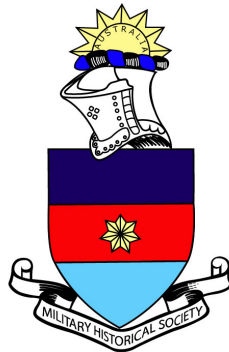


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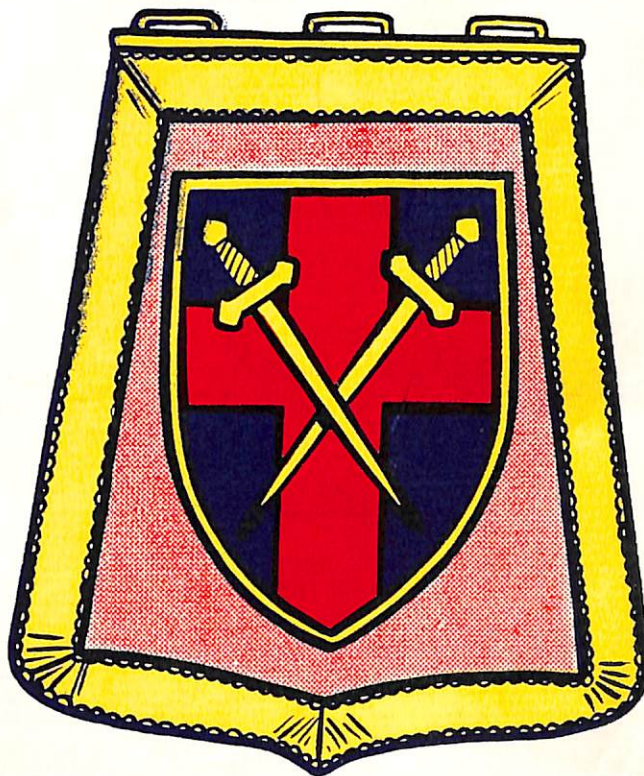
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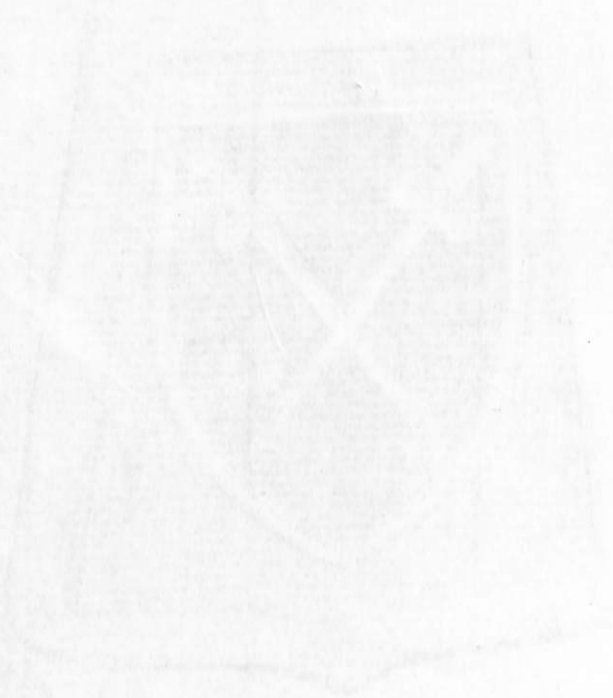


The Journal of
The **MILITARY RESEARCH** and **COLLECTORS**
SOCIETY of **AUSTRALIA.**

VOL. III

OCTOBER, 1960

NO. 2



The Journal of
The Royal Society of
Australia

DECEMBER 1950

SABRETACHE

The Journal of

THE MILITARY RESEARCH AND COLLECTORS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA .

Vol. III

OCTOBER 1960

No.2.

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.....

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership of the Society is by Annual Subscription, payable on the 1st July in each year.

Subscription Rates are fixed annually, and, for the current year, are:

Australian Members	£1.5.0
Sterling Area Members	£1.0.0.
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When remitting by Money Order, please make it payable to the Society, at MELBOURNE.

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SABRETACHE.

Subject to availability, additional copies of written articles may be obtained from the Secretary. A number of these are available at the present time, some with illustrations.

Back numbers of SABRETACHE, if available, will be supplied to members on demand for 3/6 per copy. SABRETACHE is NOT for sale to non-members.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members' advertisements may be inserted for a flat rate of 5/- per advertisement. Trade advertisements will be the subject of special arrangements with the Secretary.

MEETINGS.

Monthly meetings are held, on the second Friday in each month.

Meeting places are usually notified in SABRETACHE, but, if in doubt, please telephone the Secretary.

SOCIETY BADGE.

Inset on the flap of our SABRETACHE is a representation of the Society's badge.

Lapel badges are available for 5/- each. Cuff links may be ordered for 12/6 per pair.

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Australian cap badges of period up to 1903, 1911, 1914 required by English collector, and for friend collecting badges worn in WW2, including those worn in Militia units up to 1941.

Can offer large selection of British cap badges in exchange, and an assortment of Commonwealth cap badges besides.

In addition, would like Australian and New Zealand helmet plates and glengarry badges late Victorian period, and pre-WWI, and can offer similar items of British Army in exchange if desired.

All letters welcomed, and answered by AIRLETTER post.

H.L.King, 5 South St., FARNHAM, Surrey, UK.

.....
FOR EXCHANGE.

Dress frock uniform of an Australian Staff Officer, period 1930. This item is in brand new condition, and consists of:

- Blue peaked cap with red band, gilt buttons, embroidered gold insignia (staff) in front, gold leaf on peak.
- Dark blue frock coat with double row of brass buttons GvR pattern, down front, also at cuff and back.
- Double gold knots on shoulders with capatins stars embroidered gold and coloured thread.
- Dress sash crimson with large tassels at ends.
- Dark blue trousers, to lace at cuff.
- Red leather sword straps with gilt overlay.

Also included are a pair of much-worn brown leather gaiters.

My own interests are in Model Soldiers, Medals, Badges, Helmets and Uniform Pieces, with main interests in the following periods: Imperial Austria, Imperial Germany, Nazi Germany, and American Civil War.

K.W.Pryor, 28 Jersey St., BALWYN E8, Victoria.
.....

MEMBERS' ADVERTISEMENTS
(contd.)

R.A.A.F. BADGES WANTED:

Aircrew wings of WW1 period "AMF" and "AFC";
metal shoulder titles "AFC" and "CFS";
cap badge "CFS" (in crowned wreath over "AUSTRALIA");
Officers cap badge of 1920's, with Southern Cross;
Post-WW2 crowned half-wings both crowns;
Cap badge for officers of Air Rank;
present type officers waist-plate (similar RAF);
Collar badges-WW2 Education Branch,
Chaplains gilt and enamel;
Dental Branch gilt,
Camouflage Branch;
Sleeve badge four-bladed metal prop. for WW1 and after;
Beret badges Womens Air Training Corps;
Civilian lapel badge for RAAF Reserve WW2;
" " badges for squadrons;
ANY OTHER OLD BADGES OF THE RAAF AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

ARTILLERY BADGE WANTED:

Headdress badge of Royal Australian Artillery grenade
type with Royal Cypher GvR in belt with regimental
designation on the ball.

B.J. Videon, 1 Harper Ave.,
BENTLEIGH SE15, Victoria.

.....

THE BRITISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT
AND TATTOO
IN NEW YORK.

From June 17th to July 4th, 1960, Americans were treated, for the first time, to a British Military Tournament and Tattoo. This group was the largest contingent of British soldiers to enter America since 1812. The War Office pulled out all stops in sending the finest and most colourful units in the British Army today. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets and make the trip to New York saw a spectacle which could only remind one of the days of Rudyard Kipling--the great days of expanding empire.

Let us imagine we are in Madison Square Garden.

The house is packed to capacity. In the centre of the arena is an oval dirt-covered area, forty by eighty yards. At one end of this oval is a reproduction of a mediaeval castle, complete with battlements and two flag poles. Suddenly the house lights dim. From the opposite end of the arena "SEMPER FIDELIS" is heard. Out marches the combined bands of the Royal Marines, Plymouth, and the United States Marine Band, Quantico. What a stirring sight! Here is the spirit of NATO personified. With the appropriate raising of the national standards, the bands march off to the strains of "THE LAUREL AND THE GLOBE".

Now the Tournament begins. The trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards, mounted on four matched steeds, sound "NEW YORK". This is the signal for the massed pipes and drums to pass in review; the 1st and 2nd Battalions Scots Guards, the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The sight is breathtaking as the "BORDERERS", "KATY DALRYMPLE", and many other traditional airs issue forth. What thunderous applause as they march off!

The Royal Air Force now takes the spotlight with a drill display by the Colour Guard and Regimental Band of the Royal Air Force Regiment. Magnificent! All this, plus a gymnastics demonstration by the Royal Air Force School of Physical Training, the like of which might only be seen at the Olympic Games, thrills the crowd.

Hold your hats, here come the motor cyclists of the Royal Signals! What precision riding in such a small place! You just sit and hope no one will be killed as they form a pyramid of twenty men and six cycles, dash through flaming hoops, and crash through brick walls. They're gone! You can breathe normally again.

Here come the clowns! It's a detachment of Royal Marines in 1805 dress. They're hamming it up, but you get the idea of what it was like being a Marine in bygone days. How could the soldiers of olden times possibly win a battle when it took so long to fire the muskets?

No clowning now. Two Royal Marine Commando teams are going to have a race over an assault course. You can cheer for your favourite--the greens or the blues. You do cheer until the teams prepare for the "slide for life" from eighty-five feet up at the top of the Garden. As the first man begins, a hushed silence falls over the spectators and is kept 'til the last man reaches the ground safely. Now you can relax and sit back in your seat while they clear the arena in preparation for the Household Brigade Composite Drill Team.

With a roll of drums, the Corps of Drums and Fifes lead a group of Guardsmen in a series of manouevres that are performed at Buckingham Palace. What precision! You would think they were little lead soldiers all cast from the same mould.

It's time for the Highlanders again. It's the massed pipes and drums accompanied by dancers of all the regiments. Your blood rises to fever pitch as you, too, shout during the playing of "BLACK BEAR".

It is two hours and thirty minutes later and time for the Grand Finale. You're ready to settle back and enjoy the most stirring part of the evening. The Bands of the Royal Marines and Royal Air Force Regiment have been joined by the Bands of the 2nd. Battalion Green Jackets. They have returned to Governor's Island in New York for the first time since their raising there in 1755 as the 60th Royal Americans. The massed pipes and drums join the bands, the Corps of Drums add their crescendo, and all participating units march in to join the musicians. Here are 550 men filling the arena. All is silent. "SUNSET" is played. From high in the Garden a lone piper plays "THE LAST POST". You all join in singing "ABIDE WITH ME".

It's over. You are drained. Maybe somewhere, sometime, you will see another Tattoo, but it will never be the same.

This is your first--this will always be the best.

John P. Lauth.

.....

"MILITARY BOARD INSTRUCTIONS".1939." 0.86. Changes in Service Dress Uniform.

The following changes in Service Dress uniform are approved:-

1. BADGES AND BUTTONS.-

As soon as stocks are available, all brass and white metal badges and buttons at present worn will be replaced by copper-oxidised pattern.

As some months will elapse before sufficient stocks are available, it may be possible to arrange for badges and buttons now on issue to be lacquered under regimental arrangements.

Buttons for Staff Corps will be bronzed.

2. BREECHES.-

With the introduction of the new pattern Service Dress, consisting of jackets, trousers and gaiters, S.D., and extended mechanization of many units, the issue of breeches will be limited to-

General Officers, Brigadiers, Colonels, Staff Officers,
Orderly Officers.

All ranks of horsed units.

Motor Cyclists.

Mounted orderlies required to be mounted on horseback.

Officers and other ranks of infantry units required to be mounted on horseback or to drive horse-drawn vehicles.

Officers and other ranks at present in possession of breeches may wear them until unserviceable.

3. BELTS, CLOTH.-

Instead of the Sam Browne belt, a cloth belt in material to match the service jacket, or khaki drill jacket, will be worn by officers, except those armed with the sword. The belt will be similar design to that worn by Officers of the Royal Australian Air Force; it will be two inches in width and fitted with a plain oxidised metal buckle.

Specifications are in course of preparation and copies together with sample belts will be forwarded to the various A.A.O.Ds as early as possible.

The wearing of belts, shoulder, sword, Sam Browne, will be limited to Officers and Warrant Officers (Class) I of units armed with the sword.

Until such time as other Officers provide themselves with the cloth belt, the wearing of the Sam Browne belt, without shoulder strap and frog, may be permitted.

The cloth belt may also be worn by other Officers as an alternative to the Sam Browne belt (without brace or frog) at their discretion.

Other Warrant Officers will wear the belt, waist, brown, leather.

4. TROUSERS, C.P., OFFICERS.-

With the introduction of gaiters in lieu of puttees, and the elimination of breeches as service dress, except for personnel of horsed units, etc, a new pattern trousers, without cuff bottoms, has been approved for general wear. They will be cut wider in the leg to give greater freedom for the knees and a better appearance when worn with gaiters,

Officers now in possession of trousers with cuff bottoms may continue to wear them until worn out.

(755/1/266) "

We have often been asked when the Australian Army changed its militia type badges to wartime type badges.

The foregoing extract from M.B.I.'s will, in part, answer this question. It also tells when the pattern of the uniform was altered from a "dressy" type to a more suitable pattern for service conditions.

There is one more question still to be answered, viz.,:-

"When did the regimental and corps badges give way to 'rising suns'?"

The precise authority for this change is not yet to hand, but, very approximately, this change occurred about 1942.

Perhaps one of our readers will have this reference for us?

EDITOR.

.....

THE ORIGINS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.

Among the senior semi-military forces of the British Commonwealth-Empire stands the New South Wales Police, which had its beginnings in the early colonial days of Australia and has played an important part in the country's growth.

The origins of the Police can be traced back to the early watchmen of the town of Sydney, a body somewhat resembling the old-time watchmen in London. Their duties included the patrolling of the streets and the apprehension of wrongdoers. The uniform worn by the Sydney watchmen consisted of a high-crowned, bell-topped hat, black coat and white trousers. Eventually they developed into the foot police of the colony.

In 1825, Governor Brisbane organized a patrol of mounted infantry under military discipline whose main duties were to suppress the depredations of convicts who had escaped to the bush country and to protect persons travelling on the roads of the settlements. Its personnel was made up of volunteers seconded from the British regular army units garrisoning New South Wales, who remained on the strength of their respective regiments during their detached service. They wore the uniform of the 13th Light Dragoons, which, at this period, included black helmet, scarlet tunic, white breeches and basil leggings, and their arms consisted of sabre, horse-pistol and musket. This police force far antedates the scarlet-coated "Riders of the Plains", the Canadian North-West Mounted Police (now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) founded in 1876.

The Mounted Patrol was expanded in 1828 and placed under the command of Superintendent Morriset, who, in turn, was responsible to the Colonial Secretary. Dual administration of the colony's police forces unfortunately developed, owing to the fact that from 1828 to 1851, the local resident constables acted under the direction of local magistrates, while the mounted police were under the control of the crown lands commissioners and goldfields commissioners, with final responsibility being vested in the military authorities.

One of the first tasks of the mounted force was the suppression of the Donahoo gang of bandits in 1829. In this episode, the agents of law and order were ably assisted by a volunteer corps formed by the settlers at Bringelly, one of the earliest volunteer citizen forces in the history of Australia.

A convict insurrection broke out in the latter part of 1830, which was put down by the Mounted Police with the aid of a corps of volunteer cavalry raised at Bathurst. In the same

year, the powers of the police were greatly augmented by Governor Darling's Bushrangers' Act.

In 1833, the police of New South Wales were definitely established by Governor Bourke's Police Act, as a semi-military, semi-civil force. This expansion coincided more or less with the opening of the hinterland for settlement.

Gold in paying quantities was discovered in New South Wales in 1851, resulting in rushes to the successive goldfields in the 1850's and 1860's. The enormous influx of diggers presented serious problems of law enforcement, including conflict between the Whites and the Chinese. Matters were made worse by the depredations of outlaws such as Ben Hall, Frank Gardiner, and the Canadian bushranger, Johnny Gilbert, who lost no opportunity for robbing the gold shipments.

In 1856, John McLerie, an experienced officer who had served as adjutant of the Mounted Patrol and as governor of Darlinghurst Jail, became Superintendent of Police. Despite the handicap of an antiquated system of organization and administration that was totally inadequate to cope with the gold-rush bushranger situation, Superintendent McLerie made substantial progress in enforcing discipline and building up efficiency in the Force.

Drastic reorganization was long overdue. It was accomplished by the Police Regulation Act which came into effect on 1st March, 1862. By this enactment all law enforcement bodies that had grown up in previous years, such as the Mounted Patrol, Foot Police, Border Police, Gold Police and Water Police, were amalgamated into one organization under McLerie as Inspector General, who was given wide powers over all police personnel. The previous forms of local administration and control under district magistrates and the like were scrapped. The reorganized Force, consisting of 834 all ranks, was distributed among twelve Police Divisions, four city and eight rural.

Complete change was made in the uniform. The remaining features of the dragoon dress, such as "pillbox" forage cap and coloured facings, were abolished, being replaced by a peaked kepi for dress, "cabbage tree" hat for bush wear, waterproof cape, dark blue tunic, grey breeches, Napoleon boots or ankle boots with leather leggings. Modern arms were issued, consisting of Colt revolvers and Terry breech-loading carbines.

On 1st March, 1862, all members were sworn in on a newly prescribed oath of allegiance. On that occasion emerged the modern force which has grown into the New South Wales Police of today.

Submitted by Capt. F.C. Pilkington.
(based on Frank Clune's "Wild Colonial Boys".)

FURTHER NOTES ON THE IRON CROSS, GERMANY.

(reference "SABRETACHE" No.3,p.38).

" March 21st. 1918, German offensive ...

By 23rd. the Germans had advanced more than 35 miles and taken 90,000 prisoners.

On 23rd. a telegram was sent to the Imperial Chancellor, Count Hertling, to announce a German Victory.

On 25th. the Kaiser ordered public flying of flags and firing of salutes to celebrate the victory in the Battle of Monchy, Cambrai, Quentin, La Fere.

On the same day he wrote congratulatory letters to Hindenburg and Ludendorff. He referred to the battle "probably the greatest in the history of the world," and awarded Hindenburg the Iron Cross with Golden Rays.

This decoration had been specially created as an award for General Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo.

It was a symbol not merely of courage or of victory in any one battle, but of a victoriously concluded war. It had never been awarded to any one, not even to the great Moltke, since Blucher's day.

Under Ludendorff the Kaiser conferred another rare decoration, the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross, which was usually awarded to commanders-in-chief after a victorious battle, siege or campaign, and never when the operations were still going on as the 'March Offensive' was.

The offensive slowed down, the advance was held up, to halt was perilous, to retreat impossible; the Germans had won a tactical success and suffered a strategic defeat.

The second ' April Offensive ' resulted in the same state of affairs.

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Faber & Faber Limited,
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Ludwig, Emil..
Hindenburg. And the Saga of the German Revolution.
Heinemann.
London 1935.

THE IRON CROSS(cont.)

The information reproduced on the previous page was submitted by a member whose name, unfortunately, has become separated from the material submitted, and can not, therefor, be acknowledged herein. This misfortune merits the Editor's apology, which is freely given.

Captain Pilkington writes:

"Regarding the German Iron Cross, it appears that the Knight's Cross with Diamonds was created by Hitler in 1943, principally to reward certain German airmen who had received other decorations, but were further distinguishing themselves." (ref: Boris Sorokin, letter, "Saturday Evening Post", 10 Jan, 1959).

(Some very useful illustrations of German decorations can be seen in the excellent publication "DEUTSCHE AUSZEICHNUNGEN", published by Die Ordens-Sammlung, Berlin, 1957.)

.....
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICE
NEW CHECK CAP BAND TO BE
ADOPTED.

A navy blue and white check cap band is being issued to the SA Police Force in order to overcome the confusion existing at the present time in differentiating between the various types of uniformed officials now to be seen in the State.

The cap band is similar in design to that worn by some police forces in the United Kingdom.

Concurrently with the appearance of the new cap band will be the introduction of a new type shirt for summer wear. This is blue in colour, with navy blue shoulder straps, and will be worn with a navy blue tie.

A black leather belt and a belt tunnel on the trousers will display the uniform to the best advantage.

(From "The Advertiser"
5/8/60.)

.....

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS IN 1816.by C.Halls.

The effective use of rockets made during the Second World War was the culmination of a long history of experiments dating back to 1805.

Colonel Congreve invented a military rocket in that year for use as an artillery weapon. These first rockets proved unreliable as they had a very unpleasant habit of curving in flight and returning to burst at the feet of those who had fired them. Congreve's rockets had sticks attached to guide their flight.

It may be of interest to readers to note some of the early instances of the use of rockets in warfare.

Copenhagen	1807
Santarem	
(Peninsula)	1810
The Great Lakes	
(Canada)	1812
Leipsig	1813
Toulouse	1814
Genappe	1815
(Waterloo campaign)	

The following description is a hitherto unpublished eye-witness account of the bombardment of Algiers in 1816. After the successful conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars, the British Government set itself the task of clearing out the nests of corsairs that infested the Barbary coast of North Africa and who were a menace to peaceful merchant ships. Lord Exmouth was in command of the operation to reduce the stronghold of the pirates at Algiers. This eye-witness account is particularly interesting for its vivid description and mention of rockets in the bombardment:

"

Sunday 18th August.
At sea.

My Dear Charles,

I never was so long sailing 400 miles before. It will be a fortnight next Wednesday since we left Gibraltar; and perhaps we shall not see Algiers for another week. It is a dead calm, and has every appearance of continuance. We have been shooting at a cask with great guns, and every shot was exceedingly well directed, but rather too high; we cannot fail of hitting the battery every time.

August 27th. At daylight saw Algiers, but being a calm, we shall not be able to get in yet. 8 a.m.-A light breeze on

shore. Sent a boat with a flag of truce to the Dey, who is to return an answer in an hour and a half. The terms are so hard he cannot comply. I take the opportunity that now offers to carry up my journal to the very moment when we shall begin. We have to beat to quarters; the decks are cleared and boats hoisted out. All is ready! I wish you could see our main deck--it is a noble battery. The Misbelievers have left their houses and crowd upon the ramparts. There may be seen

"Their white turbans glowing in the sun
And scimitars of Syrian steel
And gentle do the breezes as in sport
Curl their long flags out rolling and display
The brazen scrolls of blasphemy!"

I go now to look for the boat upon which all eyes will dwell with anxious enquiry.

2 p.m.--Signal made to prepare to anchor and engage quarter past two. We are now bearing up to take our station, and as we are run through the fleet, the sight is uncommonly fine. The bomb vessels have just taken their positions, and we shall soon begin. We are all at our quarters! and an awful silence prevails as we slowly pass the batteries. The ship rippling through the waters is distinctly heard! and the whole appearance is awfully grand. Imagine me standing in the quarter-gallery writing all this at such a moment!

Half past 2 p.m.--The Admiral has just anchored abreast of the largest battery and took up his position in grand style----
FIRE!----Adieu, adieu, I go to my gun-----

11 p.m.--The battle is over! O how shall I describe it! How can I show at once how magnificent! how awful! how beautiful! it was. I should not attempt it but that I know you had rather have a trial at a description than none at all. Well, then, I will relate it as if I had been a quiet spectator all the time, and wrote down everything as it passed.

At quarter past two p.m. August 27th., the English Admiral began the fight by a gun (we heard this morning that the Dey fired first), which was immediately returned by the batteries. The Admiral then opened his broadside and the action became general. How can I describe? to what can I liken the tremendous roar of cannon which lasted without one moment's pause for six hours. How truly can I say with Walter Scott

"The (war of cannon) paused not
Nor ceased the storm of shell and shot".

Then with Bryon

"With unabated fury sent
From Battery to Battlement".

To give you an imperfect idea of it, you must imagine the loudest peal of thunder you have ever heard, to proceed from all ports in the fleet, and the batteries on shore, and to continue constantly for six hours, after that for two hours

and a half more. Every half hour was an interval of about half a minute when not a single gun was fired; then it was the sight was so magnificent! Six large Algerine frigates all on fire illuminated the whole place, and it looked like a town illuminated for some great victory, only you saw no lights but these immense bonfires. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the ships. The masts and rigging seemed to be made wholly of fire, and the fire blazing out of their ports looked like so many vast forges, with bellows blowing the flames out horizontally. Now look again at the forts and observe them shine like windows reflecting the setting sun! Now see the shells exactly like falling stars growing dim as they pass through the clouds of smoke and bursting over the Moslem Walls. At the same time both see and hear the huge rockets with their fiery trains hiss in the air. The enemy's shot also hissing over our heads, while some crack through our sides (as one lately did, took my messmate away, and gave me the charge of two guns). Imagine you see me hopping from one gun to the other (for I had been wounded in the left foot by a gun running over it), and taking a look out of the opposite port, when a shot passed by my head out of the same port, and hissed a warning in my ear. The last two hours were the most beautiful to view. At intervals when the roar of the guns had ceased the crackling of the burning ships and rockets were distinctly heard. Then a gun would fire either from the ramparts or a ship, and then the roaring thunder would again drown every other noise; while its smoke would dim the glaring light of the burning ships and yet receive a colour from the fire as a cloud does sometimes from the sun. "

"

H.M.S. "GLASGOW",
Algiers Bay.
August 28th 1816.

My dear father,

You must have the conclusion, and the expense of the postage. I have described as well as I can the magnificent and beautiful part of this glorious battle (I say glorious because many an old sailor who has seen both Copenhagen and Trafalgar Actions say that they were nothing to this: and some Waterloo officers who were with us say also the cannonading of Waterloo was inferior). Now I must describe the awful part of the battle which was when all our powder was expended and we were hauling out. Then it was when all the men were heaving up the anchor and making sail. I was obliged by myself to sit down in the cabin windows and stare at the batteries, raking us completely fore and aft (or rather aft and forward) about a moment after the flash of every gun either a hiss or a crack would tell whether the shot missed or hit. Every shot hissed over me, thank God! I really wonder now how I could bear to look at the guns so directly opposite me, but I was so positively taken with the grand scene that I did not think of the guns.

This was the time so many men were killed through the fleet. The "Impregnable" 3 decker had 150 killed and they kept the dead actually piled up and did not bury them till the next morning. So it may be said - "Piled high as autumn leaves they lay
The ghastly harvest of the fray
The corpses of the slain."

We had eleven men killed and five officers wounded of which I am one (though slightly) and about thirty men wounded; our mast and rigging much shot about. My hammock was shot through. I think that was very spiteful of the Turks. The Admiral, after the action, sent on board to say that he was very much obliged to the "Glasgow" for her constant fire and able assistance. You must know that we held a line of battleships position for two hours, and if the Algerines had not fired so high we must have been sunk, but who can withstand the English Navy! How proud I feel! I shall "stand a tiptoe when this day is named!" The "Tagus" was not here. How will she weep! The Navy winds up the war after all. To have seen and acted in a Naval Waterloo is the joy of your most affectionate son.

GEORGE HEATHCOTE

Midshipman

H.M.S. "GLASGOW".

The author wishes to acknowledge his thanks to Mr. G.W. Heathcote for permission to publish the above quoted document.

.....
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA
1840.

List of Officers.

(submitted by Mr. Robert Gray)

H. Nixon, Captain and Major of Brigade;
C. Berkeley, R. Ferguson, Captains of Cavalry;
H. R. Wigley, E. Rowlands, Lieutenants Cavalry;
A. Berry, Cornet Cavalry; B. T. Finniss, Captain Light Inf.;
J. W. Holmes, F. McPherson, Lieutenants Light Infantry;
A. Hardy, 2nd. Lieutenant Light Infantry;
A. Tolmer, Adjutant of Cavalry)
C. W. Litchfield " " Infantry) with rank of Captain.

ADELAIDE,
March 11 1840.

G.G. No. 113, 1840.

(Sgd) T. O'Halloran,
Major and Commandant.

.....

CAMERON'S SCOUTS
(Compiled by Maj. J. B. Gale)

The South African War, 1899-1902, provided a variety of irregular units boasting colourful names and which rendered valuable service. The large majority of these units were raised locally in South Africa, but some were raised in other colonies of the Empire specifically for service in the theatre of war. Of interest from an Australian point of view is a very small unit called "Cameron's Scouts" which was raised and commanded by Lieutenant J. McL. Cameron from Victoria.

The Scouts comprised one officer and twenty four other ranks and were attached to the Third Victorian (Bushmen's) Contingent, being similarly armed and equipped. Uniform comprised a khaki "Garibaldi" jacket, and pants, with leggings, Field Service Hat, and Field Service cap. It is of interest that this Contingent was the only Australian one to wear "Garibaldi" jackets - "a jacket with a fold or pleat over a waistband, falling somewhat after the fashion of a shirt. It was considered an appropriate costume for bushmen, and rather suggested the uniform worn by Victorian Volunteers in the early sixties."

The Third Contingent, with Cameron's Scouts attached, sailed from Melbourne on 10th March 1900, and were disembarked at Beira, in Rhodesia, on 3rd April. At Beira the Scouts temporarily parted company with the Third Contingent which proceeded to Buluwayo, then to Mafeking. The Scouts remained at Marandellas for a time until they also moved to Buluwayo becoming the body-guard to Sir Frederick Carrington. They then proceeded to Mafeking and joined the main body of the Rhodesian Field Force, marching from there to Ottoshoop and Zeerust, where they took part in a reconnaissance in force of 2,000 men. This culminated in an engagement at Grakfontein lasting about eight hours against De la Rey's men. They were involved in a rearguard action back to the Marico River, and two days later were ordered to return to Zeerust. After these initial engagements they performed good work in scouting operations for which they had initially been specially picked and trained. Remarkably enough, despite many engagements with the Boers not one member of the unit was killed. L-Cpl. H. R. Horne, who was later commissioned, was shot through both lungs on 21st October, "by a Boer spy" as Cameron reported in his despatch to Melbourne, but survived to be severely wounded again at Aliwal North on 25th March, 1901. However, the same despatch reported almost half the unit out of action for sickness reasons - more deadly than the enemy's fire in South Africa - "eleven of my men in hospital, malarial and enteric, myself convalescent." Shortly three of the eleven were invalided to Australia, the despatch adding "others will follow shortly." Not long afterwards the Field Force was ordered to return to Rhodesia and Cameron's Scouts were practically disbanded early in 1901. All of the twenty-five who served in the unit either returned to Australia or transferred to other units in South Africa - the latter including Cameron himself and three others who were commissioned. Cameron joined the

Cape Colonial Forces, becoming Commandant of Aberdeen and Carnavon, attaining the rank of Major. Lieutenant Horne, after being wounded the second time, was invalided to Australia. Corporal H.McD. Chrisp was commissioned into the 5th Victorian Contingent in May, 1901, while Sergeant L.W.Howe was commissioned and later promoted Captain, attached to the Imperial Regiment, and acted as Scouting Officer under Generals Dixon and Reeves until the termination of the war. Privates J.A.Campbell and A.Valentine were discharged in South Africa and may have seen further service with other units. Of the remaining nineteen, seventeen had returned to Australia by 9th June, 1901, the other two following in July and September respectively. As the Unit was so small the complete roll is shown below.

NOMINAL ROLL OF CAMERON'S SCOUTS

No. and Name	Rank	Remarks
Cameron, John McLeod	Lieut.	Raised Scouts in Victoria. Later joined Cape Colonial Forces. Became Commandant of Aberdeen and Carnavon, with rank of Major.
701. Shaw, Arthur James	Corporal	Promoted QM-Sgt. 26.10.00. Returned to Australia 5th June, 1901.
702. Negri, Joseph Francis	Private	Invalided to Australia 3rd Mar. 1901
703 Calder, Roy Hacking	"	Hospitalised in S.Africa Nov. 1900. Invalided to Australia 31st July, 1901
704 MacMillan, Alexander Campbell	"	Invalided to Australia, arrived 5th Jan. 1901
705 Chrisp, Hugh MacDonald	Corporal	Commissioned as Lieutenant (Supernumerary to Establishment) 5th Vict. Contingent in S.Africa, 8th May, 1901
706 McCausland, John Coleridge	Private	Promoted QM-Sgt. Returned to Australia 9th June, 1901
707 Edgar, William Rac	"	Invalided to Australia, arrived 5th Jan. 1901
708 Finlay, John Gordon	"	Returned to Australia 5th June 1901
709 Campbell, John Alexander	"	Discharged in South Africa 17th May, 1901
710 Canty, David Michael	"	Promoted Sergeant. Returned to Australia 9th June, 1901.

15.

711	Dolan, Henry	Private	Returned to Aust. 5th June 1901
712	Yuile, Stephen	"	" " " " " "
713	Griffiths, Harry David	"	" " " 9th " "
714	Still, James Oliver Alexander	"	" " " 5th " "
715	Graham, Henry	"	Invalided. Returned to Aust. 3 March 1901.
716	Howe, Roderick William	Sergeant	Promoted Lieutenant, 13th Jul. 1900. Became Captain (Super- numerary to Establishment) in Rhodesian Field Force, 8th May, 1901
717	MacLeod, John Davidson	Private	Returned to Australia 5th June 1901
718	Horne, Herbert Roger	Sergeant	Promoted Lieutenant 19th June 1900 (later backdated to 29th March, 1900) Badly wounded at Tuli, 21st October, 1900. Returned to Victoria 28th Dec. 1900. Returned to S.Africa where he was again seriously wounded at Aliwal North, 25th March 1901. Invalided to Aust. arriving 9th May, 1901. (G.O. 40, Para 3 (c) of 1st May, 1901 refers to "Surgeon" H.R.Horne, as being invalided from S.Africa).
719	Valentine, Alexander	Private	Promoted Farrier-Sergeant. Discharged in South Africa 17th May, 1901
720	Sharkey, Robert	"	Promoted Sergeant. Returned to Aust. 19th Sept. 1901
721	Phillips, Louis Eleazer	"	Returned to Aust. 5th June, 1901
722	Nicholls, Athelstone	"	" " " " " "
723	Cameron, Ewen	"	" " " 9th " "
724	Clarke, Horatio St. John	"	" " " " " "

(Compiled from "Records of Australian Contingents to the War in South Africa, 1899-1902" and from Victorian Forces General Orders, 1900, 1901).

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BELGIAN LINE REGIMENTS

3^{ieme} Regiment de Ligne
3rd Regiment of Line

by A. Elebaut

(Continued from SABRETAÏCHE Nos. 6 & 9.)

Like the 1st and 2nd Regiments, the 3rd of Line was created in 1830, but from the 3^{de} Afdeeling (3rd Section).

This 3^{de} Afdeeling had been raised by Royal decree of 8th October, 1815, out of the old Infantry Battalion No.3, and from the Militia Battalions Nos. 24, 25 & 26 raised in January 1814.

During the 1814 campaign the 3rd Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col LHONNEUX, formed part of the d'Aubrine Brigade, (Division Chasse), and distinguished itself at the Battle of Waterloo (June 18th 1815).

The 3rd of Line was first known as the 3rd Belgian Infantry Regiment, and acquired the title of "The Mons Regiment", because the militia elements of the old 3^{de} Afdeeling mainly came from the country of Mons. This title was confirmed to them by a decree of the provisional government on 25th November 1830.

At the beginning of 1831, the first two Battalions of the Regiment formed part of the mobile army of Antwerp, to be joined by the 3rd Battalion in April of that year.

In July 1831, the 3rd Regiment was part of the Scheldt Army and, during the "Ten Days Campaign" (2nd to 12th August, 1831) was among the troops immobilised at Antwerp by the presence of the enemy (Dutch) in the citadel.

On 6th August, two battalions of the 3rd Regiment repulsed an attempt by the besieged Dutch to break through the assault works before the St.Laurent Lunette (pocket) of the citadel.

The Regiment received its colours from H.M.King Leopold I at the "Place du Peuple" at Louvain, on 22nd December 1831.

In 1839, it took part in the Luxembourg expedition.

Four companies took part in the fighting of Risquons-Tout in 1848.

In 1870, the staff and the first three Battalions formed part of the 3rd Division (1st Brigade) of the 1st Corps of the Observation Army. The 4th Battalion formed part of the 2nd Corps, and was in the mobile Corps of the Reserves (1st Brigade); with the 5th Battalion forming part of the Army of Antwerp.

Like all Line Regiments the 3rd took part in the 1914-18 war, and in the 18 days campaign of 1940.

4 ieme Regiment de Ligne
4th . . . Regiment of Line

This Regiment grew out of the 4 de Afdeeling (4th Section) of the Holland-Belgian Army which had been raised by Royal decree of 8th October 1815.

The 4 de Afdeeling incorporated elements of the 4th Infantry Battalion and of Militia Battalions Nos. 27, 28, 29 raised in January 1814.

Its strength was augmented by some enlisted volunteers, and by the recall of militiamen who had served previously with the Section.

The 4th Battalion, under the command of Lt.Col DE MAN, formed part of the Brigade d'Hauw (Division Stedman), during the 1815 campaign, and assisted in the Siege of Valenciennes from 26th June to 20th July.

The original title of the 4th of Line was the 4th Belgian Infantry Regiment, with the territorial title "Regiment of Tournai", which was confirmed to it by decree of 25th November, 1830.

The country of Tournai provided the majority of the early militia of this Corps.

In 1831, the 4th (with the exception of 3 companies of the 1st Battalion which were detached for duty with the Low-Scheldt Battery) formed with the 1st Regiment of Line and the 1st Battalion Sharpshooters, the 2nd Brigade of the Scheldt Army.

It took part in the "10 days Campaign", and on 12th August 1831, assisted in the Battle of Louvain.

At the Place Royal, in Brussels, the 4th received its colours from H.M. King Leopold 1st, on 2nd December, 1831.

In 1870, the staff and the 3 first Battalions formed part of the 3rd Division (2nd Brigade) of the 1st Corps of the Observation Army, while the 4th Battalion garrisoned Diest, and the 5th Battalion did similar duty at Liege.

Like all Line regiments the 4th took part in the 1914-18 war and in the 18 days campaign of 1940.

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SOME VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER UNITS IN
AND ABOUT THE YEAR 1890.

Major Perry's excellent article on the participation of a team from the Victorian Mounted Rifles in the Royal Military Tournament of 1891 (SABRETACHE Vol.3, No.1, p.1) has prompted Mr. Robert Powell to submit the following notes translated for him by an overseas friend, from "L'Univers illustré" of 25th October 1890, together with reproductions of the illustrations which appeared in that issue. It is possible that this article may have appeared in this European paper as a result of the intention, mentioned by Major Perry, on the part of the Victorian Government to send this team.

Here is the translation:

" COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS IN AUSTRALIA.

At Melbourne there exists a regiment of volunteers, the Victorian Mounted Rifles, organised by Lt. Col. Price. It was a pattern for the other regiments raised after.

The Victorian Rangers (referred to in the original as 'Tirailleurs indigènes' !) established in 1887 was not long to be bound to it under authority of the same officer. At first it comprised four companies scattered in the western part of the Colony which from the first year comprised 400 men.

The uniform of the Rangers and Mounted Rifles is almost identical--the only difference is in the facings: scarlet for Rangers and crimson for Mounted Rifles.

Colonel Price, foreseeing the progressive increase of the Volunteers, shared in 1889 the command with Major Otter. The Rangers grew--other companies had to be raised. Today there are 1,200 men in three Battalions--no pay for the Volunteers.

Major Otter established an Artillery battery on the coast in Westernport Bay, with gunners remarkably trained in gunnery drill, recruited mainly from among old sailors of the Royal Navy.

Within the last two years a Cadet Corps has been adjoined to the Volunteers. It is the Victorian Cadet Corps, which at present comprises over 4,000 cadets. They are clad and equipped by the Government, except for officers, who receive only the sword. The cadets are divided into two categories, old and new cadets (i.e. senior and junior).

Each year they go into camp for a week.

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LES VOLONTAIRES.



DETAILS OF DRESS, from
DRESS REGULATIONS
VICTORIA
1893.

VICTORIAN RANGERS.

OFFICERS- FULL DRESS.

Full dress jacket:-Khaki cloth, with scarlet cloth collar and cuffs; without patch pockets. The collar ornamented with gold Russia braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide top and bottom. The cuffs pointed and edged with gold Russia braid, and an Austrian knot on top. Five large gilt buttons, universal pattern (with badge, Southern Cross and motto "PRO DEO ET PATRIA"), down the front. Shoulder straps, special pattern, lined with scarlet, small universal pattern button at top.

A Lieutenant-Colonel has a row of braided eyes top and bottom of collar. On the cuff a second stripe of gold braid $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from inside of edge of cuff, and below lace on cuff and around the Austrian knot.

Majors have a row of braided eyes only at the top of collar and braided eyes only round top of cuff and Austrian knot.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar or cuff.

Lieutenants do not have the second stripe of gold braid on the cuff.

Facings:- Scarlet.

Buttons:- Gilt universal pattern.

Trousers:- Khaki cloth, and laced as for Infantry, i.e., gold lace $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch crimson silk stripe in the centre, down side seams.

Pantaloons and spurs for Mounted Duties:- Khaki cord, as for mounted officers of Infantry, and brown leather knee-boots of same pattern.

Felt Hat:-As for Victorian Mounted Rifles, i.e., Khaki soft felt, with three-plait puggaree of the same colour. Hat looped up at the right side with cord the same colour as hat, and fastened with badge, gilt lion's head.
N.B. This hat was deleted by G.O.44/94, and replaced by the khaki helmet.

Sword:-Half basket hilt, black fishskin grip, bound with wire. Gilt metal hilt with device of Royal Cypher and Crown. Scabbard for Field Officers brass, others steel. Sword-knot gold and crimson strap with gold acorn.

Sword-belt:-Worn under tunic as in undress, but with dress slings 1 inch of red Russia leather, trimmed with three stripes of gold Russia braid.

Pouch-belt:-Brown leather, with a double stripe of gold lace, special pattern, with red morocco leather stripe, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, in centre. Gilt mounts, lions-head, Maltese cross, universal badge, whistle and chain.

Pouch:-Brown leather, trimmed round with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide lace, special pattern, and universal badge in gilt.

Gloves:-Brown leather dogskin, with plain backs. For levees or balls, white kid.

Boots:-Laced or ankle, black.

UNDRESS.

Jacket:-Khaki, to be perfectly plain, and with plain lining. The collar to stand up square in front and fastened with two hooks. The skirt square in front. Fastened with five large gilt buttons, in front. Buttons universal pattern. The sword belt to be worn outside in Review and Marching Orders, and in drill order beneath the jacket. (The Sam Browne belt will always be worn outside). Shoulder-straps of the same colour as the jacket, with small universal pattern button at top. Badges of rank in metal, with designation of Corps in gilt letters beneath (i.e. A (etc) RANGERS (curved)).

Cuffs pointed.

Trousers:-Khaki, with scarlet welt.

Pantaloons:-As for Full Dress, without welt.

Felt Hat:-As for Full Dress.

Field Service Cap:-Khaki cloth folding cap, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a scarlet edging on top $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Khaki cloth side flaps, 4 inches deep, to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps, and at front and back seams. Badge to be worn on left side, and to be placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from point of cap.

Gloves:-See Full Dress.

Leggings:-As for Infantry Officers, viz., brown leather, as in Ordnance Store.

Pouch-belt:-Brown leather 2 inches wide.

Pouch:-Brown leather, with gilt universal badge.

Sword-belt:-Brown leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with sword-slings 1 inch wide, and belt fastened with a gilt clasp, badge on centre-piece, Southern Cross.

Sword-Knot:-Brown leather, with acorn.

Haversack:-Brown canvas, with small universal button.

40-POUNDER BATTERY, HASTINGS.

Dress differs, being a combination of Rangers pattern and of Artillery, including buttons and badges, etc.

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Jacket:-Khaki serge, universal pattern, with five buttons down front, and with collar and pointed cuffs of scarlet. Non-commissioned officers and men wear on the shoulder straps the letter of their company above "RANGERS". Warrant officers to have top of collar (with the facings) trimmed with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat gold lace.

Buttons:-Brass, universal pattern.

Trousers:-Khaki serge, with scarlet welt.

Felt Hat:-As for V.M.R.

Field Service Cap:-As for officers, but without gold French braid welts. Badge on left side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front. Warrant officers as for officers.

Haversack:-Brown canvas.

Leggings and boots:-As for Infantry, viz., strong lace-up boots with plain fronts, same pattern as the "Ammunition Boot". Leggings as issued from Ordnance Store.

Greatcoat and cape:-As issued from Ordnance Store, probably grey.

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Mr. Robert Gray tells us that the Regimental March was "Garry Owen", and that the unit was first raised in 1888 (March 16th.) as the Victorian Rifle Volunteers.

VICTORIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

OFFICERS.

FULL DRESS.

Jacket.-Khaki cloth, with crimson cloth collar and cuffs. The collar slightly rounded, and ornamented top and bottom with gold Russia braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. The cuffs pointed, the point reaching to 6 inches from the bottom, and the cuff edged with gold braid as on collar, with an Austrian knot on top, the lace extending to 10 inches from bottom of cuff, and on the lower part of cuff a crow's foot and eye of the same braid. The skirt rounded in front and five small buttons down front of jacket, none at the waist behind. Two outside patch pockets, one on each breast, with a pleat $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and with rounded flap on top; bottom corners of pockets to be square. Shoulder cord of gimp, lined with khaki, a small universal pattern button at the top.

Lieutenant-Colonel has a row of braided eyes of gold Russia braid $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide, at top and bottom of collar.

On the cuff, a second stripe of gold braid $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the braid on edge, with a row of braided eyes below and above lace and around Austrian knot.

Majors have a row of braided eyes only at the top of collar, and braided eyes round top of cuff and Austrian knot.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar or cuff, but on the cuff the second stripe of gold lace as described for Field Officer.

Lieutenants do not have the second stripe of gold braid on the cuff.

Facings.-Crimson cloth.

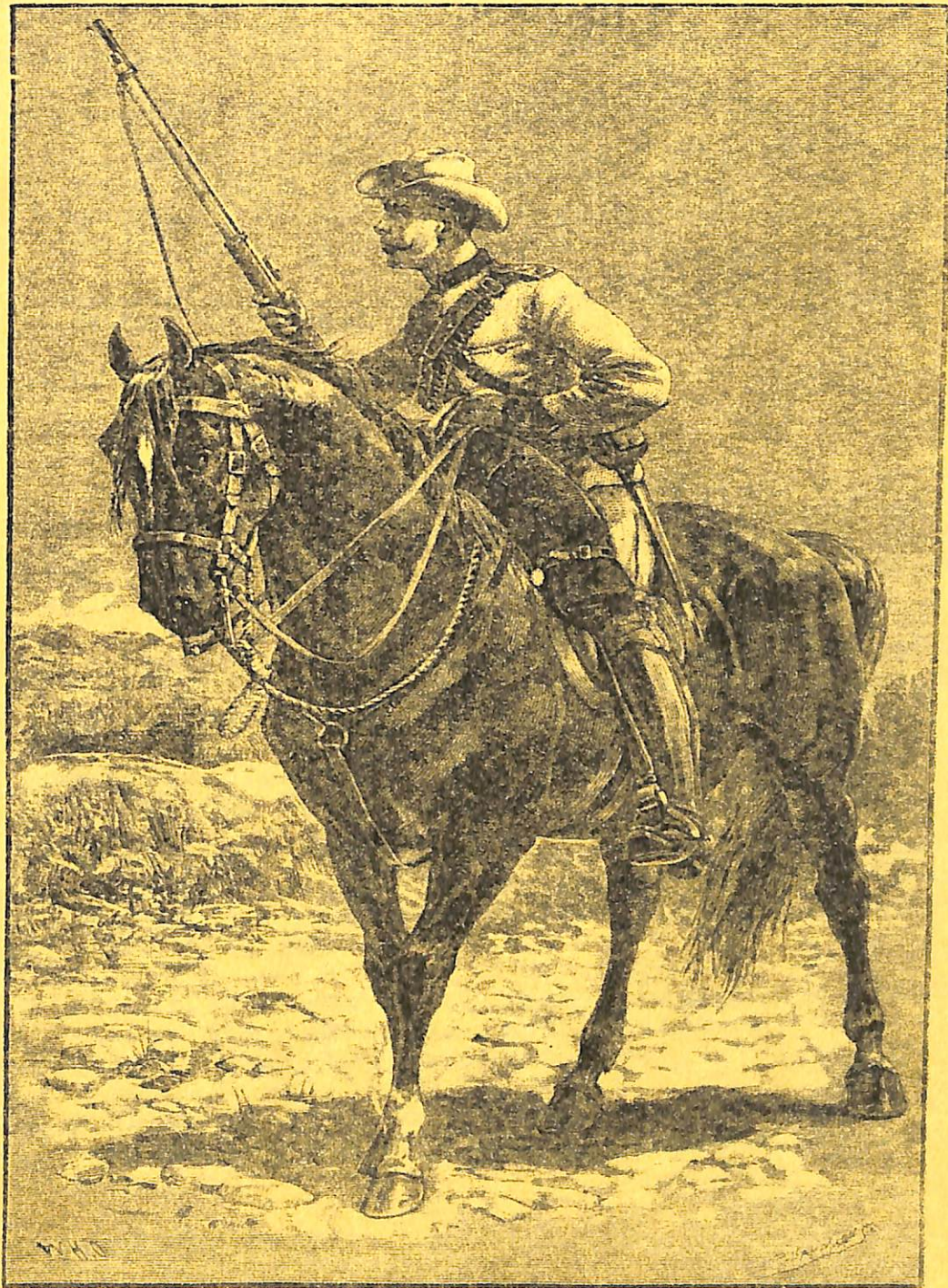
Buttons.-Gilt, small, universal pattern.

Trousers.-Khaki cloth, with gold lace $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch crimson silk stripe in the centre down the side seams.

Pantaloons and Boots.-Khaki cord; brown leather knee-boots laced over the instep, with small waterproof tongue underneath, V cut out of boot in front at the top.
Spur blocks.

Spurs.-With knee-boots: steel swan-necked, fastened with straps, buckles, and steel chains. When trousers are worn: brass, box pattern.

Felt hat.-Khaki soft felt, with three-plait puggarre of the same colour. Hat looped up at the right side with cord the same colour as the hat, and fastened with the badge (gilt lion-head).



— 217 — UN CHEVAL MONTÉ DU RÉGIMENT VICTORIEN.

Sword.-Plain cut-and-thrust sword, steel hilt, infantry pattern, with "V.M.R." and Imperial Crown embossed thereon.

Scabbard.-Brown leather over wood, with small brass shoe.

Sword-knot.-Brown round leather, with acorn.

Pouch-belt.-Brown leather, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with gilt metal ornament of a shield, and two arrows and quivers, with gilt chains attached, fastening to a gilt rose $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top of shield. Gilt slide and tip.

Pouch.-Brown leather, bound with gilt metal, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and gilt metal universal badge.

Gloves.-Brown leather gauntlets.

UNDRESS.

Jacket, Trousers and Pantaloons.- As for full dress, with the exception that the shoulder straps of jacket are of khaki cloth, edged with gold Russia braid with a small universal pattern button on top, and "V.M.R." in gilt letters below badges of rank.

Forage cap.-Crimson cloth; same pattern as for Artillery, with band of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch gold lace, special pattern, gold button and braided figure on crown.

Field Service Cap.-Crimson cloth; same pattern, trimmed, and with badge, as for Infantry officers.

Mess Jacket.-Khaki cloth, with collar and pointed cuffs of the regimental facings; a row of gilt studs, and hooks and eyes down the front. The jacket trimmed and with shoulder straps as for full dress.

Mess Waistcoat.-Crimson cloth, same pattern, and trimmed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lace as for infantry. Top of waistcoat to be open sufficiently to show top shirt stud.

Cloak and cape.-Blue cloth, of the same pattern as for mounted officers, and lined with scarlet shalloon. Stand and fall collar.

Haversack.-Brown canvas.

Gloves.-Brown dogskin, plain backs.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Saddle.-Hunting, plain square stirrups, Hide girth.

Bridle.-Brown leather, plain, with double-ended brass buckles, and Pelham bit, standing or jointed.

Wallets.-Brown leather (without covers), attached to saddle by surcingle.

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND MEN.

Jacket.-Khaki serge, with crimson cloth collar and cuffs. Jacket to be of the same pattern as for officers, but without trimming. Shoulder straps of same material as jacket, with small universal pattern button on top, and "V.M.R.", with letter of company above, in brass.

Warrant officers wear $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat gold lace round top of collar.

Buttons.-Brass, small, universal pattern.

Trousers.-Khaki serge, with crimson welt $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide down side seams.

Pantaloon and boots.-Khaki cord; laced up boots same pattern as for infantry.

Felt hat.-Khaki soft felt, with three-plait puggaree of the same colour. Hat looped up at the right side with cord the same colour as hat, and fastened with lion's-head badge in brass.

Forage cap.-Crimson pattern, same pattern as for Artillery, with band of yellow braid one inch wide, and yellow button on top. Sergeants will wear on cap a gold lace band one inch wide, with small gold purl button on top; Warrant-Officers and Company Sergeants-Major will wear same pattern as for officers, but without braided figure on top.

Field Service Cap.-As described for officers, but without gold French braid welts. Universal badge in brass on left side $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from front. For Warrant Officers as for Officers.

Gloves.-For Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s, brown dogskin with plain backs.

Spurs.-Steel or nickel, staright, shortnecked hunting spurs, with brown leather straps and buckles.

Leggings.-Brown leather, sewn all round, no fastenings. (Amended by G.O.93/98 to "special Java pattern".

Haversack, boots, greatcoat and Cape.-As issued.



LE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRICE.

VICTORIAN VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS.

OFFICERS-STAFF.

Tunic.-Khaki cloth, with khaki collar and cuffs. Tunic to be of same pattern and trimmed as described for officers of Infantry, but with buttons of cadet pattern.

(Tunic, Infantry.-Scarlet cloth, with dark blue collar and cuffs. The collar ornamented with $\frac{5}{8}$ inch lace along the top, and gold Russia braid along the bottom; the cuffs pointed, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace round the top, and a tracing in gold Russia braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above and below the lace, the lower braid having a crow's foot and eye, and the upper an Austrian knot at the top. Eight buttons in front and two at the waist behind. The skirt closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with white. The front, collar and skirt-plaits edged with white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, a hook and eye inside the bottom of the collar. Shoulder straps of twisted round cord, gold, universal pattern, lined with scarlet. A small button at the top. Badges of rank in silver.

Field officers have a row of braided eyes below the lace on the collar; two bars of lace along the top of the cuff, showing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the facings between the bars; and the braiding on the sleeve is in the form of eyes, above and below the lace for Colonels and Lt. Colonels, and above the lace only for Majors. The lace on the sleeve extends to 8 inches, and the Austrian knot to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar. The lace and braiding on the sleeves are the same as those of Field Officers, except that the tracing is plain, without eyes. Lieutenants have one bar of lace only on the cuff, the lace extending to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the Austrian knot to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the cuff. In other particulars, the lace and braiding are the same as those of Captains.)

Lace.-As for Infantry, gold $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, rose pattern, as for Imperial regiments.

Buttons and badge.-Gilt, cadet pattern as described below.

Trousers.-As described for Infantry, but of khaki cloth. (Trousers, Infantry.-Blue cloth, with gold lace $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch crimson silk stripe in the centre, down the side seams.)

Boots and Spurs.-Wellington or ankle boots, with brass box spurs.

Helmet.-Khaki, without puggaree, and with gilt mountings cadet pattern.

Felt Hat.-As for Officers, Infantry, but without distinguishing ribbon through puggaree. Hat looped up at the right side with gilt Cadet badge.

(Hat, Infantry-Khaki felt, with three-plait grey puggaree according to sealed pattern. Looped up at the right side with gold cord, and new pattern universal badge. Infantry Militia to have a gold line running through the puggaree, and, in addition, a ribbon $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide of the distinguishing colour of the regiment.)

Sword, Scabbard and Sword-knot.-As for Infantry Officers.

Sword-belt, Pouch and Pouch-belt.-Gold, Artillery pattern.

Undress Sword-belt.-Brown leather, as for Infantry Officers. (with gilt hook).

Undress Sword-knot.-Brown leather, with brown leather acorn.

Gloves.-Full dress, buff leather or white kid. Undress, brown dogskin with plain backs.

Undress Jacket and Trousers.-Khaki serge, universal pattern.

Forage cap.-Khaki cloth, straight up, 3 inches high, with khaki drooping peak, ornamented with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch full gold embroidery, band $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide of gold lace; gold purl button and braided figure on crown; universal badge in front.

Mess Jacket and Mess Waistcoat.-Mess jacket of khaki cloth, and mess waistcoat of scarlet cloth, of the same pattern and trimmed as for Infantry Officers.

Great coat and Cape.-Blue cloth.

OFFICERS-SENIOR CADET BATTALION.

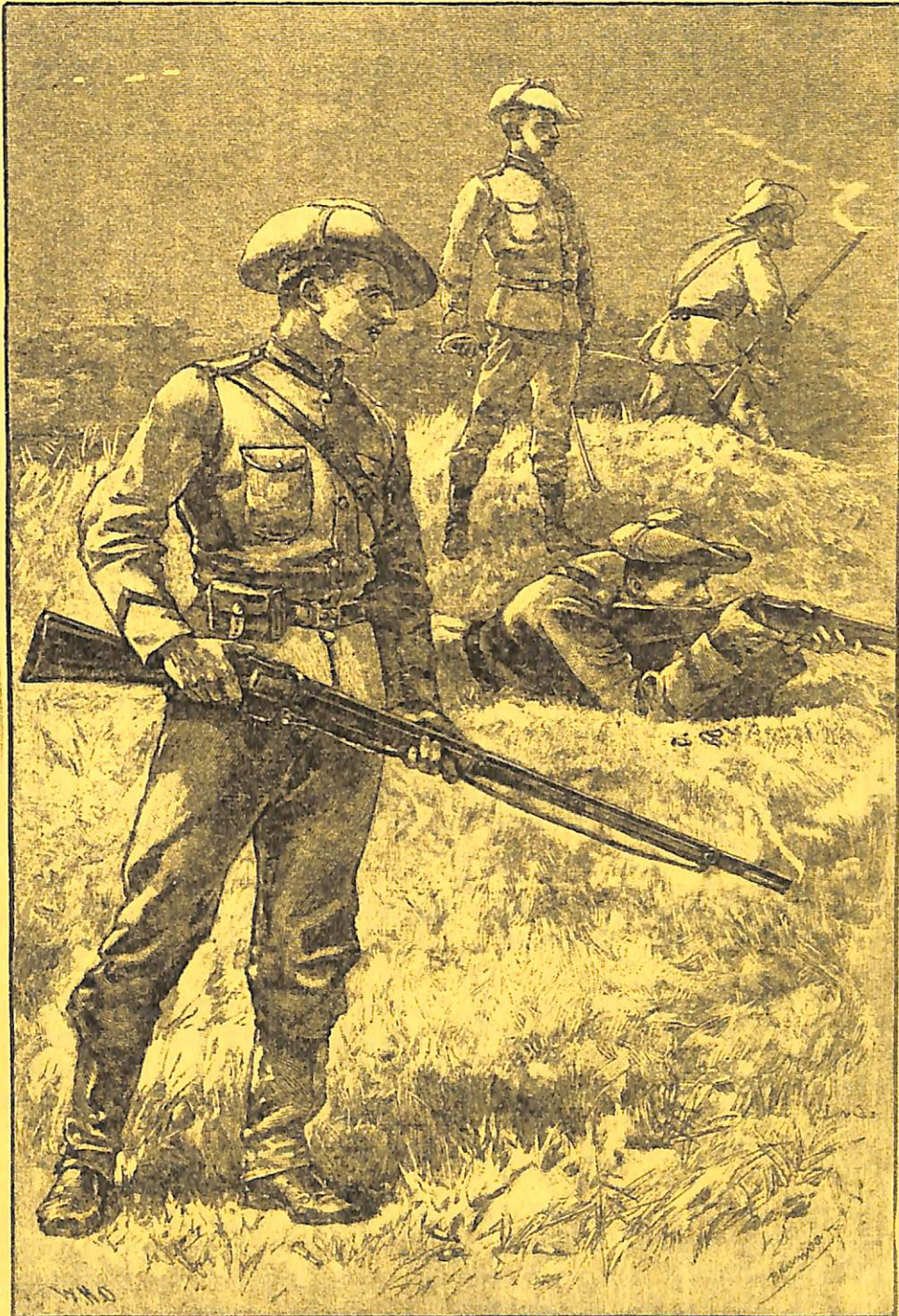
Tunic.-As above.

Lace.-As above.

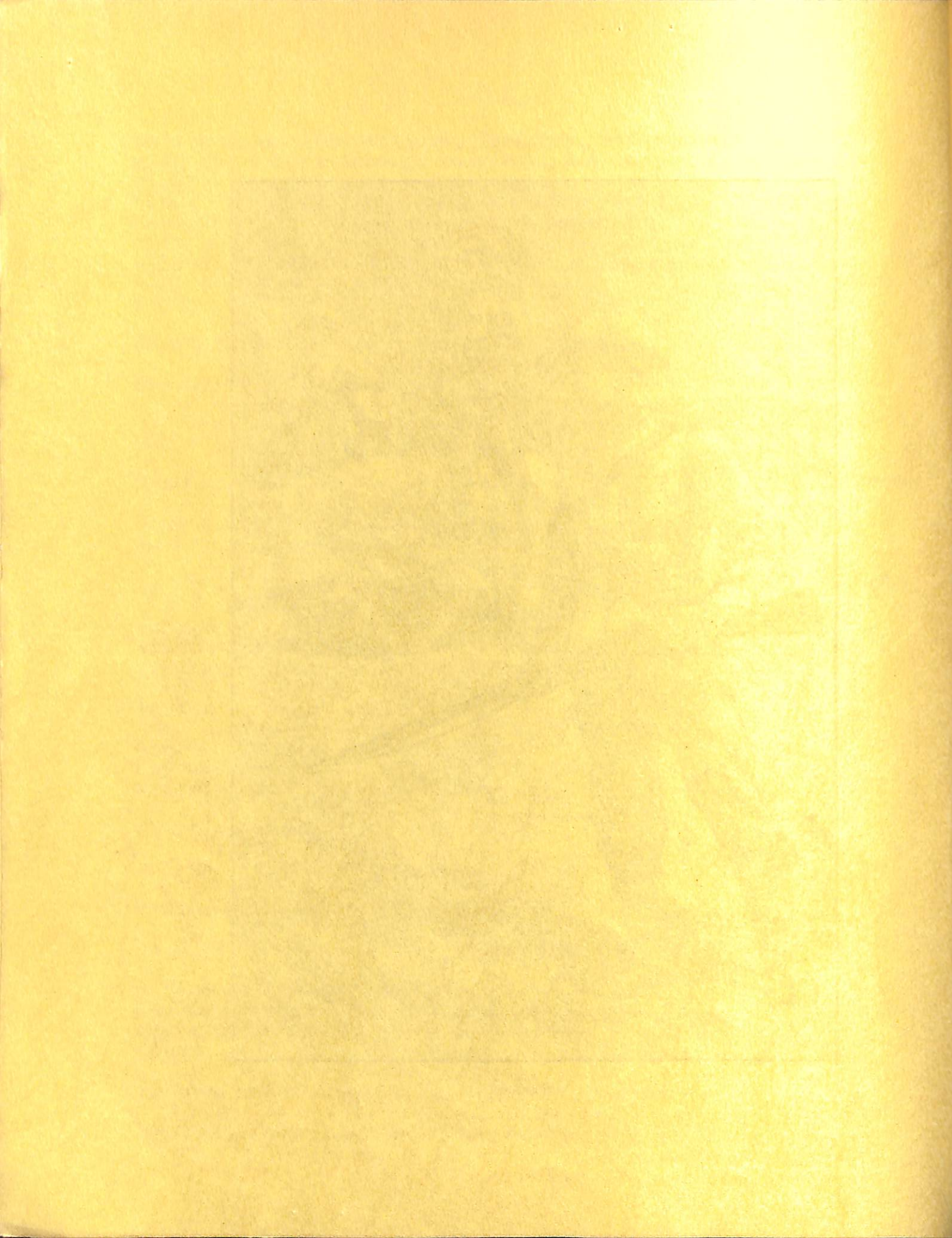
Badges for Helmet and Cap.-In gilt, crown over garter encircled with laurel wreath, with Southern Cross in centre, and motto "PRO DEO ET PATRIA VICTORIA" "VOLUNTEER CADET CCRPS".

Buttons.-Gilt, with motto etc., as on badge.

Trousers.-Khaki cloth, with scarlet welt down inside seams.



LES CADETS.



Boots.-As for Infantry.

Helmet.-As for Infantry, with gilt Cadet badge over puggaree, puggaree without distinguishing colour.

Sword and Scabbard.-Cadet pattern, as issued by Ordnance Store.

Sword-knot.-Black leather, with black leather acorn.

Sword-belt.-Black leather, Infantry pattern.

Gloves.-Full dress, buff leather; undress, brown dogskin with plain backs.

Undress jacket.-Khaki serge, universal pattern.

Forage cap.-As for Officers of Infantry, but with the letter "C" below the Cadet badge.

Cloak.-Black waterproof with cape.

OFFICERS-CADET BATTALIONS.

Tunic, Trousers, Felt Hat.-As for Staff Officers, Cadets.

Forage Cap.-As for Staff Officers, Cadets, but the band round the cap to be of khaki braid, instead of gold lace, and the letter "C" in gold embroidery to be worn in front of cap.

Lace, Badges, Buttons, Sword and Scabbard, Boots and Gloves.-As described for Officers, Senior Cadets.

Jacket, Undress Sword-Belt, Sword-Knot, Garter Coat and Cape.-As described for Staff Officers, Cadets, except that the jacket has the collar and shoulder straps edged with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold Russia braid and gold braided Austrian knot on sleeves.

CADETS-SENIOR CADET BATTALION.

Jacket, Trousers, Leggings and Boots.-As for Rank and File Infantry, except that Brass Cadet badge is worn over puggaree on helmet, puggaree has no distinguishing colour, and jacket has Cadet pattern buttons.

(Jacket, universal pattern.-Khaki serge of sealed pattern. To be perfectly plain without any lace, trimmings, or padding (except where otherwise specified), and to have plain lining only if so desired, and to be loosefitting, so that a sleeved waistcoat when required may be worn underneath. Collar stand-up and square in front, and fastened

with two hooks and sufficiently loose to admit of three fingers being inserted between it and the wearer's neck. The skirt square in front. Seven large buttons, brass, universal pattern, down the front (gilt for Warrant Officers). The waistbelt to come between the sixth and seventh buttons, and to be worn outside jacket by all ranks. A hook on the left side to support belt. Shoulder straps of same material as jacket, except for Infantry Militia, who will wear shoulder straps of the distinguishing colour of the regiment, with a small universal pattern button at the top. Designation of Corps in metal numerals and letters to be worn on shoulder straps. Cuffs pointed. Two outside patch pockets, one on each breast, with a pleat and flap on top, fastened with a small universal pattern button.)

Badges and Buttons.-Brass, as described for Officers, Senior Cadets.

Cape.-Grey, as issued.

Haversacks and Water Bottles.-As issued.

CADETS-JUNIOR CADET BATTALIONS.

Jacket, Trousers, Felt Hat and Boots.-As for Rank and File, Infantry, except that felt hat is looped up at right side with a brass Cadet badge, and puggaree had no distinguishing ribbon. Jacket to have cadet pattern brass buttons, and collar and cuffs to be trimmed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scarlet cloth braid.

Badges and Buttons.-Brass, as described for Officers, Senior Cadets.

Cape.-Grey as issued.

NB. There is no metal shoulder designation laid down for Victorian Volunteer Cadet Corps.

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AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
MEDICAL TEAM FOR
THE CONGO.

On Friday, August 19th, six members of the Australian Red Cross Society departed by air for the Congo, to act as a medical team during the current crisis.

The men concerned were:

SURGEONS- Dr.B.W.Fox; Dr.S.F.Hewitt-Haughton;
PHYSICIANS-Dr.F.X.M.Willis; Dr.F.N.Dwyer;
MEDICAL ORDERLIES-Mr.J.Acol;Mr.A.Thompson.

Their uniforms consisted of:

Cap, army officers' pattern, and the army officers' pattern summer dress uniform comprising belted tunic with four external pockets and belted waist, khaki shirt and tie, and khaki trousers. All in summer weight material.

Badges worn were:

On the cap, a large embroidered red cross, edged with white, on a cross of khaki material. The usual metal red cross cap badge was considered to be too small to avoid risk of confusion with military cap badges, particularly by more primitive peoples in moments of excitement.

On the collar, the usual metal badge of the Society, as worn on caps and collars in normal times. This is a Bronzed circular badge, surmounted by the crown, and with a red cross on a white circle in the centre. Around the edge is the name of the Society.

On the Shoulders, the embroidered cloth title "AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY FIELD FORCE" in red on a white ground.

These badges are shown on the page opposite, in actual size.

OTHER INSIGNIA FOR WEAR WITH RED CROSS SOCIETY UNIFORMS.

HAT AND LAPEL BADGES:

The same size and shape as that shown for collar badges of the Field Force to the Congo, except that--

Officers with the rank of DIVISIONAL COMMANDANT and higher have them in gilt, with the circle bearing the Society name of blue enamel, and with the red cross on a white ground in the centre.

Other personnel have the badge the same in appearance as the collar badge previously referred to.

Hat badges are fitted with vertical pin-brooch fastenings, and collar badges are secured with two lugs and split pins in the same fashion as most military badges.

The pin-type badge is used also as a tie-pin.

A miniature collar badge for officers also exists, in the bronze finish, with red cross on a white ground in the centre, and with a red cap in the crown.

SLEEVE BADGE FOR PERSONNEL OF TRANSPORT SERVICE:

A metal badge in the form of a wheel (similar in shape and size to that worn formerly by Army transport drivers) in bronze, with a white enamel label across it bearing the word "TRANSPORT" in black letters.

This badge is embroidered for summer uniforms.

OTHER BADGES BEARING THE RED CROSS:

The red cross also appears on the following parts of the uniform--

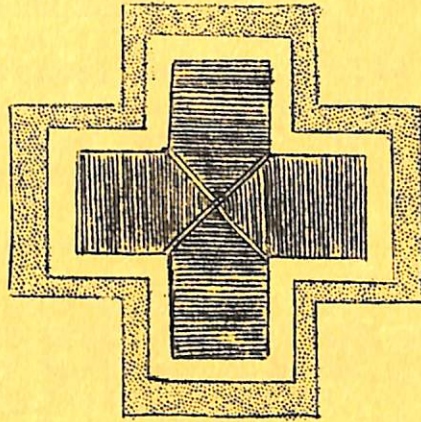
On the upper arm of jackets and overcoats, a red cross embroidered with a white edge on a cross of khaki material, identical with that worn as a cap badge by the Field Force to the Congo.

On the pocket of ward uniforms and overalls.- a woven red cross measuring 1.1" x 1.1", on a white square.

On veils and nursing caps, a red cross on the front centre.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS BADGE:

This is an embroidered badge, exactly the same as that for wear on the sleeve, but on a dark blue background cross.



CAP BADGE.



COLLAR BADGE.



SHOULDER TITLE.



1914-1918



1914-1918



1914-1918

SHOULDER FLASHES.

Except for those personnel serving in Field Force, Red Cross Service Companies, and overseas, all other categories of uniformed Red Cross Women Personnel wear appropriate shoulder flashes instead of rank markings.

Shoulder flashes include-

GENERAL SECRETARY
 ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY
 SECRETARY NORTHERN SECTION
 PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
 NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
 DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS
 BRANCHES
 BRANCH ORGANISER
 YOUTH ORGANISER
 NORTHERN TERRITORY DIVISION
 BRANCHES-DIRECTOR
 SOCIAL SERVICE
 SOCIAL SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 LIBRARY SERVICE
 LIBRARY SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 WELFARE SERVICE
 WELFARE SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 HANDCRAFT SERVICE
 HANDCRAFT SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE
 BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 AID TO MOTHERS SERVICE
 AID TO MOTHERS SERVICE-DIRECTOR
 NUTRITION SERVICE-DIETICIAN
 HOSPITAL VISITING SERVICE
 HOSPITAL VISITING SERVICE-DIRECTOR.

There is also a shoulder flash "AUSTRALIA" for wear by Field Force personnel.

Shoulder flashes are of red embroidery, on either winter-weight khaki, or summer-weight fawn, material

Dimensions are: 3" in width, with letters of $\frac{2}{10}$ ths inch in height, or $\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Flashes are curved, and lettering is in one, two, or three lines. The word "DIRECTOR" where appearing, is in letters approx .125" high, and in a straight line.

AWARDS, etc.

SERVICE AWARD:

This award is granted to those who have given valuable and self-denying service to Red Cross. Uniformed personnel receive a chevron in addition to a bronze bar.

The bronze bar is in the shape of a narrow bar, with a red cross in the centre, flanked by the words SERVICE AWARD, and edged with a design of leaves.

The chevron is of open "V" shape, embroidered red and yellow on a khaki ground. Dimensions are: length of arms $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", thickness of arms .2", total width 2.35".

MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE:

This medal is awarded for meritorious and distinguished service to the Society, and is in the form of an oval-shaped medal with a central design of the Red Cross flanked by sprays of leaves, with the Society name on a belt round the edge, and with the words "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" on a label beneath the cross. The medal is suspended by a ribbon.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL:

This medal is awarded to all who have given at least 20 years of service to the Society. A bar is awarded on completion of an additional ten years' service.

This medal is shaped more or less oval, with the words "AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY TWENTY YEARS SERVICE" on a series of curved labels around the edge. The red cross appears in the centre on a background of rays emanating from the centre. The medal is suspended from a ribbon.

RETIRED PERSONNEL:

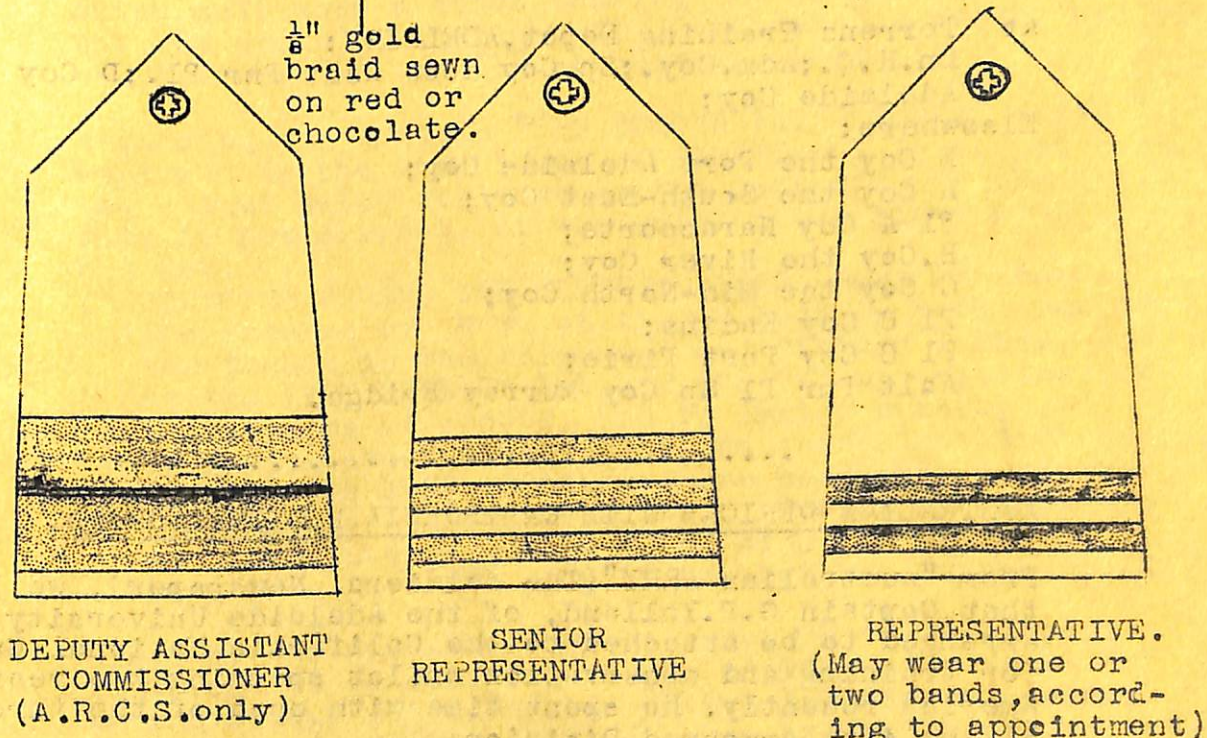
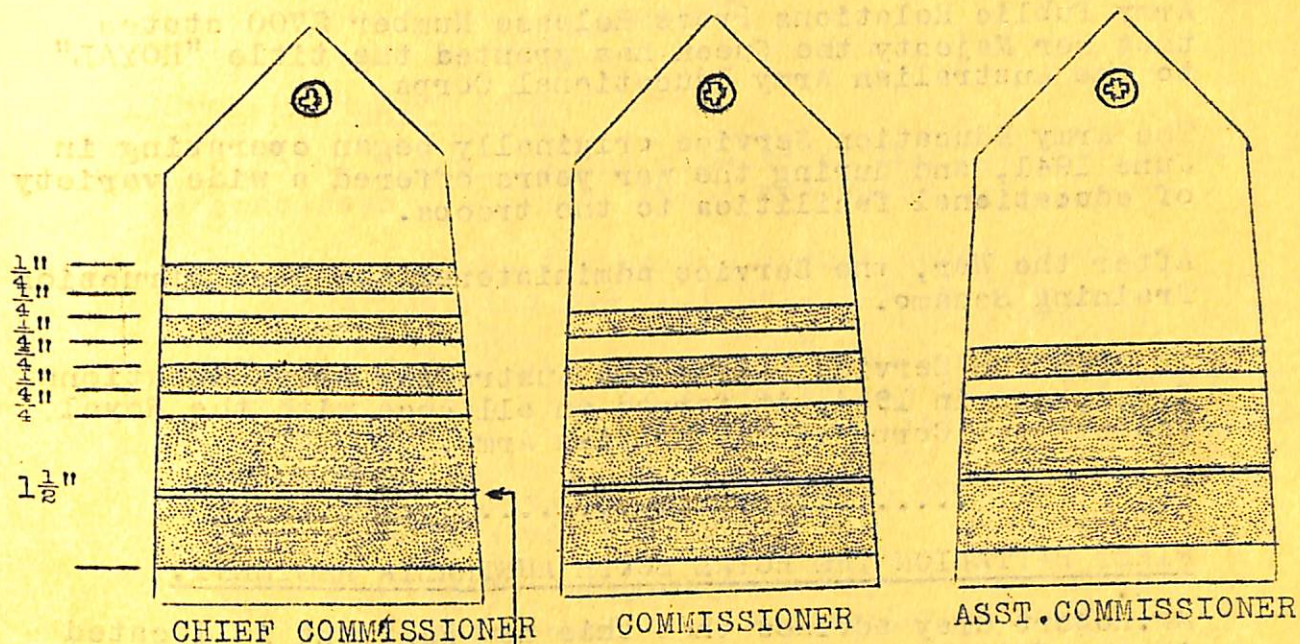
The insignia for retired personnel is a red embroidered "R" on a khaki background, to be worn on shoulder straps below rank marks. The wearing of uniform by retired personnel is a privilege specified by National Headquarters.

BUTTONS:

The Society's official uniform buttons bear a red cross surrounded by the words "AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY". Buttons are bronze, and are in sizes Line 18, 26, and 32, and are similar in appearance to military pattern buttons.

(From information supplied by courtesy the
Australian Red Cross Society, MELBOURNE).

DISTINGUISHING SHOULDER MARKINGS WORN BY MEMBERS
 OF PHILANTHROPIC ORGANISATIONS WHEN IN A.M.F.
 UNIFORM.



RED bands for Salvation Army, and for Y.M.C.A.
 CHOCOLATE for Australian Red Cross Society.

NOTE: Dimensions for all ranks are as shown for Ch. Commr.

TITLE "ROYAL" FOR ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS.

Army Public Relations Press Release Number 2700 states that Her Majesty the Queen has granted the title "ROYAL" to the Australian Army Educational Corps.

The Army Education Service originally began operating in June 1941, and during the war years offered a wide variety of educational facilities to the troops.

After the War, the Service administered the Reconstruction Training Scheme.

In 1948 the Service became the Australian Army Educational Corps, and in 1954, it formed an alliance with the Royal Educational Corps of the British Army.

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FIRST BATTALION THE ROYAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA REGIMENT.

Mr. Robert Gray advises that this new Regiment is located in the following places:

At Torrens Training Depot, ADELAIDE:
Bn.H.Q.; Adm. Coy.; Sp. Coy less Aslt Pnr Pl.; D Coy the Adelaide Coy;

Elsewhere:
E Coy the Port Adelaide Coy;
A Coy the South-East Coy;
Pl A Coy Naracoorte;
B. Coy the River Coy;
C Coy the Mid-North Coy;
Pl C Coy Kadina;
Pl C Coy Port Pirie;
Aslt Pnr Pl Sp Coy Murray Bridge.

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AUSTRALIAN OFFICER WITH CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

From "Australian ARMY" (The soldiers' Newspaper), we learn that Captain G.P. Yolland, of the Adelaide University Regiment, arranged to be attached to the California National Guard for training and observation whilst spending two years in America recently. He spent time with each of the three units of the 40th Armoured Division.

It is recorded that on one occasion, he was detained at the guardhouse for being improperly dressed--the slouch hat! The N.C.O. in charge thought that he was an American playing "old-timers" with a campaign hat, now obsolete. The misunderstanding was soon cleared up, we are happy to note.

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Despatches.

1. From Mr. Robert Gray.-

Did the R.A.N. at any time adopt the felt hat as their headdress? If so, where and when?

(The Editor recalls having seen a naval rating at Tarakan wearing the felt hat, with a normal hat ribbon for a hat band. The lettering probably was the universal "H.M.A.S." of wartime. It is possible that the ribbon may have been tied in a bow at the side, but equally possible that it may have been stitched. Whether this was an authorised item of dress for tropical wear, or a local adaptation, is not known. Perhaps one of our other readers can help.)

When was the following button worn:

A "rising sun" over "Australian Forces"?

Which unit wore a button bearing the lion rampant under the old crown, with the motto "Pro Rege" beneath, and with the letters "M" and "R" at either side?

Regarding the article "THE COLOUR PATCH STORY" which appeared in the July issue of SABRETACHE it stated that the colour patch was worn on the left side of the hat. This is not correct. It was worn on the right side of the hat.

("STANDING ORDERS FOR CLOTHING 1922", para 81 states: 'The patches are worn at sleeve head on both arms of the jacket in the Permanent and Citizen Forces, and at the LEFT SIDE OF THE HAT AND CAP by Captains and Lieutenants of cadets, and by senior cadets, including cadet lieutenants and cadet 2nd. lieutenants.' Repeated in 1925 edition; sleeve head only mentioned in editions of 1931, 1935 etc. During WW2 soldiers wore the patches on the RIGHT side, in order to show when the left side of the hat was turned up.-Ed.)

Also, it was not necessary to serve on the Gallipoli Peninsula to be entitled to the wearing of a small "A" on the colour patch. Service on the islands of Lemnos, Imros, or in hospital ships at or off Gallipoli, entitled the members of the A.I.F. to the wearing of the "A". Also service in A.I.F. Lines of Communication in Egypt. Reference Standing orders for Dress 1935, para 79b (an amendment to page 24).

In reply to Captain Pilkington's despatch (SABRETACHE Vol. III, No. I, July 1960), and in which he made reference to my article on the identification of Japanese swords which appeared in SABRETACHE No 9 of April 1960, I would like to clarify the following points.

Firstly, I agree with Captain Pilkington that the use of the word "swords" after "Shin-gunto" is redundant. However, I intended the article for readers who do not specialise in the subject, and therefore preferred to repetition to a translation and explanation of the term, as it clarified the position and still kept the article brief, which, after all, was only intended to give the barest outline of a subject which is highly complex, and in which a vast amount of literature exists.

I would further like to clear up the points that Captain Pilkington has raised with regard to Kantei, or the judgement of Japanese swords.

- (1) The wavy line on the blade. This is called in Japanese the "Yakiba", and is certainly important in the judging of a blade. The Yakiba is only an indication of the quality of the metal, and also of the strength of the blade. But a sword can not be pronounced a good sword on the quality of the metal alone. For a fine blade it is essential to have certain proportions which are judged by the
 - a. curvature and width in comparison to the length;
 - b. boshi (see sketch) and its relation to the rest of the blade.

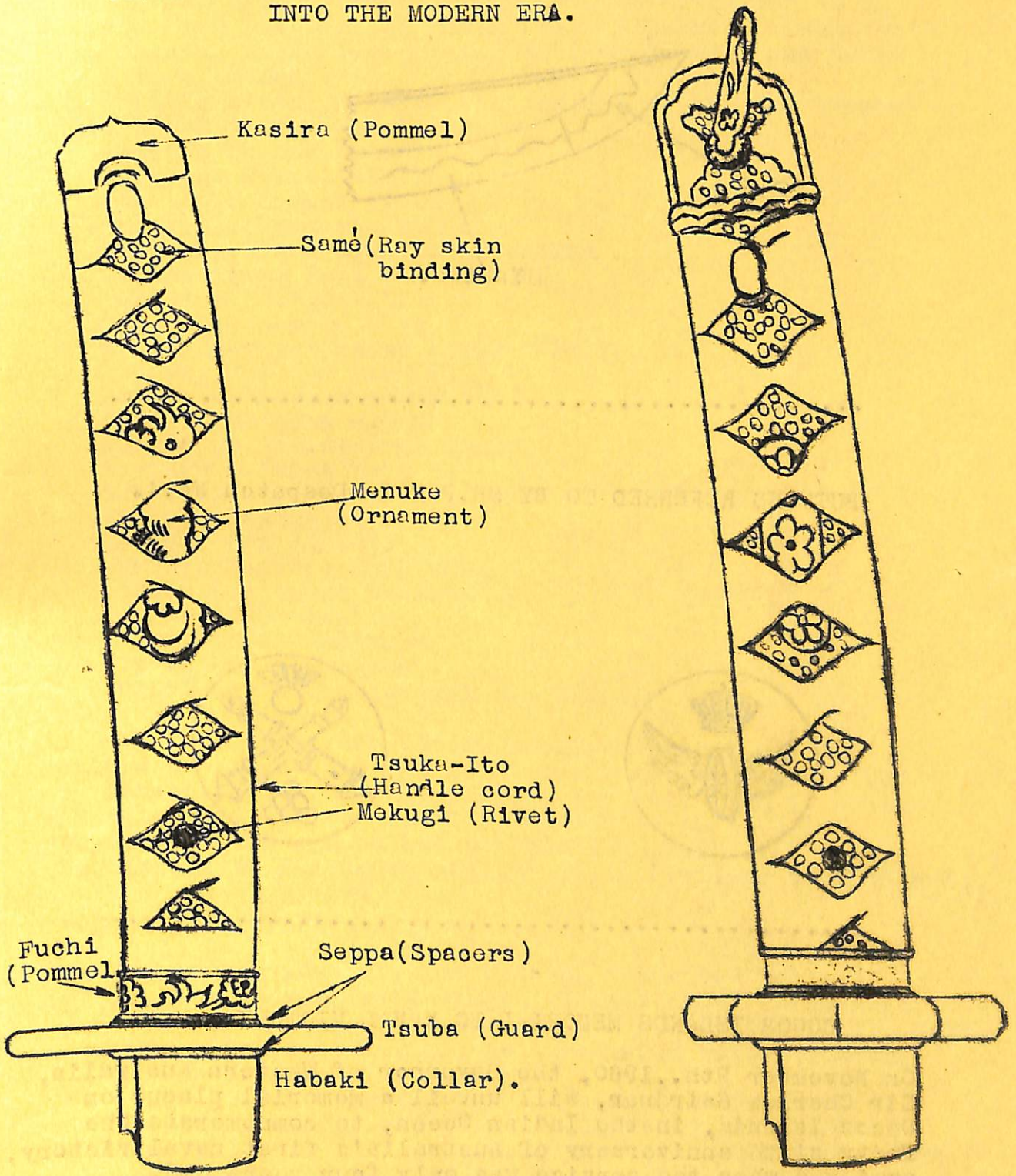
There are many other points which could be mentioned, but which I have not the space to discuss here.

- (2) The MENUKE--Captain Pilkington erroneously calls these NETSUKE, which were a form of carved button used in civilian dress by all classes, whereas the ornamental studs on the hilt are called Menuke. Their original function was to hold the hilt and blade firmly together, but in time this function came to be filled by the bamboo rivet called MEKUGI, and the Menuki became purely ornamental.

- (3) The Mon is a heraldic crest which did not invariably appear on swords--in fact, I might mention here that I have examined hundreds of Japanese swords, and so far, have not come across one with what could be strictly termed a Mon. The National emblems do appear on many of the swords, not, however, any family crests.

Modern Japanese swords reproduce all the sword furniture of the traditional swords, even on the Government issue swords with all-metal hilts. (see sketch).

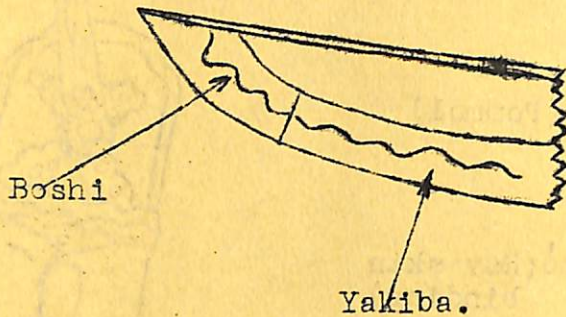
COMPARISON OF SWORD HILTS SHOWING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE TRADITIONAL ARTISTIC AND FUNCTIONAL SWORD FURNITURE INTO THE MODERN ERA.



Tsuka (Hilt) of an old Sword (Tokugawa Period)

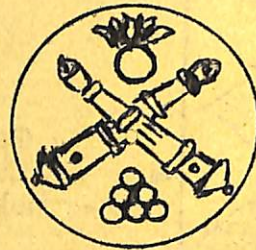
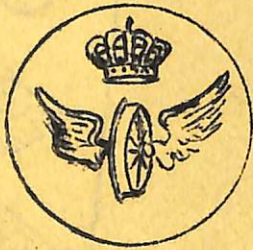
Tsuka of a Shin-gunto (Showa Period)

SKETCH SHOWING THE POINT SECTION OF A
JAPANESE SWORD BLADE.



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BUTTONS REFERRED TO BY MR.PRYOR--Despatch No.4.



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COCOS ISLANDS MEMORIAL TO NAVAL VICTORY.

On November 9th.,1960, the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner, will unveil a memorial plaque on Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, to commemorate the forty sixth anniversary of Australia's first naval victory, achieved when the service was only four years old. This victory was achieved by the cruiser HMAS SYDNEY over the German raider S.M.S.EMDEN. The memorial has been erected by the HMAS TINGIRA OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

3. From Major J.B.Gale.-

Further to Mr. Don Forsyth's notes on the New Zealand Cross (SABRETACHE 8/20), I would like to draw attention to an article "THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS" By J. Roberts of Auckland, New Zealand, which was printed in Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin of March 1960.

The article lists, with details in each case, the twenty-three names on the Medal Roll:-

Private Thomas ADAMSON
 Sergeant Samuel AUSTIN
 Constable Samuel BLACK
 Constable Benjamin BIDDLE
 Sergeant Athur Wakefield CARKEEK
 Doctor Isaac Earl FEATHERSTON
 Sergeant George HILL
 Constable Henare KEPA
 Major KEMP (or Keepa RANGIHIWINUI)
 Trooper William LINGARD
 Lieut. Col. Thomas McDONNELL
 Captain Francis J. MACE
 Sgt. Major Christopher MALING
 Captain Gilbert MAIR
 Sub-Inspector H.W. NORTHCROFT
 Captain George A. PEERCE
 Lt. Col. John ROBERTS
 Trooper Antonio RODRIGUEZ
 Sergeant Richard SHEPARD
 Cornet Angus SMITH
 Major Kopata WAHAWAHA
 Doctor Samuel WALKER
 Cornet Harry Charles William WRIGG.

As there has been very little published about the New Zealand Cross and the men who won the award, readers who are interested in the detail will probably find it worthwhile to take out an annual subscription to Seaby's Bulletin, which can be had for the low price of 7/6 stg. The address is B.A. Seaby Ltd., 65 Great Portland St, LONDON W1.

4. From Mr. K.W. Pryor.-

Can any member identify two buttons described below:-

- (a) brass button, showing winged flanged wheel surmounted by a crown somewhat similar in shape to the Greek, Dutch, etc. This is a shallow, hollow-backed button without makers marks.
- (b) brass button, showing crossed cannon, surmounted by a flaming grenade, and with a pile of six cannon-balls beneath. This is a deep-domed closed-back button, with markings as follow: around the shank a dotted circle, above which two lions support a wheel; to the left and right of the shank are the letters "A" and "U"; beneath are the words "Ia QUALITÄT", and the shank appears thru a representation of the Austrian(?) eagle. (see sketches),

CAN ANY MEMBER PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING
THIS GERMAN MEDAL, PLEASE?

