Combat Support Battalion, the development of a counter terrorism capability, and the establishment of centres of excellence, inclusive of pilot and technician training facilities, an engineering trade training institute and a maritime training centre.

Given the passage of time and the changes in a dynamic and constantly evolving global strategic environment, the JDF commenced another strategic review in 2011 to ensure that the Force kept pace with the demands and requirements critical to preserving the well-being and interests of the citizens and state of Jamaica.

Consequently, the current review of the SDR is expected to continue to guide the development of the organization in such a way that it satisfies the JDF's vision and mission statements, within the context of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) mandates and policies, and the constraints imposed by limited available finances and resources, but nonetheless, buttressed by the adoption of best practices and the leveraging of enabling relationships.

The main elements of the current review are captured in the diagram below:



SDR METHODOLOGY PROCESS CHAIN

To date the SDR Board has reviewed the strategic environment and examined the critical, vital and desirable national interests of the country. This revision also included an analysis of the threats to those interests, the probability of their occurring and their likely impact. From this, the mission statement of the Force was identified and the associated tasks and prioritization of those tasks required to fulfill that mission devised. A review of the organizational structure and relevance of the Force was conducted. This was followed by a detailed unit and functional capability analysis, rationalization and a gap analysis. At the end of the process in 2012, and given the current and projected operating environment, it is anticipated that the optimal structure of the JDF will have been discerned and the options for filling the identified capability gaps articulated. These options should include the leveraging of partnerships and technology, building capacity in the organization, a re-defined role for civilians employed to the JDF and the overall strategic direction and implementation plan for the review.

Consultations during the process have been widespread and detailed, and geared towards canvassing input from multiple sources to ensure that all the ideas, contending and supporting, have an opportunity to be considered.

There are still a number of issues to negotiate in completing the review, including the matter of addressing a realistic implementation plan and associated budgetary provisions. Despite these hurdles, the Board remains resolute that the current SDR will achieve its aim of creating a road map which will successfully guide the growth and development of the JDF, thereby allowing it to remain a relevant, credible, efficient and effective Force that is valued by the Nation. **A**

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COOL RULERS

By Captain (Retired) Devon Harris

How do you go from Jamaica to the Winter Olympics? By pushing, of course.

“Spectacular”, “bloodcurdling” and “terrifying” are some of the adjectives I could use to describe the experience ... There was one crash in particular that left all of us squirming...

FRIDAY 07 AUGUST 1987 WAS A TYPICAL AFTERNOON at the 2JR Battalion Headquarters in Lathbury Barracks. The screeching of radios and their intermittent transmissions could be heard above the incessant banging of typewriter keys as the pool of clerks worked their way through neatly stacked mounds of handwritten papers. The Commanding Officer had just completed his inspection and the orderly remained on the porch awaiting instructions.

I was a second lieutenant, engaged in one of my major preoccupations at the time; occupying the duty officer's chair. As the duty clerk walked in, hugging a huge pile of correspondence, I reached in, pulled out the Force Orders and began to peruse it. Serial 2 read:

"A. Applications are hereby invited for personnel who wish to be trained for possible selection to represent Jamaica at the Winter Olympics to be held in Calgary, Canada, in February 1988.

B. Applicants must be in very good physical condition and be willing to undergo hard and dangerous training."

'A Jamaican Bobsled Team! This must be the most ridiculous idea ever conceived by man,' I thought to myself, as I shifted my attention to a patrol that had just walked in for debriefing. The idea belonged to two Americans, George Fitch and William Maloney, who at the time lived in Jamaica and had business and family connections here. As the story goes, they were in a bar in Kingston—no doubt in the company of Mr Wray and his equally famous nephew—when they became involved in a debate that Jamaica had some of the best female and male athletes in the world. There was no way for the two

to prove the talent of the former without getting into trouble with their wives, so they settled on putting the latter to the test. They had seen the pushcart derby and thought it looked like bobsledding—except for the ice. They realized that the start of the bobsled race needed explosive sprinters, so they proceeded to court some of the athletes from Jamaica's deep world-class sprinting pool.

After they were rebuffed, they went calling on Colonel Ken Barnes. An avid sportsman himself, the Colonel, at the time, was Chairman of the JDF Sports Board and a man of vision. He immediately saw the benefit of having a Jamaican Bobsled Team and proposed that the JDF should play an important role in the formation of such a team. It would be remiss of me not to acknowledge the Colonel's invaluable contribution to the team.

It was not long before Up Park Camp (the gym, in particular) was buzzing with the prospect of a bobsled team from Jamaica. All the 'experts' had an opinion to offer about how and where the team should train, the types of people that would be suitable for selection, and even how much money team members were going to make. As it turned out, they were wrong on all counts. For my part, I had a much bigger dilemma: Would I be able to get away from the Duty Officer's desk long enough to attend the team trials? My answer came from of my Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Allan Douglas, who told me to go to the team trials.

The team trials took place over three days at the National Stadium. Ironically, they took place at the same time that 2JR was having its Battalion Swim Meet at the Stadium pool; but who needed to swim when they could run on water?

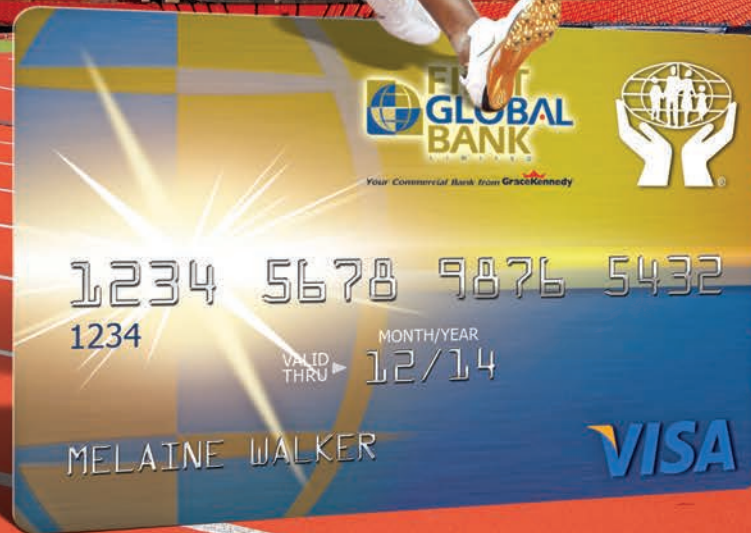
Approximately 50 people, including civilians, were present for the first day of the trials. That day we were shown old film footage of bobsled crashes. 'Spectacular', 'bloodcurdling' and 'terrifying' are



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The original members of the Jamaican Bobsled Team

some of the adjectives I could use to describe the experience of watching that footage. There was one crash in particular that left all of us squirming—the driver appeared to have been decapitated. The group was invited back the next day, but only about half turned up. I wonder why!

Next we went on trips to Calgary, Canada and Innsbruck, Austria, where we embarked on a crash course to learn the rudiments of the sport. It was very intense and in some ways reminded me of recruit training at Newcastle in the Port Royal Mountains.

During the tryouts, potential team members had to sprint 30, 60, 100 and 300 meters, throw a shot put from between the legs, and do five consecutive standing broad jumps and a standing high jump. On the third day we did power cleans and a push test with a makeshift sled on wheels. This was a standard test used by the bobsled powerhouses at the time, and with the aid of a standardized chart, the selectors (two members of the US Bobsled Team) awarded points based on the performance in each test. When the dust settled, seven of the top ten finishers were JDF personnel. From that group, Captain Dudley Stokes (JDF AW), Second Lieutenant Devon Harris (2JR), Private Michael White (3JR (NR)) and Samuel Clayton, an engineer with the Jamaica Railway Corporation, were selected to spearhead Jamaica's foray into the world of winter sports.

Just two weeks after conclusion of the trials, the team travelled to Lake Placid, New York, the home of the 1932 and 1980 Winter Olympic Games. There we saw a bobsled and a bobsled track for the first time. We spent part of our time on an ice rink, with members of the US Bobsled Team as our coaches. They were trying to teach us how to push an actual bobsled, but we spent half of the time picking ourselves up off the ice.

Upon our return to Jamaica we practised what we had learnt in Lake Placid, using a makeshift sled on wheels in front of the firebase. Next, we went on trips to Calgary, Canada and Innsbruck, Austria, where we embarked on a crash course to learn the rudiments of the sport. It was very intense and in some ways reminded me of recruit training at Newcastle in the Port Royal

Mountains. The first priority was to get on the track, but before we could do that we had to learn everything we could about it: how many corners there were, the direction in which each corner turned, what to do in the event of a crash (and there were a few), how to lift the sled, how to prepare the sled for the track, how to polish the runners, and on and on. Of note, the runners are the metal skates on which the sled slides—and polishing them makes learning to burnish your drill boots in Newcastle seem like a walk in the park.

We split into two teams: Captain Stokes as the driver and Private White as the brakeman formed the first, while I performed the duties as brakeman for Samuel Clayton, the driver on the second sled. Learning a brand-new sport with all its attendant rigours and dangers was incredibly challenging, but thanks in no small part to the amazing training we had received in the JDF, we were well able to rise to the challenge. We approached the task at hand with a 'No task too difficult, no obstacle too great' attitude. This paid off handsomely.



A two-man Jamaican Bobsled Team

After a short Christmas break, the team spent January in Lake Placid before heading back to Calgary where we became the first Jamaicans to compete in a Winter Olympic Games. Additionally, Captain Stokes, Private White and I—newly promoted to lieutenant—became the first members of the Jamaica Defence Force to represent Jamaica at the Olympic Games. The team finished the Olympics with a spectacular crash in the third run of the four-man event. Our exploits were later immortalized in the 1993 Disney blockbuster movie 'Cool Runnings', starring the late John Candy.

Quite unexpectedly, our role on the team went far beyond just being athletes. We became ambassadors for Jamaica, representing the courage, audacity and resilience of the Jamaican people and the Jamaica Defence Force in particular. Over the years, the JDF has provided more members for the Jamaican Bobsled Team than any other institution in Jamaica. Its members have been on every Winter Olympic Team that Jamaica has ever entered: Calgary, Canada (1988); Albertville, France (1992); Lillehammer, Norway (1994); Nagano, Japan (1998); and Salt Lake City, Utah (2002). The part the JDF has played in the life of the Jamaican Bobsled Team underscores the significant role it has played in nation-building over the last 50 years and the role it will most certainly continue to play over the next half-century.

Keep on pushing! 🇯🇲

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IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS THE FIRST BATTALION

By Major Orville Froome

This unit of pioneers led the way for all others to follow



Members of the Officers' Mess - 1st Battalion The West India Regiment 1962:

Front Row: Maj C M TERRY; Maj H N D PULLEN; Maj D F ROBINSON, M B E, E.D.; Maj W G H DUNGLINSON; Lt Col D H SMITH, E.D.; Capt R G GREEN; Maj C J GRIFFIN; Maj T HARDMAN; Maj W R H BROOKS; Maj R B JOHNSON
 Second Row: Capt C WILLIAMS, R A P C; Capt J T DAY; Capt T A ROBINSON; Capt L U KNIGHT; Capt L H LLOYD; Capt R K BARNES; Capt S V CONNELLY; Capt (QM) D R TRULUCK; Capt K B ELLINGTON
 Back Row: Lt J L THEODORE; Lt R J NEISH; Lt G A MIGNON; 2Lt N A OGILVIE; Lt D MARSAY; Lt R W HURLS; Capt E M C D TAYLOR, M C

AMIDST THE TURBULENCE of the social and economic challenges that face us at present, the JDF has reached the significant milestone of 50 years of existence. As we commemorate this memorable milestone, let us pay homage to the individuals and uniquely established component units of our beloved organization. Over the last half-century, in its quest to remain relevant and effective, the Force has grown and developed from one unit to ten.

In the beginning, the JDF comprised just one Unit—the First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (1JR). Indeed, the history of the JDF is inextricably bound to the history of 1JR, and it is a desire to herald the unsung heroics of the steadfast service perpetually given to Jamaica by this noble infantry Unit throughout its 50 year existence that prompted this article.

The First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment was born on 31 July 1962, an offspring of the West India Regiment (WIR). 1JR was nourished with a steady diet of the JDF’s core values—courage, commitment, honour, integrity, loyalty and discipline. From its early days, 1JR, whose motto is ‘First and Foremost’, established itself as a professional military outfit.

The Unit’s voluntary, dedicated and steadfast service has transcended our national borders. As we absorb the significance of the moment, we should cast our eyes to the past, to find our roots—to discover the very essence of ourselves that will make us infinitely proud of what we have and can become.



As the pioneers of 1 JR drew swords, struck rifles and flexed their right arms in a precise salute, they quietly vowed to safeguard Jamaica's national sovereignty and maintain law and order.



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A Ferret Armoured Scout Car leaving Lathbury Barracks

1JR'S HISTORY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The face and shape of 1JR has metamorphosed through the years as we constantly sought to assess and redefine ourselves and our purpose. Photos of the early days of 1JR reveal that the men wore short pants, but they stood tall; they were small in number but huge in presence; and their cold stares belied their warm hearts. A mere week after formation, the fighting men of 1JR rose in support of nationalism as they proudly paraded the new National Flag, raising it for the first time in the National Stadium as a symbol of an Independent Jamaica on 06 August 1962.

As the pioneers of 1JR drew swords, struck rifles, and flexed their right arms in a precise salute, they quietly vowed to safeguard Jamaica's national sovereignty and maintain law and order. They were determined to prepare for and respond to any crisis with the appropriate action; and they were steadfast in their resolve to contribute meaningfully to building the new Nation and to protect Jamaica's interests at home and overseas. Such was the genesis and foundation on which the culture of outstanding service was built in 1JR.

Lieutenant Colonel (subsequently Brigadier) David Smith was the last Commanding Officer (CO) of the WIR and the first CO of 1JR. A Bahamian by birth, he commanded the WIR on parade on 31 July 1962 and, in the process, issued the simple yet historic national order for the Regiment to change its cap badge from the WIR to 1JR. In providing steadfast service to Jamaica, Brigadier Smith will always be remembered for the professional development of the officers under his command who were born and bred in the Caribbean.

Three such officers of note at the time were Major Dunstan Robinson, Lieutenant Robert Neish and Second Lieutenant Nestor Ogilvie. Two of them would later become generals and command the Jamaica Defence Force as Chief of Staff, while the third, Second Lieutenant Ogilvie, would later be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and CO of the Second Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (2JR).

Brigadier Dunstan Robinson (then Lieutenant Colonel) was the second CO but the first 'native' Jamaican to have commanded 1JR. History recalls him as having the esteemed honour and privilege of receiving the Battalion's first Stand of Colours in 1963. Forty-four years later, his son, Lieutenant Colonel Derek Robinson, became CO of 1JR and subsequently received the Battalion's replacement Stand of Colours. (The inaugural one, received by Brigadier Robinson, was retired and currently rests in the sanctity of the historical Garrison Church of Ascension in the heart of Up Park Camp.)

Major Trevor Robinson (brother of Brigadier Robinson), Officer Commanding Alpha Company (OC A Coy); Major Anthony Robinson (son), OC B Coy and Major Ian Robinson (son), OC C Coy, complete the dynasty of Robinsons who served honourably in 1JR.

THE BIRTH OF 2JR

In the Unit's second decade, the Regiment's tasks had grown and become so varied that it became clear that more men were needed. Once again, 1JR



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The bravery, selflessness, commitment and sacrifice of these warriors will perpetually inspire us to greater heights of service. Their courage further underscores 1JR's steely resolve never to cower in the face of danger, but to rise and face every adversity with renewed vigour and dogged determination.

stood at the forefront of the expansion process as it relinquished three rifle companies and a headquarter company in order to form the embryonic nucleus of 2JR, in a likeness of its own image, both in form and functions.

The Battalion's proud history of service is not constrained to our national borders. In January 2009, CO of 1JR, Lt Col Jaimie Ogilvie (then major and Acting Commanding Officer), son of Lieutenant Colonel Nestor Ogilvie, commanded the CARICOM contingent which was deployed to Haiti on Operation 'Restore Comfort', in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck on 12 January 2010. Deployed also under the auspices of CARICOM were approximately 160 soldiers, comprising doctors, medics, engineers and infantrymen of varying units, including 1JR, who laboured tirelessly to coordinate CARICOM's relief operations in Haiti.

The JDF took up the British Ministry of Defence offer in 2004 to send an officer of the rank of major or captain on secondment for a year to Sierra Leone, West Africa, as an advisor to the newly formed Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF). Personnel from Britain, Jamaica, Nigeria, Canada, Senegal and the United States of America formed the contingent known as the International Military Advisory and Training Team Sierra Leone (IMATTSL). Major Dave Walker and Captain Jerome Richardson of 1JR were subsequently deployed to Sierra Leone in 2005 and 2009 respectively as part of an IMATTSL company combat team with expertise spanning all branches of NATO. Their mandate was to train a standing army and supporting elements to international standards. Although Major Walker and Captain Richardson were the only officers deployed from 1JR at the time of their West African sojourn, all six JDF officers who eventually made the deployment started off their military careers in 1JR, and have now formed a special bond because of this.

1JR participated in the three overseas peacekeeping missions—Operation 'Urgent Fury' in Grenada, 1983-85; Operation 'Carib' in Trinidad, 1990; and Operation 'Anvil' in Haiti, 1994-96, as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force. Locally, 1JR has aided the civil powers on numerous internal security and disaster relief operations throughout the last five decades.

Warrant Officers Class 1 Shuttle, Jordan, Gordon, Crooks, Longmore, Lynch, Rodgers, Beckles, Campbell and Dryden are among the finest enlisted men of the Jamaica Defence Force and have each had the distinct honour and privilege of serving in the capacity of Regimental Sergeant Major 1JR. They are all stalwarts, characters and legends in their own right, but most importantly, they are the bastions of 1JR's military ethos, culture and unique personality amidst the dynamism of the last five decades. It is their dedication to duty and hard work, sense of pride and—in some instances, modest eccentricities—that have made 1JR what it is today.

VALOUR

Our *raison d'être*—to defend Jamaica from external and internal aggression—has been the notion of continuity that connects us with our past. In that vein, I should especially mention Lance Corporal Brown, D (then private) and Private Green, M, who are the 1JR recipients of the Medal of Honour for Gallantry. The bravery, selflessness, commitment and sacrifice of these warriors will perpetually inspire us to greater heights of service. Their courage further underscores 1JR's steely resolve never to cower in the face of danger, but to rise and face every adversity with renewed vigour and dogged determination.

A single article can scarcely begin to chronicle all the officers and men who have contributed to the development, character and the long list of achievements of 1JR. Though many of their names are not mentioned here, they have left huge footprints to follow, that remain indelible throughout the length and breadth of 1JR. In recognition of their noble, Herculean efforts, 1JR pauses to express its sincere gratitude to these fine officers and men.

SACRIFICES MADE

Fifty years of commitment to service is especially important to the blue and gold Battalion, as our achievements have come at great personal sacrifice, both collectively and individually, to the men who serve the sacrosanct emblem of 1JR's esteemed honour and steadfast devotion to duty - our Colours. We have made the pointed end of the JDF's spear our focus, as the vanguard of the Force's crime-fighting initiative, and therefore it will come as little surprise that the first JDF soldier to have laid down his life for his country whilst on military operations was a son of 1JR. Gone, but not forgotten, are our nine brothers in arms whom we have lost in the line of duty since the birth of 1JR. We recall:

JDF/20947	Private	STEWART,	H	08 June 1976
JDF/20793	Private	ROBINSON,	R	17 November 1976
JDF/20945	Private	ROBERTSON,	H	11 January 1978
JDF/21793	Private	JONES,	P	15 January 1981
JDF/22765	Corporal	SMITH,	A	17 October 1991
JDF/23241	Corporal	GARDENER,	J	22 January 1998
JDF/26393	Lance Corporal	LAWRENCE,	K	07 July 2001
JDF/27452	Private	BARNES,	J	02 June 2008
JDF/28783	Private	GREEN,	M	24 May 2010

The 1JR family remembers, too, the many others who have served and subsequently transitioned to the afterlife. 1JR thanks them all for their outstanding, selfless and courageous service and as 'Last Post' resonates from a distant bugle, we stand and salute them for a job well done. Goodbye, my brothers.

FORWARD MARCH

Even as we pay homage to our fallen soldiers, our renewed mission to provide military capability to deter and defeat threats against the Jamaican State and its interests is not and will never be complete. So fall in, 1JR! Strike up the band with our regimental march, 'So Early in the Morning'! Once again, the hour is nigh for us to spearhead the JDF's, and by extension, Jamaica's onward march towards the future, and whatever challenges and threats it brings. In our continued quest to provide loyal and outstanding service, I challenge you, 1JR, never to lose sight of the very essence of the spirit that nurtures us as an infantry battalion, because the challenges faced and overcome will propel us. Enshrined in us are all the virtues and successes of yesterday and the infinite promises of tomorrow, in the certainty that tomorrow, we will continue to be first, foremost... and the finest! FORWARD! **A**

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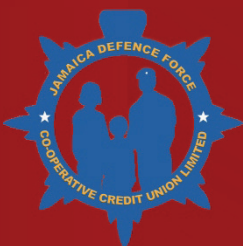
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HISTORY

TRUE COLOURS

The history of carrying a flag with an insignia into battle goes back to the Bible and the very first wars

The story and symbolism behind regimental colours

By Lieutenant Glen Findlay

They were symbolic of the very spirit of the regiments, and were carried into battle, always closely guarded by the ensigns and by an escort of specially chosen non-commissioned officers.





IT WAS THE PRACTICE IN ANCIENT TIMES for the head of a tribe to have carried near him a unique symbol which was clearly visible at all times. This symbol marked the rallying point for the tribe. In the King James Version of the Bible, it is said: 'Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house.' (Numbers, Chapter 2).

Banners or standards had been found necessary in very early times to show the position of the commander and to form rallying points. Before the British regular army was raised, landowners were required, at their own expense, to raise, clothe, train and arm a number of men proportionate to the size of their landholding, to be placed in the service of the Crown in times of trouble. Soldiers would then march behind the personal standard of the landowner. This standard was usually a consecrated flag with the family's coat of arms emblazoned on it. The Colours of the British Regiments became something like the Ark of the Covenant and were invested with a more than earthly significance. They were symbolic of the very spirit of the regiments, and were carried into battle, always closely guarded by the ensigns and by an escort of specially chosen non-commissioned officers. Where the colours stood, there the regiment stood. Come what may, and if necessary, the last man would be expected to give his life to keep the 'flag' from the enemy.

Bringing home an enemy's standard or colours was tangible evidence of victory, as it proved beyond doubt that he had been demoralised and routed. Conversely, to lose a standard was almost the worst disgrace which could befall a fighting force. A number of stories have been told about the gallantry displayed to safeguard regimental colours. One such story is that of the 7th Dragoon Guards whose principal battles in the war of the Austrian succession were fought at Dettingen. In 1743, one of their standards was narrowly saved from capture by the magnificent bravery of Second Lieutenant Cornet Richardson, who was surrounded by the enemy and received more than 30 wounds, but still he held on to the standard and kept the enemy at sword's length until he was eventually rescued. He recovered, and the King made a personal presentation to him of the standard he had rescued. This honour conferred on him was a unique distinction of the highest degree.

In the 17th century, each company was permitted to carry a flag, the colour of which identified the company. From this practice the term 'colour' originated. Company colours bore heraldic differences in marks to distinguish those of the majors and of the captains in order of seniority. These did not survive long except in the regiment of Foot Guards, to whom King Charles II gave distinctive badges for each company. The custom of carrying the company colour was finally abolished following the introduction of the Sovereign's Colours at the end of the 17th century. The number of colours in an infantry battalion was reduced to two—Sovereign and Regimental.

In 1879, during the Zulu Wars in Southern Africa, an incident occurred which led to the decision that colours were no longer to be carried into battle. The 24th, later the South Wales Borderers and the Welch Regiment, were serving at the time. Six companies of the 24th, fighting around the Queen's Colour, were wiped out by Zulu warriors at the battle



Colours of 1JR and 3JR (NR) that have been laid-up in the Garrison Chapel

of Isandlwana. The victorious Zulus swept on to a nearby farm, which was being used as a hospital and being defended by six companies of the Second Battalion against a vastly superior number of well-organised and courageous warriors. The company held out all night, and in the morning the Zulus drew off. Later the Queen's Colour was found in a river, having been carried that far wrapped around the body of the senior lieutenant. He had been ordered by his commanding officer to get the Colour to safety when it was clear that the six companies were doomed, but he was speared while crossing the river. The remaining companies which were not at the battle brought the Colour back to England and Queen Victoria asked to see it. The original was 'laid up' in the Regimental Chapel in Brecon Cathedral in Wales and new Colours were presented by the Prince of Wales.

On parade, infantry colours are carried by junior officers and escorted by a colour party made up of armed sergeants. In the past, this party was expected to fight to the death to guard the colours.

Shortly after this, it was decided that the army would cease to carry colours into action in the new era of accurate weapons and different tactics. In 1858 colours had been reduced from 1.98 metre square to 0.91 metre deep by 1.14 metre long, a more manageable size, especially in strong wind. At the same time the ornamental spearhead, was replaced by the lion and crown: the Royal Crest. The Colours of the various battalions of a regiment are differentiated by the additions of roman numerals; for example, the First Battalion, The Jamaica Regiment has the Roman numeral I; likewise the 2nd and 3rd Battalions have II and III respectively.

Because of their semi-sacred character, colours are treated with reverence. When they are to be used, they are presented with a ceremony, being blessed by a chaplain. On parade, infantry colours are carried by junior officers and escorted by a colour party made up of armed sergeants. In the past, this party was expected to fight to the death to guard the colours.

For the same symbolic reason, the colours are paraded in the centre of the Regiment when on the march and not up at the head. When a colour is replaced, the old colour is marched off parade in slow time and then 'laid up' with a ceremony in a church or public building. When soldiers salute the colours, as they do when they pass by on parade, they are in fact saluting the memory of brave men, and informed civilians used to follow suit by standing and showing respect. As a mark of respect the colours are saluted when they are uncased.

The Jamaica Regiment has three Battalions. Colours were presented to the First Battalion on 25 November 1965 by General Sir Gerald Lathbury, Colonel of the Regiment. The Regimental Colour of the First Battalion is blue, because blue facings were granted to the Jamaican Militia in 1694. It was a great honour for even a regular infantry unit to be granted 'blue facings' that is, blue fronts/lapels to soldiers' tunics, as blue had, and still has royal connotations. As the ultimate successor to the ancient Militia of 1662, the First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment has inherited this more than three century-old distinction and still has, in recognition of its service at Carlisle Bay in repelling the only true invasion by the French of the island since the English took Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1655. In 1965, Colours were presented to the Third Battalion, The Jamaica Regiment (National Reserve), so called because a second regular infantry battalion was earlier envisioned. A second regular battalion was formed in 1979 and subsequently Colours were presented to the Second Battalion The Jamaica Regiment in 1986. **A**



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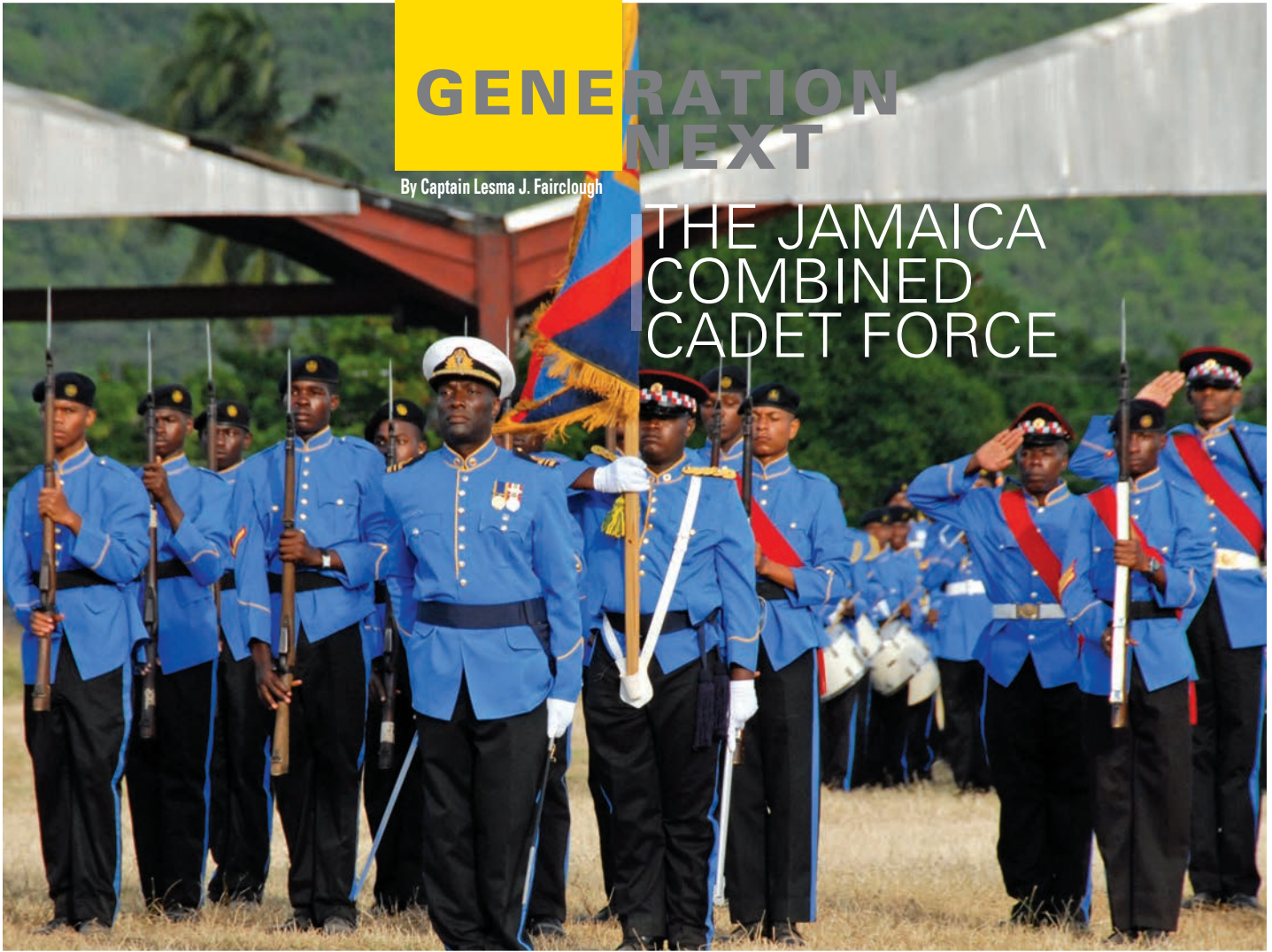
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GENERATION NEXT

By Captain Lesma J. Fairclough

THE JAMAICA COMBINED CADET FORCE



ON 01 NOVEMBER 1943, Major Michael Ralph DeCordova became the first commandant of Jamaica's first Army and Air Cadet Force. Little did he know then that this tiny seed would germinate and grow into a giant oak tree, today's Jamaica Combined Cadet Force (JCCF). Major (later Colonel) DeCordova was perhaps inspired and influenced in his thinking by the mission of his own organization, The Gleaner Newspaper, the mandate of which was to inform, educate and entertain the Jamaican populace. He was energetic in co-opting others to the cause of investing in the Jamaican youth, and was instrumental in formulating the rules and regulations governing the Cadet Force. As a result, within two short months, 16 cadet units had been established in secondary and technical schools.

Using paramilitary training, the Cadet Force set out to give stability and purpose to the lives of Jamaican youths, channelling their energies into fun-filled activities, while simultaneously moulding them into good, God-fearing, community-oriented citizens. From as early as 1944, efforts were made to start an exchange programme between Canada and Jamaica, facilitated by the Canadian government and the Royal Canadian Air Force. It was felt that exposure to different cultures and people would mutually enhance the abilities of the Jamaican and Canadian cadets to cope in an increasingly culturally diverse, challenging and dynamic world.

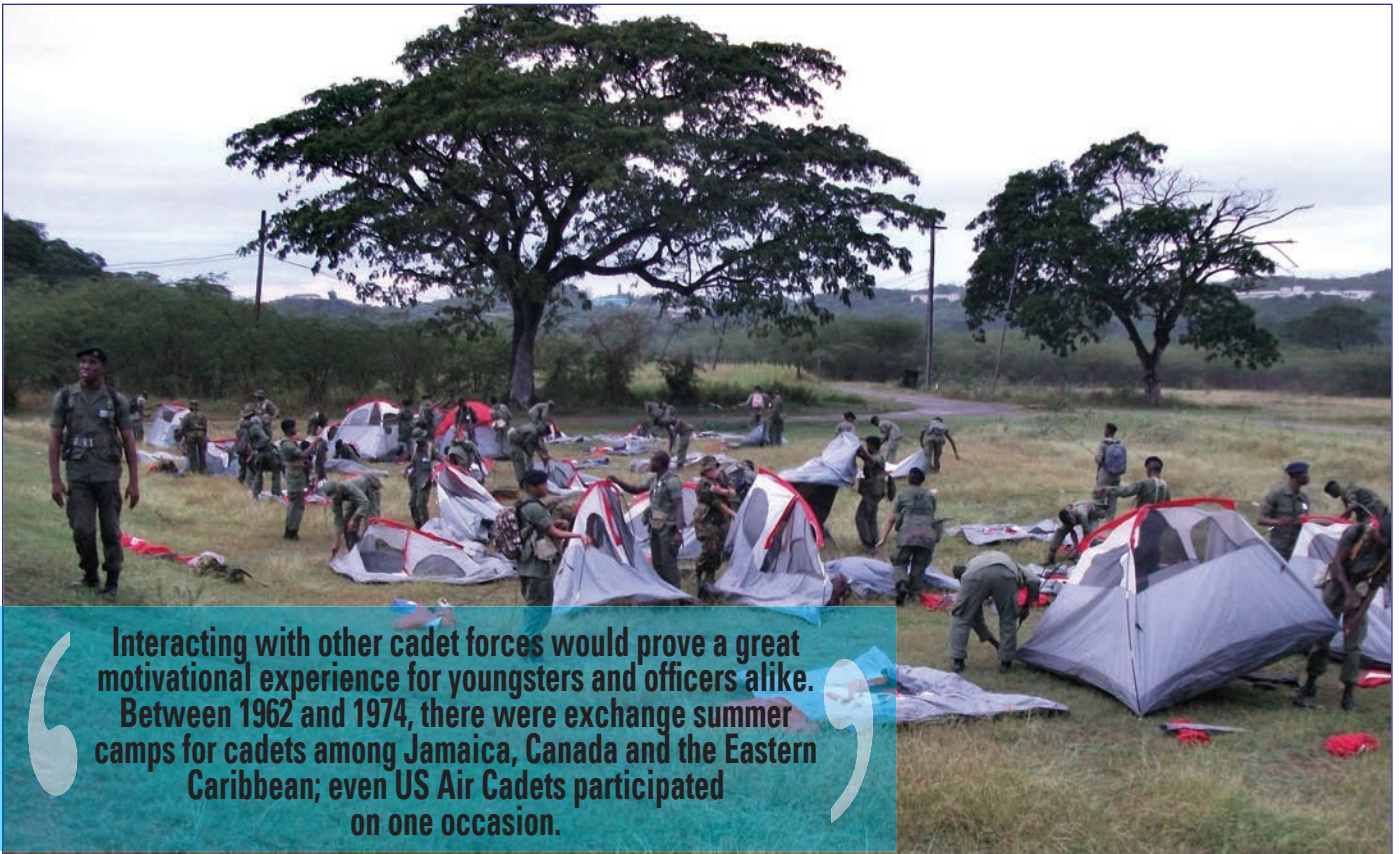
Interacting with other cadet forces would prove a great motivational experience for youngsters and officers alike. Between 1962 and 1974, there were exchange summer camps for cadets among Jamaica, Canada and the Eastern Caribbean—even US Air Cadets participated on one occasion.

Colonel DeCordova relinquished command of the Cadet Force in 1963 and the mantle was taken up by Lieutenant Colonel W R Goldsworthy. However, Colonel Goldsworthy spent only a year at the helm due to ill-health. He passed the baton to Lieutenant Colonel A N C Ince, under whose watch the seamanship training programme was introduced in 1967 as part of the cadetship syllabus. Two years later, the name of the Army and Air Cadet Force was changed to the Jamaica Combined Cadet Force (JCCF). The tenure of the fourth commandant, Colonel M K Nunes in 1969, was marked by several milestones which broadened the scope of activities and membership of the JCCF.

In 1975, Air Jamaica presented the Cadet Force with a Cessna aircraft, which made aviation training for cadets easier. On 12 July 1980, the all-male Cadet Force witnessed the arrival of female students from co-ed schools and in 1985, the seamanship training programme received a huge boost in the form of a yacht, S/V China, which was presented to the JCCF.

With these new developments, the structure of the Cadet Force changed from three to six battalions. During the '80s, a flurry of activities necessitated the relocation of the JCCF's headquarters to more spacious facilities at the southern end of Up Park Camp at what is now known as DeCordova Barracks, established in 1988, in honour of the first commandant.

Through the decades, the JCCF, guided by strong, inspirational leaders, has positively impacted the lives of Jamaica's youth from all sectors of the society. Many of them have gone on to make their mark in the Jamaica Defence Force, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the public service, and the private sector.



Interacting with other cadet forces would prove a great motivational experience for youngsters and officers alike. Between 1962 and 1974, there were exchange summer camps for cadets among Jamaica, Canada and the Eastern Caribbean; even US Air Cadets participated on one occasion.

Cadets on a senior non-commissioned officers' (SNCO) course establishing bivouacs.

In 1991, *Educator Par Excellence* Colonel S Ben Francis became the fifth commandant. He brought to the post an astute understanding of the needs of Jamaican youths, some of whom felt hopeless because of their economic and social standing, and who had not discovered their innate talents. He engaged their minds and showed them how to use their exuberance and youthful energy to become creative, innovative, disciplined and well-rounded citizens. He dared all cadets to dream of success despite overwhelming odds.

In 1999, the sixth commandant, Colonel Lemuel Lindo, brought a youthful vigour to the programmes of the JCCF. Since 2000, the JCCF has participated in more international camps than ever before. Contingents of officers—adult ranks and cadets—have participated in camps across the region. Although the programme with the Canadians floundered due to the high cost of airfare, exchanges with cadets from other Caribbean islands have become the norm. The one-time Corps of Drum has been revived as a full military band and the physical facilities at HQ expanded.

Through Colonel Lindo's initiative, and with strong support from the annual Conference of Caribbean Commandants, a unified training syllabus—the Star System—has been instituted throughout the region. At the same time, specialized courses in individual territories are being accessed by cadets and officers from other cadet forces.

Many tertiary institutions accepted the Commandant's invitation to establish officer training units to provide more trained leaders who could then expand the Force by offering cadet training in more schools.

Today, the JCCF has grown from that little acorn sown decades ago into a mighty youth movement to be reckoned with. Its moderate staff at headquarters coordinates the diverse programmes of the 3,000-strong cadet force, which encompasses 90 technical, secondary and traditional high schools across the island. **A**





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OWN WORDS

Being unconquerable lies with yourself; being conquerable lies with your enemy.

– SUN TZU

At the core, a soldier must have true grit. That grit must be founded on a deep understanding of self. It is however nurtured by an unyielding belief in the nation for which you stand; an unwavering affinity for the idea of the military; and an uncommon trust for your fellow soldiers.

In the following pages, men and women of the JDF share insights and memories on what it means to serve.



The Longest Day 50

A Woman's Worth 53

From Stilettos to Combats 54

Unforgotten 56

Life of A Cadet 58



The Longest Day

Platoon Commander,
Second Lieutenant Dwayne Hill, tells his version of the events that unfolded in West Kingston in May 2010.

THEIR FACES WERE GRIM with anxiety and fatigue. The soldiers from Bravo Company (B Coy), the Second Battalion The Jamaica Regiment (or those who could be accommodated) stood inside the Company Quartermaster Store, gazing intently at the television before them, listening keenly to the Prime Minister's address to the Nation. Every individual, irrespective of rank, knew the impending task that lay before them. This was the culmination of months spent in planning and preparation, supplemented by weeks of training. After many confinements to Lathbury Barracks and several working weekends later, the 'maroon machine' stood well oiled, with all cylinders firing. As the Prime Minister's address came to a close, the atmosphere in the room began to change. There was an air of apprehension, yet one of utmost confidence. The time had finally come. We were going to Tivoli Gardens.

The enthusiasm could not mask the stress and anxiety felt by some. This was increased by media reports of the unrest perpetuated by lawbreakers that continued to unfold on the outside. Soldiers found faith in each other; at that point, all you could do was try to find confidence and strength of spirit.

TRAIN HARD, FIGHT EASY

Time spent in training is always time well spent. The few months of preparation spent in training were valuable indeed. This entailed a wide variety of activities. The Green Bay firing range became a regular fixture in our daily routine. It was used as a training tool to familiarize troops with some of the devices we could possibly face, as well as those we ourselves would employ. Imagine the faces of soldiers, old and young, when they saw the effect that a .50 calibre round had on a stationary target!

Green Bay offered us some light moments as well. I recall one instance when a mortar misfired and landed a few metres from its stand, in the vicinity of the troops, unexploded. The soldiers hurled themselves as far as they could away from the device, certain it was about to go off. This mishap was quickly resolved by the range staff—but it was a joy to see the reaction time of the soldiers!

The training did not end on the ranges. There were many convoy drills, flag marches and Sangar positions built, but later we realized the value of proper preparation and planning. This was not limited to the physical plane; for where the mind leads, the body will follow. Because of this conviction, soldiers were exposed to many lectures on the legal aspects, conduct and bearing and other practices during operations that would enable us to operate efficiently within the legal constraints. For some, these lectures were mind-numbing, but valuable learning points were received by all. Resources for training were always limited, but we maximized them fully for our purposes. As our training period came to a close, a growing question engulfed my mind: could preparation and planning ever be adequate?

PRE-DEPLOYMENT BLUES

Lathbury Barracks was buzzing with activity. Unit flashes from all corners of the JDF were sprinkled across the sea of maroon. It was a massive collaboration and cooperation among all units. From bullet-proof tractors to soldiers with too much kit, it was a sight to behold! Unknown to us at

the time, it was the day before deployment and H-hour was close. The tension that filled the air was only rivalled by the enthusiasm bubbling amongst the troops. The previous deployment of this magnitude for the JDF was during the US-led invasion of Grenada in 1983—Operation 'Urgent Fury.'

Plumes of black smoke from blazing blockades and market stalls filled the air with the unmistakable stench of burning tires.

The enthusiasm could not mask the stress and anxiety felt by some. This was increased by media reports of the unrest perpetuated by lawbreakers that continued to unfold on the outside. Soldiers found faith in each other; at that point, all you could do was try to find confidence and strength of spirit. As the day turned to night, I stood with my fellow platoon commanders and my officer commanding discussing the task ahead. A barrage of shots from an assortment of weapons rang out in the distance. The unrest was intensifying. We grew silent and pensive as we looked towards our officer commanding, who simply said, "Gentlemen, that is what you will be facing very soon."

OPERATION GARDEN PARISH

'This is not a drill.'

Those were my thoughts as I stood waiting on Ocean Boulevard to be taken to our entry point into Tivoli Gardens. The plan was simple and well-rehearsed. Orders were given, and everyone was clear as to what was to be done. What could possibly go wrong? The troops, with minimum chatter, stood awaiting their transportation. The faces of the men reflected their surroundings. Plumes of black smoke from blazing blockades and market stalls filled the air with the

unmistakable stench of burning tires. Sporadic gunfire rang out. The streets of West Kingston, normally filled to capacity, were empty, with only a few persons scurrying for safety. The plan was simple and well-rehearsed. Nothing could possibly go wrong.

As we approached our entry point at the Seprod factory on Marcus Garvey Drive, the sound of gunfire greeted us. We debussed earlier than intended and made the rest of the way cautiously on foot. The comforting sound of my gun post on the upper limits of the Seprod building was enough to spur on the troops. The soldiers moved with determined resolve to our entry point along a wire fence. Suddenly, the gun post ceased firing. 'Dem shat him!' a voice rang out. I quickly learned that one of my gunners had been shot (in the hand, but he has since fully recovered) and was lying on the roof. As a few rushed to his aid, the rest of the troops stood frozen as they heard the news. Gunfire continued to assault our position, but we needed to move forward.

I called for the wire cutters to breach the fence, but there was no reply. Then came the reply, 'Six Platoon have dem, sah.' We had to move forward. This was the only thought that echoed through my head. With time against us, I bounded forward with two brave soldiers to establish the breach through the wire fence. After much improvising, we achieved this, and as the remainder of the platoon came through that fence, our momentum increased. The ice had been broken. Despite several obstacles and confrontations, we moved steadfastly towards our objective, and achieved our mission of securing the community and removing the threat forces.

STABILISATION AND REBUILDING – THE REAL CHALLENGE

The sweat from my head trickled into my eyes as my helmet began to heat up. I slung my rifle across my back and stepped inside the building. This day,



KONGSBERG

like all the other days, was dedicated to house-to-house searches. It was two days after the incursion into Tivoli Gardens. Out of curiosity, residents began to venture on the outside. The main effort was now geared towards rebuilding and stabilising the community, and at the same time maintaining an offensive posture in order to suppress any other attacks from supporters of our target, Christopher 'Dudus' Coke.

This was a difficult task to fulfil as we were met by mixed reactions from the community. Nonetheless, this did not deter us from conducting our tasks within the operation. Weapon and ammunition finds became a regular feature in our daily routine. The community grew accustomed to the presence of the military as we continued to reap success.

Although success was being had, the morale of the troops began to wane. Not being able to see family members, as well as sleep deprivation, began to take its toll. We continued to mount operations from our new 'yard', further increasing our operational tempo and the fight against crime to the far reaches of the island. It was a Herculean effort by all. Throughout the entire time, the general spirit of the troops did not fade. In the aftermath of the incursion, many stories were forged from hilarious mishaps during the operation. Grave situations were made light of, and persons 'mustered' for hilarious actions in the heat of the operation. The morale of the men gradually increased even as we pressed on conducting our countless patrols, raids, searches and curfews.

WE WILL NEVER FORGET

Tivoli Gardens is quiet now; only the sounds of laughter and music can be heard. A few months have passed as I sit on the outside of our JDF outpost. I marvel at the fact that a community once held by an entire infantry battalion is

now being held by a platoon at a time. As I sit in quiet reflection, I remember the toll this operation has taken on all involved.

We will never forget the look on each other's faces on regrouping with our companies and learning that our comrades were alright.

We will never forget 'Tent City' in Tivoli Gardens; our home away from home.

We will never forget our commanding officer taking a nap on a handcart in one of our many gruelling curfews in downtown Kingston.

We will never forget the pride we felt the very first time we returned to our communities after the incursion, as friends, family and even strangers acknowledged our work.

We will never forget watching the FIFA Football World Cup finals in Tivoli Gardens and how much more exciting it was than watching it in camp.

We will never forget how the series of events brought all the arms of the JDF together in cohesion and created newfound respect amongst all.

We will never forget the soldier who broke his leg in three places, yet carried on for more than 24 hours before being given medical attention.

We will never forget Private Green, M who bravely fought to the end; those who were shot and injured; or persons who lost limbs during the operation.

For a short time we forgot the trivial things in our routine military life and rose to the call of duty for our country. Although Tivoli Gardens still has much social intervention and community rebuilding to be done, the direction to which it is heading is very promising.

I heaved a long sigh as I surveyed the community from the military post. Operation 'Garden Parish' continues with newfound vigour. The action here has ended for now and the adrenaline has faded, but we will never forget those days. **A**

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A Woman's Worth

Captain Nadine Notice, the first female infantry officer, recounts the challenges of coping with and succeeding on the front-line.

THE MILITARY IS CONSIDERED the safety blanket of the government and the people; and the heart of the military is the infantry unit. The infantry unit is deemed the muscles or powerhouse of military forces and, as such, has been given the mammoth task of closing with and destroying the enemy. Implicit in the mandate of the infantry is the need for its members to have a high standard of physical fitness and mental robustness. It is based on these assumptions and facets of gender socialization that the infantry has historically been regarded as a place where only males could serve.

Females, some argue, would only add to the number of casualties in times of war; after all, females are the weaker sex and they are not anatomically designed to cope with the rigours of life on the front line—an experience which epitomizes infantry life. According to critics of the idea, females in the infantry would be a distraction to the men. Over time, with the evolving and ever-changing face of warfare, the definition of the front line has become distorted and the administrative and logistics roles once considered to be safe havens for the so-called 'weaker sex' have taken on new dimensions and at times are just as risky. This glaring fact has forced many modern-day armies to reconsider their stance on females in the infantry. Armies and defence forces have realized that females have a role to play in the infantry, and the Jamaica Defence Force is no exception.

In 1977, the Jamaica Defence Force trained its first female intake. Thirty years later, the first set of females was posted to the infantry. Many females, having become comfortable in the ascribed roles of logisticians and administrators, are daunted by the idea of serving in the male-dominated infantry. Many are not sure if they will ever

find their footing or if their gender will exclude them from the bond of brotherhood which strongly resonates within the infantry. These fears, albeit warranted, are baseless if a female has the resolve to succeed. The key to survival as a female in the male-dominated infantry is a strong belief in one's capacity to get the job done, the ability to recognize one's limitations and the ability to learn from one's mistakes.

Females within the infantry must believe that they too can deliver quality service to the unit and get the job done. A perfect example of how women can get the job done while serving in the infantry was seen in the 1948 Israeli War of Independence. Every available fighter was needed; no special women units existed. Women were in units that demolished bridges to block the advance of the Lebanese army. In Jerusalem, they held out during a prolonged siege. By all accounts it can be said that the Israeli women contributed significantly to the outcome of the war. It is noteworthy to mention, so as not to appear biased, that the Israeli army has, since the War of Independence, formed women units, to include a light infantry battalion with a 2 to 1 ratio of females to males. This unit, though combatant, is not deployed to areas where the perceived threat is greatest.

Within the Jamaican context of the infantry, getting the job done can be difficult. Most of the males within the infantry are not accustomed to working with females, or taking instructions from them. Their concerns are quite rational. They have entered an organization where traditionally men had varied roles and females had fixed roles, but now they are being asked to undo those years of institutional and communal

socialization. Many are not exposed to the knowledge of the changing roles of females within the armed forces of the world, so they exist in a cocoon locked in 1962 by the jaws of time. In order to survive as females and to get the job done within such an environment, resistance experienced must be dealt with professionally. Subordinates must be clear in their minds that inappropriate behaviour will not be taken lightly. Female leaders within the infantry must be stern and assertive whilst still being approachable. They must be able to read and comprehend the battle picture, and to take actions accordingly.

Females within the infantry should also recognize their limitations. It is a fact that the female anatomy is different from the male. The female skeletal system is less dense, and more prone to breakages. There is also concern that, in aviation, the female body is not as adept at handling the increased g-forces experienced by combat pilots. Furthermore, health issues regarding women are seen as the reason why a vast majority of submarine services avoid accepting women. In the United States, the Center for Military Readiness stated that 'Female soldiers are, on average, shorter and smaller than men, with 45-50% less upper body strength and 25-30% less aerobic capacity, which is essential for endurance.' This is not to say that the physical tasks accomplished by males are unattainable to females. In 1999 the Israeli Army formed a non-segregated Infantry company known as the Caracal (the Hebrew word for wildcat) Company. In 2000 it was expanded into a battalion (called The 33rd Battalion, for the 33 women killed in combat during the War of Independence). In the Caracal Battalion the training undertaken by the males and the females is identical. The four-month boot camp included training in urban warfare and 20-mile stretcher marches, a regimen based on other infantry brigades.

We females, being cognizant of our anatomical differences, should work hard at building up our bodies so that we are on par with our male counterparts. Under no circumstances should our anatomical differences be used as an excuse for non-performance, be it physical or otherwise. Indeed, we females have unique issues that we have to deal with, but we must resolve to identify these issues and to devise methods and systems of coping with them.

We must also have a sense of pride and an unrelenting fortitude to propel us forward. As females, it is expected that we will be at the back during any physical activity, so we must have that innate pride that forces us to try our utmost never to be at the back. By forging forward and not making excuses, we will gain the confidence of our subordinates, and their attitude towards us will change.

In understanding our limitations, we must be reminded that when in doubt about any issue we must consult an appropriate source, and the information obtained must be cross-referenced and tailored to fit the realities of the Jamaica Defence Force.

Survival in the infantry is also rooted in the ability to learn from one's mistakes and also from the mistakes of others. Often the infantry is plagued by manpower shortage, and as such, individuals will frequently find themselves swimming in the deep end of new and unfamiliar situations. Inevitably, mistakes will be made, and even when things are presumed to have gone well, there will always be room for improvement. There must be thorough examination of the procedures followed during the execution of a task, and the strengths and weaknesses of the system must be evaluated. One should try not to repeat a mistake, as this would indicate that no learning has taken place since the first incident.

Pay attention to details when learning from one's mistakes and from the mistakes of others. Be thorough, even if it is time-consuming and your subordinates may be frustrated. Guard your signature. It will be a legal endorsement that you send out, which will paint a picture of your work ethic, so don't be too eager to sign.

Overall, as females, our survival in a male-dominated infantry rests on our resolve to succeed and a sense of pride which will stimulate the desire to aim for goals which reside outside the bounds of mediocrity. This pride will enable us to get the task done, to bring about changes and to be instigators of meaningful policies with the view of ultimately adding value to the organization. ■

OWN WORDS



From Stilettos to Combats

The moment you enter the JDF, your life changes. Just ask **Warrant Officer Class 2 Barbara Vaughans**, a member of Intake 5.

FOR THE MAJORITY OF SOLDIERS AND EX-SOLDIERS, serving in the Jamaica Defence Force has been quite an honour. Each person has different interpretations of what is considered a 'first day' in the JDF. One considered his first day as the moment he received the telegram to report for testing. Another person said his 'first day' was when he sat the test for recruitment; while others remember it as the day they passed the entrance test; when they boarded the truck for Newcastle; the night before the actual training commenced (Bomb Night); the first day of recruit training; and not so strangely, the day of their passing out parade – when each "became a real soldier".

And then there was the first day of the fifth female intake. At that time, being part of this group had no special significance but soon everyone would have an experience that would be forever etched in their minds. The 55 women of Intake 5 recalled that their first day in the JDF was one of anxiety, excitement, intrigue and deception. To them their first day was the day they boarded the truck for Newcastle. They were led into believing that prior to them commencing official training, there was to be a grand ball. The prospective female soldiers were advised to dress appropriately for the occasion. Those women who did not own or have a ball gown on hand settled for attiring themselves in their Sunday best. Among this group were many persons from various parts of Jamaica's countryside, who had little or no prior knowledge of the JDF and what to expect.

So, dressed to the hilt, from decorated stockings to high stiletto heels, and armed with their other supplies packed in massive travelling bags and suitcases, the 55 young women reported at Cotton Tree Gate, Up Park Camp, on Sunday 06 May 1990.

No sooner had they arrived at Cotton Tree Gate than they were greeted with the reality that their chariot to their grand gala was none other than an uncovered monstrosity of a battered old truck. Many of the women were appalled when reality hit them. Before they had time to recover from their shock, they were ushered unto their 'chariot', lock, stock and barrel, and off they went on their 'vacation' to Newcastle, nestled in the cool, salubrious hills of St Andrew, high up in the Port Royal Mountains.

Imagine these 55 modern women, each carrying a single mattress atop her head, walking uphill for approximately two miles in stilettos. It was a sight to behold.



Females of Intake 5 in Newcastle

The journey to Newcastle was earth-shattering for many, especially if the homes from which they had come were located in the plains. The terrain was unlike anything that many of these young women had ever encountered. Although the scenic view was spectacular, these women had little time to absorb and enjoy it. Their minds were focused on the many curves and turns, as the road wound and spiraled upward. Many a time their hearts were in their mouths as the truck bobbed and weaved along, negotiating boulders, potholes, ditches and the occasional oncoming vehicle. The cliffs, precipices and ravines on the way were cause for numerous anxious moments. It was a relief when the truck finally arrived at Sir William Gomm Square.

But this relief was not to last. The women were instructed to alight from their chariot and were placed on show, along with their luggage. They were taken through what appeared to be an auction exercise where they were divided into two groups (platoons), after which these groups were further dissected into three smaller ones (squads). Some documentary evidence in the form of photographs were taken of the groups, possibly to mark their last moments of civilian life. The issuing of basic kit—jumpsuits and underwear, among other items of clothing—marked the severing of links with civilian life. Some women likened the experience to that of being in the slave trade, a concentration camp or a chain gang!

Lodging for the night, although comfortable, was located away from the main base, in Post Office (PO) Ridge. It proved quite a task for some of the women to traverse the winding, sloping roadway from the camp centre to PO Ridge, especially as many were still sporting stilettos. Some had to resort to

travelling bare-footed, with their luggage (personal and issued items of kit). Imagine these 55 modern women, each carrying a single mattress atop her head, walking uphill for approximately two miles in stilettos. It was a sight to behold. It was also the first time that many of these women were being introduced to communal living and being away from their immediate families.

Some recounted finally arriving at the little village comprised of cottages known as PO Ridge, located to the northeast of the main base camp and nestled among extremely tall foliage, including bamboos. From PO Ridge, some of the buildings of main base camp could be seen from across a wide ravine. Although their senses were dulled from their experiences thus far, the women did not fail to notice how impeccably clean and frighteningly cold the place was. After bunks were assigned, the women hastily unpacked and rushed to get some well-needed rest because there was to be the much anticipated bomb drop the following morning to signify the transition from civilian to military life. So, without further ado, the women all donned their pajamas and nightgowns, some more spectacular than others, and proceeded to bed, to the silent amusement of all the instructors.

The rest was short-lived. It appeared that no sooner had the women settled into bed than they heard a strong and melodious voice echoing from across the ravine 'Up, up, up, up. Unu nah work?!' From the women's vantage point, it was clear that it was quite dark outside and that it was not yet morning by their standards. But the instructors had other ideas. The women were literally hauled out of bed. This was a rude awakening for the 55 aspiring soldiers. The bomb had been dropped and the title 'ladies' had been dropped with it – to be replaced by 'dutty recruits' and 'gals'. The much-anticipated dream ball had just become their worst nightmare!

This was definitely the start of military training and a transition into military life. **A**

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I HAVE BEEN SERVING IN THE FIRST BATTALION THE JAMAICA REGIMENT from the day I left the Training Depot at Newcastle until now. That makes me officially the longest serving member of the Battalion, having served for a total of 27 years.

I joined the First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment as a private on 12 November 1984 and was posted to Bravo Company (B Coy) as a rifleman. The Commanding Officer (CO) of the Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Delroy Ormsby and the Officer Commanding Bravo Company (OC B Coy) was Major Bruce Barclay. The Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) was Warrant Officer Class 1 Joscelyn Lynch. I was promoted to lance corporal in 1991, to corporal in 1993 and to my present rank of sergeant in 2003.

The duties of the JDF were not as heavy as they are now. There were no special operations to speak of; only curfews which saw the soldiers deployed on the ground for the duration of these curfews.

When I first joined 1JR, duties were mainly static in nature. The duties were King's House Guard, Port Royal Guard, Port Henderson Guard and Vale Royal Guard. The Unit comprised four companies: an Internal Security (IS) Coy, a Coy for Guard Duties, a Miscellaneous Coy that provided men for picquet duties in Lathbury Barracks, and a Support Group that was a part of HQ Coy. The main duty of the Support Group was to conduct patrols. In fact, it was only the Support Group that did patrols. The duties of the JDF were not as heavy as they are now. There were no special operations to speak of—only curfews which saw the soldiers deployed on the ground for the duration of these curfews.

However, as time went by and crime became more rampant in Kingston, the other companies started to undertake patrols, but even then those duties were less taxing. The patrols were not limited to a specific area of

Unforgotten

Sergeant Lyndon McCalla

The longest-serving member of 1JR remembers

operation or boundary—we were free to patrol the city and would act as a quick reaction force for other patrols.

Duties got a bit more hectic for the Force by the late '80s, as the Battalion was assigned the prison guard duty at the Tower Street Adult Correctional Centre. I remember once I was on duty at the prison for 14 days, after which I had only one day off. Once I got back to Up Park Camp, I was immediately placed on IS duty for another six days. It did not end there. After serving those duties, I was almost instantly sent on duty for another 14 days on King's House Guard duties. But I took no issue with those 34 straight days of duty, as I proudly accepted the fact that I was there to work whenever and wherever.

In the 1980s the fortnightly pay for a private was \$116.00. Now, that was a lot to work with in those days, as things were not as expensive as they are now. There were very few people who owned motor vehicles in those days; only the senior members of the Force had motor cars.

At that time, training was mostly conducted when the Battalion was located in Moneague Training Camp (MTC). The theme at MTC in those days was 'Training, Recreation and Rest'. The only duty in MTC was IS duty and camp guard. However, in 1986 the JDF started to conduct Operation 'Buccaneer' duties (narcotics eradication and interdiction across the country which included the destruction of cultivated and cured marijuana) and since then the Battalion in MTC has been conducting this duty. I was on the very first Buccaneer duty that deployed to Braes River in St Elizabeth.

The Battalion would also conduct regular drill sessions every Thursday morning, with the RSM in charge. All the soldiers were expected to turn out in pristine condition in their green uniforms, as the RSM would mete out various punishments if one was to turn out in 'bad order'.

Family time was a precious commodity, as most soldiers were from the rural parts of the country; so every moment with their family was valued. In the 1980s, the fortnightly pay for a private was \$116.00. That was a lot to work with in those days, as things were not as expensive as they are now. There were very few people who owned motor vehicles in those days; only the senior members of the Force had motorcars.

My fondest memory was when I was selected for the march and shoot team of the Battalion. Shooting is more than just carrying out a motion—for me it is my passion. I feel connected to my rifle. I have always entered the Queen's Medal Competition, and I am ranked in the top 24. My highest placement ever was 11th.

Almost thirty years in the Battalion has more than qualified me to give some advice to the younger soldiers coming up through the ranks. In my opinion, the Battalion has moved forward in a positive light and only has to ensure now that the good order and discipline synonymous with the military, along with the administration of the soldiers, are balanced. **A**

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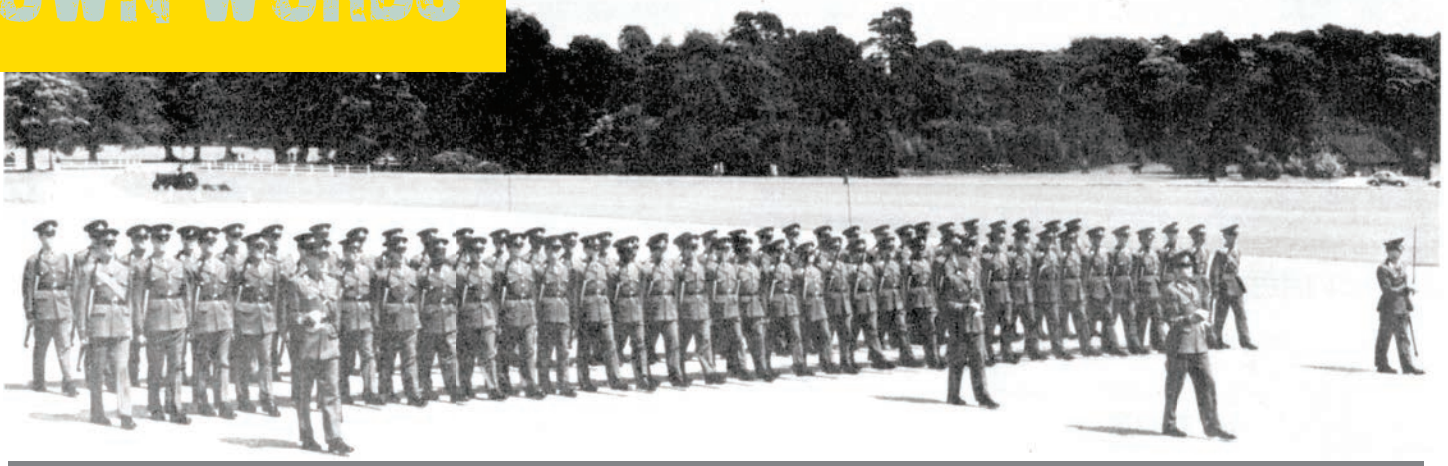
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Officer Cadets on parade at Sandhurst. (Originally published - Alert 1969)

Life of A Cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst

Second Lieutenant
Ian Robinson

(Originally published - Alert 1969)

IT REALLY BEGAN WHEN I REPORTED AT LATHBURY BARRACKS on the 'Glorious 1st of June' 1965. An auspicious day and up to now one can remember the mixed feelings of fright, anxiety and excitement. Had I known what the next two and a half years held for me I would not have felt so apprehensive.

Having arrived at Lathbury Barracks, I was rushed through a maze of storerooms, offices, barrack rooms and vehicles. The result was that I had been issued with all my uniform, kit and equipment and was spirited away to the cool air of the depot at Newcastle in short order. My first reaction on being taken into a barrack room and seeing fellow recruits with all their kit smartly laid out, was to take five minutes rest to recover from the exertions of the past few hours. The illusion was shattered by the corporal in charge of the hut who informed the entire room that I was not yet an officer—just another recruit.

The first four weeks were spent cleaning, drilling, running, climbing, learning, eating and occasionally sleeping. I had lost 15 lbs in weight—not from a lack of good food, but from sheer physical work. I began to feel less like a sack of potatoes. After four weeks, I was told I could join the remainder of the platoon for our passing out parade. We drilled on the square from dawn to dusk under the expert eye of Company Sergeant Major Gladstone Bryan.

The big day arrived; we arose early and prepared ourselves for the parade which was to be taken by the Commanding Officer of the First Battalion The Jamaica Regiment. Somehow I managed to make no mistakes. On that parade, I was presented with a prize for being the second best rifle shot. After free beer in the canteen, lunch and more free beer, I felt the effort had been worthwhile.

A week on the Twickenham Park rifle range followed. After that it was back to Newcastle to do more advanced training. At last the end and preparation for the trip to England and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

In September I left Palisadoes Airport—once again with a feeling of uneasiness and curiosity. Having completed the final stages of the journey by train and bus, I arrived outside the establishment that was to be my home for the next two years.

Our motto at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst is 'SERVE DUCERE' which means 'SERVE TO LEAD'. The cadets had their own interpretation which was 'Guts, Grit and Determination.' Without these fairly earthly attributes a cadet would find it impossible to finish the course. The principal aim of the course is to turn out qualified leaders who are responsible for the morale, well being, efficiency and above all, the lives of the men under their command. These are the responsibilities which can only be exercised if one is prepared and trained to think of others before self.

The R.M.A., Sandhurst at this particular period was organized into three colleges—Old, New and Victory, each one having four companies. Officers, warrant officers and sergeants of the British Army form the training staff. The syllabus is divided into military and academic work, there being six terms of three months each. Of these, two are solely military, the other four being mainly academic.

As I arrived through the gates of Sandhurst that first day, I was immediately impressed by the beauty of the place with its handsome buildings and well-laid out grounds. I felt proud to be a student there. I was one of the junior officer cadets, who was to be put through a tough course of basic training, consisting of cross country runs before breakfast, drill, weapon training, physical training, map reading, military tactics and discipline. The first term, and indeed the others, saw the senior cadets showing their mental as guides and chasers in a unique form of cadet 'government'. The climax of the term, apart from exams, was a three day military exercise which ended with a five mile march and shoot. By some miracle I had survived the term and ahead lay my first holiday; this I spent in England getting to know the country better.

At the beginning of the second term, life improved. Academic work started in earnest with a wide choice of subjects. Main Maths and Science, Main Arts, Special Maths and Science and Special Languages. The main courses taking the student up to the first stage of Advanced Level and the Special courses taking the students up to first year university level. One may specialize in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Additional Military History, Science and Warfare; you are obliged to take Military History and International Affairs. After the tests and examinations I felt the urge to travel.

Three other Jamaican cadets and myself planned a trip to Europe. We bought an old van for thirty pounds, planned a route in advance, borrowed camping equipment from the RMA, booked a ferry passage across the Channel and obtained the necessary visas. Our holiday took us to Calais (France), Antwerp (Belgium), Amsterdam and Rotterdam (Holland), Liege (Belgium) and Luxemburg, then through the lovely wine country via Lyon to Marseilles (France). Once we were on the French Riviera, we wandered along to Cannes and to Monte Carlo, then homewards via Lyon and Paris. The trip took two weeks.

The third term was similar to the preceding term except that an assault course competition kept us physically alert. The exams played a leading part as did the two week military exercise in Germany or the Middle East.

The next holiday was spent visiting Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Norway, traveling on buses, trains and ferries, thereby meeting a great number of friendly natives.



Statue of Queen Victoria at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst
(Originally published - Alert 1969)

The fourth term was crammed with academic work, but about mid-May a three day initiative exercise relieved the tension. This exercise is normally held near Paris (France) and is full of action and excitement. The term ended with the inevitable exams.

The Christmas holiday I spent in Spain to improve my Spanish. By air to Paris, by train to Barcelona then on to Costa Bravo, Madrid and across to Portugal. Because I was on my own I was forced to speak the local language, the result being that the trip greatly helped me when I took my Spanish exam the following term.

The fifth term is one of 'academic reckoning.' The cadets are busy swotting up for university entrance exams, 'A' Level exams and the normal academy exams. Battle PT keeps the body active and the mind alert—the exercise consist of ten mile runs with two hour limits, ending up with a number of agility tests.

Rugby, soccer, hockey, athletics, boxing, judo, basketball, tennis, badminton, swimming, squash, fencing and, of course, cricket are among the variety of sports offered at Sandhurst. All of these and indeed others not mentioned have qualified instructors to guide and coach the cadets to play the games properly. If you represent the Academy, or even lesser sides, you will have the chance to

travel both in England and on the Continent. The first and second teams in any sport are of a very high standard and are pitted against good civilian clubs as well as the other British and Foreign Military Academics.

The sixth and final term, filled with activity, flies past and suddenly the glorious day arrives—the Sovereign's Parade. This Parade is, for the senior cadets, the crowning point of their two years at Sandhurst, for after the parade they are commissioned officers.

On 27 July 1967, I was one of the very proud cadets who marched up the steps of Old College to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, leaving behind nearly 800 cadets from all over the world who had yet to face the remainder of their course. This moving climax to a cadet's life at Sandhurst comes at the end of the Sovereign's Parade at which a member of the Royal Family or a very high ranking British, Commonwealth or foreign Officer takes the salute.

On the social side, life can be anything but dull with any number of company and academy dances and balls. Their most glittering of these is probably the 'June Ball' which is one of the largest social events in the English calendar. The final event of the cadet life at the RMA is the Commissioning Ball held in an exclusive London Hotel.

Space prevents a more exhaustive narrative but when I look back at my adventurous years at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, I feel a great sense of achievement. Those years were challenging to me and I like to think that I overcame them with 'Guts, Grit and Determination'. I left Sandhurst with many happy memories and some lasting friendships. It was indeed a sad moment when I passed through the gates of Sandhurst for the last time, even though I was pleased and proud to be a second lieutenant in the Jamaica Defence Force. **A**

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THE HIGH LIFE

By Lieutenant Webster Williams

Once a coffee plantation and then a training camp, Newcastle holds a commanding place in JDF's history



(Photo: Charles Allen)

The Newcastle Hill Station was of great importance to the British Forces stationed in Jamaica during the 19th Century. British soldiers stationed there were called upon to quell riots in Kingston. It is interesting to note that soldiers from the Newcastle were used to quell the Morant Bay Rebellion in 1865.

THE JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE MILITARY TRAINING WING IN NEWCASTLE has been the home of numerous soldiers over the years. Originally, the facility was built as a 'change of air' camp to house British troops stationed in Jamaica, a cool retreat from the dreaded yellow fever epidemic that was decimating the troop population. Today, it is the key training facility for the Jamaica Defence Force. Over the years there have been a few changes to the architecture, but one thing has remained constant at Newcastle—the high quality of soldiers that it has produced.

From a basic hill station for British soldiers, to the Federal Defence Force Training Depot of the Regiment of the British West Indies Federation, Newcastle has morphed over the years into its current incarnation—the Military Training Wing of the JDF, which falls under the Combat Support Battalion.

With a picturesque view of Kingston and Portmore, the Hellshire hills and the hills of St Catherine and Clarendon, the Military Training Wing is situated on the south side of the Port Royal Mountain range in St Andrew, approximately 25 kilometres from Kingston, at an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet above sea level. The hill station for the British soldiers was built in 1841, primarily as a remedy for the high mortality rate of the newly arrived British troops, who were succumbing to tropical diseases such as yellow fever and malaria. However, it was noticed that there were fewer deaths among those living in the cooler climates of the mountains.

This spurred Sir William Gomm, then commander of all British Forces in Jamaica, to take action. He petitioned the British War Office to establish a hill station somewhere in the Port Royal Mountains. However, the British War Office was very reluctant to establish another military station in Jamaica. Eventually, the Office capitulated and a relatively inexpensive old coffee plantation was bought and the Newcastle Hill Station established.

Initially, the British soldiers lived in tents and small huts. Eventually, more buildings were constructed and the military station grew in size. Statistics show that between 1842 and 1958, the mortality rate of soldiers fell from 12% to 0.42%. After achieving the objective of reducing the soldiers' mortality rate, the Newcastle Hill Station became a permanent base for the British Army.



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Insignias of regiments that have been stationed at Newcastle over the years.

Newcastle was of great importance to the British Forces stationed in Jamaica during the 19th Century. British soldiers stationed there were often called upon to quell riots in Kingston. It is interesting to note that soldiers from Newcastle were used to quell the Morant Bay Rebellion in 1865. However, the importance of the Station to the British Forces declined in the 20th Century, and thereafter it was used mainly as a change-of-air camp.

Since 1962, the Military Training Wing has been the major training camp for all new recruits entering the JDF. Numerous courses are offered throughout the year, which allow continuous learning and improvement. However, training of new recruits and potential officers are the main focus of the base.

In 1958 the Newcastle Hill Station rose again to prominence when it became the Federal Defence Force Training Depot for soldiers of the West India Regiment of the British West Indies Federation. The Federation was dissolved on 31 May 1962, and, as a result, the Regiment was disbanded. The JDF was formed on 31 July 1962, two months after the dissolution of the Federation, and the Federal Defence Force Training Depot for the Regiment of the British West Indies became the Newcastle Jamaica Defence Force Training Depot in 1962. At Independence, Newcastle was given to the Jamaican government by the British as part of a general settlement of all military lands in the country. The main square at the



Distinctive red roofed buildings nestled in the hills of Newcastle

Military Training Wing was renamed the Sir William Gomm Square in 1965. The Camp houses numerous emblems which speak to its rich history. The cannon on the square, which forms an important piece of Newcastle's history, is inscribed with the words: 'This cannon was brought from Port Royal to Newcastle by the 66th Company RGA in 1906. It took several weeks to get to Newcastle as it had to be pulled by mules. The cannon was used by members of the Royal Artillery for training purposes.'

A monument was also erected in the cemetery to commemorate the British soldiers who died from tropical diseases. Inscribed on this monument are the following words: 'This monument is erected by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the 84th York and Lancaster Regiment to the memory of their comrades who died during their service at Newcastle Jamaica in the years 1867.8.9.'

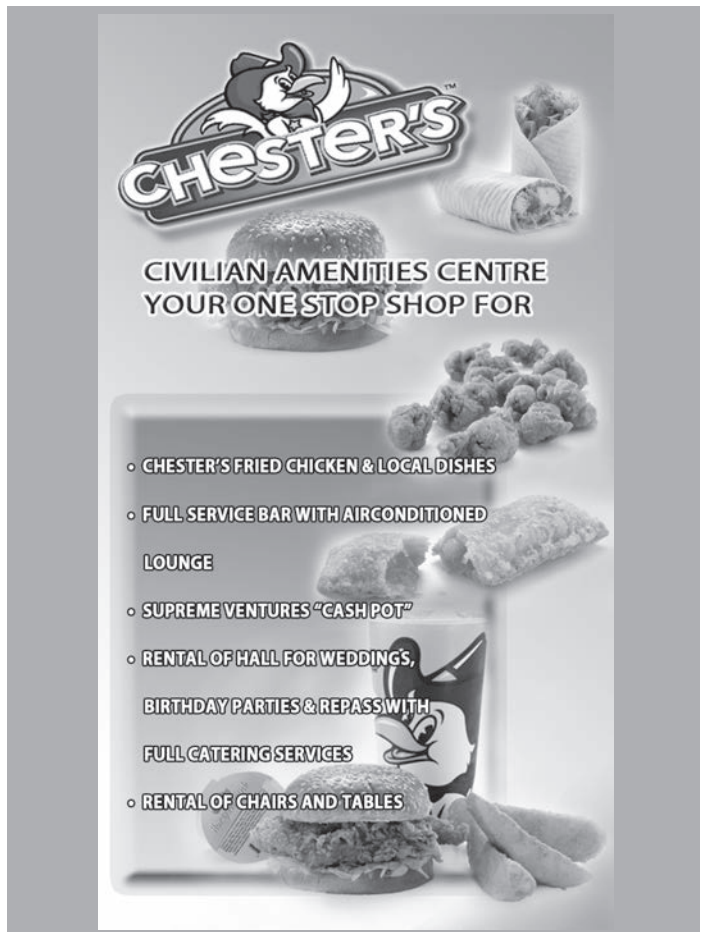
On the wall facing the Sir William Gomm Square are the 24 insignias of regiments that have been stationed at Newcastle over the years, the last of which was The Jamaica Regiment. The Military Training Wing has a rich military tradition. In addition to British regiments stationed there in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, Canadian regiments were also stationed there during World War II.

The architecture of Newcastle has basically remained unchanged for decades. Basic refurbishing has been done to some of the buildings in an effort to preserve the rich history of the Jamaica Defence Force Military Training Wing. Three buildings (House 5, Bush Cottage and Sunset) have been abandoned due to destruction and deterioration over time.

Since 1962, the Military Training Wing has been the major training camp for all new recruits entering the JDF. Numerous courses are offered, which allow continuous learning and improvement. However, training of new recruits and potential officers are the main focus of the base. Historically, the recruits of the Jamaica Defence Force were trained at Newcastle for a 23-week period, however based on the requirements of the Force; the duration of training has been adjusted from time to time. Since the formation of the JDF, there have been 103 male and 11 female intakes trained.

Potential officers (POs) in the JDF traditionally undergo more extensive and intense training than regular recruits. Officers can enter Newcastle at any given time for training as recommended by HQ JDF. However, their stay at Newcastle is not for a prescribed period. If there is no intake in training at the required time, a special programme is developed that covers basic military training. A sergeant and a corporal will be assigned to the POs to prepare them for overseas courses. If an intake is in training, they can join it for basic military training. If they should complete the intake and are deemed ready by the detachment commander, then they are appointed officer cadet.

The JDF may be granted spaces for our officer cadets to receive training at any given time by our overseas partners, which could result in a PO leaving Newcastle in short order. These courses may be offered by Canada, India, the United Kingdom or the United States of America. **A**



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A DAY IN OF A SOLDIER



The core values of the JDF—courage, commitment, honour, integrity, loyalty, discipline—are catalysts for each day in the life of a soldier. In the course of 24 hours, the men and women of the Force perform dozens of functions all designed to remain 'fighting fit'. The soldier's life is not merely about work, it is about how the power of one ignites the nobility of many.

THE LIFE



- 1 A member of the JDF CG at the chart table onboard one of Her Majesty's Jamaica Ships
- 2 The JMB entertains during one of it's many performances
- 3 Soldiers of the JDF CG patrolling Kingston Harbour
- 4 Soldiers on an Electrician's Course installing breakers
- 5 A member of 2JR taking a free kick during the Force Football Competition
- 6 Soldiers on mobile patrol
- 7 A soldier firing the M16 A2 rifle on the Twickenham Park Gallery Range
- 8 Chefs of JDF serving at the FCC
- 9 A boxer from 1 Engr Regt (JDF) evades a left jab thrown by a boxer from Sp and Svcs Bn
- 10 Members of 1JR on parade with the Bn's Colours
- 11 Pilot and co-pilot head towards a Bell 407 helicopter on the JDF AW flight line
- 12 Canadian and Jamaican soldiers greet each other during operation Jaguar, 2011
- 13 A JDF AW crewman guides a rescue effort
- 14 A squad of recruits during a drill exercise at Newcastle
- 15 Prince Harry shares a light moment with members of the JDF

A DAY IN



THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER



18



28



19



20

- 16 Focussing on the objective, Exercise Northern Trail 2012, Canada
- 17 Dental Officer and Technician tend to a patient
- 18 Members of 1 Engr Regt (JDF) constructing the JMAS student pilots' accommodation
- 19 A General Duties Clerk at work
- 20 Soldiers utilizing the internet cafe at the Jamaican Military Museum and Library
- 21 Officers attending a Victoria Cross Dinner at the Jamaica Officers' Club, Up Park Camp
- 22 Members of 1 Engr Regt (JDF) undertake welding in the metal workshop
- 23 A JDF officer assists a victim of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti
- 24 Soldiers rappel using the Australian technique at the recently constructed rappelling tower at UPC
- 25 A Bell 412 EP helicopter pilot and crewmen train for a search and rescue mission.
- 26 Vehicle mechanics at the JDF Workshop repairing a service vehicle
- 27 Reviewing the plan, Exercise Northern Trail 2012, Canada
- 28 Members of the JDF participating in the Force's Annual Cross Country and Athletics Competition
- 29 An Explosive Ordnance Device Technician examines a briefcase for explosives



29



22



21

VIEWS



FROM THE TOP

JDF's Chiefs bare all in a revolutionary roundtable discussion

By Nazma Muller

AS PART OF ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS, on 16 February 2012 at the Faculty of Law, University of the West Indies, the Jamaica Defence Force hosted a historic event to honour all seven living men who have held the illustrious post of Chief of Staff since the creation of the Force. The evening's discussion, moderated by Principal of the Norman Manley Law School, Professor Stephen Vasciannie, was as wide-ranging as it was interesting, punctuated by colourful anecdotes, hearty laughter and illuminating insights into the evolution of the Force.

It was indeed "an unprecedented look at the leadership of one of Jamaica's most highly respected institutions", according to organizer Lieutenant Colonel Milton Neath, Commanding Officer of the Support and Services Battalion. The former Chiefs, as well as the current Chief of Defence Staff, Major General Antony Anderson, were, for the first time ever, free to speak about the decisions they made at the helm of the country's armed forces. (Government business has become more transparent with the passing of the Access to Information Act in 2002; and the Official Secrets Act, which has cloaked all JDF matters in secrecy in the past, is set to be repealed.)

Among the distinguished guests invited to witness the historic occasion were Minister of National Security, Honourable Peter Bunting; Chief Justice the Honourable Mrs Justice Zaila McCalla; Supreme Court judges; as well as distinguished professors.

In his welcome address, Lieutenant Colonel Neath quoted Greek philosopher Thucydides, saying, "The nation that makes a great distinction between its scholars and its warriors will have its thinking done by cowards and its fighting done by fools." To this end, every JDF officer above the rank of major is encouraged to pursue at least a first degree, and academic pursuits are actively encouraged.' Lieutenant Colonel Neath hailed the six former Chiefs—Major General Rudolph Green, Major General Robert Neish, Rear Admiral Peter Brady, Major General John Simmonds, Rear Admiral Hardley Lewin and Major General Stewart Saunders—who, together, represented more than 200 years of service to their country. These "leaders of their time" had inspired men and women to serve their country,' he said.

Moderator Professor Vasciannie joked that it was his special honour to be talking with 'more than 200 years of general stardom'. He then invited each of the former Chiefs to recount the highlights of their tenure as Chief of Staff, beginning—and 'not to make a political statement'—with General Green. 'He is,' pointed out Professor Vasciannie, 'after all, to my far left.' This drew appreciative laughter from the audience, who relished the pun, which set the tone for the evening.

Beginning with General Green, who served as Chief of Staff from 1973-79, the six former heads all gave brief accounts of their stewardship of the JDF, and

revealing how, with each leader, the Force was shaped by their personalities and personal ambitions. General Green recalled that it was a rewarding job, but not easy at all. His legacy, he said, was his contribution to the administration and discipline in the Force. Some of his most memorable moments included the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Jamaica in 1975; mounting the guard at Buckingham Palace; and the State of Emergency in 1976 which lasted a whole year. At the time, recalled General Green, there was only one regular and one reserve battalion. He complained to the Government, and the JDF was given another regular battalion. During his tenure the JDF grew to incorporate an Air Wing, the Coast Guard and other units, such as the Intelligence Unit and a Women's Unit. Up until then only infantry officers could be Chief of Staff, however General Green saw to it that the position was opened up to the Coast Guard and other units.

General Neish, whose tenure began rather suddenly in 1979, and lasted until 1990, had a baptism of fire, and a rather eventful stewardship. He took over just as the violence for which Jamaica would become known had begun to escalate, leading up to the infamous 1980 elections. General Neish strived to promote professionalism, loyalty and impartiality in his troops, even as they faced floods and dock strikes at home, and a hurricane in Dominica. Despite the bloody change of government in 1980, 'Needless to say, I remained Chief of Staff,' Neish deadpanned. The early '80s took the JDF on a tour of duty in Grenada, working with the United States military in the 1983 invasion. A year later the JDF became computerised.

In 1985, severe flooding in Clarendon saw the JDF called out to provide assistance and relief to residents. Military personnel also had to take over from nurses at Kingston Public Hospital when they went on strike. That same year, JDF engineers would be instrumental in helping to set up the Rockfort Power Barge. In 1988, the JDF experienced a roller coaster of emotions as members who were part of the Jamaican national bobsled team



In arms Major General John Simmonds (left) is overjoyed at reconnecting with Rear Admiral Peter Brady.



found international fame when the team made its debut at the Winter Olympics in Canada in February; but in September, Hurricane Gilbert hit, and Jamaica was devastated.

In 1989, the government again changed—and "I remained as Chief of Staff," intoned General Neish, to the sound of laughter from the audience. Admiral Brady (1990-1998) also received a baptism of fire. Three hours after his welcome party, the then Minister of National Security said to him: "I want a technical plan to curb this rising violence as soon as possible."

Admiral Brady's legacy, he said, was that he wanted women in the JDF to move away from traditional roles, and he tried to forge relationships with non-traditional partners of the JDF, such as the French forces. The Engineer Regiment took on many nation-building tasks, for example in Montserrat after the volcanic eruption, and the Jamaican Farm Road Project, where the JDF improved access to markets for farmers by building feeder roads.

On Admiral Brady's watch the JDF also established Newcastle as a training institution for a junior staff college, which reduced overseas training costs significantly. His focus on management level officers having an academic and civil education has resulted in every officer of the rank of major and above having to pursue at least a first degree. Brady himself has a Master's in Marine Management.

The state visit of Pope John Paul II in 1993 followed a rather unforgettable encounter involving former US Secretary of State Colin Powell, a former four star general of the US Army, whose parents were Jamaican. Rear Admiral Brady gave his own version of the helicopter near miss that made the pages of Powell's autobiography, much to the delight of the audience.

General Simmonds (1998-2002) chose to give his perspective on the future direction of the Force. Having witnessed the political context in which the

JDF took part in many operations—and the nature and security of these operations being affected by political interference—he wanted to see that changed. Although he understood the role of the JDF in supporting the Jamaica Constabulary Force, he had noted that the patrols with the police were always in the same communities.

"I tried to bring about improved conditions for the enlisted members of the JDF," General Simmonds explained. "As Napoleon said, a leader is a dealer in hope and this is what I tried to give my officers. My vision for the JDF is one of a highly trained modern Force, with intelligence and the ability to use Information Communication Technology (ICT) at their disposal." At the same time he wanted JDF members to have respect for the rights of the public and to see the recruitment bar raised.

Admiral Lewin (2002-2007) is by far the most colourful—and quoted—of all the Chiefs, having been appointed Commissioner of Police after his retirement. He led the JCF with the same unflinching integrity as he had the JDF. His outspokenness, which has landed him in 'hot water' with politicians over the years, is balanced by a sharp wit. He recalled the moment he decided on a career in the military.

It was 1972, and he was a cadet on a frigate. They were doing role play, and he was given command of the ship. When he called out the order to turn the ship to port, almost instantly the man at the helm responded to his order and the great big ship began to turn. "I was not yet 18 years old, and 10 tons of steel was under my command. It was the most exhilarating feeling in the world," he recounted.

Admiral Lewin ensured that it became a requirement for every member of the JDF to be able to swim and pass the Military Swim Test. He said this had led soldiers to grumble that "we have an infantry Chief of Staff, who wants us to run—now a Coast Guard Chief of Staff who wants us to swim—God help us if we get an Air Wing Chief of Staff!"

The highlights of his career included an invitation from The Queen to the passing out parade of cadets at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell. "I planted a tree there so if you ever visit, you must look for it," he said. Lewin was also responsible for the development of the Strategic Defence Review of the JDF, which charted the way forward for the Force, and which is still ongoing.

General Saunders (2007-2010), the immediately previous Chief of Defence Staff, highlighted the fact that the JDF now offers 125 career paths and training options for young Jamaicans. He believes that every Jamaican should do a three-year stint in the JDF—a suggestion that was met with applause. "We need far more discipline than we have right now," he said.

The former Chiefs expressed their pleasure that the JDF has maintained its high standards over the five decades of its existence. Admiral Brady pointed out that the JDF is an 'insurance policy' that Jamaica needs to have, so that "we can call on it whenever we need to."

General Anderson said that the greatest need of the JDF right now is not money or equipment, although that always helps, but "for the members of the Force to understand the need for what they do; why they do it, and not just to do it. I want them to understand their effect on the society. The use of excessive force is not to be tolerated. There are rules of engagement, and JDF soldiers are given cards with the rules written on them. We can't be abusing the very people that we work for. At no time has it been the policy of the JDF to use excessive force. We use just enough force to get the job done."

In concluding, Dr Derrick McCoy, Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Law, said he was very proud to have been part of the occasion. Each of the Chiefs had brought something new and unique to the JDF, and through their management the JDF had remained true to its vision throughout its existence. "Can it [the success] be replicated outside the JDF?" Dr McCoy asked. "No one used lack of resources as an excuse for not getting the job done or not succeeding." The policy of succession leadership in the JDF had smoothed the transition in leaders over the years, and kept the JDF on a consistent path.

Finally, each of the former Chiefs was presented with a token of appreciation—an abeng, the traditional cow horn used by the Maroons. General Anderson then presented a painting of all the Chiefs of Staff, by Jeffery Perry, to the Faculty of Law, an apt memento to mark the occasion of the first-ever roundtable of the former Chiefs of the JDF. **A**



A HOME OF OUR OWN

Due to persistent water problems at Up Park, another parcel of land 'adjacent to the Camp' known as Wolmer's Pen was purchased in 1820 because it had its own well...

Over two centuries, Up Park Camp has become one of Kingston's most indelible landmarks.

By Lieutenant Colonel Martin Rickman

THE HISTORY OF THE LAND, BUILDINGS AND OTHER AMENITIES of the main base of the Jamaica Defence Force, located at Up Park Camp in Kingston, is an intriguing one. The Camp itself has alternately expanded and contracted in size over the 228 years since the original property was acquired in the late 18th century.

The earliest record of Up Park Camp dates back to 17 June 1784, when lands known as Up Park Pen¹ were sold to the British War Office by trustees of the estate of Sir Alexander Grant Bt² (1705-72) for £350³. As a young man, Alexander Grant studied basic pharmacy in Aberdeen, Scotland, and in 1722 at the age of 17 he sailed to Jamaica and began working

as a doctor to the slaves on sugar plantations owned by his cousins. He later bought his own plantations, one of which was located at Up Park Pen in St Andrew's parish⁴. This original purchase totalled 156 acres comprising 'the Barrack Square and Exercising Ground'⁵, on what is now known as Lathbury Barracks and all the lands south of it, including the JDF Airfield, the Polo Field, Curphey Barracks, the Gun Court and Harman Barracks, which were all built in the 20th Century.

Prior to the first purchase of land for Up Park Camp, the soldiers of His Majesty's Forces were billeted in Kingston houses and in barracks located to the north-west corner of 'the Parade'⁶ at the centre of Kingston, which was later referred to as the 'Old Military

1 Many of the properties in Jamaica were called 'pen' or sometimes 'penn' – an old English term for a breeding farm for livestock. In Jamaica, however, the term was used to refer to farms producing crops for export as well as livestock. This was particularly true of the Liguanea Plains where a large number of pens were concentrated.

2 Bt, abbreviation of a member of the lowest hereditary titled British order (in effect, a hereditary knightwood)

3 Historic Jamaica by Frank Cundall (1915), p. 226, Cornell University Library.

4 A North East Story: Scotland, Africa and Slavery in the Caribbean, retrieved 12 Nov 12 at <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/slavery/2p1.htm>

5 Royal Engineer Charts of War Department Property (1922), Sheet 1 Up Park Camp Division, located at 1 Engineer Regiment Drawing Office, Up Park Camp.

6 Lady Nugent's Journal by Philip Wright (2002), p. 165, University of the West Indies Press.



Artist's depiction of Up Park Camp in the 19th Century looking northward, most likely from the present-day airfield. Note the two-storey barrack buildings and officers' accommodation in front. Lithograph by J W Kidd. Courtesy of the National Library of Jamaica

Parade', and is now known as St. William Grant Park or simply 'Parade'⁷. This first acquisition of land was to construct suitable barracks for the troops in Jamaica who had been suffering greatly from yellow fever since the 17th century. In 1793, records of proceedings of the House of Assembly stated that '...lodging allowance would be deducted from the troops' pay since they were now accommodated in new barracks at Up Park...'⁸, indicating that the barracks would have just been completed at that time. The original barracks built in Up Park Camp after the initial purchase were destroyed by a violent hurricane shortly after completion, and temporary barracks were constructed in their place. These were inadequately constructed and lacked a proper water supply. This led, in 1801, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, Major General George Nugent (later Field Marshal Sir George Nugent), to persuade the British Treasury to sanction the building of modern

barracks to house 1,000 men, as well as a hospital at Up Park Camp⁹.

The camp in Kingston was detailed in an engineer study done in 1811, which describes how the topography provided the site with 'a number of important features such as the gradual rise of the land from about 200 feet above sea level at the southern end to a height of 313 feet at the northern boundary, thus affording a commanding view of Kingston about one and a half miles to the south'. Also noted in the report was the fact that the site was generally flat for the purposes of drill and the ground was dry and well-drained.

A description of the new barracks can be seen in a treatise on remittent fever by W. Arnold MD in 1840:

'...arrangements of the different buildings for the accommodation of

Officers and men is really and truly an imposing scene... These barracks are better ventilated now than formerly and consist of three ranges: those for Officers in front, for the men in the centre and for the hospital in the rear. These barracks are of brick, two stories high; the hospital of the same material but of one storey and a basement, with balconies all round.'¹⁰

Another description of the barracks at Up Park Camp in the early 1800s was given by Michael Scott in his famous work, Tom Cringle's Log of 1832:

'...They were splendid, airy, large two storey buildings, well raised off the ground on brick pillars so that there was a perfectly free ventilation of air

7 Historic Jamaica p. 193

8 Historical Development of Up Park Camp by Lt Col. R.G. Green (1970), Alert Magazine.

9 Lady Nugent's Journal, p. 127

10 Historical Development of Up Park Camp



Headquarters Jamaica Defence Force in the 1960s

between the surface of the earth and the floor of the first storey, as well as through the whole of the upper rooms...'

It was Tom Cringle's Log that made the cotton tree at Up Park Camp famous and gave Cotton Tree Gate its name: '...the trees [at Up Park Camp] were most magnificent. We clambered up to one of them, a large umbrageous cotton tree, which cast a shadow on the ground...of thirty paces in diameter...'

According to all reports, the quake destroyed Up Park Camp and the collapsing buildings killed quite a few soldiers, including about 40 sick soldiers who were burned to death before they could be removed from the hospital which caught fire after the tremor...

A close examination of images of Up Park Camp in the 1800s reveals that the barracks were indeed large, two-storey buildings raised off the ground by pillars. Evidence of similar style construction with structures built on pillars still exists in Up Park Camp today.

Due to persistent water problems at Up Park Camp, another parcel of land 'adjacent to the Camp' known as Wolmer's Pen was purchased in 1820 because it had its own well¹¹. Later, in the early 1830s, water was conveyed from the Papine reservoir down Hope Lane and through the water course (8" iron pipes) leading to Up Park Camp under contract to the value of £630 per annum¹², which would have been a substantial sum, considering the value of the initial land purchase. At some point later, drinking water was provided by two wells, one in the upper portion of the camp and the other at the 'end of a narrow corridor protruding from the southern corner of the station'¹³ which would have been in the vicinity of what is now known as 'Duppy Gate.'

In the early 19th Century, the parish of St Andrew and specifically the Liguanea Plains had little urban development as this area comprised mostly sugar plantations. Thus, the camp was isolated from other large settlements (in contrast to today where it is completely engulfed by the greater Kingston), such that 'beyond the walls on all sides, was an endless scene of pens broken only by the looming bulk of the Long Mountain a short distance away to the northeast'¹⁴.

With the abolition of slavery in 1838 and the increasing population, the town of Kingston began to grow in size. In 1872 the capital was permanently moved from Spanish Town to Kingston and the number of troops posted to Kingston and surrounding areas about that time averaged approximately 10,000, most of whom were accommodated at Up Park Camp.

On 29 September 1881, two plots of land totalling 22 acres were purchased for the purpose of constructing a 1,000-yard shooting range. This range had its 1,000-yard bank in the area just north of the old cemetery in Up Park Camp and the butts (target area) were located to the east of that, beyond Mountain View Avenue, just south of the present-day Jamaica Rifle Association.

A number of purchases of additional land for the camp were made in 1900. The first was 257 acres bought from Sir Dudley Gordon Allen Duckworth-King Bt for £3,789¹⁵ and included land now occupied by the Married Officers Quarters (and former British Military Hospital until 1963), the Bustamante Hospital for Children, the Jamaica Constabulary Force Transport and Repairs Workshop, part of Swallowfield, and also Briggs Park in which now stands the National Stadium. The next was 14 acres purchased from Charley J Fitzallen Smith for £336, on which is now located the Engineers' Workshops and JDF Technical Training Institute. The other two purchases that year were for the purpose of increasing the shooting range and securing the danger area. These were located on the eastern side of Mountain View Avenue and up into Long Mountain, and originally were a part of Hope Pen and Mona Estate. The first of these was 33 acres purchased from the Rt Hon. Mary Baroness Kinloss for £425, and the second was 42 acres bought from Louis Francis Verley for £211.

At 1535 hrs on 14 January 1907, a massive earthquake shook Kingston; within 40 seconds, Jamaica's capital was reduced to rubble and dust, and more than 1,000 people were killed. According to all reports, the quake destroyed Up Park Camp and the collapsing buildings killed quite a few troops, including about 40 sick soldiers who were burned to death before they could be removed from the hospital which caught fire after the tremor¹⁶. The estimated cost to rebuild the camp was £80,000 and work began that same year. By year-end, construction of the barrack rooms as we know them today was completed. The Military Chapel, which was located inside the perimeter of 'The Lines' (Lathbury Barracks) between Battalion Headquarters and Bravo Company Office was completely

11 Historic Jamaica p. 173

12 Jamaica Surveyed by B W Higman (1988), p. 124, UWI Press

13 The British Army in the West Indies by Roger Norman Buckley (1998), p. 79, University Press of Florida

14 The British Army in the West Indies p.79

15 Royal Engineer Plan of War Department Property (1922), Sheet 2 Up Park Camp located at 1 Engineer Regiment Drawing Office, Up Park Camp

16 Jamaican Family Research Genealogy Research Library Online (2006). The Daily Telegraph, St John N.B. dated Jan 19 1907. Retrieved Nov 13, 2011 from <http://jamaicanfamilysearch.com/Samples/earthqu4.htm>

destroyed by the earthquake. The new chapel was built in its present location and completed in 1912, which makes this year its centenary.

In 1908, Camp Road was conveyed to the Colonial Government and right of way given to the public to create more routes heading south to Kingston. During this period land on both sides of Camp Road was still Up Park Camp property. Between 1919 and 1922 an additional 122 acres was bought to the north and south of the rifle range along the Long Mountain Road (Mountain View Avenue) for £1,190¹⁷; this was for safety purposes to further expand the danger area around the range. Interviews with Retired Major General Rudolph Green and others revealed that shooting took place on the range until the 1960s and that firing took place across Mountain View Avenue, which was sunk below the general level of the range so that vehicles could pass below the line of fire. There used to be a foot bridge across the road for troops to access the butts.

In the early 1900s, the total land area in Up Park Camp would have been in excess of 646 acres and included lands as far east as the ridge of the Long Mountain, Swallowfield to the north, and northwest as far as the intersection of Oxford Road and Old Hope Road where one of the gates to Up Park Camp was located; and also the lands to the southwest now occupied by the Scouts Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and part of St Hugh's High School. It is interesting to note that the public was allowed to use the roads in camp as a thoroughfare until June 1922, when this was stopped because of the damage being done to them. The Camp would remain unchanged until the 1950s when pieces began to be cut off for various purposes because of suburbanization

based on his surname spelt backwards. In 1958, the War Department sold a parcel along Tom Redcam Avenue for £2,800 and the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library was built there. In 1959 the Jamaican Government bought lands and buildings of the former Union Jack Club from the War Office for £3,000 to establish the Army and Air Cadet Force Headquarters, which was later moved to its present location to make way for the establishment of the Gun Court in that location. In 1960 the Jamaica Legion obtained a 99-year lease on two acres of land in Swallowfield on which Curphey Place was built.

In the early 1900s, the total land area in Up Park Camp would have been in excess of 646 acres and included lands as far east as the ridge of the Long Mountain; Swallowfield to the north and northwest as far as the intersection of Oxford Road and Old Hope Road...

The REME Workshop, originally located on the Princess Street Wharf up till 1943 when it moved to Swallowfield, was once again moved in 1962 into Lathbury Barracks and renamed the JDF Workshop. The Swallowfield property was then given to the Police Transport and Repairs workshop of the Jamaica Constabulary Force. The adjacent property, where the Edna Manley College of the Visual and Performing Arts is now located, was once occupied by MOQ 13, and on the same property a small 30-yard range for .22 calibre also stood; in fact, the brick wall of the backstop for the range is still standing today. That same year,



Scenes of destruction in Up Park Camp following the 1907 earthquake

and the increasing demand for land for development. The land to the southern side of Camp Road was occupied by officers' accommodation which included what was known as Bell Barracks. The buildings still stand and are now used as classroom blocks at St Hugh's High School.

During both World Wars, Up Park Camp was used as a Prisoner of War (POW) camp for mainly internees (civilians detained for security reasons), crews of merchant ships (mostly German naval reservists), and enemy naval units that had been captured at sea by the Royal Navy¹⁸. The POWs built the present-day Jamaica Officers' Club to replace the old iron shack Officers' Club consisting only of a bar such that 'when holding twenty officers the walls bulged'. At the start of World War II, the War Department was faced with the need for additional barracks and this led to the construction of Harman Barracks in 1943-44, named after Colonel George Harman, a Royal Engineer who later died in Cuba.

A number of major changes took place in the 1950s and '60s that saw Up Park Camp losing property for development. Due to increasing traffic congestion in Cross Roads in the '50s, the Kingston and St Andrew Corporation built Tom Redcam Avenue through Up Park Camp, which was named after Jamaican poet and novelist Thomas Henry MacDermot (1870-1933), who used the pseudonym

Curphey Barracks was built and named after Colonel Sir Aldington Curphey, CBE, MC, ED, Honorary Colonel of the Jamaica Regiment, 1950-58.

In preparation for the 1962 Ninth Central American and Caribbean Games, the Government acquired the portion of camp known as Briggs Park, and the National Stadium and Arena were built in time for Jamaica to host both the independent celebrations and the games. The Military Hospital was handed over to the Government in 1963 and turned into a children's hospital named after Sir Alexander Bustamante, Jamaica's first Prime Minister. Lathbury Barracks was named in 1964 in honour of General Sir Gerald Lathbury GCB DSO MBE, Honorary Colonel of the Jamaica Regiment (1962-68). The land on which Nannyville now stands, which was part of the rifle range, was given up and the housing project constructed some time later.

Up Park Camp now occupies just over 330 acres and has gone through many changes over the centuries. In more recent times, the JDF has invested heavily in its preservation and development. The camp continues to evolve and there has even been talk of relocating the JDF. Nonetheless we must endeavour to preserve this major historical landmark. **A**

Many thanks to Major General Rudolph Green, Mr Merrick Needham, Sergeant Smith, S and Lance Corporal Spike, G for their support in conducting the research for this article.

17 Sheet 2 Up Park Camp, located at 1 Engineer Regiment Drawing Office, Up Park Camp

18 The Prisoner-Of-War and Internment Camps in Jamaica during the two World Wars by Thomas Foster (1965). Website of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group accessed 2 Nov 2011 at <http://www.jamaicaphilately.info>

TOPGUN



THE FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL WAXES POETIC ABOUT HIS LOVE OF THE MILITARY

By Captain Basil Jarrett

“Whenever I had to inspect a guard of honour—such as at the Opening of Parliament—I was always in awe of the JDF and its members... They were always well turned out. Their boots, their uniforms, their movement, everything was in top order.”

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT ONE HEARS A DEEPLY RELIGIOUS PERSON, such as former Governor-General, the Most Honourable Sir Howard Cooke, admit that had he not become an educator, a pastor and a religious leader, he would have liked to have been a soldier in the JDF.

When he speaks of the JDF, Sir Howard's eyes light up, betraying a long-held passion for the Force. "From as early as 1962 when we became independent it was evident that Jamaica would need its own defence force to help preserve the country's sovereignty," he recalled. "The role of the military has really evolved since those early years, making the JDF even more indispensable today than ever."

The 96-year-old had no problem at all recalling his interaction with the JDF during his tenure at King's House. "Whenever I had to inspect a guard of honour—such as at the Opening of Parliament—I was always in awe of the JDF and its members, because in addition to their being fighting men who were responsible for the safety and security of the nation, they also applied the same level of care and attention to detail when performing their ceremonial duties. They were always well turned out. Their boots, their uniforms, their movement, everything was in top order."

The former insurance salesman, government minister and lifelong teacher had a deep admiration for the military even when he was 'an uncontrollable bad boy' growing up in Goodwill, St. James. His date of birth is given as 13 November 1915, but he was actually born on 15 October. Back then, parents waited a few days to see if the newborn would make it, before registering the birth!

In those days he would get up to all sorts of adventures—riding untamed donkeys downhill at breakneck speed, hunting for enough sour oranges to last an entire innings of backyard cricket, and making his own toys out of whatever he found discarded in his yard. Everything was much, much simpler; people kept their word, and a couple licks on the behind were enough to straighten out even the most wayward nine-year-old.

"Life was much simpler then. But even so, I can always remember having a deep desire to read, learn and improve myself. What I did not tell you is, while I was busy terrorizing my village as the best marble player, best donkey tamer and the best horseback rider around, I was also the best in my class at maths and reading. At nine years old, I could read and do maths better than boys who were 14, 15 years old."

Having seen the potential in her son, his mother, a seamstress by trade, decided to send him away to study with a local teacher. The young scholar then went on to skip his preliminary exams, pass the First Year Jamaica Local Exams and embark on a life of scholastic achievement that took him, quite literally, 'from the cane fields to King's House.'

By age 17 he was enrolled at Mico Teachers' College, where he exhibited the same kind of potential, acumen and ability that he had demonstrated at Goodwill (minus the donkey riding of course). He was often the youngest, competing in various sports and pursuits, but his determination belied his age. His quest for self-improvement took him to London University, where he studied leadership and education. Not content with his own personal development, he entered representational politics in 1938 and was one of the founding members of the People's National Party.

"This is not something that a lot of people know," he revealed, "but I was one of the early drafters of the constitution of the People's National Party, and so in a way, I am more than just a founding member but rather, quite literally, a founding father of the party."

Sir Howard almost got his wish for adventure in the 1940s when the Germans and the British turned their guns on each other. "I was very jealous of my friends as I watched them go off to war to fight Hitler and the Germans. I was very disappointed at not having been chosen because in those days, it meant a lot to make such a contribution to your country. Some of my friends, however, did not come back home. Some did. But nonetheless, I wanted to be there and felt that I had missed out on a glorious opportunity."

At left, Sir Howard Cooke and the late Lieutenant Colonel V Walden at 3JR(NR) Annual Training Camp, Portland, 1998.

However, destiny had other plans for him. As if guided by an unseen hand, he was given a second chance with his former love, the military. In 1991 he succeeded Sir Florizel Glasspole as Governor-General. The JDF is required to send a senior officer to King's House to work as aide-de-camp (ADC) alongside the Governor-General. The ADC is responsible for issues relating to functions at King's House and to the Governor-General's movements. The ADC also plays a supervisory role in the Governor-General's security detail and acts as a liaison and administrative assistant during official functions. It is a very important, demanding job since the Governor-General must interact with individuals and organisations from a wide cross-section of the society.

"I was assigned a number of ADCs over the years, but regardless of the individual, the quality of work, the attention to detail, the precision and the discipline were always the same. I can also tell you that in all my 15 years as Governor-General, I was never once late for an appointment. My ADC saw to that."

"The role of Governor-General is a very important job," Sir Howard said. "It was also a very remarkable time for me. I had many wonderful experiences, many fond memories and made some really good friends. It also allowed me to see the Jamaica Defence Force from a different perspective as I was assigned an ADC who was a serving JDF officer. As Governor-General I was assigned a number of ADCs over the years, but regardless of the individual, the quality of work, the attention to detail, the precision and the discipline were always the same. I can also tell you that in all my 15 years as Governor-General, I was never once late for an appointment. My ADC saw to that! In all my years and travels as Governor-General, I never had to once open my wallet and use my own money. My ADC took care of all my needs and allowed me to get on with the job. He made sure that I was always suitably dressed and that I was properly briefed before any engagement that I had to attend."

Being appointed Governor-General was one of, if not, the most satisfying highlights of his professional life and he holds one particular memory of his tenure dear. "I will always remember the pride that swelled in my chest years after being appointed Governor-General, when I was re-united with some of my boyhood friends who had gone off to war in Europe. For me, this was a sort of homecoming as I was finally able to stand beside them and say that, now, I too had my military uniform."

"They laughed at me, of course," he chuckled. "But inside, I felt a very real, very deep sense of pride and accomplishment about that uniform."

Perhaps as an ode to his more adventurous boyhood days, Sir Howard showed me a photograph that held pride of place in his living room. In fact, apart from an oversized photograph of him and Lady Cooke, very few lined the walls of his modest living room. The photograph depicted a slightly younger Sir Howard, seated on a firing range and blasting away with a General Purpose Machine Gun (GPMG), under the watchful eyes of about a dozen JDF soldiers.

"We had good fun in England that day," he laughed. "In fact, I told the boys that I wouldn't shoot anymore because I didn't want to show them up. But it was a lot of fun. And of course, the men made sure that I knew exactly what I was doing."

His broad smile spoke volumes about that experience in the UK. Having fired a GPMG myself, I can attest to the exhilarating feeling of power you experience and the sense of awe that overcomes you as it thumps in your ears. But I couldn't help but wonder just how it compared to the riding of a mad, wild donkey down a rocky country road at breakneck speed. **A**

HONOURS AND AWARDS

2010 AND 2011

The Medal of Honour for Gallantry – 23 May 2011

JDF/26232	LCpl	MCLENNON,	M G
JDF/27365	Pte	BROWN,	D A
The Late JDF/28783	Pte	GREEN,	M S

Medal of Honour for Meritorious Service – 24 May 2010

JCA/1359	Lt Col	J S	OGILVIE	
JCA/1346	Maj	W A	ROBINSON	
JCA/1364	Maj	R N	MASON	
JCA/1377	Maj	M E	RICKMAN	
JCA/1393	Maj	R O	HIBBERT	
JCA/1397	Maj	M A	MATTHEWS	
Ex-JCA/5030	Maj	D A	DAVIS	
JCA/1503	Maj	E	BIGNALL	
JCA/5071	Lt	H A	THOMPSON	
JDF/21617	WO1	L G	SMITH	
JDF/23673	WO1	A S	MILLER	
JDF/23526	WO1	C S	DRYDEN	
JDF/50030	WO1	V	CAMMOCK	
JDF/16656	WO2		SMITH,	N
JDF/50009	WO2		MORRISON-SMITH,	O
JDF/50014	WO2		FOSTER,	Y

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Meritorious Service – 24 May 2010

JCA/1294	Brig	A B	ANDERSON	
JCA/1254	Capt (N)	G S	REYNOLDS	
JCA/1257	Capt (N)	S R	INNIS	
JCA/1249	Lt Col	O O	KHAN	
JCA/1252	Lt Col	D P F	ROBINSON	
JCA/1279	Lt Col	D G	PRYCE	
JCA/1310	Lt Col	G A	ROPER	
JCA/1298	Lt Col	G S	PRENDERGAST	
JCA/1313	Lt Col	D T	EDWARDS	
JCA/1305	Maj	W A	MYKOO	
JCA/1367	Maj	D C	LOBBAN	
JCA/1351	Maj	O O	BROWN	
JCA/1353	Maj	C R	BROWN	
JCA/1375	Maj	D A	GREENWOOD	
JCA/1417	Maj	R A	WADE	
JCA/1376	Maj	M R	EDWARDS	
JCA/1427	Maj	R L	SIMPSON	
JCA/1494	Maj	N D	BECKLES	
JCA/5046	Maj	E P	WRAY	
JDF/20740	WO1	E	McKENZIE	
JDF/22691	WO1	M A	ANGLIN	
JDF/22182	WO1	H G	DRUMMOND	
JDF/20378	WO1	M S	SPALDING	
JDF/25431	Cpl		FITZGERALD,	M Z
JDF/24973	Cpl		WARD,	A A
JDF/24994	Pte		HENRY,	G L

Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 24 May 2010

JDF/24799	WO1	H G	WADE	
JDF/24820	WO2		BARRETT,	W

JDF/24803	WO2		STONE,	H C
JDF/24648	SSgt		CLARKE,	H M
JDF/24697	SSgt		GETFIELD,	A F
JDF/24878	SSgt		KERR,	A M
JDF/24845	SSgt		McLEOD,	E St A
JDF/24676	SSgt		MILLER,	P A
JDF/24641	Sgt		ANDERSON,	H C
JDF/24859	Sgt		BECKFORD,	M C
JDF/24489	Sgt		BROWN,	J A
JDF/24807	Sgt		BROWN,	R J
JDF/24667	Sgt		DENNIS,	R A
JDF/24753	Sgt		LINDSAY,	R A
JDF/24673	Sgt		PENROSE,	V A
JDF/24793	Sgt		THOMPSON,	S A
JDF/24717	Sgt		WILLIAMS,	D I
JDF/24768	Cpl		ALLEN,	R C
JDF/24766	Cpl		BLOOMFIELD,	L R
JDF/24805	Cpl		BROWN,	C M
JDF/24860	Cpl		BROWN,	J O
JDF/24771	Cpl		DRUMMOND,	H A
JDF/24625	Cpl		FLETCHER,	N M
JDF/24862	Cpl		JULYE,	C G
JDF/24797	Cpl		MATTHEWS,	P G
JDF/24856	Cpl		MOORE,	A G
JDF/24834	Cpl		OSBOURNE,	D O
JDF/23890	Cpl		SIMMS,	G E
JDF/24765	Cpl		SMART,	P S
JDF/24884	Cpl		THOMAS,	M O
JDF/24756	LCpl		BARNETT,	A
JDF/24788	LCpl		BROWN,	A J
JDF/24690	LCpl		BROWN,	D D
JDF/24626	LCpl		DYER,	C A
JDF/24835	LCpl		HENRY,	M L
JDF/24761	LCpl		HOLLOWAY,	C G
JDF/24811	LCpl		ROBINSON,	C L

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 24 May 2010

JDF/21636	WO1	C C	BROWN	
JDF/22571	WO1	L A	INGRAM	
JDF/22888	WO2		SIMPSON,	E D
JDF/23251	WO2		FORBES,	L P
JDF/22130	SSgt		BEHARIE,	P K
JDF/20503	SSgt		WILLIAMS,	D G
JDF/23174	Sgt		McCALLA,	L F
JDF/21786	Sgt		VASSELL,	T R
JDF/23268	Cpl		CAMPBELL,	G G

Second Bar to the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 24 May 2010

JDF/21617	WO1	L G	SMITH	
JDF/21282	WO2		McINDOE,	P U
JDF/21986	WO2		REYNOLDS,	L C
JDF/21789	SSgt		SLOWLEY,	M L
JDF/21819	SSgt		CREW,	D S
JDF/22051	Sgt		HYMAN,	O A

Honours and Awards continued

Medal of Honour for Efficient Service 24 May 2010

JDF/18869	Cpl	RAYNOR,	A A
JDF/18936	LCpl	BOURNE,	O D
JDF/18949	LCpl	CAMPBELL,	S O
JDF/18912	LCpl	CLARKE,	E G
JDF/18870	LCpl	DARLING,	F O
JDF/18978	LCpl	GORDON,	L A
JDF/18895	LCpl	SEWELL,	C A
JDF/18907	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	J
JDF/18986	Pte	BENNETT,	S A
JDF/18864	Pte	BROWN,	L B
JDF/18891	Pte	EBANKS,	A C
JDF/18880	Pte	GOODEN,	N R
JDF/18863	Pte	HARDING,	D W
JDF/18944	Pte	LAWRENCE,	P S
JDF/18988	Pte	LEWIS,	G St P
JDF/18876	Pte	LOWE,	W A
JDF/18903	Pte	SMITH,	P
JDF/18910	Pte	PHIPPS,	G H
JDF/18873	Pte	SOLOMON,	B V
JDF/18886	Pte	TAYLOR,	D D
JDF/18977	Pte	WRIGHT,	O A

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 24 May 2010

JDF/18449	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	F G
JDF/18402	Pte	MORRISON,	D R

Second Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 24 May 2010

JDF/17840	Cpl	MILLER,	C D
JDF/17855	Cpl	WHITE,	F G
JDF/17880	LCpl	WELDS,	D H
JDF/17836	Pte	LAMBERT,	L B

Third Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 24 May 2010

JDF/17353	Cpl	BARBAGEE,	V
JDF/17301	Cpl	FORSYTHE,	E R
JDF/17317	Cpl	JAMES,	Z J
JDF/17363	LCpl	SIMMS,	D D
JDF/17318	Pte	KERR,	L W

The Medal of Honour for Meritorious Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/1435	Maj	D I	CREARY	
Ex-JCA/1210	Maj	S P	FORD	
JCA/5033	Maj	J A	JOHNSON	
JCA/2286	Maj	A D	NELSON	
JCA/1477	Maj	S M	POWELL	
JCA/5035	Maj	D N	SINCLAIR	
JCA/1433	Maj	M A	STEPHENS	
JCA/5034	Maj	A S	WEMYSS-GORMAN	
JCA/1384	Maj	R A	WILLIAMS	
JCA/1388	Maj	P W	WRIGHT	
JCA/5070	Capt	N A	BLACK	
JDF/22571	WO1	L A	INGRAM	
JDF/22584	WO1	J E	NORMAN	
JDF/23252	WO1	G F	ROWE	
JDF/18244	WO1	R C	SAUNDERS	
JDF/23744	WO1	M C A	WALTERS	
JDF/20831	WO2		SMITH,	G S
JDF/25430	Cpl		GRAY,	M R
JDF/27135	Pte		JOHNSON,	W O

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Meritorious Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/1293	Col	R R	MEADE	
JDF/50086	WO1	M L	THAXTER	

Medal of Honour for General Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/1340	Maj	M G	GOULBOURNE
JCA/1445	Maj	M G	PRYCE
JCA/1442	Maj	D A	WALKER
JCA/1465	Capt	S G	LINTON
JCA/1478	Capt	J L	RICHARDSON
Ex-JCA/1453	Capt	D A	SILVERA
JCA/1529	Capt	C L	CLARKE
JCA/1537	Capt	E A	MORGAN

Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 23 May 2011

JDF/23632	WO2	BURKE,	C W
JDF/22838	WO2	CAMERON,	E E
JDF/22114	WO2	HOWELL,	L A
JDF/24152	WO2	THOMPSON,	O A
JDF/21640	WO2	WICKHAM,	J
JDF/20508	WO2	WRIGHT,	E R
JDF/24757	SSgt	BROWN,	E F
JDF/24940	SSgt	BAKER,	V L
JDF/50208	SSgt	CHAMBERS,	A R
JDF/25028	SSgt	CHRISTOPHER,	L A
JDF/25041	SSgt	GRANT,	M G
JDF/23201	SSgt	LINDSAY,	C A
JDF/24258	SSgt	SAMUELS,	B W
JDF/25066	SSgt	WILLIAMS,	W J
JDF/24968	Sgt	ASLAM,	D A
JDF/23203	Sgt	BAILEY,	G L
JDF/23570	Sgt	BURGHHER,	D S
JDF/24911	Sgt	CALDER,	G M

Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 23 May 2011

JDF/25027	Sgt	CAMPBELL,	L O
JDF/24061	Sgt	CRUMP,	S L
JDF/25033	Sgt	DUCKIE,	G W
JDF/24724	Sgt	FAIRMAN-SPEID,	K A
JDF/25034	Sgt	FERGUSON,	R K
JDF/25036	Sgt	FRANCIS,	A E
JDF/24963	Sgt	GORDON,	C L
JDF/24952	Sgt	GRANT,	R H
JDF/23380	Sgt	HALSTEAD,	O S
JDF/21794	Sgt	HUNTER,	B H
JDF/24969	Sgt	LAMONTH,	M G
JDF/23279	Sgt	LEWIS,	D A
JDF/24965	Sgt	MANNING,	W D
JDF/24649	Sgt	PALMER,	C
JDF/24944	Sgt	RICHARDS,	D A
JDF/24947	Sgt	SIMPSON,	O M
JDF/25059	Sgt	SMITH,	V W
JDF/24891	Sgt	WILLIAMS,	C A
JDF/24590	Sgt	MIGNOTT,	B G
JDF/23352	Sgt	GIVANS,	C D
JDF/24221	Cpl	BARNETT,	M M
JDF/25022	Cpl	BRISSETT,	G L
JDF/23764	Cpl	CASTELLO,	C L
JDF/23759	Cpl	CHANNER,	R D
JDF/24340	Cpl	CHANNER,	V R
JDF/25032	Cpl	DAWKINS,	C A
JDF/24563	Cpl	ELLIS,	J G
JDF/24988	Cpl	GIBBS,	C R
JDF/24566	Cpl	GIBSON,	O S
JDF/24903	Cpl	GIDDEN,	S A
JDF/25038	Cpl	GOCOOOL,	H R
JDF/24247	Cpl	HUXTABLE,	S J
JDF/24936	Cpl	MARTIN,	R L
JDF/24922	Cpl	MITCHELL,	D A
JDF/24139	Cpl	MUIR,	D C
JDF/23683	Cpl	PALMER,	D C

Honours and Awards continued

JDF/24392	Cpl	REID,	E A
JDF/24826	Cpl	REID,	F A
JDF/24929	Cpl	RICKETTS,	A A
JDF/24981	Cpl	RICKETTS,	N B
JDF/24892	Cpl	RUSSELL,	W A
JDF/23521	Cpl	THOMPSON ,	L A
JDF/22322	Cpl	WALTERS ,	D C
JDF/24755	Cpl	WAUCHOPE,	C W
JDF/25019	LCpl	BALDIE,	V
JDF/24983	LCpl	BROWN,	E A
JDF/24994	LCpl	HENRY,	G L
JDF/24890	LCpl	MILLINGS,	G B
JDF/24255	LCpl	MURPHY,	B L
JDF/24277	LCpl	RICHARDS,	N A
JDF/24980	LCpl	WILSON,	M A
JDF/25004	Pte	BATTISTE,	E A
JDF/24923	Pte	KNIGHT,	E D

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 23 May 2011

JDF/22481	WO1	V C	COLEY	
JDF/23171	WO1	R G	EDWARDS	
JDF/22112	WO1	D C	FORRESTER	
JDF/23328	WO1	H L	FITZGERALD	
JDF/23252	WO1	G F	ROWE	
JDF/23331	WO2		CHARLES,	L E
JDF/22131	WO2		DIXON,	L G
JDF/50136	WO2		ELLINGTON,	S M
JDF/22520	WO2		GORDON,	W D
JDF/23315	WO2		HINDS,	G
JDF/23153	WO2		JAMES,	H M
JDF/50152	WO2		LAWRENCE,	H A F
JDF/21332	WO2		ROBINSON,	O L
JDF/22698	WO2		WHITE,	N T
JDF/22767	WO2		WILLIAMS,	P A
JDF/23414	SSgt		BROOKS,	R M
JDF/23443	SSgt		CHRISTIE,	E J
JDF/50156	SSgt		MILLEN,	P R
JDF/23387	SSgt		MOULTON,	M A
JDF/23361	SSgt		PLUMMER,	A C
JDF/22609	SSgt		VASSELL,	A A
JDF/22851	SSgt		WAGSTAFF,	W C
JDF/22854	SSgt		BARRETT,	K L
JDF/50129	Sgt		BERNARD,	G E
JDF/23327	Sgt		CAMERON,	A A
JDF/23330	Sgt		FACEY,	C A
JDF/23230	Sgt		KIDD,	M A
JDF/23473	Sgt		NESBETH,	M P
JDF/23400	Sgt		THOMPSON,	D O
JDF/50130	Cpl		BRAIDY,	D A
JDF/23318	Cpl		MANTACK,	R V
JDF/50144	Cpl		PEARSON-MILLER,	L D
JDF/23406	LCpl		DUNCAN,	D A

Second Bar to the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 23 May 2011

JDF/22182	WO1	H G	DRUMMOND	
JDF/21250	WO1	D A	SMITH	
JDF/22512	WO1	G A	WILSON	
JDF/21901	WO2		MCINTOSH,	D G
JDF/22146	WO2		MORGAN,	V L
JDF/21853	WO2		REDLEY,	W
JDF/21806	SSgt		ALLEN,	M A
JDF/22164	SSgt		MORGAN,	E L
JDF/22138	SSgt		WILLIAMS,	H M C
JDF/22046	Cpl		BROWN,	D A
JDF/21888	Cpl		BULLENS,	A G

JDF/21998	Cpl	HIBBERT,	V B
JDF/22190	Cpl	LAING,	D St P
JDF/21198	Pte	FRANCIS,	C H

Third Bar to the Medal of Honour for Long Service and Good Conduct – 23 May 2011

JDF/20344	WO2	STEPHENSON,	L L
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Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/2343	Capt	P W	SPENCE	
JCA/2361	Capt	R H	BARRETT	
JCA/2339	Lt	M St C	ALLEN	
JCA/2362	Lt	A St A	LAMB	
JCA/2363	2Lt	G A	LINTON	
JDF/19018	LCpl		GIDDEN,	C A
JDF/19016	LCpl		HARRIS,	C L
JDF/19052	LCpl		NORMAN,	H O
JDF/19020	LCpl		SCARLETT,	P W
JDF/19030	Pte		CHARLES,	R A
JDF/18993	Pte		CHRISTIE,	A M
Ex-JDF/19049	Pte		MARTIN,	R O
JDF/19041	Pte		PAISLEY,	K C
JDF/19019	Pte		STEWART,	P E
JDF/19007	Pte		TOWNSEND,	H A

First Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/2286	Maj	A D	NELSON	
JCA/2285	Maj	A C	STEWART	
JDF/18490	Sgt		EDWARDS,	N A
JDF/18343	Sgt		WRIGHT,	J W
JDF/18312	Cpl		CLARKE,	M K
JDF/18320	Pte		MORGAN,	B M
JDF/18445	Pte		PESSOA,	H A
JDF/18489	Pte		STEWART,	J N

Second Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 23 May 2011

JCA/2257	Maj	N C St P	NEIL	
JDF/17941	Sgt		MASTERS,	L W
JDF/17942	Cpl		JEFFERSON,	D A
JDF/17977	Pte		CLARKE,	A D
JDF/17937	Pte		HALL,	L S
JDF/17966	Pte		SMITH,	E A

Third Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 23 May 2011

JDF/17465	WO2	HARRIS,	C M
JDF/17494	WO2	HARVEY,	G W
JDF/17424	SSgt	HERON,	L V
JDF/17515	Sgt	DAVIS,	V
JDF/17420	Sgt	GAYLE,	F W
JDF/16744	Sgt	PITTER,	E D
JDF/17514	Sgt	ROWE,	C A
JDF/17508	LCpl	STERLING,	D H
JDF/17446	Pte	ROSE,	C A

Fourth Bar to the Medal of Honour for Efficient Service – 23 May 2011

Ex-JDF/16656	WO2	SMITH,	N C
JDF/16868	Sgt	BARONETT,	G
JDF/16646	Pte	HAUGHTON,	J G

RETIREMENTS

01 APRIL 2010 TO
31 MARCH 2012

In 2010

JDF/21006	WO1	W	LEVENE		26 Dec 10	Over 34 years
JDF/21235	WO2		EVANS,	H	22 Apr 10	Over 33 years
JDF/50141	SSgt		DaCOSTA,	M	19 Dec 10	Over 20 years
JDF/22719	Sgt		FRAY,	M	19 Oct 10	Over 28 years
JDF/22723	Sgt		LAUDER,	P	22 Aug 10	Over 28 years
JDF/23720	Sgt		DOBSON,	N	19 Aug 10	Over 22 years
JDF/25024	Sgt		BRUFF,	D	04 Dec 10	18 years
JDF/20897	Cpl		HARDING,	A	10 Dec 10	Over 31 years
JDF/23678	Cpl		DUNCAN,	K	09 Jun 10	22 years
JDF/24521	Cpl		PATTON,	B	02 Aug 10	Over 20 years
JDF/24668	Cpl		ANDERSON,	C	03 Aug 10	Over 19 years
JDF/24821	Cpl		FRANCIS,	H	15 Jun 10	Over 18 years
JDF/24904	Cpl		GREEN,	G	30 Jul 10	Over 18 years
JDF/25058	Cpl		SCOTT,	M	04 Dec 10	18 years
JDF/24086	LCpl		LAMB,	C	22 Jul 10	Over 21 years

In 2011

JCA/1112	Maj Gen	S E	SAUNDERS		31 Jul 11	38 years
JCA/1325	Lt Col	A F	SEWELL		29 Nov 11	Over 25 years
JCA/1326	Cdr	K A	DOUGLAS		12 Dec 11	Over 25 years
JCA/1324	Maj	P St C	RISDEN		13 Aug 11	Over 24 years
JDF/20961	WO1	E	HARRIOTT		22 Mar 11	Over 35 years
JDF/50009	WO2		MORRISON-SMITH,	O	26 Feb 11	Over 34 years
JDF/21901	WO2		McINTOSH,	D	07 May 11	Over 31 years
JDF/20608	SSgt		STEWART,	C	17 Feb 11	Over 36 years
JDF/21789	SSgt		SLOWLEY,	M	05 Mar 11	Over 32 years
JDF/23812	SSgt		GRIFFITHS,	A	04 Jul 11	23 years
JDF/22375	SSgt		JOHNSON,	T	28 Jul 11	Over 30 years
JDF/22321	SSgt		WHILBY,	B	01 Sep 11	Over 30 years
JDF/22887	Sgt		JENKINS,	C	26 Mar 11	Over 28 years
JDF/23380	Sgt		HALSTEAD,	O	20 Jun 11	Over 25 years
JDF/21718	Sgt		JOSEPHS,	E	25 Jun 11	Over 32 years
JDF/23956	Sgt		DALEY,	K	11 Jul 11	23 years
JDF/24130	Cpl		BLYDGEN,	D	08 Jan 11	22 years
JDF/23900	Cpl		COPELAND,	H	04 Apr 11	Over 22 years
JDF/23641	Cpl		BROWN,	M	17 May 11	Over 23 years
JDF/21888	Cpl		BULLEN,	A	13 Jul 11	Over 32 years
JDF/24334	Cpl		COHEN,	V	20 Sep 11	22 years
JDF/25004	Pte		BATTISTE,	E	12 Jan 11	19 years

In 2012

JDF/20925	WO2		TRACEY,	K	31 Mar 12	Over 36 years
JDF/50222	Sgt		EMANUEL-LINDSAY,	C	24 Jan 12	18 years

PROMOTIONS

01 APRIL 2010 TO
31 MARCH 2012

To the rank of Major General

JCA/1294 Brig A B ANDERSON 10 Oct 10

To the rank of Brigadier

JCA/1294 Col A B ANDERSON 21 May 10
JCA/1293 Col R R MEADE 14 Jun 11

To the rank of Colonel

JCA/1279 Lt Col D G PRYCE 14 Jun 11
JCA/1313 Lt Col D T EDWARDS 14 Jun 11

To the rank of Major/Lieutenant Commander

JCA/1473 Capt P G STEWART 04 May 10
JCA/1539 Capt D St G SMALLING 01 Jun 10
JCA/1479 Capt R A LATTY 10 Sep 10
JCA/1522 Capt J A CORNWALL 06 Sep 11
JCA/1550 Capt H A FREEMAN 06 Sep 11
JCA/5041 Capt J I NEIL 13 Sep 11
JCA/1523 Capt C G CHAMBERS 14 Sep 11
JCA/1429 Capt D A FALCONER 27 Sep 11
JCA/1493 Capt G O ANDERSON 30 Dec 11

To the rank of Captain/Lieutenant (senior grade)

JCA/1577 Lt Q A WOOLLERY 13 May 10
JCA/1513 Lt M B STEWART 01 Jun 10
JCA/1537 Lt E A MORGAN 04 Aug 10
JCA/1554 Lt B K CHAMBERS 09 Oct 10
JCA/1564 Lt G A ALLEN 28 Oct 10
JCA/1511 Lt A C PRESCOTT 26 Nov 10
JCA/1529 Lt C L CLARKE 26 Nov 10
JCA/5059 Lt A T COOPER 16 Dec 10
JCA/1588 Lt C O ROLSTON 23 Dec 10
JCA/1528 Lt J A NELSON 12 Jan 11
JCA/1534 Lt J A WALSH 13 Jan 11
JCA/5057 Lt K A AUTHURS 01 Feb 11
JCA/5065 Lt J GREENE 31 Mar 11
JCA/5056 Lt A T THOMAS 24 Apr 11
JCA/1515 Lt C A LEWIS-MAYNE 26 Apr 11
JCA/1533 Lt O St V BLACKWOOD 27 Apr 11
JCA/1545 Lt S A BROWN 27 Apr 11
JCA/5066 Lt N P NOTICE 05 May 11
JCA/5071 Lt H A THOMPSON 26 May 11
JCA/1516 Lt N A LEWIS 21 Jun 11
JCA/5069 Lt V L DESLANDES 07 Jul 11
JCA/1535 Lt S O MILLS 18 Jul 11
JCA/1556 Lt E A STEWART 30 Aug 11
JCA/5078 Lt C A DUNCAN 22 Oct 11
JCA/1526 Lt C A HENRY 30 Nov 11
JCA/5055 Lt D K CRAWFORD 07 Jan 12

To the rank of Lieutenant/Lieutenant (junior grade)

JCA/5075 2Lt X J LAMONT 06 Sep 10
JCA/1574 2Lt W O WILLIAMS 09 Sep 10
JCA/1557 2Lt A J HAUGHTON-JAMES 10 Nov 10
JCA/1562 2Lt M St H LEWIN 23 Dec 10
JCA/1581 2Lt R A WARREN 23 Feb 11
JCA/1580 2Lt R R LEUNG 27 Apr 11
JCA/1578 2Lt A St G DUHANEY 20 May 11
JCA/1587 2Lt A R SIBBLIES 20 May 11
JCA/1553 2Lt G N THOMPSON 25 May 11
JCA/1572 2Lt A C SENIOR 02 Jun 11
JCA/1579 2Lt A O PIERCE 02 Jun 11
JCA/1589 2Lt T K PALMER 21 Jun 11
JCA/1568 2Lt M D GRANT 28 Jun 11
JCA/1584 2Lt D O TROWERS 08 Jul 11
JCA/1571 2Lt S J DOUGLAS 29 Jul 11
JCA/1566 2Lt N D JOSEPH 04 Aug 11
JCA/1567 2Lt N E BEAUMONT 04 Aug 11
JCA/1583 2Lt M D ROSS 04 Aug 11
JCA/1586 2Lt N C NEIL 05 Aug 11
JCA/1599 2Lt C O WHILBY 02 Nov 11
JCA/1601 2Lt R R ROBINSON 02 Nov 11
JCA/1511 2Lt R WILLACY 09 Nov 11

To the rank of Warrant Officer Class 1

JDF/23744 WO2 WALTERS, M 08 Jul 10
JDF/24305 L/WO1 A HIRD 17 Mar 11
JDF/23420 WO2 GITTENS, H 10 Nov 11
JDF/22340 WO2 ESCOFFERY, R 10 Nov 11
JDF/24606 WO2 THOMAS, P 10 Nov 11
JDF/24029 WO2 LYSIGHT, A 15 Mar 12

To the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2

JDF/22114 SSgt HOWELL, L 08 Jul 10
JDF/22767 SSgt WILLIAMS, P 08 Jul 10
JDF/23562 SSgt McKENZIE, R 08 Jul 10
JDF/22187 SSgt BENNETT, C 08 Jul 10
JDF/22722 SSgt HIBBERT, L 08 Jul 10
JDF/50184 SSgt LAUD, P 08 Jul 10
JDF/24648 SSgt CLARKE, H 11 Nov 10
JDF/23687 SSgt BURLEY, N 11 Nov 10
JDF/23172 SSgt McDONALD, P 17 Mar 11
JDF/24016 SSgt CAMPBELL, E 17 Mar 11
JDF/24067 SSgt CHINTERSINGH, D 17 Mar 11
JDF/24003 SSgt HARRIS, D 17 Mar 11
JDF/24441 SSgt GARRICK, O 07 Jul 11
JDF/24001 SSgt CHINTERSINGH, A 07 Jul 11
JDF/23387 SSgt MOULTON, M 07 Jul 11
JDF/24406 SSgt ANDERSON, E 07 Jul 11
JDF/22498 SSgt DOUGLAS, D 07 Jul 11
JDF/25646 SSgt REID, K 07 Jul 11
JDF/22164 SSgt MORGAN, E 10 Nov 11
JDF/23287 SSgt DACRES, L 10 Nov 11
JDF/24940 SSgt BAKER, D 10 Nov 11
JDF/22669 SSgt GREENLAND, T 10 Nov 11
JDF/22138 SSgt WILLIAMS, H 15 Mar 12
JDF/24202 SSgt OSBORNE, K 15 Mar 12
JDF/22788 SSgt McLARTY, N 31 Mar 12

Promotions continued

To the rank of Staff Sergeant

JDF/24239	PO	TOWNSEND,	G	08 Jul 10
JDF/22726	Sgt	GRANT,	G	08 Jul 10
JDF/21929	Sgt	LAWRENCE,	H	08 Jul 10
JDF/23689	PO	GROUCHER,	S	08 Jul 10
JDF/24149	Sgt	CAMPBELL,	J	08 Jul 10
JDF/24455	Sgt	COLEY,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/24534	Sgt	BLAKE,	H	08 Jul 10
JDF/24542	Sgt	HEPBURN,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/25041	Sgt	GRANT,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/24216	Sgt	FOWLER,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/24466	Sgt	BOYDEN,	L	08 Jul 10
JDF/24413	Sgt	BROOKS,	K	08 Jul 10
JDF/26145	Sgt	BINNS,	T	08 Jul 10
JDF/24955	PO	SKEEN,	O	08 Jul 10
JDF/24433	Sgt	SPENCER,	V	08 Jul 10
JDF/50178	Sgt	PALMER,	J	08 Jul 10
JDF/25103	PO	KELLY,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/23326	Sgt	ANDERSON,	C	11 Nov 10
JDF/23545	Sgt	WEBB,	S	11 Nov 10
JDF/24410	PO	EARLE,	R	11 Nov 10
JDF/23231	Sgt	EDWARDS,	R	11 Nov 10
JDF/25083	Sgt	THOMAS,	H	11 Nov 10
JDF/25452	Sgt	PALMER,	B	11 Nov 10
JDF/25805	Sgt	JOHNSON,	J	11 Nov 10
JDF/22854	Sgt	BARRETT,	K	17 Mar 11
JDF/24512	Sgt	PURCELL,	D	17 Mar 11
JDF/23988	Sgt	BENNETT,	A	17 Mar 11
JDF/25598	Sgt	KELLY,	W	17 Mar 11
JDF/24667	Sgt	DENNIS,	R	17 Mar 11
JDF/24440	Sgt	BLAKE,	C	07 Jul 11
JDF/23845	Sgt	NEMBARD,	L	07 Jul 11
JDF/25489	Sgt	LEIGH,	C	07 Jul 11
JDF/24450	Sgt	WILLIAMS,	R	07 Jul 11
JDF/24014	Sgt	RICHARDS,	D	07 Jul 11
JDF/24911	Sgt	CALDER,	G	07 Jul 11
JDF/25559	Sgt	FORBES,	R	07 Jul 11
JDF/23400	Sgt	THOMPSON,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/23203	Sgt	BAILEY,	G	10 Nov 11
JDF/24325	Sgt	GREENFIELD,	I	10 Nov 11
JDF/25190	Sgt	JOHNSON,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/25054	Sgt	PHILLIPS,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/21794	Sgt	HUNTER,	B	15 Mar 12
JDF/23685	Sgt	NICHOLSON,	P	15 Mar 12
JDF/25229	Sgt	SHAKESPARE,	R	15 Mar 12
JDF/24969	Sgt	LAMONTH,	M	15 Mar 12
JDF/23327	Sgt	CAMERON,	A	15 Mar 12

To the rank of Sergeant

JDF/22101	Cpl	SALMON,	E	08 Jul 10
JDF/50170	Cpl	PREHAY,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/23850	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/24805	Cpl	BROWN,	C	08 Jul 10
JDF/25033	Cpl	DUCKIE,	G	08 Jul 10
JDF/50192	L/PO	KIRBY,	A	08 Jul 10
JDF/23230	Cpl	KIDD,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/25034	Cpl	FERGUSON,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/25539	Cpl	TRAILLE,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/25505	Cpl	BARNETT,	P	08 Jul 10
JDF/23373	Cpl	BRAMWELL,	L	08 Jul 10
JDF/24965	Cpl	MANNING,	W	08 Jul 10
JDF/25167	Cpl	DRUMMOND,	P	08 Jul 10
JDF/23570	Cpl	BURGHIER,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/25109	Cpl	GRANT,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/25376	Cpl	THOMPSON,	E	08 Jul 10
JDF/24765	Cpl	SMART,	P	08 Jul 10
JDF/24468	Cpl	CHANNER,	C	08 Jul 10
JDF/26024	Cpl	GRIFFITHS,	G	08 Jul 10
JDF/26458	Cpl	FOGARTHY,	K	08 Jul 10
JDF/25571	Cpl	MORRIS,	W	08 Jul 10

JDF/25252	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	J	08 Jul 10
JDF/26062	Cpl	ANDERSON,	F	08 Jul 10
JDF/25953	Cpl	SEWELL,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/25640	Cpl	DYKE,	I	08 Jul 10
JDF/25184	Cpl	GAUNTLETT,	P	08 Jul 10
JDF/25332	Cpl	MILLER,	F	08 Jul 10
JDF/25340	Cpl	WALLACE,	A	08 Jul 10
JDF/25606	Cpl	FRATER,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/50269	Cpl	KNIGHT-MILLWOOD,	B	08 Jul 10
JDF/25878	Cpl	WAUCHOPE,	W	08 Jul 10
JDF/24989	Cpl	LINTON,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/25731	Cpl	MASTERS,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/25726	Cpl	PERRY,	A	08 Jul 10
JDF/25935	Cpl	CAMPBELL,	C	08 Jul 10
JDF/26105	Cpl	FRANCIS,	F	08 Jul 10
JDF/26138	Cpl	FORBES,	A	08 Jul 10
JDF/25204	LS	NEWELL,	E	08 Jul 10
JDF/25575	Cpl	SMIKLE,	O	08 Jul 10
JDF/23835	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	L	08 Jul 10
JDF/24214	Cpl	RUSSELL,	G	11 Nov 10
JDF/25261	Cpl	McKENZIE,	C	11 Nov 10
JDF/25772	LS	EVANS,	F	11 Nov 10
JDF/24544	Cpl	EDWARDS,	L	11 Nov 10
JDF/25734	Cpl	STEPHENSON,	D	11 Nov 10
JDF/26268	L/PO	CLARKE,	K	11 Nov 10
JDF/50272	Cpl	HANNIFORD-BARTLEY,	S	11 Nov 10
JDF/25767	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	A	11 Nov 10
JDF/28031	L/PO	BROWN,	D	11 Nov 10
JDF/26745	Cpl	MOORE,	D	11 Nov 10
JDF/26710	Cpl	ROBINSON,	R	11 Nov 10
JDF/50265	Cpl	FORRESTER,	M	11 Nov 10
JDF/25147	Cpl	NICHOLSON,	O	11 Nov 10
JDF/23892	Cpl	BAUGH,	B	17 Mar 11
JDF/23352	Cpl	GIVANS,	C	17 Mar 11
JDF/50211	Cpl	LYNCH,	P	17 Mar 11
JDF/50198	Cpl	STEWART,	M	17 Mar 11
JDF/24590	Cpl	MIGNOTT,	B	17 Mar 11
JDF/25554	Cpl	STEWART,	O	17 Mar 11
JDF/24043	Cpl	BRAIDY,	T	17 Mar 11
JDF/25418	Cpl	BROOKS,	C	17 Mar 11
JDF/25364	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	D	17 Mar 11
JDF/24766	Cpl	BLOOMFIELD,	L	17 Mar 11
JDF/25995	Cpl	MENZIE,	D	17 Mar 11
JDF/50271	Cpl	TAYLOR,	A	17 Mar 11
JDF/24834	Cpl	OSBOURNE,	D	17 Mar 11
JDF/26454	Cpl	DEER,	L	17 Mar 11
JDF/26063	Cpl	CAMPBELL,	M	17 Mar 11
JDF/29217	Cpl	OTTAR,	P	17 Mar 11
JDF/23798	Cpl	EDWARDS,	S	07 Jul 11
JDF/24315	Cpl	GRANT,	E	07 Jul 11
JDF/23713	Cpl	GRIZZLE,	H	07 Jul 11
JDF/25400	Cpl	DAVY,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/24323	Cpl	WALTERS,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/25748	Cpl	McLEOD,	J	07 Jul 11
JDF/23204	Cpl	EDWARDS,	C	07 Jul 11
JDF/25527	Cpl	WHITE,	R	07 Jul 11
JDF/25543	Cpl	JORDON,	G	07 Jul 11
JDF/26101	Cpl	JOHNSON,	C	07 Jul 11
JDF/25938	Cpl	BENNETT,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/25341	Cpl	JOHNSON,	D	07 Jul 11
JDF/25774	Cpl	SPENCER,	B	07 Jul 11
JDF/50243	Cpl	BENNETT,	C	07 Jul 11
JDF/28034	Cpl	RICHARDS,	A	07 Jul 11
JDF/26487	Cpl	FORBES,	P	07 Jul 11
JDF/26312	Cpl	BROWN,	D	07 Jul 11
JDF/25980	Cpl	ANDERSON,	R	07 Jul 11
JDF/26041	L/PO	FORBES,	D	07 Jul 11
JDF/50134	Cpl	DRECKETTS,	J	10 Nov 11
JDF/24092	Cpl	BROWN,	P	10 Nov 11
JDF/25888	Cpl	SMITH,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/26137	Cpl	STEWART,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/26392	Cpl	MONTAGUE,	A	10 Nov 11
JDF/24486	Cpl	ELLIOTT,	D	10 Nov 11

Promotions continued

JDF/26121 Cpl DAWKINS, P 10 Nov 11
 JDF/26996 Cpl ROWE, M 10 Nov 11
 JDF/24316 Cpl COOPER, E 10 Nov 11
 JDF/27060 Cpl SMITH, C 10 Nov 11
 JDF/24582 Cpl ROBINSON, A 15 Mar 12
 JDF/26470 Cpl KIDD, D 15 Mar 12
 JDF/25146 Cpl ELLIS, M 15 Mar 12
 JDF/25430 Cpl GRAY, M 15 Mar 12
 JDF/25674 Cpl CHAMBERS, H 15 Mar 12
 JDF/25714 Cpl ANDERSON, D 15 Mar 12
 JDF/26588 Cpl KENWOOD, V 15 Mar 12
 JDF/26281 Cpl SINCLAIR, V 15 Mar 12
 JDF/26283 Cpl PINNOCK, T 15 Mar 12

To the rank of Corporal

JDF/24553 LCpl REID, A 08 Jul 10
 JDF/25615 LCpl WALKER, W 08 Jul 10
 JDF/50270 LCpl DAWSON-LYLE, J 08 Jul 10
 JDF/25941 LCpl CURTIS, C 08 Jul 10
 JDF/50223 LCpl DALHOUSE-GRANT, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/25843 LCpl BROWNIE, F 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27726 LCpl SOUDEN, C 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26494 LCpl BRYAN, L 08 Jul 10
 JDF/24265 LCpl MONTAQUE, L 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26677 LCpl MORGAN, N 08 Jul 10
 JDF/28151 LCpl SPENCER, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26293 LCpl GRAHAM, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27888 LCpl EBANKS, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/25272 LCpl CLARKE, L 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27505 LCpl HUGHES, N 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26036 LCpl EDWARDS, G 08 Jul 10
 JDF/50300 LCpl JOHNSON-BROWN, S 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26681 LCpl PRYCE, A 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26623 LCpl WALKER, A 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27111 AB FULLERTON, O 08 Jul 10
 JDF/25893 LCpl BAILEY, R 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27040 LCpl McLARTY, S 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26784 LCpl RUSSELL, R 08 Jul 10
 JDF/28067 LCpl DUNCAN, K 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27132 LCpl HYLTON, M 08 Jul 10
 JDF/50393 LCpl DAVY, N 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27521 LCpl MATTIS, P 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27634 LCpl HALL, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/50373 LCpl WATSON-BROWN, K 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27044 LCpl BOYD, E 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27109 LCpl FOWLING, C 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27350 LCpl STERLING, C 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27669 LCpl POWELL, E 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27547 LCpl ROBINSON, J 08 Jul 10
 JDF/27919 LCpl CURTIS, D 08 Jul 10
 JDF/26103 LCpl STONE, B 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25508 L/LS RHODEN, P 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25741 LCpl FARQUHARSON, F 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26097 LCpl FRANCIS, R 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26198 AB BURRELL, H 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25993 LCpl SHAW, F 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26375 LCpl AINSLEY, O 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26404 LCpl SIMPSON-BROWN, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26732 LCpl COX, A 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26995 LCpl RODRIQUES, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26148 AB CODNER, M 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26778 LCpl MYERS, A 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25866 LCpl CARR, J 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26432 LCpl WHYTE, O 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25701 LCpl CUMMINGS, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/27466 LCpl CHANDLER, C 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26117 AB TAYLOR, K 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26125 LCpl SERVICE, A 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25253 LCpl CAMERON, A 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25210 AB FORBES, U 11 Nov 10
 JDF/27129 AB HILL, C 11 Nov 10

JDF/27032 LCpl CLARKE, B 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26782 LCpl POWELL, J 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26543 LCpl BROOKS, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/25660 LCpl WILLIS, W 11 Nov 10
 JDF/27754 LCpl WILLIAMS, B 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26810 LCpl BLACKETT, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/27085 LCpl CAMPBELL, S 11 Nov 10
 JDF/26320 LCpl SINCLAIR, O 11 Nov 10
 JDF/27548 LCpl ROYE, D 11 Nov 10
 JDF/24980 LCpl WILSON, M 17 Mar 11
 JDF/25889 LCpl HARRIS, C 17 Mar 11
 JDF/50261 LCpl BURTON-COOPER, D 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27768 LCpl JACOB, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26348 LCpl CAMPBELL, C 17-Mar-11
 JDF/23774 LCpl WALKER, W 17 Mar 11
 JDF/25170 LCpl VALENTINE, E 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26204 LCpl GARDNER, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27378 LCpl ELLIS, G 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26436 AB DAVY, M 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26852 LCpl WILLIAMS, W 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27770 LCpl SMITH, L 17 Mar 11
 JDF/50336 LCpl BURKE, K 17 Mar 11
 JDF/28160 LCpl ADDISON, L 17 Mar 11
 JDF/25931 LCpl WRIGHT, C 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26543 LCpl BROOKS, D 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26894 LCpl ALLEYNE, C 17 Mar 11
 JDF/50339 LCpl JONES-ELLIS, A 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26492 LCpl KITSON, D 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26555 LCpl BROWN, N 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26771 LCpl JOHNSON, P 17 Mar 11
 JDF/28156 LCpl SINGH, S 17 Mar 11
 JDF/50323 LCpl HAMILTON, S 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27750 LCpl VASSEL, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27057 LCpl POWELL, E 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26282 LCpl GREYSON, L 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26646 LCpl DAWKINS, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27073 LCpl BEEZER, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27091 LCpl CLAUCHAR, A 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26948 LCpl GOWIE, N 17-Mar-11
 JDF/27222 LCpl BAKER, O 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27832 LCpl MORRISON, O 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26638 LCpl BIGGS, G 17 Mar 11
 JDF/27891 LCpl SPENCER, R 17 Mar 11
 JDF/26171 LCpl LEMONIOUS, R 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25848 LCpl HARRIS, N 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25923 LCpl RUNCIE, J 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26210 LCpl MARTIN, O 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26564 LCpl BURKE, L 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25801 LCpl WILLIAMSON, J 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25921 LCpl STEPHENSON, K 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25802 LCpl SPENCE, R 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26527 LCpl HIBBERT, P 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27029 LCpl WONG, D 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26715 LCpl BROWN, R 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25292 LCpl STEWART, G 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25900 AB TYME, C 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27028 LCpl WILSON, O 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27729 LCpl CHAMBERS, O 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26521 LCpl McCURDY, S 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26723 AB WALLACE, W 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26947 LCpl GRAHAM, R 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27989 LCpl SHETTLEWOOD, Y 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26515 AB SMITH, R 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27250 LCpl GRAY, W 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27643 LCpl HYATT, O 07 Jul 11
 JDF/24900 LCpl HALL, D 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27313 LCpl VAZ, G 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27923 LCpl JEFFREY, K 07 Jul 11
 JDF/28106 LCpl MORRIS, H 07 Jul 11
 JDF/27254 LCpl HAMILTON, J 07 Jul 11
 JDF/25803 LCpl TAYLOR, S 07 Jul 11
 JDF/26757 LCpl BENNETT, R 07 Jul 11

Promotions continued

JDF/27113	LCpl	GOLDSO	B	07 Jul 11
JDF/27767	LCpl	FULLER,	A	14 Jul 11
JDF/25216	LCpl	MORGAN,	D	12 Aug 11
JDF/24811	LCpl	ROBINSON,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/25886	LCpl	DONALDSON,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/25991	LCpl	FOSTER,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/25984	LCpl	SCOTT,	G	10 Nov 11
JDF/25611	LCpl	RHODEN,	E	10 Nov 11
JDF/26601	LCpl	RHONE,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/27772	LCpl	TULLOCH,	J	10 Nov 11
JDF/25780	LCpl	SWABY,	G	10 Nov 11
JDF/26220	LCpl	CARTY,	E	10 Nov 11
JDF/26201	AB	FRANCIS,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/26842	LCpl	REID,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/26768	LCpl	GRAHAM,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/26904	LCpl	BINNS,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/27946	LCpl	HINDS,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/26750	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	W	10 Nov 11
JDF/26951	LCpl	GREY,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/27221	LCpl	BAKER,	M	10 Nov 11
JDF/27127	LCpl	HENRY,	K	10 Nov 11
JDF/27325	LCpl	WOOLCOCK,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/27326	LCpl	JACKSON,	J	10 Nov 11
JDF/27849	LCpl	SOLOMON,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/28452	LCpl	BECKLES,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/27231	LCpl	BROWN,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/28154	LCpl	WALTERS,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/26957	LCpl	HENRY,	G	10 Nov 11
JDF/26925	LCpl	CLARKE,	F	10 Nov 11
JDF/27268	LCpl	MAXWELL,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/28144	LCpl	WILSON,	K	10 Nov 11
JDF/28161	LCpl	PRYCE,	E	10 Nov 11
JDF/26744	LCpl	McLEAN,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/27862	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	K	10 Nov 11
JDF/50340	LCpl	COLLINS,	S	10 Nov 11
JDF/27400	LCpl	McFARLANE,	O	10 Nov 11
JDF/27678	LCpl	ROWE,	N	10 Nov 11
JDF/28164	LCpl	WINT,	M	10 Nov 11
JDF/26909	LCpl	BROWN,	K	10 Nov 11
JDF/25709	LCpl	HARRIS,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/27303	LCpl	TAYLOR,	A	10 Nov 11
JDF/27389	AB	HIGGINS,	L	10 Nov 11
JDF/28282	LCpl	WITTER,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/24621	LCpl	LINTON,	A	15 Mar 12
JDF/25909	LCpl	COLQUHOUN,	M	15 Mar 12
JDF/25828	LCpl	GREY,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/24912	LCpl	BURTON,	E	15 Mar 12
JDF/24255	LCpl	MURPHY,	B	15 Mar 12
JDF/26028	LCpl	HENRY,	A	15 Mar 12
JDF/26352	LCpl	DAWKINS,	F	15 Mar 12
JDF/25454	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	G	15 Mar 12
JDF/25841	LCpl	BROWN,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/26738	LCpl	HARRISON,	B	15 Mar 12
JDF/26538	AB	WALTERS,	K	15 Mar 12
JDF/26235	LCpl	McPHERSON,	W	15 Mar 12
JDF/27238	LCpl	CLARKE,	N	15 Mar 12
JDF/26615	LCpl	ARNOLD,	T	15 Mar 12
JDF/27280	LCpl	PINNOCK,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/24685	AB	GOLDING,	H	15 Mar 12
JDF/27503	LCpl	HILLS,	K	15 Mar 12
JDF/24266	LCpl	FRANKLYN,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/27034	LCpl	MYERS,	C	15 Mar 12
JDF/27128	LCpl	HENRY,	W	15 Mar 12
JDF/26520	LCpl	ROACH,	G	15 Mar 12
JDF/27899	LCpl	BERNARD,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/27621	LCpl	GIBBONS,	S	15 Mar 12
JDF/25101	LCpl	ROBINSON,	M	15 Mar 12
JDF/26767	LCpl	GILZENE,	W	15 Mar 12
JDF/26950	LCpl	GREY,	C	15 Mar 12
JDF/27611	LCpl	EDWARDS,	C	15 Mar 12
JDF/27816	LCpl	HACKER,	R	15 Mar 12
JDF/28058	LCpl	CROSS,	E	15 Mar 12

JDF/27692	LCpl	TIBBY,	M	15 Mar 12
JDF/28094	LCpl	LEDGISTER,	K	15 Mar 12
JDF/28610	LCpl	GRIFFITHS,	D	15 Mar 12
JDF/27900	LCpl	BLAKE,	O	15 Mar 12
JDF/28017	LCpl	WRIGHT,	O	15 Mar 12
JDF/27630	LCpl	GRANT,	O	15 Mar 12
JDF/50378	LCpl	WILLIAMS,	N	26 Mar 12

To the rank of Lance Corporal

JDF/25703	Pte	MILLER,	D	09 Apr 10
JDF/26289	Pte	WILLIAMS,	D	09 Apr 10
JDF/26571	Pte	STEWART,	G	09 Apr 10
JDF/26574	Pte	McKENZIE,	C	09 Apr 10
JDF/26733	Pte	DUNSTAN,	A	09 Apr 10
JDF/26729	Pte	CLAYTON,	P	09 Apr 10
JDF/26807	Pte	WILLIAMS,	R	09 Apr 10
JDF/26906	Pte	BROWN,	D	09 Apr 10
JDF/27447	Pte	PHILLIPS,	N	09 Apr 10
JDF/27481	Pte	EDWARDS,	J	09 Apr 10
JDF/27477	Pte	DOUGLAS,	K	09 Apr 10
JDF/27570	Pte	WILSON,	O	09 Apr 10
JDF/27712	Pte	WILLIAMS,	N	09 Apr 10
JDF/27623	Pte	GOODWIN,	G	09 Apr 10
JDF/27693	Pte	TOMLIN,	M	09 Apr 10
JDF/27779	Pte	ARIS,	A	09 Apr 10
JDF/27826	Pte	LINDSAY,	R	09 Apr 10
JDF/27801	Pte	DOBNEY,	R	09 Apr 10
JDF/27054	Pte	MENDEZ,	R	06 May 10
JDF/28017	Pte	WRIGHT,	O	06 May 10
JDF/28194	Pte	COX,	C	06 May 10
JDF/24230	Pte	THOMPSON,	D	14 May 10
JDF/26741	Pte	KING,	R	14 May 10
JDF/26790	Pte	BROWN,	D	14 May 10
JDF/27239	Pte	COPE,	N	14 May 10
JDF/27353	Pte	FRANCIS,	S	14 May 10
JDF/50343	Pte	DEANS,	P	14 May 10
JDF/27733	Pte	BENNETT,	O	14 May 10
JDF/27738	Pte	CHAMBERS,	R	14 May 10
JDF/27757	Pte	MURRAY,	A	14 May 10
JDF/27884	Pte	NEWLAND,	J	14 May 10
JDF/27889	Pte	JAGHAI,	T	14 May 10
JDF/26037	Pte	BLACKWOOD,	J	14 May 10
JDF/50402	Pte	PHILLIPS,	X	14 May 10
JDF/26903	Pte	BINNS,	K	14 May 10
JDF/50268	Pte	McCALLUM,	W	14 May 10
JDF/29053	Pte	BRYAN,	C	14 May 10
JDF/26809	Pte	BAXTER,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/26962	Pte	JOHNSON,	J	08 Jul 10
JDF/27003	Pte	SMITH,	K	08 Jul 10
JDF/27027	Pte	WILLIAMS,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/27047	Pte	EDWARDS,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/27199	Pte	WALTERS,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/27303	Pte	TAYLOR,	A	08 Jul 10
JDF/27358	Pte	BECKFORD,	M	08 Jul 10
JDF/27424	Pte	SPENCER,	K	08 Jul 10
JDF/27549	Pte	SMITH,	B	08 Jul 10
JDF/27510	Pte	KEIZE,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/27630	Pte	GRANT,	O	08 Jul 10
JDF/27702	Pte	WILLIAMS,	D	08 Jul 10
JDF/27582	Pte	ALLEN,	O	08 Jul 10
JDF/27920	Pte	COLE,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/28425	Pte	TOWNSEND,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/29071	Pte	BROWN,	R	08 Jul 10
JDF/50382	Pte	THOMPSON,	P	19 Jul 10
JDF/28282	Pte	WITTER,	T	19 Jul 10
JDF/28046	Pte	BRIDGETT,	W	20 Jul 10
JDF/26447	Pte	WYNTER,	D	28 Jul 10
JDF/26898	Pte	BARRETT,	R	03 Aug 10
JDF/27083	Pte	CAMPBELL,	D	03 Aug 10
JDF/27153	Pte	McLAUGHLIN,	O	03 Aug 10
JDF/27740	Pte	BOOTHE,	D	03 Aug 10

Promotions continued

JDF/27842	Pte	SCOTT,	R	03 Aug 10	JDF/24520	Pte	McLEAN,	C	12 Apr 11
JDF/28098	Pte	MAE,	N	03 Aug 10	JDF/28464	Pte	COLEY,	S	12 Apr 11
JDF/28123	Pte	ROBINSON,	T	03 Aug 10	JDF/28292	Pte	LEDGISTER,	L	12 Apr 11
JDF/28237	Pte	JOHNSON,	S	03 Aug 10	JDF/27037	Pte	CHUNG,	M	02 May 11
JDF/28509	Pte	MONCRIEFFE,	B	03 Aug 10	JDF/26339	Pte	TAYLOR,	J	07 Jul 11
JDF/26740	Pte	JAMES,	K	03 Aug 10	JDF/27068	Pte	BAILEY,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/50442	Pte	FOSTER,	K	03 Aug 10	JDF/27137	Pte	JONES,	J	07 Jul 11
JDF/28750	Pte	HEATH,	C	03 Aug 10	JDF/27192	Pte	SMITH,	M	07 Jul 11
JDF/50473	Pte	THOMPSON,	T	03 Aug 10	JDF/27440	Pte	WILLIS,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/28745	Pte	GORDON,	E	03 Aug 10	JDF/25590	Pte	FERGUSON,	E	07 Jul 11
JDF/26907	Pte	BROWN,	D	23 Aug 10	JDF/28083	Pte	HARRIOTT,	G	07 Jul 11
JDF/27724	Pte	FACEY,	D	30 Sep 10	JDF/28103	Pte	McKENZIE,	R	07 Jul 11
JDF/27898	Pte	BECKFORD,	C	30 Sep 10	JDF/28179	Pte	BANTON,	O	07 Jul 11
JDF/27420	Pte	CUMMINGS,	M	27 Oct 10	JDF/28432	Pte	WILSON,	S	07 Jul 11
JDF/26513	Pte	ELLIS,	A	11 Nov 10	JDF/28538	Pte	TOMLINSON,	E	07 Jul 11
JDF/26553	Pte	WRIGHT,	S	11 Nov 10	JDF/28472	Pte	DOWIE,	P	07 Jul 11
JDF/26586	Pte	GORDON,	K	11 Nov 10	JDF/50348	Pte	FRASER-DUHANEY,	J	07 Jul 11
JDF/26999	Pte	SHAW,	M	11 Nov 10	JDF/26443	Pte	GILLINGS,	A	19 Jul 11
JDF/27328	Pte	GRAY,	E	11 Nov 10	JDF/25496	Pte	GAYLE,	G	19 Jul 11
JDF/27230	Pte	BROOKS,	O	11 Nov 10	JDF/27365	Pte	BROWN,	D	19 Jul 11
JDF/27308	Pte	THOMAS,	U	11 Nov 10	JDF/27458	Pte	BROWN,	B	19 Jul 11
JDF/27534	Pte	MURRAY,	J	11 Nov 10	JDF/27937	Pte	GORDON,	O	19 Jul 11
JDF/28339	Pte	CLARKE,	R	11 Nov 10	JDF/27922	Pte	DALE,	C	19 Jul 11
JDF/28340	Pte	CAMPBELL,	D	11 Nov 10	JDF/28048	Pte	BROWN,	N	19 Jul 11
JDF/27207	Pte	WILSON,	N	18 Jan 11	JDF/28133	Pte	TRACEY,	L	19 Jul 11
JDF/24093	Pte	JOHNSON,	R	17 Mar 11	JDF/28255	Pte	SAUNDERS,	R	19 Jul 11
JDF/25540	Pte	KELLY,	L	17 Mar 11	JDF/24209	Pte	GRANDISON,	D	15 Sep 11
JDF/26398	Pte	HIBBERT,	O	17 Mar 11	JDF/28252	Pte	RUSSELL,	K	15 Sep 11
JDF/26483	Pte	MITCHELL,	E	17 Mar 11	JDF/28291	Pte	BELL,	G	15 Sep 11
JDF/26301	Pte	BAILEY,	C	17 Mar 11	JDF/25296	Pte	RICHARDS,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/26844	Pte	ROBERTSON,	K	17 Mar 11	JDF/26407	Pte	GRANSTON,	M	10 Nov 11
JDF/26871	Pte	SIMPSON,	D	17 Mar 11	JDF/27190	Pte	SMIKLE,	K	10 Nov 11
JDF/26966	Pte	LAWRENCE,	K	17 Mar 11	JDF/50361	Pte	ROWE,	N	10 Nov 11
JDF/26929	Pte	COOPER,	C	17 Mar 11	JDF/50360	Pte	MORGAN-EDWARDS,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/26946	Pte	GARDENER,	K	17 Mar 11	JDF/27438	Pte	WILLIAMS,	P	10 Nov 11
JDF/27327	Pte	SIDDO,	R	17 Mar 11	JDF/27384	Pte	HANSON,	W	10 Nov 11
JDF/27087	Pte	CARNAGIE,	A	17 Mar 11	JDF/27525	Pte	McKENZIE,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/27184	Pte	SEYMOUR,	J	17 Mar 11	JDF/27526	Pte	McKINSON,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/27100	Pte	DAVY,	M	17 Mar 11	JDF/27553	Pte	STEPHENS,	D	10 Nov 11
JDF/27134	Pte	JAMES,	Y	17 Mar 11	JDF/27685	Pte	SMART,	T	10 Nov 11
JDF/27375	Pte	DAVIS,	M	17 Mar 11	JDF/27825	Pte	JOHNSON,	S	10 Nov 11
JDF/27356	Pte	ANDERSON,	C	17 Mar 11	JDF/50396	Pte	GRANT-WILLIAMS,	A	10 Nov 11
JDF/27425	Pte	STEDFORD,	A	17 Mar 11	JDF/50399	Pte	MILLER,	S	10 Nov 11
JDF/27728	Pte	REYNOLDS,	N	17 Mar 11	JDF/28162	Pte	INGLETON,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/27572	Pte	WRAY,	S	17 Mar 11	JDF/28076	Pte	FLETCHER,	R	10 Nov 11
JDF/27683	Pte	SMALL,	D	17 Mar 11	JDF/28196	Pte	CLARKE,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/27667	Pte	PEART,	L	17 Mar 11	JDF/28602	Pte	FERGUSON,	H	10 Nov 11
JDF/27639	Pte	HODGSON,	M	17 Mar 11	JDF/28635	Pte	LIVINGSTON,	S	10 Nov 11
JDF/27614	Pte	FOSTER,	A	17 Mar 11	JDF/25667	Pte	FAGON,	B	10 Nov 11
JDF/27606	Pte	DENNIS,	N	17 Mar 11	JDF/28792	Pte	GALLOWAY,	J	10 Nov 11
JDF/27809	Pte	GILZEANE,	D	17 Mar 11	JDF/28755	Pte	JAMES,	A	10 Nov 11
JDF/27870	Pte	WALKER,	Y	17 Mar 11	JDF/28829	Pte	CORNWALL,	S	10 Nov 11
JDF/28030	Pte	SPENCE,	S	17 Mar 11	JDF/28971	Pte	DOUGLAS,	A	10 Nov 11
JDF/27948	Pte	HURD,	U	17 Mar 11	JDF/26678	Pte	MORDECAI,	C	10 Nov 11
JDF/28378	Pte	LAMPART,	J	17 Mar 11	JDF/27117	Pte	GORDON,	R	22 Nov 11
JDF/28632	Pte	JOHNSON,	D	17 Mar 11	JDF/27376	Pte	DENNIS,	G	22 Nov 11
JDF/50440	Pte	THOMAS,	D	17 Mar 11	JDF/27438	Pte	ELLISON,	D	22 Nov 11
JDF/26688	Pte	WATSON,	F	04 Apr 11	JDF/27537	Pte	PALMER,	G	22 Nov 11
JDF/27301	Pte	SPENCER,	W	04 Apr 11	JDF/27642	Pte	HUTTON,	K	22 Nov 11
JDF/27887	Pte	KNIGHT,	K	04 Apr 11	JDF/27808	Pte	FRASER,	H	22 Nov 11
JDF/28192	Pte	CHIN,	M	04 Apr 11	JDF/27912	Pte	CLARKE,	J	22 Nov 11
JDF/28243	Pte	NELSON,	R	04 Apr 11	JDF/25214	Pte	BRACKETT,	G	22 Nov 11
JDF/25645	Pte	RANKINE,	D	04 Apr 11	JDF/26965	Pte	KNIGHT,	S	22 Nov 11
JDF/26248	Pte	JARRETT,	T	12 Apr 11	JDF/26025	Pte	DENNISON,	D	22 Nov 11
JDF/26702	Pte	THOMAS,	S	12 Apr 11	JDF/26577	Pte	GRANT,	A	01 Dec 11
JDF/26779	Pte	O'CONNOR,	K	12 Apr 11	JDF/26834	Pte	McGREGOR,	M	01 Dec 11
JDF/26958	Pte	HOPWOOD,	R	12 Apr 11	JDF/28501	Pte	LOUNDS,	J	01 Dec 11
JDF/26913	Pte	BUNTING,	O	12 Apr 11	JDF/27730	Pte	THOMAS,	A	14 Dec 11
JDF/27186	Pte	SIMPSON,	H	12 Apr 11	JDF/29059	Pte	LOTHIAN,	J	06 Jan 12
JDF/50349	Pte	ALLISON,	N	12 Apr 11	JDF/27766	Pte	ALEXANDER,	D	15 Jan 12
JDF/27415	Pte	RUMBLE,	R	12 Apr 11					
JDF/27988	Pte	SCOTT,	T	12 Apr 11					

LAST POST

PERSONS WHO DIED WHILE SERVING
WITH THE JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE
01 APRIL 2010 TO 31 MARCH 2012

MILITARY

JDF/28783	Pte	GREEN,	M	1 JR	24 May 10
JDF/24235	Cpl	WILLIAMS,	R	HQ JDF	13 Jun 10
JDF/27637	LCpl	HARVEY,	D	Sp and Svcs Bn	03 Sep 10
JDF/22383	Sgt	BROWN,	D	1 Engr Regt (JDF)	15 Nov 10
JDF/21429	WO2	BEHARIE,	W	1 Engr Regt (JDF)	19 Apr 11
JDF/29141	Pte (ORD)	BAXTER,	K	JDF CG	31 Jul 11
JDF/27073	Cpl	BEEZER,	R	1 JR	01 Aug 11
JDF/28969	Pte	DAWKINS,	H	Sp and Svcs Bn	29 Aug 11

CIVILIANS

Mr Darcas	GENTLES	JDF AW	22 Oct 10
Mr Glynis	HENRY	1 Engr Regt (JDF)	08 Oct 10
Ms Andria	SAMUELS	Sp and Svcs Bn	05 Sep 11

Up Park Camp
victims of the
earthquake of
14 January 1907

Remembrance Roll

[service members who died on
military operations; the first on
18 June 1976 and the most
recent on 24 May 2010]

Average
Height of
a soldier

5'7"

Where in the world
the JDF has trained?

UK, Canada, USA, India, China, Sweden,
Guyana, Barbados, Belize, France,
Germany, Chile, Uganda,
Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago,
Puerto Rico, Martinique,
Ireland, Malawi, Colombia,
Bermuda, Puerto Rico,
France, Paraguay,
Brazil, Bahamas

Estimated age
of the Union
Colour located at
the JMML

200 yrs

1 major
1 lieutenant
1 sergeant major
1 lance corporal
15 privates
2 women
2 children

2 captains
1 lieutenant
4 corporals
2 lance corporals
1 able seaman
12 privates
2 ordinary seamen

Private's pay
in 1962

£5,12s



Number of enlistments
since 1962

16,617

Graduates of the
Caribbean Junior Command
and Staff College

442



Date Newcastle
established

1841



The only
serving female
parachutist

40 lbs

Weight
of a
soldier's kit

269.92
acres

Area
of
Up Park
Camp

Price of
first issue
of Alert

2 shillings
6 pence

of
bases
13

Average
boot
size

600

Fastest times to
Catherine's Peak

Male - Rec FITZROY DAWKINS 26:27 1998
Female - Rec HELEDA THOMPSON 32:11 1986

of lights
at the
JDF Annual
Carol Service

600

10



Overseas deployments

Montserrat, Grenada, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago,
Sierra Leone, Afghanistan

Fastest times to
Catherine's Peak

Male - Rec FITZROY DAWKINS 26:27 1998
Female - Rec HELEDA THOMPSON 32:11 1986

of lights
at the
JDF Annual
Carol Service

600

10

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Fax: (876) 922-5418

Portmore Town Centre
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Portmore, St Catherine
Tel: (876) 704-4192
Fax: (876) 939-3839

2 Rennie Street, Ocho Rios
St Ann
Tel: (876) 974-7366
Fax: (876) 974-4632

Seven Miles Beach
Grand Cayman
Tel: 345-949-1007
Fax: 345-046-0380

35-37 St. James Street
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DAMEN INTERCEPTOR 1102

DAMEN NAVAL & PATROL

135 YEARS OF NAVAL EXPERIENCE

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LT CDR DAVID CHINFONG JAMAICA DEFENCE FORCE COAST GUARD

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Jamaica Defence Force

DAMEN